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### Part A

- 1.1 Pitts India Act, 1784, was brought as an amendment to Act of Settlement of 1781. It separated the political & commercial functions of East India Company. It established Board of Control for commercial purpose & Court of Directors for political matters.
- 1.2 Nani Palkhiwala (a Supreme Court jurist) called the Preamble of Indian Constitution as Identity Card of the Constitution.
- 1.3 Electoral college of the president includes elected members of both the houses of parliament, elected members of state legislative assemblies & Union Territories with legislatures (i.e. Puduchery & Delhi)
- 1.4 61st Constitutional Amendment Act, 1989, reduced the voting age from 21 years to 18 years (Article 326). Thus, it changed the definition of 'adult' under universal adult franchise. It increased the number of Election Commissions from one to three.
- 1.5 Khap Panchayats are organization of village panchayats prevalent in North Indian states of Haryana, Punjab, Western UP, etc. They dictate the local decisions but do not have any legal recognition.

- 1.7 Whistle blowers are protected under the Whistle Blowers Protection Act, 2014. Under this legal safeguards are provided to the people who expose any corruption in a government system or otherwise.
- 1.8 Human rights are basic rights available to humans. These include right to life, live with dignity, right against extortion & torture etc.
- 1.9 Central Information Commissioners (Chief Information Commissioners & other Information Commissioners) are appointed by President. They are recommended by a Select Committee including Prime Minister as chairperson & Home Minister, leader of opposition, speaker of Lok Sabha, etc as members.
- 1.10 Pressure groups are organisation of people with common interests & goals. These groups influence the politics & policy decisions. Ex. - ~~Sany~~ Lokhit Bhartiya Sanyukta Kisan Sabha, FICCI, ~~RSF~~ RSI etc.
- 1.11 Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel is known as patron saint of India's civil servants. He put his hand efforts to convert the British Civil services into Indian Civil services after independence.

1.12 Difference between Machiavelli's Kartilya -  
→

1.13 Sampurna Kranti or Total revolution was idea of Loknayak Jayprakash Narayan. He initiated a mass movement against the policies of Indira Gandhi Government & influenced the youth greatly.

1.14 Fredrick Winslow Taylor is known as the father of scientific management. He proposed & pioneered the idea of scientific tools & practices in administration & management.

1.15 Power helps people (managers in management) to influence <sup>other</sup> people or subordinates & thus helps in getting the task or work done in desired manner. It increases the efficiency & productivity of the organization.

- 2.1 Functions performed by Constituent assembly -
- Drafting & making of constitution of free India.
  - Enacting ordinary laws (act as parliament)
  - Formation & monitoring of various committees.
  - Adopting national anthem, national song and national flag.
  - Ratifying India's membership to ~~the~~ the Commonwealth.
  - Acting as ~~interim~~ interim parliament until first general election in 1951-52.

2.2 Governor is appointed by the President under article 153 of the Indian Constitution. ~~They~~ ~~or~~ He acts as the head of ~~the~~ state in which he is appointed. He participates in the legislative process of the state as no Bill can become Act until he assents it (in state legislative assembly). He intimates the President about the working of the state assembly. He acts as an agent of President in the state. But, it is not an employment under central government. It is an independent office which acts a bridge between Centre & the respective state.

### 2.3 Initiatives by election commission -

- Voters education workshops, for example SVEEPs workshop organized in Delhi.
- Voters awareness app mobile app, such as C-vigil app.
- E-voter ID cards.
- Advertisement regarding voting behaviour & voting rights through celebrities.
- Various jingles & talk shows through TV & radios.

2.4 M.N. Shrinivas provided the concept of Dominant class & Sanskritization. The socially, economically & politically inferior affluent class or section of a society is known as dominant class. The lower caste or class in the socio-economic strata tries to imitate the practices & culture of the dominant class, to upgrade their status in the society. This process is known as Sanskritization. This involves imitation of religious rites & rituals, such as wearing sacred thread & giving of non-vegetarian food, etc.

## 2.5 Functions of Central vigilance Commission -

- To enquire into or cause an enquiry into the matters of allegations of corruption regarding government officials.
- To enquire into or cause an enquiry into matters of allegations of corruption on Group 'A' officers, Central Services & All India services officers.
- To direct CBI regarding any ongoing case under Delhi Police Act.
- To recommend President regarding the procedures <sup>to be made</sup> related to enquiries under related to corruption.
- To submit annual or other such report to the president regarding ~~its~~ its working.

