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BSHF-101

TMA

DCQ: Answer any two in about 500 words each.

1. Can we say that the post-industrial society goes beyond the industrial society? Discuss. 20
2. Discuss the role of Mahatma Gandhi in the Indian National Movement. 20.
3. What do you understand by the term 'family'? Discuss. 20.
4. What is the role of communication in modern governance? Discuss. 20.

MCQ: Answer any four questions in about 250 words each.

5. What do you understand by the term 'Reformation'? Discuss. 12.
6. What do you understand by the term 'Human Security'. Briefly discuss. 12.
7. Is the Indian economy now integrated with the global economy? Comment. 12.
8. Is Planning relevant in India today? Discuss. 12.
9. What in your views are the challenges of modern education today? 12.
10. Was the Kyoto protocol able to carry out its objectives? Comment. 12.
11. How has the nature of peace and conflict changed in today's world? Briefly discuss. 12.
12. What do you understand by the term 'Directive Principles' as given in our constitution? 12.

SCQ: Write short notes on any two in about 100 words each: 6+6

13. (i) Fundamental Rights
(ii) Juvenile Justice Act
(iii) Social Structure
(iv) Digital-Divide

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DCQ: Answer any two in about 500 words each.

2. Discuss the role of Mahatma Gandhi in the Indian National Movement

ANS: Gandhiji's Contribution to the National Movement or Mahatma Gandhi's Methods for Making the Indian National Movement a Mass Movement Gandhiji's contribution to India's National Movement was unquestionably the most significant. From 1919 until 1947 A.D., there was a period of transition. **{85297-19732 Or visit-ignousolvedassignment.in for more assignment}** The founding father of the United States of America. Mahatma Gandhi was one of these outstanding persons who devoted their entire lives to serving humanity. Gandhiji made social report a part of the programme of the nationalist movement. His greatest achievement in the field of social reform was the campaign against inhuman institution of untouchability which had degraded millions of Indians. His other achievement was in the field of cottage industries. He saw in the charkha, the spinning wheel, the salvation of the village people and its promotion became part of the congress programme. In addition to infusing people with the spirit of nationalism it provided employment to millions and created a large group of people who were ready to throw themselves into the struggle and court imprisonment. The charkha became so important that it eventually became a part of the flag of the Indian National Congress. Gandhiji devoted himself to the cause of Hindu-Muslim unity. He regarded communalism as anti-national and inhuman. Under his leadership the unity of the nationalist movement was secured and the people worked hard for independence.

• The Satyagraha Movement:-

One of his major achievements is in the year 1918 were the Champaran and Kheda agitations which are also called a movement against British landlords. The farmers and peasantry were forced to grow and cultivate Indigo and were even to force to sell them at fixed prices. Finally, these farmers pledged to Mahatma Gandhi which resulted in non-violent protest. Wherein Gandhiji won the battle. Kheda, in the year 1918 was hit by floods and farmers wanted relief from tax. Using non-cooperation as his main weapon Gandhiji used it in pledging the farmers for nonpayment of taxes.

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- Khilafat Movement: [85297-19732 Or visit-ignousolvedassignment.in for more assignment](https://www.ignousolvedassignment.in)

Gandhiji in the year 1919 approached Muslims, as he found the position of Congress was quite weak and unstable. Khilafat Movement is all about the worldwide protest against the status of Caliph by Muslims. Finally, Mahatma Gandhi had an All India Muslim Conference and became the main person for the event. This movement supported Muslims to a great extent and the success of this movement made him the national leader and facilitated his strong position in the Congress party. Khilafat movement collapsed badly in 1922 and throughout their journey, Gandhiji fought against communalism, but the gap between Hindus and Muslims widened.

- The Non-Cooperation Movement

The first of the Gandhi-led movements was the Non-Cooperation Movement lasting from September 1920 until February 1922. Gandhi, during this movement, believed that the British were only successful in maintaining control because the Indians were cooperative. If the residents of a country stop co-operating with the British, then the minority Britishers would be forced to give up. The movement gained popularity, and soon, millions of people were boycotting British-run or cooperative establishments. This meant that people left their jobs, removed their children from schools, and avoided government offices. The name Mahatma Gandhi became popular.

- The Dandi March, Civil Disobedience, and Salt Satyagraha

The abrupt ending of the Non-Cooperation Movement did nothing to stop the quest for independence. On March 12, 1930, protesters took part in the Dandi March, a campaign designed to resist taxes and protest the British monopoly on salt. Gandhi began the 24-day, 240-mile march with 79 followers and ended with thousands. When the protesters reached the coastal town of Dandi, they produced salt from saltwater without paying the British tax.

