

मुख्य परीक्षा

म.प्र. राज्य लोक सेवा आयोग

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1 A

MP Employment Generation Board, is a body under MP Labour Ministry to regulate the avenues of employment generation.

1 B

Laxmi Bai College of Physical Education

a) Estb → ~~197~~ 1957 at Gwalior

b) Work → Associated with training of people associated with PE & PT

c) Only such college in Asia

1 C

Mangal Diwas → Also known as "Welfare Day"

It is celebrated at

Anganwadi Kendras to

mark and to ensure

nutrition, vaccination to

children.

1 D

1 E

Life Expectancy → It is defined as the no. of years an individual is expected

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to live under the prevailing circumstances

→ Current data → 67.5 years for India.

→ National Health Policy aims to make it 70 years

1 F

Supplementary Nutrition → It is the nutritional intake given to a

malnourished person to overcome its deficiencies, imbalances or excesses particularly "Hidden Hunger"

Eg. Folic acid capsule, vitamin tablets, Iron capsule to pregnant mothers

1 G

Immunoglobulin is an antibody present in human body blood and is associated with development of immunity against infections

1 H

Universal Immunization Prog.

(a) Aim at universal immunization against certain disease

(b) Reduce IMR and under 5 mortality rate

(c) Diseases covered → TB, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Polio, Kala Azar, Diarrhoea

Operation Blackboard → It is an initiative

of MHRD

→ aims at provision of adequate infrastructure at schools

→ Eg. Furniture, toilet, etc.

RMNCH + A → It stands for Reproductive, Maternal, Neo-natal, Child and Adolescent health

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→ d) It is used in policy to curb various incidents of mortality among the aforeaid

1 L

NIT → It stands for National Institute of Technology

→ Established by Central Govt. under NIT Act

→ Institute of national importance

In MP → MANIT, Bhopal

1 M

1 N

g) It is a statutory body established under National Comm. for Women Act 1990

d) Task → Work to identify and various

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issues associated with women
empowerment, suggest ways to
improve conditions of women

SABLA

→ Scheme for Empowerment
of adolescent girls

→ Provide health and educational
support to adolescent girls
to ensure their empowerment.

→ Also work to curb their
exploitation.

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A ASHA stands for Accredited Social Health Activists. They form an important part of India's "primary health care services", especially in rural areas.

Function → They function under the State Health Departments and are given performance based allowances.

→ Associated with ensuring safe and institutional delivery of pregnant women, vaccination delivery of new born, ante-natal care of women, enst etc.

→ Also play a role in upkeep nutritional status of women and infants

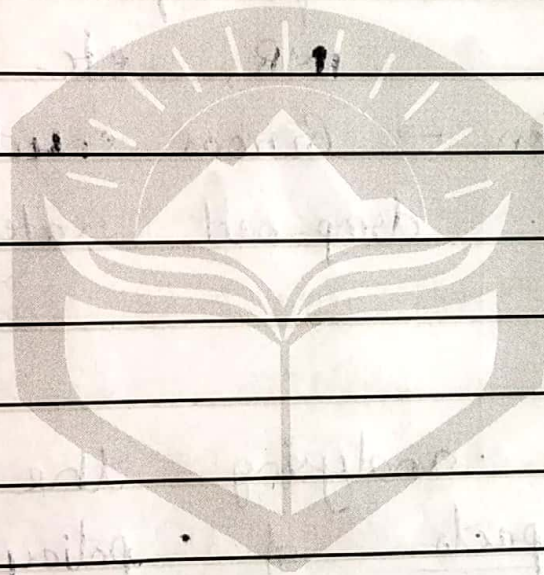
Conclusion → They have played a significant role in reducing

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MMR, IMR and family
planning. They are first point
of contact for health services
in rural areas.



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2 B

Vital Statistics are important statistics vis-a-vis social sector which are helpful in measuring the performance of govt. in such areas like health and education.

Eg. → Health → Life expectancy, MMR, IMR, etc.
→ Education → Gross enrollment ratio, drop-out rates, etc.

