

Section 1

1. What has 'Ayyankali' contributed to Indian society?

Ayyankali was a social reformer who worked for the upliftment of the oppressed classes, particularly in Kerala. He fought against caste discrimination and promoted education for Dalits.

2. What is the provision regarding marriage under the Special Marriage Act, 1954?

The Special Marriage Act, 1954, allows marriage between individuals of different religions, castes, or nationalities without requiring conversion, with a mandatory 30-day notice period.

3. On whose recommendation and who appoints the Chairman and members of the National Human Rights Commission?

The President of India appoints the Chairman and members of the NHRC based on the recommendations of a committee consisting of the Prime Minister, Speaker, Deputy Chairman, Home Minister, and Leaders of Opposition.

4. When will a person be qualified for appointment as a Special Judge under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988?

A person is qualified to be appointed as a Special Judge if they have held office as a Sessions Judge or an Additional Sessions Judge under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.

5. What is Mukhyamantri Mitaan Yojana?

Mukhyamantri Mitaan Yojana is a Chhattisgarh government initiative that provides doorstep delivery of government services, enabling citizens to access services easily without visiting government offices.

6. What is Chhattisgarh Pauni Pasari Yojana?

Chhattisgarh Pauni Pasari Yojana aims to promote traditional businesses and occupations by providing financial and infrastructure support to artisans and local vendors in the state.

7. What is the definition of 'Civil Rights' and 'Hotels' under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955?

Civil rights include the rights to equality and freedom from discrimination, while 'Hotels' are establishments providing lodging, food, or services to the public, as defined under the Act.

8. State the main objectives of the Information Technology Act, 2000.

The main objectives of the IT Act, 2000, include legal recognition of electronic transactions, prevention of cybercrime, and facilitating secure electronic communication and digital signatures.

Section 2

1. What is the role of non-permanent members in United Nations Security Council?

Non-permanent members participate in decision-making, contribute to discussions, and vote on resolutions, but do not have veto power like permanent members of the UN Security Council.

2. In relation to the International Court of Justice, what is meant by Contentious Jurisdiction?

Contentious Jurisdiction refers to the ICJ's authority to settle legal disputes between states that consent to its jurisdiction, delivering binding judgments on the matters in question.

3. Write a note on Winter Olympic Games.

The Winter Olympic Games are a major international sporting event held every four years, featuring winter sports like skiing, ice hockey, and figure skating, organized by the International Olympic Committee.

4. What is Penalty Shoot-out in Hockey?

A penalty shoot-out in hockey is a method used to decide the winner of a match that ends in a draw, where players take turns attempting to score goals from a designated spot.

5. Write a short note on International Monetary Fund (IMF).

The IMF is an international organization established to promote global monetary cooperation, secure financial stability, facilitate international trade, and reduce poverty by providing financial assistance to member countries.

6. What do you understand by Global System of Trade Preferences (GSTP)?

GSTP is a trade agreement among developing countries to promote trade by offering mutually beneficial tariff reductions, aimed at enhancing economic cooperation and development.

Section 3

1. What basic facilities should be there in a primary school?

Basic facilities in a primary school include classrooms, toilets, drinking water, playgrounds, furniture, and teaching materials to ensure a conducive learning environment for students.

2. What is the objective of National Institute of Technical Teachers Training and Research (NITTTR)?

NITTTR aims to improve the quality of technical education in India by training teachers, developing curricula, and providing research and consultancy services.

3. How is education helpful in human resource development?

Education develops skills, knowledge, and competencies, transforming individuals into productive members of society, thereby enhancing the quality of the workforce and contributing to economic growth.

4. What is meant by DIKSHA Platform?

DIKSHA (Digital Infrastructure for Knowledge Sharing) is an online platform launched by the Indian government for teachers and students, offering digital resources and training for quality education.

5. What is National Apprenticeship Training Scheme?

The National Apprenticeship Training Scheme provides practical training to graduates, diploma holders, and ITI pass-outs in various industries, enhancing their employability and skill development.

6. What do you mean by Labour Force Participation Rate?

Labour Force Participation Rate measures the percentage of the working-age population that is either employed or actively seeking employment, indicating the active workforce in an economy.

7. What is the objective of India International Skill Centre Network?

The India International Skill Centre Network aims to provide skill training and certification to Indian workers for global employment opportunities, enhancing their employability abroad.

8. Write down the objectives of India Accessible Campaign (Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan).

Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan aims to make public infrastructure, transport, and information services accessible to people with disabilities, promoting inclusivity and equal opportunities for all.