## 2.6 Functions & powers of National Commission for Scheduled Caste (Article 338) -

- It monitors over the rights of SCs & ensures that the legal safeguards available to them are exercised when needed.
- It takes into cognizance of cases wherein SCs are deprived of their rights.
- It initiates suo moto inquiries in the cases of deprivation or violation of SCs rights.
- It recommends the President regarding the procedures & policies to be made regarding the welfare of SCs.
- It submits its annual Report to President regarding its work.

2.7 Dr. Ambedkar is known as the chief architect of Constitution of India. His ideas & imagination of free India is reflected in the constitution. He stressed upon social liberty vis a vis political liberty so that sense of brotherhood in the society would not act as the barrier to the political policies of "rule of few over many." He also stressed upon education to be paramount for development of any nation. He advocated for the equal rights for women. As first law minister of free India he contributed in the legislations like Hindu succession Act which provided for women's inheritance rights. He also imagined India to be free of caste system to become a super power (as per his book "Annihilation of Caste")

2.8 Nehru's idea of secularism was based on secular stand of the state which means that the state has no religion of its. It treats & protects every religion equally, but does not promote any religion in particular. He said that politicians should be religion neutral as political office holders. As their association with their own religion at workplace can damage their decision making when there are situations of religious conflicts such as riots. Secularism is important in nationalism - so as <sup>then</sup> one draws his identity from the nation only, rather than his religion or faith. It avoids the religious conflicts & strengthens fraternity in the society.

2.9- Woodrow Wilson is regarded as founding father of public administration as a discipline. He stated that politics & public administration are two separate things. Public administration is essential part of politics. He believed that public administration should be separately from political science. It should be studied as separate discipline in universities. He emphasised that public administration is important for maintaining the efficiency & effectiveness of politics.

2.10 Henry Fayol is regarded as father of administrative management. He propounded his administrative theory of management. It is based on the approach to management of an organisation by putting emphasis on organisational structure and employees' behaviour. It provided for five functions of management - planning, organizing, commanding, co-ordinating & controlling. These are called five principles of management. These are essential for smooth functioning of an organisation vis a vis increasing the overall efficiency & productivity of the organization.



3.2

Election Commission of India is independent constitutional body in India. It is responsible for supremacy, direction & control of elections of members of parliament, president, vice-president & members of state legislative assemblies.

Constitutional provisions related to elections & elections commission are provided under part IV (Article 324-329) in Indian Constitution. Other than Election Commission of India there are State Election Commission of each state which are responsible of conducting the election of local bodies such as Panchayati Raj Institutions & urban municipalities, etc.

### Powers & functions of Election Commission —

- Determination of territorial areas of electoral constituencies determined by the Delimitation Commission Act of Parliament.
- To prepare & revise electoral rolls time to time.
- To register all the eligible voters.
- Recognize political parties & allot election symbols to them.
- Monitor political parties & their activities during election.
- Releasing a model code of conduct before the election to be followed by all parties.

- Determine schedule for elections.
- Tendering advice to president & governor regarding post-election disqualification of MPs & MLAs.
- Handling of cases of corruption & election malpractices during election.
- Disqualify the candidates who failed to submit their election expenses & asset holdings declarations.

### Limitations -

- No qualifications of Election Commissioners & members is provided under the Constitution.
- Constitution doesn't provide for the term of members of Election Commission.
- Election Commissioners are not debarred from further appointment after retirement.

Election Commission of India is regarded as one of the Bulwarks of democracy in India. It has played its role as per the Constitution of India of free & fair election.

3.3 National Human Rights Commission is an autonomous statutory body. It was established in 1993 under National Human Rights Protection Act, 1993.

(In conformity with Paris Declaration on Human Rights.)

It is responsible for protection of human rights in India and ~~has~~ look into the matters relating to violation of human rights.

Functions & Powers

Working & Structure

National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) is a multimember body. It is presided by a chairperson & ~~other~~ there are other 6 members selected by other commissions & different field of expertise.

The chairperson is appointed by the president who is selected by a select committee headed by Prime Minister & other people such as Deputy Chairperson of Rajya Sabha, speaker of Lok Sabha, Chief Justice of India, etc as members.

