

SOCIAL STUDIES: POLITICAL SCIENCE

Chapter – 7

CHALLENGES OF INDIA AND THEIR REMEDIES

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

Ans:

It was praised in 2008, Tamil Nadu Government had set up the Gender Minorities Welfare Development Board. The Government of Karnataka has implemented the Gender Minority State Policy in 2017. Accordingly 1% reservation has been given in state government posts, besides giving opportunities for them to get education, to join government jobs and contest election

24) What are the measures undertaken to eradicate gender discrimination in India

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 Adiniyam act giving 33% of reservation to women in Lok sabha and State Legislative assemblies. According to 128 amendment bill to Indian constitution

25) Write about Economic Inequality

Ans : Increasing economic inequality has been a point of growing concern of India. It refers to the widening of the gap between the poor and the rich sections of the society. Even this inequality phenomenon is more and more significant between rural and urban societies. The poor are often disillusioned (disappointed) since the benefits of Government programmes do not properly reach the doorsteps of the poor masses. Even the high salary syndrome in the private sectors, the operation of multinational companies, the increasing segment of white collar jobs, profiteering, corruption- all have their combined effect to widen the gap between the 'haves' (rich) and 'haven't, (poor) in India. It is the primary duty of the Government to take steps for the

bridging of gaps between the rich and the poor people. Planning in India should be inclusive and give proper attention to minimize these disparities. The poor and tribals should be made partners rather than victims of development. Many a time they are displaced from their land and dwelling places for establishing industries and constructing dams etc. At that time proper care has to be taken for their suitable rehabilitation and earning opportunities. Proper economic reforms, careful fiscal policies, healthy taxation system coupled with small scale and rural based industries should be undertaken to remove economic inequality. Growth of large industrial houses, monopolies are to be properly regulated. So that fruits of national growth can never be unequally distributed. Land reforms, labour oriented policies, social securities etc. to have positive role in minimizing this economic gap.

26) Mention a few ways to reduce economic inequality.

Ans:- Few ways are

Proper economic reforms

Careful fiscal policies

Healthy taxation system

Incentives to small scale and rural based industries

27) Which problems have been created by Ounpopulation?

Ans:- Suped population growth has crested problems:- Unemployment

Poverty

Beggary

Housing

Ill health

Water scarcity

28) Write the methods to solve problems caused by population explosion

Ans:- : Literacy, technical education, agriculture development, industrial progress, increasing exports creation of additional employment opportunities in urban and rural areas are the methods or ways to solve the problems caused by over population.

29) Write about Demographic Divident

Ans:- Indian population is presently a dividend in Indian context demographic dividend is find as its 62% of total population is working population this condition of having more working population is called demographic dividend. The country to take advantage of the population dividend without considering its population as a burden by providing good health care, education skill and training to them the people of the country can we made a human resource with knowledge, skills and abilities and make them useful strength for the development of the country.