Answer in 60 Words Each

Section 1

9. What are the functions of the Commission under the Chhattisgarh Gau-seva Ayog Act, 2004?

The Commission under the Chhattisgarh Gau-seva Ayog Act, 2004, works to promote the protection, preservation, and development of cows and their progeny, oversees the implementation of laws related to cow protection, and provides recommendations to the state government for effective enforcement of policies.

10. Describe the penalty for violation of the provisions of the acts and rules, orders, and instructions under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

Violation of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, can lead to imprisonment for up to five years, a fine up to ₹1 lakh, or both. Continuing offenses may attract an additional fine of ₹5,000 per day, and prolonged violations could lead to imprisonment up to seven years.

11. Explain the Chhattisgarh Dowry Prohibition Rules (Dahej Pratishedh Niyam), 2004.

The Chhattisgarh Dowry Prohibition Rules, 2004, aim to prevent dowry practices by outlining procedures for reporting dowry offenses, appointing Dowry Prohibition Officers, and setting penalties for demanding or giving dowry, thus enforcing the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, within the state.

12. Who will be eligible to get the benefit of Chhattisgarh Krishak Jeevan Jyoti Yojana?

Under the Chhattisgarh Krishak Jeevan Jyoti Yojana, farmers who are residents of Chhattisgarh and possess agricultural land are eligible for benefits. This scheme provides free or subsidized electricity for agricultural purposes, helping to reduce input costs and improve productivity.

13. Describe the objectives of the Central Consumer Protection Council under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986.

The Central Consumer Protection Council aims to promote and protect consumer rights, such as the right to safety, information, choice, and redressal. It advises the government on consumer protection policies, addresses consumer grievances, and spreads awareness about consumer rights.

Part 2

7. Write a short note on Arjuna Award.

The Arjuna Award is a prestigious honor given by the Government of India to recognize outstanding achievements in national sports. Established in 1961, it includes a bronze statue of Arjuna, a certificate, and a cash prize, aiming to encourage excellence in sports.

8. Explain the functions of UNESCO.

UNESCO promotes global peace and security through international cooperation in education, science, culture, and communication. It works to improve literacy, protect cultural heritage, promote scientific research, support free expression, and foster intercultural dialogue worldwide.

9. Write a note on the theme for World Health Day of the year 2022 given by the World Health Organization.

The theme for World Health Day 2022 was "Our Planet, Our Health." The focus was on the urgent actions needed to keep humans and the planet healthy, emphasizing the importance of a healthy environment in preventing health crises and promoting overall well-being.

Part 3

9. How is unemployment measured?

Unemployment is measured by calculating the unemployment rate, which is the percentage of the labor force that is jobless and actively seeking employment. It is typically derived from labor force surveys that assess the number of unemployed individuals compared to the total labor force.

10. Write a short note on NIPUN Bharat Mission.

NIPUN Bharat Mission, launched by the Government of India in 2021, aims to ensure that every child in India achieves foundational literacy and numeracy by the end of Grade 3. The mission emphasizes competency-based learning and outcome-oriented education, focusing on early-grade students.

11. Illustrate the differences between formal and informal employment.

Formal employment is characterized by official contracts, regular wages, social security benefits, and legal protections. Informal employment lacks these features, often involving unregulated work, low job security, and absence of benefits, leading to higher vulnerability for workers.

12. What is Academic Credit Bank? What are its advantages?

The Academic Credit Bank is a system that allows students to accumulate academic credits across different institutions, which can be used to earn degrees or diplomas. Advantages include flexibility in education, recognition of prior learning, and the ability to resume studies after a break.

13. At present, what is the difference between the level of education among the Indian male and female population?

Currently, there is a gender gap in education in India, with male literacy rates higher than female rates. Men generally have better access to higher education and professional courses, while women face challenges like social norms and economic constraints, although the gap is gradually narrowing.

Section 3

14. Describe any eight 'crimes of atrocities' mentioned in the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

The Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, lists several crimes, including:

1. Forcing SC/ST individuals to drink or eat inedible substances.
2. Assaulting or using force against SC/ST women with intent to dishonor.
3. Dispossessing SC/ST people from their land.
4. Denying SC/ST members access to public places.
5. Publicly insulting or humiliating SC/ST individuals.
6. Depriving SC/ST communities of their traditional means of livelihood.
7. Compelling SC/ST individuals to vote or not vote for specific candidates.
8. Kidnapping or abducting SC/ST individuals.

15. Write a note on Rajiv Gandhi Kisan Nyay Yojana.

Rajiv Gandhi Kisan Nyay Yojana is a scheme launched by the Government of Chhattisgarh to provide direct income support to farmers. Under this scheme, farmers receive a financial benefit for their crops, ensuring minimum income and encouraging sustainable farming practices. The scheme aims to boost agricultural productivity, enhance farmers' income, and reduce their dependency on loans. The government transfers funds directly to farmers' accounts based on the quantity of produce, thus promoting financial inclusion and economic stability in rural areas.