Powers & Functions

→ To inquire into matters relating to violation of human rights either on petition or suo motu.

- To visit prisons & jails to check the living conditions of the inmates.
- To take help of officers & agencies of states during its enquiries.
- To review the safeguards provided by constitutions or any other law for protection of human rights.
- To conduct & promote research in the field of human rights.
- To spread human rights awareness through various campaigns, media, workshops, etc.

### Limitations

- Its recommendations to government are only advisory & not binding.
- It has very limited jurisdiction when violations are done (or charges) by armed forces.
- It can not penalize the violators or award any compensation to the victims.
- It can only take the complaints of violation within one year of occurrence.
- Slightly interfered by the government.

NHRC has been working as watchdog of human rights. The limitations are need to be addressed & more autonomy should be given to it for its better functioning.

3.4 Kautilya provided for Saptang theory for effective administration of a state. According to this theory state is made of saptang, means 7 limbs. These 7 limbs or Saptangs are :-

- Swamin or King
- Amatya or ministers
- Janapada or Land & people
- Durga or fortress
- Kotha or treasury
- Danda or Army
- Mitra or Allies

According to Kautilya these limbs have individual functions to serve for the state to flourish. Swamin or King is the sole representative of the state. He is the integrated, inseparable & most essential part of the state. All the decisions are taken by him which will determine the future of the state. Hence, considered as head & heart.

Amatya or ministers are responsible for rendering advice to the King for seamless functioning of state. They ~~are~~ form the Council of the state which is the apex decision making body. Thus, are referred as Brains of the state.

Janpada refers to territory & people. As per this theory, the land should be fertile and should produce enough to feed its people. People & land is considered the base of the state hence referred as legs of the state in this theory.

Durg or fortress should be strong as it protects the state from the invasion. Kautilya provided for land, water, forest, mountain etc as durg.

Kosha or treasury represents the economic power of a state. The state should be economically prosperous <sup>first</sup> to be strong in all fields.

Danda or army represents the ~~the~~ military power of a state. A state should have a strong armed force so that it can protect itself from the attacks & wars.

Mitra or allies represents the other states which will act as friends & provide support during a calamity, wars or otherwise. Kautilya stated that bandering states are natural enemies & enemy of enemy is a friend.

Though, Kautilya provided his theory in ancient times but it still holds water & and forms an important feature of India's foreign & diplomatic policy.

3.5 Max Weber provided for bureaucratic theory of administration for its more effective functioning.

### Characteristics of bureaucratic theory —

- ① Well defined & formal hierarchical structure → There should be a well-defined hierarchy in an organisation. It should be the basis of central planning & decision making.
- ② Specialization & Division of labour — Specialists should be recruited for different works, so that maximum productivity can be achieved.
- ③ Rule based system — The management should be rules & regulation based. The procedures should be followed ~~for~~ at all levels for better execution of decisions.
- ④ Technical qualifications should be matched — Selection & promotion of the employees should be based on technical qualification & required skills.
- ⑤ Impersonality — The organization should treat all the employees equally.

The objectivity should be maintained & there should not be any individual differences.

**Criticism** — The bureaucratic theory of Weber was criticized by many.

Elton Mayo did his Hawthorne study which was a criticism to Weber's bureaucratic theory. It said —

- The bureaucratic theory is rigid & inflexible.
  - Too much emphasis on rules & procedures.
  - ~~The~~ Rejection of informal group, but in Hawthorne study it was found that the informal groups in office were one of the motivations of employees.
  - Rules cause unnecessary delay in decision making process.
  - Only technical qualification is stressed upon, employees' dedication & commitment are overlooked.
  - Neglected job satisfaction of employees.
- Weber's ~~Bureaucratic~~ <sup>Bureaucratic</sup> theory is impractical to apply in real scenario. It considered workers as just cog in a wheel not humans with emotional needs.



## Part - B

- 1.1 Under priority sector lending the Central Bank (RBI) directs the commercial banks to provide credit to some specific sectors on priority basis. These sectors are - agriculture, SC-STs, MSME etc.
- 1.2 Data is one of the most significant and valued thing in this digital age. Hence, it is compared with oil & called new oil.
- 1.3 Non-Performing Assets are those loans of a banks on which interest or principal amount is not paid for more than 90 days. Such loans are likely to be not repaid, hence, called Non-performing assets.
- 1.5 Mukhyamantri Kisan Kalyan Yojna was launched in 2022. It is launched to provide a sum of ₹ 4000 in two installments to the farmers as assistance. It is similar to Centre's PM KISAN.

