

Paper II - Part B

- 1(A) DPT is a vaccine used to against Diphtheria, Pertussis and tet-tuberculosis.
- (B) Cholera is a disease caused unhygienic conditions.
- (C) Started by the government to provide compulsory education.
- (D) University Grant Commission responsible for higher education.
- (E) Indian History Research Council, Delhi, is responsible for various researches.
- (F)
- (G) Indian Institute of Public Administration is responsible for training officers.
- (H) A parliamentary committee consisting of its members.
- (I) Organ of United Nations for education, scientific and cultural programmes.
- (J) RCVN Narenha Academy situated in Bhopal responsible for training of officers.
- (K)
- (L) A type of forced labour declared illegal by government.
- (M) Also called as Ascorbic Acid, present in citric fruits.
- (N) (i) Reservation of LS seats - Art → 332
(ii) National Schedule Caste Commission - Art 338
(iii) & Reservation in Government Jobs - Art 16.
- (O)

~~(2)(A) National Malawia~~

2(c) It is correctly said that - to educate a women, means to educate a family.

Women in today's world is at equal footing with man, their education is important to the society as -

- (i) Valuable human resource - as valuable as men
- (ii) Independence - to remove their dependence on men.
- (iii) Awareness - to make them aware about rights
- (iv) Propagation of education to next generation - A women propagates this education & educates other

(D) NCERT stand for National Council of Educational Research and Training.

NCERT is responsible for the education in the schools and also for teacher's training in institutes like Regional Institutes of Education. NCERT is a government body which prescribes the methods & syllabus in schools.

(E) Open Universities are those universities which allow distance learning mode. Indira Gandhi National Open University is the main open university in India. The benefits are -

- (i) Distance learning - it gives a chance to many learners to learn according to their pace.
- (ii) Wide reach - These open universities have a very wide reach due to their methods.

Open Universities give chance to those who can't afford to leave their native places.

(F)

(b) Malnutrition is one of the major issues of Indian population. Many people are able to afford food but not all dietary fibres are available in it, the effects are:

(i) Wasting, stunting - These are the major consequences among children.

(ii) Harms human resource - Malnutrition is adversely impacting the human resource of the nation.

(H)

(I) MP is among one of the backward states of India in the field of health sector.

In MP, the infant mortality rate is highest in India and maternal mortality rate is also in alarming condition at present.

MP is now focusing on its health sector, 11 districts are provided ICU facilities and ambulance services are also being operated throughout the state.

(J) Madhya Pradesh Government is working in the direction of empowering the girls. Many schemes are being operated in the state, like -

- (i) Lalima Abhiyaan
- (ii) Ladli Laxmi Yojana
- (iii) Beti Bachao Beti Padhao
- (iv) Free cycle to Girl students
- (v)

(K) In MP, the major institutes for training of public servants are-

- (i) RCVF Naxosha Administration Academy - It is situated in Bhopal, and is mainly responsible for the training of Deputy Collectors.
- (ii) Police Academy, Sagar - This academy is responsible for training DSPs.
- (iii) Forest Rangers College - Situated in Balaghat and is responsible for training forest rangers.

(L) United Nations was formed in the year 1945, after the WWII to restore peace in the world. The role of UNO is-

- (i) World Peace - to maintain world peace.
- (ii) multilateral world - to build a world where every nation's voice is heard.
- (iii) Mediator - UN also acts as a mediator in resolving conflicts among nations.

3 ⇒ Parliament is the main institution of Indian democracy consisting of Lok Sabha, Rajyasabha and President.

There are various through which the parliament can control the state -

(i) Legislative powers - The Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and President have power that controls the system in the nation.

Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha can issue laws and these laws if passed with appropriate majority can control the systems. President can issue ordinances and with his assent only the bill is made law.

(ii) Executive powers - The recruitment of executive officers to implement the passed laws by Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.

Civil as well as defence offices are a means of parliamentary control.

(iii) Emergency provisions - Article 352, 356 & 360 gave emergency powers to parliament to control the situation which is deteriorating in any part of the nation or whole nation.

(B) In India, educational reforms are the demand of this time. And to make sure that each and every children gets proper education is an important

part of the functions of government.

Both Public and private school play important role in providing education to the masses. But in some cases private schools are not contributing sufficiently in this field.

It is necessary to control private schools because-

- (i) to control fee hike - Private schools sometimes see education as a business, which needs control.
 - (ii) provide opportunity to all - private schools are also called schools of elite section, which needs to be changed.
 - (iii) Implement article 21A - private schools needs to implement article 21A & abide by the law.
- To improve the situation & to deal with private schools, ~~we can~~ government can-
- (i) Better implementation - better implement the law, and make offences seriously punishable.
 - (ii) awareness among masses - if people will know about their rights, then only they will be able to ask for it.

Private schools are important for educational system of India and their contribution is significant.

(D) ~~To build~~ It is rightly said that to build a multistoried building, the foundation should also be ~~as~~ strong.

This is rightly said in the educational building also, as

primary education is the foundation of this building.

The need for primary education is-

- (i) foundation of education - primary education is the foundation of any education system in the world.
- (ii) introduction to concepts - children are introduced to many concepts in this stage, which elaborates further.

Being so important, primary education faces many challenges as-

- (i) absence of good teacher - in many surveys, it is found that the teachers themselves are not educated enough.
- (ii) student-teacher ratio - it is prescribed to be 1:40, but it exceeds beyond that.

if -

- (i) timely recruitment - Teachers are recruited timely
- (ii) better infrastructure - improved infrastructure and conditions will motivate learners to study.

Primary education needs to be treated importantly and government is working in this direction.