

SOCIAL STUDIES: POLITICAL SCIENCE

Chapter – 7

CHALLENGES OF INDIA AND THEIR REMEDIES

14) Which measures are taken to improve the status of women in India? [SSLC, April 2022]

Ans:-

- (i) Women and Child Development department,
- (ii) Women Education.
- (ii) Child Marriage Prohibition Act.
- (iv) Dowry Prohibition Act.
- (v) Compulsory Education.
- (vi) Stree Shakti.
- (vii) Women's Associations.
- (viii) Self help groups.
- (ix) Women's Commissions.
- (x) Political/local recruitment reservations.
- (xi) Loans/Subsidies for self employment.

15) Write about Illiteracy in India

Ans : In India illiteracy is a major problem. We are yet to achieve full literacy in our Country. Poverty, migration, child labour, child marriage, assignment of responsibility of baby care to elderly children, lack of interests to give education to children are reasons for illiteracy. Education is important for national progress. In democracy every one should understand one's duties and responsibilities. So that we can solve the problem of illiteracy. There were 12% literates in India at the time of Independence. It has been enhanced to 66% in 2001. By 2011 it has increased to 74%. Still about 26% are illiterates.

16) What are the measures to spread literacy?

- Ans.** (i) 'Sarva Siksha Abhiyan' has been launched in 2001 to provide free education for children of 6-14 years.
- (ii) It provides education to girls, physically challenged and Priority for women awareness.
- (iii) In 1988 'National Literacy Mission' has also been established by Government of India to make illiterates literates.
- (iv) 'Sakshara Bharath' programme has been launched to eradicate illiteracy.
- (v) Recently through Article 21A of our Constitution education is made as fundamental right.
- (vi) Right to Education-2009 has been guaranteed.
- (vii) Compulsory free education has been implemented for the children between 6 and 14 years.

17) What are Consequences of corruption?

Ans : Corruption leads to various negative consequences they are : corruption is one of the illegal act, it is antisocial and immoral act. staunch enemy of good administration, it disrupts transparency and accountability in administration. Political corruption also leads to organised crimes. It allows for bureaucratic loopholes and fraud in public service sectors. It weakens the social, economic and political system of the country.

18) What are the Measures taken to control

Corruption.

Ans: Mere criticizing corruption and compromise with it cannot control corruption. Therefore the Government of India has undertaken measures to control the widespread corruption in administration are as follows. The institution Lokpal has been established at National level and lokayukta institution has been established in the states. Central vigilance commission CVC has also set up prevention of corruption Act 1988 has been implemented. Right to information act 2005 (RTI) has been implemented. CC cameras installed in government offices schemes like Sakala, Janaspandan, Janasevak etc. have been implemented complaint (Grievance) boxes or kept in government offices.

19) What else can be done to eradicate corruption?

Ans:- Wide spread corruption can be eradicated through a strong moral base, both personal and societal. As such, in order to eradicate corruption, strong political will as well as public support is essential. In other words, good political leadership, accountable bureaucracy and politically matured citizens with civic sense have to struggle jointly to control the menace of corruption. Strong and strict penal system is essential to root out corruption at all levels.

20) Name the the first women Who was judge of Suprem Court

Ans:- Fathima Beevi,

21) Name the the first women Who was Chief Election Commissioner in India

Ans:- V.S. Ramadevi

22) What is called gender minorities?

Ans: Physically and mentally, individuals who had feel and act opposite to their genital behaviour are called gender minorities.

23) Whata are the actions taken for the empowerment of gender minorities?

Ans: A number of measures have been taken in India to eliminate discrimination against the gender minorities. In 2014, the Supreme Court gave a landmark judgment regarding the gender minority. Based on this judgement the central and state government have taken several initiatives. They are as follows. The Government of India has enacted the Protection of Rights of Transgender Minority Protection Act-2019. It has been declared a punishable offence that no one can separate transgender persons from their families and force them to leave their homes, communities and villages. Government of India under the Ministry of Empowerment and Justice has implemented a sub-project 'Integrated Rehabilitation for the Welfare of Gender Minority Persons'. Under 'SMILE' (SMILE-Support for Marginalized Individuals for Livelihood and Enterprise) scheme. A National Council for Gender Minority Persons have been formed. A National Portal for Trans gender has been created. Shelter houses named 'Garima Griha' are being constructed.

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