1.5

1.6 Government of MP has launched various schemes & initiatives for differently abled citizens such as -

- Disabled Pension Scheme
- CM Disabled Marriage incentive scheme

1.7 Issues related to girl's education -

- Gender based discrimination
- Poverty in rural areas
- Lack of awareness
- Illiteracy etc

1.8 Vocational education is a form of education where skill development & training is provided. It benefits the candidates to find jobs just after the training, making them self-reliant, increases self-employment & entrepreneurship.

1.9 Welfare programmes of Central govt for Senior citizens -

- PM Vayvandana Yojna (launched in 2017)
- Wa Rashtriya Vayoshree Yojna

1.10 Features of Indian Culture -

- Multiethnicity
- Sense of brotherhood
- Religious tolerance

1.11 Enculturation means adoption of cultural practices such as language, food, clothing, patterns, ~~higher~~ religious practices, etc of a culture in order to assimilate.  
Example - Immigrants start learning languages of that particular state/country.

1.12 NGOs help in community development through programmes like extension education, awareness generation programmes, free education to poor children, etc.

1.13 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups of MP -

→ Bharia

→ Baiga

→ Saharia

1.14 Objectives of WHO -

→ Universalization of health & health practices

→ Co-ordination among member countries with regards to health

→ Improvement in living <sup>and health</sup> conditions of people especially in least developed countries.

1.15 Causes of malnutrition -

→ ~~due~~ Lack of accessibility & affordability to balanced diet.

→ Poverty

→ Unhygienic & unsanitary living conditions.

## 2.1 Difference between Repo & Reverse Repo rate -

### Repo Rate

- Benchmark interest rate of RBI at which it lends money to commercial banks.
- It controls inflation in the economy.
- It is generally higher than Reverse Repo rate.
- It is charged on Repurchase agreement.
- Presently it is 6.25%.

### Reverse Repo Rate

- Interest rate offered by RBI to banks on their parked deposits with RBI.
- It controls the money supply.
- It is generally lower than Repo rate.
- It is charged on Reverse Repurchase agreement.
- Presently it is 2.35%.

2.2 There is a need to shift from a green revolution led productivity to green method led productivity, because -

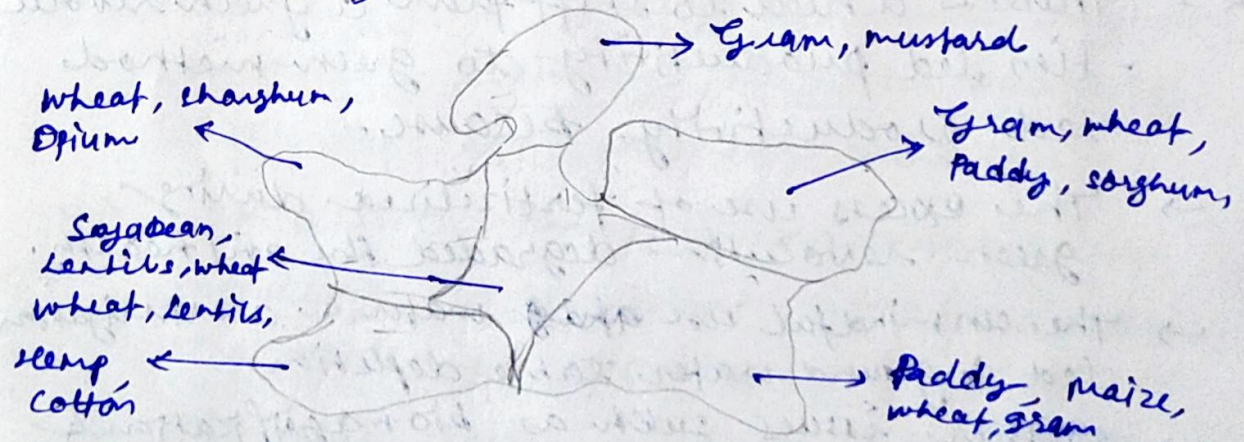
- The excess use of fertilizers during green revolution degraded the soil health.
- The un mindful use of water & over irrigation led to ground water table depletion.
- Other issues such as biomagnification & bio accumulation due to excessive chemical use as pesticides & weedicides.