Importance -

- a) Help in analysing the efficacy and impacts of policy.
- b) Help in taking corrective course and emergency measures.
- c) They are measures of Human Resource Development.
- d) Guiding principles for social development.

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NACO is prog launched by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to deal with the incidents of AIDS and control its spread.

Salient Points

- Aims at providing "anti-retroviral therapy" to HIV+ patients.
- Create an awareness about spread of AIDS and dismiss myths.
- Timely access to health centres and laboratories for timely medical intervention.
- Ensure "privacy" of AIDS patients.

Conclusion → NACO is a significant step to realise the goal of 90:90:90 by WHO to control AIDS. It is successful in this regard.

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2 D

Mosquitoes are carriers of various diseases. They are as follows -

a) Malaria → Caused by female aedes egypti mosquito.
→ Symptoms → fever with cold.
→ No vaccine is available

b) Encephalites → Caused by culex mosquito
→ affects brain and cause swelling in body parts especially legs.
→ Japanese encephalites is also similar to it

c) Dengue, Chikungunia → Caused by aedes egypti mosquito
• Symptoms → fever, cold, joint pain

• No vaccine available.

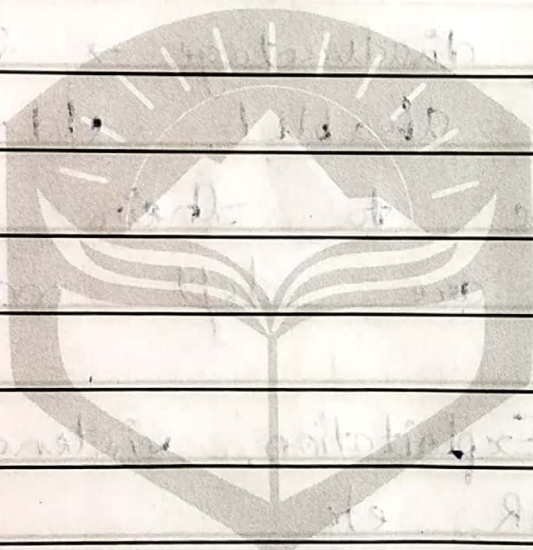
Conclusion → Diseases caused by

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mosquitoes are endemic to tropical countries only. They involve a significantly higher mortality rate. National Health Policy, 2017 aims at curbing and reducing their cases by 50% by 2021.



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2	E	Particularly Marginalised Vulnerable and Disadvantaged Group Group
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	is policy terms used in policy making to address these groups who are at disadvantageous position biologically, demographically and geographically.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	a) <u>Biological disadvantage</u> → Includes women, children, disabled, old-aged, etc. who due to their biological conditions are left marginalised.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Risk → Exploitation, violence, IMR, MMR, etc.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) <u>Demographic disadvantage</u> → Includes those groups, who, due to their social and economic disabilities are left marginalised from mainstream of society.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Eg. <u>Poor</u> , <u>minorities</u> , <u>outcasted groups</u> SC, ST, etc.

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c) Geographical disadvantage → Includes those groups who are left marginalised due to geographical features.

Eg. Tribal, PVT, remote villages, violence hit areas, etc.

Risk → Not able to take benefit of Govt. policies, denied basic facilities like roads, schools, hospitals, etc.

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Technical education is the part of higher education system in India and is an important link to human development and economic development of a country.

Importance

→ It helps in skill development hence aid in HRD.

→

It aids innovation and provides skilled manpower to industry and leading to industrial development.

→

Raises standard of living & salary.

→

Helps in social development and prevent exploitation.

Conclusion

→

Important link to the aim of Skill India & Make in India, industry 4.0 and next generation industrial social revolution

industrial

revolution

2 4

Malnutrition is defined as deficiency, excess or imbalance of nutrients and energy in a human body.

Deficiency of micronutrients is called "Hidden Hunger"

Covers → Nutrient deficiency
→ Overweight or obesity
→ Deficiency of elements leading to non-communicable diseases.

