

1. Answer the following questions in detail :

(1) Which juvenailc rights are included in India Constitution ?

- The United Nations has proclaimed the rights of children with regard to their development and Welfare in its Charter of rights in 1992. These juvenile rights have been given place in our Constitution.
- Every child has the right to live without discrimination on the basis of caste, colour, language or nationality.
- It is the right of the child to get proper upbringing by the parents. A child cannot be separated from the parents without any solid ground.
- It's a legal right of the child to get education so that he can develop his personality.
- Every child has right to healthy life. The child has a right to live life merrily by participating in games and entertainment.
- Every child has right to conserve his culture and live amongst his religious community.
- Every child has right to protect himself against any physical or mental torture, use of narcotic drugs, inhuman punishment or fine.
- Every child has the right to obtain security and proper standard of living for its physical, mental moral and social development.
- Thus, on the basis of rights of a child, he can develop his physical, mental, spiritual overall, moral and social abilities.
- For that efforts are made to make Constitution perfect.

(2) Describe the problems of the elderly people and provisions for their protection and welfare.

- Because of increasing population of elderly people and increase in average life span social and physical problems are coming up.
- Due to the influence of western culture and urge to live in nuclear family, children are forgetting ethical responsibilities towards elderly people, values and culture, so their personal, physical, mental or social problems have increased.
- Provisions related to safety and security of elderly people :
- In order to attract attention of people towards problems of elderly people, UN has announced year 1999 as the "International Elderly Year". Along with it every year 1st October is celebrated as "World Elderly People Day" at the international level.

- The following steps have been taken by the Government for safety and security of elderly people.
- In 1999, the Government evolved the "National Policy for the senior citizens" according to which elderly people are given pension.
- Under various schemes for elderly people they are given more interest on the amount deposited by them in post office or bank. Male and female are given 30 to 50 percent discount/concession in bus, railway or air tickets.
- State Government has opened "Old Age Home" with grand facilities in every district. In the cities gardens have been developed for them. It tries to bring peace in their life through music, yoga, games or mental activities.
- Government has implemented, parents and senior citizens care and welfare related law in 2007 to protect them from domestic violence, exploitation or abuse.
- Under this provision has been made to punish those children who harass them. The responsibility of taking care of elderly people is of their family and relatives. They have the right to get maintenance from their children.
- Central Government has implemented the programme to honour senior citizen in return for their contributions

(3) Explaining the objectives of right to information, explain the process of obtaining information.

- On 15th June, 2005 Central Government has enacted Right to Information Act. It is applied to all the states of India except Jammu and Kashmir.
- On 5th October, Gujarat Government has implemented the rules regarding this Act.
- The base of this legislative has been to acquire transparent, clean, simple and quick administrative operations and to seek public cooperation in it.
- According to the provision of this legislative and any citizen may approach higher official of the department and ask questions to get proper information about his pending work or implementation of schemes or for success or status of public oriented work.
- The method to obtain information :
- As per this right, applicant has to pay fixed fee (presently ₹ 20) in cash or postal order or pay order or non-judicial stamp along with application format, in order to get information.

- This application may be self signed, typed or in the form of e-mail to the concerned department.
- Person from the family included in the BPL list doesn't have to pay any fee or charge for copy.
- There is no need to mention why information has been asked for.
- Concerned Assistant Public Information Officer (APIO) gives a copy of receipt of the received application to the applicant after putting serial number (ID number) in the application. After that whatever correspondence has to be made regarding application, ID number was to be mentioned in that.

(4) State the main seven provisions for right to free and compulsory education.