16. What is Chhattisgarh Godhan Nyay Yojana? Explain the benefits of this Scheme.

Chhattisgarh Godhan Nyay Yojana is a unique initiative aimed at promoting organic farming and livestock management. Under this scheme, the government purchases cow dung from farmers at a fixed rate and uses it to produce vermicompost. The benefits include supplementing farmers' income, promoting organic farming practices, reducing chemical fertilizer use, and improving soil health. Additionally, the scheme generates employment opportunities in rural areas and contributes to environmental sustainability by managing livestock waste effectively.

Part 2

10. Throw light on the importance of BRICS in the current geopolitical scenario.

BRICS, comprising Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa, plays a significant role in the current geopolitical scenario by providing a platform for emerging economies to collaborate on global issues. BRICS addresses economic, political, and security challenges, promoting multipolarity in global governance. It counters the dominance of Western powers in international institutions, fosters economic cooperation, and supports sustainable development in member countries. BRICS initiatives like the New Development Bank and the Contingent Reserve Arrangement enhance financial stability, while its collective stance on global issues contributes to a balanced global power structure.

11. Illustrate the differences between formal and informal employment.

Formal employment involves jobs with official contracts, regular wages, social security benefits, and legal protections under labor laws. Workers in formal employment are usually employed by recognized organizations and have access to healthcare, pensions, and other benefits. In contrast, informal employment lacks these features, often involving unregulated work without official contracts or benefits. Workers in informal employment are typically engaged in small-scale or unregistered businesses, face job insecurity, lower wages, and no access to social security, making them more vulnerable to economic fluctuations.

Part 3

14. How has the Mid-day Meal Scheme helped in improving the level of primary education in India?

The Mid-day Meal Scheme has significantly improved primary education in India by increasing enrollment, attendance, and retention rates, particularly among disadvantaged children. By providing free, nutritious meals, the scheme addresses child malnutrition and incentivizes parents to send their children to school. It has also reduced dropout rates, especially among girls, and enhanced learning outcomes by improving students' health and concentration. Additionally, the scheme fosters social equity by allowing children from different social backgrounds to share meals together, promoting inclusivity and reducing caste-based discrimination.

15. What steps have been taken by the Government of India to increase the skill level of the population?

The Government of India has launched several initiatives to enhance the skill level of the population, including:

- Skill India Mission: Aims to train over 400 million people in various skills by 2022.
- Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY): Provides industry-relevant skill training to youth.
- National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS): Encourages apprenticeships in the formal sector.

- National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC): Facilitates skill development through private sector partnerships.

- Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY): Focuses on rural youth.

These initiatives aim to create a skilled workforce that meets industry demands and boosts employability.

16. Explain the main functions of the Ministry of Education.

The Ministry of Education in India is responsible for formulating and implementing national policies on education. Its main functions include:

- Policy Formulation: Developing policies to ensure quality education at all levels.

- Curriculum Development: Standardizing and updating educational curricula to meet global standards.

- Regulation: Overseeing the functioning of schools, colleges, and universities to ensure compliance with educational standards.

- Funding: Allocating funds for educational programs and infrastructure development.

- Teacher Training: Enhancing teacher competencies through continuous professional development.

- Research and Innovation: Promoting research in educational methods and technologies.

- Equity and Inclusion: Ensuring access to education for all, including marginalized communities.

Section 4

Part 2

12(a) Examine the role of the World Health Organization in controlling the COVID-19 Pandemic.

The World Health Organization (WHO) played a pivotal role in controlling the COVID-19 pandemic by providing global leadership, coordinating international responses, and disseminating crucial information. WHO issued guidelines on public health measures, facilitated vaccine research, and promoted equitable distribution of vaccines through initiatives like COVAX. It also supported countries with technical expertise, resources, and training to strengthen healthcare systems, conducted risk assessments, and countered misinformation. WHO's role was essential in fostering global cooperation, enhancing preparedness, and ensuring that even the most vulnerable populations received adequate support during the crisis.

12(b) What is Quad? What is its role in solving world security challenges and keeping a balance between power nations?

The Quadrilateral Security Dialogue, or Quad, is a strategic alliance comprising the United States, India, Japan, and Australia. Formed to counterbalance China's growing influence, Quad addresses global security challenges through military cooperation, joint exercises, and economic collaboration. The alliance plays a crucial role in maintaining a free and open Indo-Pacific, ensuring maritime security, promoting democratic values, and upholding international law. By working together, Quad members aim to deter aggressive actions, protect global trade routes, and create a balance of power in the region, contributing to global stability.