Identification standards are as follows:-

a) Child wasting, stunting, low weight at birth and underweight as per BMI

b) Deficiency of micronutrients like Zinc, folic acid, vitamin, etc.

c) NCD like scurvy, berry-berry, etc. and immune diseases caused by lack of immunity like TB, etc.

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<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Conclusion → Malnutrition can be
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	curbed by diet supplementation,
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	food fortification and increasing
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	intake and di diet diversification
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Govt. has taken steps like National
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Food Security Act, 2013, Integrated
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	child dev. scheme, PM Mdra
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Vandana Yojana, etc. to deal
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	with malnutrition.
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2 I

IMF was established in 1946 under Bretton Woods Agreement located at Washington. IMF is a specialised agency of UN.

Functions → Main task is to keep an eye on the balance of payment account of its member countries along with fiscal indicators.

→ Ensuring that BOP and fiscal conditions of members is sound.

→ Provide loans to members with conditions of fiscal consolidation.

→ SDR reserves.

Conclusion → IMF is an ~~an~~ organisation which aim at fiscal consolidation at global level. Since, the world

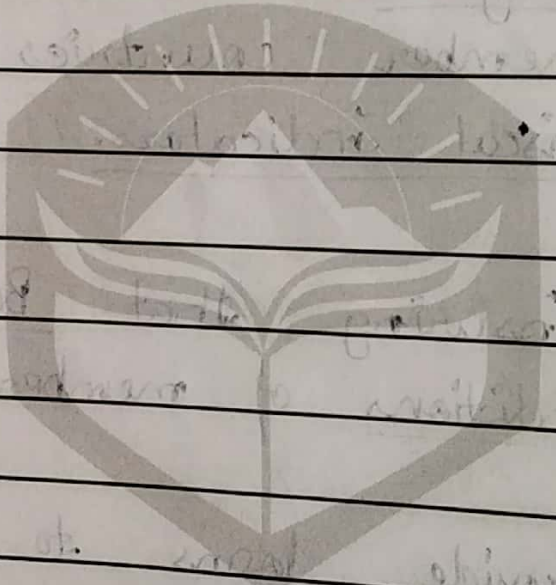
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economies are interdependent, IMF becomes crucial to prevent bad spillover effects of one's failing economy to others.



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2 K

Public Accounts Comm. is a Parliamentary Comm. Its details are as follows

• Formation → 221 Members from both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha

→ 15 from Lok Sabha & 7 from Rajya Sabha

→ Chairman → Leader of Opposition in Lok Sabha by Convention.

→ Members appointed by Presiding Officer of each house.

• Functions → Scrutinize CAG report on public finance
→ CAG report on borrowings and finance of expenditure
→ Scrutiny of budgets spent by various departments.

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2 L

Salient points of National Health Policy 2017, are -

a) Reduce MMR to 25/1000 from 28/1000 by 2025

b) Increase life expectancy to 70 years from 67.5 years

c) Reduce TFR to 2.1 from 2.3.

d) Eliminate TB by 2025 and reduce incidents of Kala Azar, Encephalitis and AIDS by 50% by 2025.

e) Improve doctor patient ratio from current 40 per thousand.

f) Improve universal medical insurance coverage, density of hospitals, and universal immunization.

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3 A

Healthcare is a concurrent list subject. The state of MP has taken a series of measures for improvement of health of its residents.

Classification $\begin{cases} \rightarrow \text{Preventive} \\ \rightarrow \text{Protective} \end{cases}$

These can be further classified into special schemes with regard to women, children, disabled, etc.

⇒ Important Schemes

① Sanjivni Clinics (2019)

- To provide primary health care free of cost
- Provide free medicines and free lab tests.

② Mahatoshman Yojana (2019)

- Provide Rs. 7.5 lakh insurance cover to per family for secondary

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and tertiary health care disease treatment.

- Beneficiary → recognised under SECC and other identified groups.

③ Janani Express → to ensure institutional delivery of pregnant women.

④ Dastak Abhiyan → to ensure universal immunization.

⑤ Lalima Abhiyan → to address the cases of anaemia in pregnant and lactating mothers.