- According to 86th amendment in Indian Constitution, primary education has been made free and compulsory for all the children of age group 6-14 years.
- Main provisions of this law are as follow :
- Keeping in mind, education and health of the children, schooling facilities and physical facilities, specific norms have been set under this law and accordingly classroom, laboratory, pure drinking water, electricity, arrangement of midday meal and quality and qualification of fixed.
- According to this law every child between the age group of 6 to 14 should get admission in the school close to his locality. Children who do not have birth certificate as age proof cannot be refused admission in the school by anybody.
- Although the child may have attained 14 years of age and if he has not completed primary education, in such cases he could be imparted free education.
- At the time of admission, the age of the child should be 6 years and if he doesn't have birth certificate, then hospital records, age related affidavit of parents should be taken as age proof for admission.
- All the students should be given admission without discrimination.
- Any kind of fees like capitation fees, admission fees or any other type of deposit cannot be taken.

(5) Discuss in detail various provisions related to frameworks for food grain distribution and public

distribution system, under national food security act.

Under Food Security Bill grains are provided to various class of people.

The provisions related to public distribution system are as follow :

According to this bill food security allowance would be given to the beneficiary in place of grains.

As per this Act every month sugar, iodized salt, kerosene and edible oil (twice a year) are provided at subsidized rates by Gujarat Government to Antyodaya and BPL families through the ration shops.

Steps like Bio-metric identity, epic card, barcode, ration card or food coupons and taking image with webcam have been started to improve and strengthen public distribution system in order to make distribution system corruption free.

State Governments would update list of rich (leading) families and improve upon and list of these families (on the name of women in family) will be publicly displayed in Gram Panchayat, Gram Sabha, Ward Sabha, E-gram or fair price shops or office of Executive Magistrate website of supply department.

Under this bill "Internal complaint preventive mechanism" has to be setup. With a view to removal

Of complaints "Nodal Officer" has to be appointed for regulation and control of grain distribution system. For the purpose of complaining "Rajya Ann Ayog" to be setup in State and Food Commissioner has to be appointed.

Thus, under various provisions of "National Food Safety Act" as per "Maa Annapurna Yojna" approximately 3.62 crore needy citizens are provided grain at concessional rate. Such type of welfare schemes have been implemented by the state Government.

According to this act and "Maa Annapurna Yojna" to the needy, middle class poor families of urban and rural areas are provided grain at subsidized rate. The Antyodaya families are given 35 kg of grains free of cost.

As per this law beneficiaries can buy wheat at ₹ 2.00 per kg, Rice ₹ 3.00 per kg and coarse grain at ₹ 1.00 per kg in fixed quantities and fixed time. Good quality grain is provided under public distribution system on fixed conditions.

At the time of maternity Central Government would pay ₹ 6000 as help to mother.

2. Answer the following questions pointwise :

(1) Explain main factors responsible for social change.

- The change that occurs in the social structure and the social institutions is known as social change.
- Social change is a continuous process.
- Social changes have been seen in social relations, family arrangement, marriage arrangement, in culture, in life style of people, literature, art, music and dance because of westernization, globalization and urbanization.
- Due to which people have become acquainted with each other's culture. 80 people accepted their living cultural values and elements into their own culture. Thus cultural change has been observed in society.
- Physical objects, means of luxury, use of modern implements and tools and facilities used in routine life have reached upto rural area. Change has taken place in style of houses of people, in it's building and construction.
- As a result of physical changes in society, living standard of people has improved.

(2) Why is it necessary to have general knowledge about laws '?

- It is very much essential to have general knowledge, information and understanding of law.
 - (1) People are saved from doing crime and thus saved from punishment, conviction etc. if they have general knowledge and education regarding law.
- (2) They can get guidance regarding exploitation and legal steps which could be taken against injustice.
- (3) They can enjoy constitutional rights protect individual interests and may flourish himself.
 - (4) They can become informed about various legal provisions that have been made for their protection and flourishing.
- (5] His loyalty towards society, state and nation increases.
- (6) So that he may contribute information of society, he is not deprived of his right as a citizen and is able to perform his duties.
- (7) If everybody has proper knowledge of laws, they can lead a life of esteem and pride.
- Thus, it is essential to have knowledge and understanding of laws.

(3) Explain "Child development is a pre—condition for economic development".

