

SOCIAL STUDIES: POLITICAL SCIENCE

Chapter – 7

CHALLENGES OF INDIA AND THEIR REMEDIES

I. Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions / incomplete statements. Only one of them is correct or most appropriate. Choose the correct alternative.

1. Intolerance towards the people of other religions is

- (A) Regionalism (B) Socialism
(C) Liberalism (D) Communalism

Ans:- (D) Communalism

2. The purpose of constituting 'Lokayukta' is to

- (A) fight against corruption
(B) check the smuggling
(C) control dowry (D) eradicate poverty

Ans:- (A) fight against corruption

3. The mortality rate of children is high in India because of

- (A) Lack of nutrition
(B) Social environment
(C) Obstacles in child welfare
(D) Illiteracy

Ans:- (A) Lack of nutrition

4) Special recognition is given to 7 districts of Kalyana Karnataka under articleto redress regional imbalance.

- (A) 370 (J) (B) 371 (M)
(C) 371 (J) (D) 372 (J)

Ans:- (C) 371 (J)

5) There were% literates in India at the time of Independence

- (A) 10 (B) 12
(C) 2 (D) 24

Ans:- (B) 12

6) in 2001 to provide free education for children ofyears.

- (A) 5-12 (B) 6-16
(C) 7-14 (D) 5-14

Ans:- (D) 6-14

II. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers:

1) The scheme enforced for the development of rural women is

Ans:- StreeShakthi

2) The Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes Commission was set up in the year

Ans:- 1978

3)of our Constitution education is made a fundamental right. Right to Education-2009

Ans:- Article 21A

4) In comprehensive education programme has been implemented. NavBharat literacy programme has been started.

Ans:- 2018

III. Answer the following questions

1. What is dowry? When was Anti-dowry Act passed?

Ans:- Presenting cash, ornaments, house site, property etc., to the groom by the bride's party is defined as dowry.

Anti – dowry Act was passed during 1961 and further amendments were made to this during 1986.

2.What are the measures taken by the Government to attract children to the primary schools?

Ans:- The measures taken by the Government to attract children to the primary schools are –

- (a) Providing mid-day meals to the children.
(b) Starting Chinnara Angala programme.
(c) Free supply of text-books and uniforms.
(d) Making primary education free.

3. Which are the Measures undertaken to eradicate gender discrimination ?

Ans:- Many measures have been taken to improve the status of Women. The ministry of women and child welfare have been started at the centre and States to improve education and development of women. Reservation have been given to women, in recruitment in Central and state government jobs. National and State women's commission have been established. Women development corporation has been set up at state level. Sakhi one stop centre started. Women violence protection domestic Act 2005 was enacted. "Prohibition of sexual harassment of women in working place" Act 2013 has implemented. In Karnataka 50% of seats reserved for women in local self governments. Helpline number 1091 facility for women provided. Parliament has passed Nari Shakti Vandana Adiniam act giving 33% of reservation to women in Lok sabha and State Legislative assemblies. According to 128 amendment bill to Indian constitution

4. Write about Communalism in India

Ans: Communalism is one of the biggest evils of Indian society. It refers to the split of the whole national community on the basis of religion and it refers to the strong feeling that their group identities and interests are opposed to each other. Communalism creates religious division of society resulting in mutual distrust and threat. In other words, it manifests itself in social groupism, economic antagonism and even political rivalry. Communalism in India is a menace which is capable to disrupt the very unity and integrity of our nation. Communalism propagates hate philosophy among religious groups. It leads to social unrest and even the loss of life and property. Communalism spreads with (Contd.....)