The green methods such as organic farming, zero budget natural farming, organic manure, etc are solution to this. Additionally, scientific agriculture practices such as drip irrigation, precision irrigation etc are used to fight the ill effects of Green Revolution.

## 2.3 Welfare schemes of MP in the field of agriculture —

- Kisan Kalyan Yojna — On similar lines of PM KISAN, ₹4000 in two installments are given to farmers. (launched in 2022)
- Khet Talab Yojna — Funds are provided for constructing ponds in fields. (launched in 2017)
- Khet Sadak Yojna — for better connectivity,
- Khet Tirth Yojna.
- Beej Swavlamban Yojna — for better quality of seeds
- Bharantar Bhugatan Yojna — launched in 2017 to pay the price difference of MSP.

## 2.4 Cropping pattern of MP —



- ① West & Malwa Region — Cotton, wheat, Sorghum, Gram (Indaru, Dewas, Sehare, etc)
- ② Nimar Region — Cotton, wheat (Khandwa, Kharagone, Barwani, etc)
- ③ Eastern Region of Paddy — Balasheit, Seoni, Mandla, etc
- ④ Northern or Gird region — Morena, Bhind, Shivpuri, etc.
- ⑤ Central Region of wheat — Bhopal, Sehare, etc

## 2.5 Welfare schemes of Central Government for senior citizens —

- Vayvandana Yojna - Old age pension scheme (2018)
- Vayoshree Yojna
- Old age shelter Homes

## Madhyapradesh Government's schemes —

- Indira Gandhi Pension Yojna
- Old age Pension scheme

## 2.6 New Education Policy was launched in 2020. It has following features —

- It was formulated by K. Kasturirangan committee.
- It provides for new & innovative learning such as vocational training, extra curriculars, group learning activities, daily tests etc.
- It provides for 3 language formula thus encourages multilingualism.
- It provides for use of mother tongue ~~at~~ as medium of instruction at primary level.
- It provides more flexibility regarding selection of subjects or streams.
- It provides for 6% budgetary allocation towards education.
- It ~~aims~~ aims for 35% gross enrollment ratio in higher education.

2.7 In Hindu society the marriage system is governed by the old vedic scriptures where marriage is considered as a sacrament rather than a ~~legal~~ contract.

The religious text under Hinduism describe marriage as one of the 16 Samskaras. It is done because to fulfil 3 ~~things~~ <sup>functions</sup> namely Dharma (Duty), Praja (Progeny) & Rati or Kama (Sexual pleasure).

But with changing times, marriages are now become legal contracts between two consenting persons. And it is done to fulfil the fourth function of Companionship which is added in the modern times.

2.8 Elements of Civilization -

- Definite social structure
- Some form of governments or such bodies
- Existence of faith & religion
- Presence of script & writing for communication.
- Proper settlements in form of cities or villages, etc

Benefits of civilization -

- Sound infrastructure
- Economy flourishes
- Society keeps growing & expanding
- Human relations gets stronger

2.9 Bhagoria festival is celebrated by Bhill tribe. It is celebrated in the regions of Jabalpur, Mirzapur, Western Mimar region (Kharagone). This festival is characterized by huge Carnival like market. It is organized as a fair where <sup>young</sup> people choose their life-partner by applying gulal on each-other. This festival is known as match-making festival. In some other parts it is also celebrated as harvesting festival wherein fairs are organized.

2.10 Gond is the second largest tribe of MP. It ~~is~~ traces back its origin from the original Dravidian race. The word 'Gond' is derived from word 'Kond' which means mountain forest dwellers. Social structure - They reside in forested area in hamlets called 'tolis'. They prefer living in joint families. The village head is called Koetan. Economy - They are primarily dependent on minor forest produce but with mainstreaming <sup>most of</sup> now ~~they~~ live in cities & pursuing jobs also. Subtribes - Agaria, Gond-Gawari, Pardhan, Marig, Gaiki, etc



3.1 Universal Basic Income is a proposed model of free providing income security to the citizens of a country. Under this a predetermined sum of amount would be transferred to all the citizens as basic income. This amount is provided ~~as~~ monthly or annually and without any conditions attached.