- Children are the least protected section in our society.
- Progress of any nation depends on protection, education, righteousness and chances of development provided to children.
- Child is like a property of the nation, so his upbringing, maintenance (child support) and development should be taken care carefully and with responsibility.
- Our primary duty is to take care that the child is physically healthy and able, mentally cheerful, his mental abilities are developed. He becomes healthy, sensible and responsible citizen by promotion of physical values.
- If the child will be educated, protected and righteous or virtuous then he will become a good citizen and will contribute in the development of family, society and nation.
- This type of citizens will be a boon for the nation.
- Thus child development is a pre-condition for economic development.

(4) Write about government efforts to curb corruption.

- It is time to remove corruption from the economy. Government has taken steps to curb corruption.
- "Central Anti-bribery Bureau" was established in 1964. Its chief function is to investigate the allegation against the Government official who are involved in corruption. Corrupt people are caught by it red-handed and are punished by them.
- This is a separate department of the Government of Gujarat. Its headquarter is in Shahibaug, Ahmedabad. If common people have any corruption related problem they may call on helpline Toll free number 1800 2334 4444.
- To stop corruption Indian Government formulated "Anti Corruption Act, 1988". It is compulsory for every public servant, high official, politician to declare information regarding their property before assuming and the post. If the property of a person increases more than his appropriate income during his working tenure, it is considered as an offence and punishment may be announced for him. In such cases Government confiscates such property.
- "Right to Information - 2005" and "Citizens Charter" have been issued with the help of which the Government employees have to promise to complete administrative work in stipulated

time period, by eliminating delay in their own working area and the work under their power and to make the administration transparent and simple.

- Recently Central Government has enacted Black Money Act - 2005 in which corruption is regarded as crime.
- Other than this changes have been made in FEMA (Foreign Exchange Management Act), Money Laundering Act as well as in section 132 of Custom Act.
- Efforts have been made to curb corruption and find black money by appointing Lokpal and Lokayukt in each state.
- Gujarat Vigilance Commission Gandhinagar has undertaken departmental investigation for the corruption and misuse for power by Government officials. Thus, Government has taken steps to curb corruption.

(5) Describe the objectives of food safety bill.

- The need of implementing food security bill/safety bill raised to satisfy following objectives.
To satisfy the demands of food of the increasing population of the country, other than this ensuring quality and quantity of food and providing it at low rate.
- To curb malnutrition among people and children, important steps should be taken and encouragement should to be given to increase production of nutritious food.
- To make Public Distribution System (PDS) very strong, transparent and simple.
- To preserve buffer stock permanently against conservation, price market, black market at the time of natural or artificial calamities.
- To provide food security, to the families, those who are in the top order of Antyodaya Yojna and BPL list and to stipulate nutritious food in proper quantity and at concessional rate.
To help the pregnant women and feeding mothers to get nutritious food.
- **3. Answer the following questions briefly :**

(1) Why is child labour is more in demand ?

(2) Mention the fundamental rights of the citizens.

(3) Describe various forms of child labour.

(4) Corruption is one of the causes of price rise. Give reason.

(5) Mention the important provision of "Maa Annapurna Yojna".

4. Choose the correct answer and write it :

(1) Which is the main factor responsible for social change in India ?

(A) Conservative traditions (B) Public Opinion (C) Westernization [\(D\) Literacy](#)

(2) Who declared manifesto of human rights ?

(A) Great Britain [\(B\) United Nations](#) (C) UNICEF (D) World Bank

(3) When is "World Elderly people" day celebrated ?

(A) 81h March [\(B\) 1st October](#) (C) 1st April (D) 15'h June

(4) Which of the following information may be refused to be given ?

(A) Election Commission (B) Government Schemes
(C) Judgement [\(D\) Matters related to sovereignty](#)

(5) Which things are forbidden in the law related to free education ?

(A) Admission without birth certificate (B) Facility of special training
(C) Admission without entrance test [\(D\) Capitation fee at time of admission](#)

(6) Which new aspects have been implemented to strengthen public distribution system ?

(A) Barcoded Ration Card (B) ATM Card
[\(C\) Bio-metric identity](#) (D) Election identity card