Analysis

The steps taken by the govt. are a significant in reducing the cases of infant mortality, maternal mortality, anaemia and

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comprehensively covers RMNCH + A targets.

It ~~is~~ also addresses the accessibility of hospitals issue through establishment of Sanjivani Clinics.

It significantly increases the insurance cover and out of pocket expenditure.

Way forward → A recent report by NITI Aayog highlights state's failure to cure malnutrition among children. Hence, this requires policy intervention.

Secondly, infrastructure strengthening is vital, especially doctor-patient ratio.

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3 C

skill development is need of the hour in two related & contextual of social and economic development of a country.

Steps taken

1) Skill India Mission (2015)

- to address skill gaps and ensure availability of skill manpower for industry.

2) National Skill Qualification Framework

- for development of skills and upskilling of existing skills

- it also recognises "prior learning experiences"

3) ITI → or Indian Technical Institutes
↳ to ensure vocational training in employment

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intensive fields like technicians, carpenters, etc.

4) National Institute of Vocational Training → to regulate curriculum of NIT

5) IIT, NIT and others → to provide technical education to youth, so as to enable them to get job.

Analysis

In past decade, the govt. has taken steps on war footing to skill its population and take advantage of its demographic dividend. However, certain issues remain intact, vis-a-vis, the quality of skill, low degree of campus placement, lack of desire of innovation and non-permanent nature of job.

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Way forward.

Since, the nature of industries is changing from manual to automation

to IOT based, the

schemes must focus on next generation skills such as

Artificial Intelligence, IOT, Robotics, Nano technology, Cyber Security, etc.

Also, the delivery rate is poor and need to be improved.

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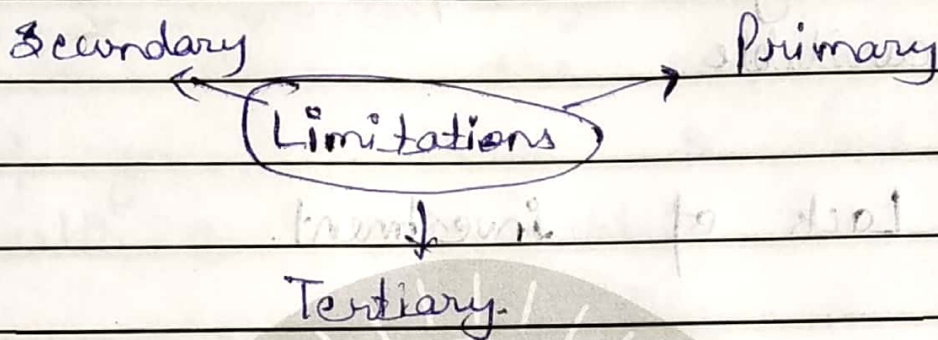
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3 D Public Health System in India. comprise of primary, secondary and tertiary health care institutions.



- ① Primary Health care limitation
- Lack of infrastructure. Eg. Hospitals, doctors and paramedical staff
 - Unaffordability due to involvement of private sector
 - Lack of investment - leading to lack of quality.
 - low doctor patient ratio.

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- ② Secondary & Tertiary Sector
- High out of pocket expenditure
 - Unaffordable as treatments are mostly in private sector are available
 - Lack of investment.
 - High demand of doctors - lead to cases of fake doctors.
 - No reach to rural areas.

Govt. Intervention

① PM-JAY (2018)

- Components
- Health & Wellness Centre for primary health care
 - Ayushman Bharat insurance for secondary & tertiary care.

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2 AYUSH

↳ to popularise non-allopathic medicines which are affordable

3 PM Jan Aushadhi Yojana (2017)

↳ to ensure the manufacturing of generic drugs & make health care affordable

4 National Health Policy, 2017

↳ to deal with issues of infrastructure and public investment

↳ aim to spend 2.5% of GDP in health care

↳ gave infrastructure status to health care.

Way forward → Health plays a vital role in HRD. Hence investment in it is longlasting. The overall health setup in India needs a revamp