This acts as a income security for the people who are not able to earn or are unemployed. It helps the people in various ways, such as -

- help maintain basic living
- Reduces poverty
- Reduces income uncertainties
- Income security for unemployed people.

Since, universal basic income is provided unconditionally, there are various challenges associated with its implementation. These can be -

- It involves huge amount, hence, puts pressure on government treasury.
- Government would have to do rationing 'in other welfare schemes' budget.
- It ~~will~~ may discourage people from working which will negatively affect

the labour force participation rate.

- The issue of unemployment would still exist.
- Lack of political will to implement such models.

Various countries such as the USA, New Zealand, Sweden, etc have adopted the model of universal basic income. But, in India the government has privatized Universal basic insurance instead of Universal basic income.

Government of India provides for various schemes & programmes for insuring one's income, these schemes are -

- Various health insurance schemes such as Ayushman Bharat.
- Programmes such as MGNREGA to ensure livelihood.
- National Food Security Act, Public Distribution system, etc for ensuring food security.
- Various pension schemes such as Atal Pension Yojna etc
- Other schemes such as Kisan Maaan Dhan Yojna, LIC life insurance, Vay Vandana Yojna etc to provide all kinds of social security.

Government of India focuses more on providing social security through various schemes rather than universal basic income.

3.2. Madhyapradesh is located at the centre of the country. Its geographical features involves various mountains ranges, rivers, plateau, etc which significantly influence its agriculture pattern & practices.

Madhyapradesh has 11 agroclimatic zones. These are -

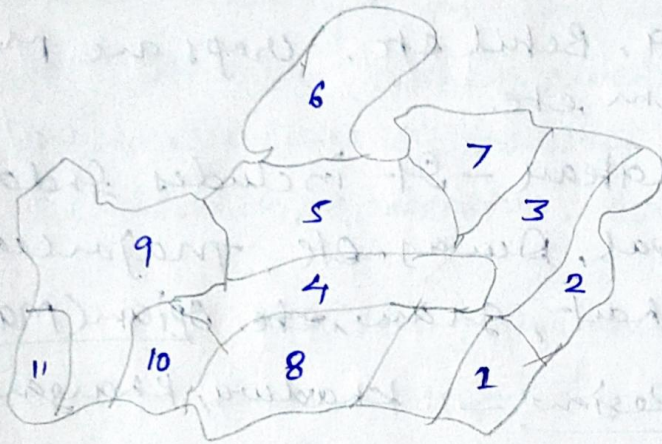


Fig:- Agroclimatic zones of MP

- ① Chhatisgarh Plains - It includes districts of, Mandla, Balasohat, Shahdol, etc. Major crop is rice.
- ② Northern Chhatisgarh Mountain Region - It includes districts of Mandla, Rewa, Sidhi, Sirsauli etc. Major crop is rice, wheat, sorghum, etc.
- ③ Kaimur Plateau - Districts of Rewa, Satna, Katni, Panna etc. Major crops - rice, wheat, etc.
- ④ Narmada valley - Districts of Harda, Jabalpur, Narsinghpur etc. Major crops - rice, wheat, soyabean, gram etc.
- ⑤ Vindhya mountain region - Districts - Guna, Vidisha, Dant etc. Major crop - wheat.

- ⑥ Grid Region — Districts — Bhind, Morena, Gwalior, Sheopur, Shivpuri. Crops — wheat, saughum, mustard, etc
- ⑦ Bundelkhand Region — It includes Tikamgarh, Chhatarpur, Mirzapur etc. Major crops — wheat, saughum, gram etc
- ⑧ Satpura Mountain region — Districts are Chhindwara, Betul etc. Crops are maize, wheat, gram etc
- ⑨ Malwa Plateau — It includes Indore, Dhar, Bhopal, Dewas etc. Major crops — Cotton, wheat, gram, ~~etc~~ Opium (Mandsaur), etc.
- ⑩ Nimar Region — Khandwa, Khargone, Bushahrpur, Barwanji etc. Crops are cotton, ~~Op~~ semp (Khandwa), wheat, etc.

Factors influencing production and distribution of crops —

- Type of soil
- Water availability
- Availability of manpower, credit availability
- Rainfall pattern
- Availability & affordability of quality seeds.

→ MP has a vast agricultural land. Agriculture according to needs of agroclimatic zones can not only boost the production but also help farmers uplifting their conditions.

3.3 India lately emerged as the 5th largest economy in the world. It has set a very ambitious target of achieving a \$5 trillion economy in near future.

To realise the goal of \$5 trillion economy India needs to invest heavily in its human capital. It can be done by developing the infrastructure of various sectors such as health, education, housing, etc.

The government of India has taken various steps for development of various sectors. These are -

- Education - There are various leading & world class education institutes have been developed in form of IITs, IIMs, ISBs, AIIMS, etc. The New Education Policy is the latest edition in this regard.
- Housing - To provide roof to everyone government has come up with schemes such as PM Awas Yojna which provides for building Pucca houses for both urban & rural population.

→ Health - To ensure good health & accessibility to health services, government has come up with programmes & initiatives like Ayushman Bharat, Jan Suraksha Yojna, Mobile Clinic, Jan Aushadi Kendras etc.

→ Infrastructure - schemes such as Vande Bharat, UDAAN, PM Gati Shakti, National Highways, Waterways etc to ease the transportation & ultimately the ease of doing business.

These developments result into development of human capital & the human capital is crucial for advancement of an economy. It helps grow the economy at faster pace in following ways -

- Work efficiency increases
- Productivity increases
- Production boosts up which results into increased export
- Competitiveness of Indian products in global market increases.
- ~~It~~ Ultimately the GDP grows faster.

Thus, it can be seen investing in human capital leads to overall increase of GDP & economy. It can be said that \$5 Trillion economy goal is not a sky-high goal to achieve if human capital is given enough priority.

3.4 Culture of a place is amalgamation of its various practices, such as ~~Indian~~ religion, languages, food habits, etc.

India being a diverse country has a unique culture which characterised by -

- Multiethnicity
- Multilingualism
- Unity in diversity
- Co-existence of various faiths
- Regional tolerance
- Sense of fraternity, etc.

There are various features of Indian society. These are -

- ① Multi ethnic - India comprises of various races, ~~regions~~ religions, faiths & sects. Despite these there is a religious tolerance & brotherhood among them.
- ② Multi-linguistic - There are more than 1600 languages & dialects spoken in India. Languages change with regions, which gives a unique flavor to Indian culture.
- ③ Family & kinship - Family the most basic unit of India society. It provides the sense the belongingness to people &

keeps them together. With changing times the nuclear families are more prevalent, but with are connected with the original joint family.

④ Patriilineal society - The head of the family is happens to be to the eldest male member of ~~the~~ the family. But with changing times ~~more~~ families have become more gender sensitive & less discriminating towards female members of the family.

⑤ Amalgamation of traditional & modern practices - Traditional Indian practices are now touched by the modern & western culture. But, the authenticity of Indian practices is still maintain & followed.

Indian society is mixture of various cultures which makes it a unique culture in itself. And despite of ~~and~~ the existence of several different practices the uniqueness of Indian society is intact. It acts as a salad-bowl of diversity where ~~there are~~ individual flavor is intact.



3.5 World Health Organization was established on 7th April, 1948. It works as a specialized agency of United Nations. It is headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland.

### Objectives -

- Co-ordination among nations for better health & health services.
- Universalization of basic health services & health practices.
- Overall improvement in the living conditions of people around the world.
- Special focus to least developed countries with regard to health.
- Improvement in overall health of people & reduction of all kind of ailments.

### Structure

- It comprises of 194 member countries. India is also a member.
- The decisions are taken by World Health Authority. It acts as apex decision making body.
- The world health Authority is presided by a president which is elected from among

the members.

- It is done on a national basis.  
(for a tenure of 2 years)
- Its decisions are implemented through its Executive Board which comprises of 34 members.

### Functions

- It takes co-ordinated efforts with the member countries over health issues.
- It monitors over the member countries regarding health issues & crisis.
- It helps & a the member countries in health planning.
- It suggests policy measures regarding medical planning, medical budgeting, etc to its member countries.
- It assists the member countries in handling unprecedented situations such as epidemic & pandemic like COVID 19.
- It also keeps a check on different life threatening diseases such as TB, Polio, etc.

### Programmes → TB eradication programme.

- Polio eradication programme
- Universal Immunization programme.
- significant role in handling COVID pandemic.