This act was accompanied by civil disobedience across the country. The Dandi group continued moving south along the coast, producing salt along the way.

- The Quit India Movement

Gandhiji's Contribution to the National Movement or Mahatma Gandhi's Methods for Making the Indian National Movement a Mass Movement Gandhiji's contribution to India's National Movement was unquestionably the most significant. From 1919 until 1947 A.D., there was a period of transition. The founding father of the United States of America. Mahatma Gandhi was one of these outstanding persons who devoted their entire lives to serving humanity. During World War II, the Quit India Movement began on August 8, 1942. Gandhi urged the India Congress Committee to call for a mass British withdrawal, and Gandhi delivered a "Do or Die" speech. Almost every member of the Indian National Congress party was detained by British officials almost immediately. [85297-19732 Or visit-ignousolvedassignment.in for more assignment](https://www.ignousolvedassignment.in) With a new Prime Minister, England made some concessions to India.

3. What do you understand by the term 'family'? Discuss.

ANS: Meaning:

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The family is an intimate domestic group made up of people related to one another by bonds of blood, sexual mating or legal ties. It is the smallest and most basic social unit, which is also the most important primary group found in any society. {85297-19732 Or visit-ignousolvedassignment.in for more assignment}

It is the simplest and most elementary group found in a society. It is a social group consisting of a father, mother and one or more children. It is the most immediate group a child is exposed to. In fact, it is the most enduring group, which has tremendous influence on the life of an individual, from birth until death. It also accounts for the most enduring social relationship found in society. Family has been defined by different social scientists.

‘Family is a group defined by sexual relationship, sufficiently precise and enduring to provide for the procreation and upbringing of children.’

– Maclver

Characteristics of Family:

1. Family is a Universal group. It is found in some form or the other, in all types of societies whether primitive or modern.
2. A family is based on marriage, which results in a mating relationship between two adults of opposite sex.
3. Every family provides an individual with a name, and hence, it is a source of nomenclature.
4. Family is the group through which descent or ancestry can be traced.
5. Family is the most important group in any individual’s life.
6. Family is the most basic and important group in primary socialization of an individual.
7. A family is generally limited in size, even large, joint and extended families.
8. The family is the most important group in society; it is the nucleus of all institutions, organizations and groups.
9. Family is based on emotions and sentiments. Mating, procreation, maternal and fraternal devotion, love and affection are the basis of family ties.
10. The family is a unit of emotional and economic cooperation.
11. Each member of family shares duties and responsibilities. {85297-19732 Or visit-ignousolvedassignment.in for more assignment}
12. Every family is made up of husband and wife, and/or one or more children, both natural and adopted.
13. Each family is made up of different social roles, like those of husband, wife, mother, father, children, brothers or sisters.

Functions of Family:

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As a social group and as an important social institution, family performs various functions that are as follows:

1. Family is a unit through which procreation takes place. Marriage sanctions sexual relationships, and it also establishes a family, which is further reinforced with the birth of children.
2. The process of reproduction is institutionalized, regulated and controlled in a family. The family legitimizes the act of reproduction. {85297-19732 Or visit-ignousolvedassignment.in for more assignment}
3. Family helps in propagation of human species and perpetuation of human race.
4. Family provides an individual with an identity.
5. It is through the family that every family name is carried on from one generation to another.
6. Family is responsible for the production and upbringing of children.
7. Family is an important agent of socialization. The primary socialization of any individual takes place within the family. The immediate family members teach all the basic rules and norms of social life to a child.
8. Family is also an important agent of cultural transmission. Culture is transmitted from one generation to another through family. All the aspects of culture are learnt within the family structure.
9. Family is a great source of strength, emotional and psychological, for its members. All the members are aware that they can depend upon their family in the times of need.
10. Family provides an individual with a home, and establishes enduring social relationships.
11. The family is the basis of division of labour, where all members have their duties and obligations towards each other.
12. A family fulfills the economic needs of its members. This function has undergone transformation, with families moving from being production and consumption units in earlier times, to becoming more of consuming units rather than a producing one. Now-a-days, members of a family no longer produce things themselves; rather, they go out and work for some monetary remuneration or wages.
13. Family is traditionally responsible for the education of the children.
14. Family also has a recreational function. Earlier, most recreation was family- based. Family gatherings during festivals, functions, family reunions, marriages, brought entire families together. {85297-19732 Or visit-ignousolvedassignment.in for more assignment} Now-a-days, taking family members out on holidays or for movies, plays, dinners, or parties, etc., perform the same function.

Types or Forms of Family:

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We shall look at some of the types of family in this section (Figure 1).

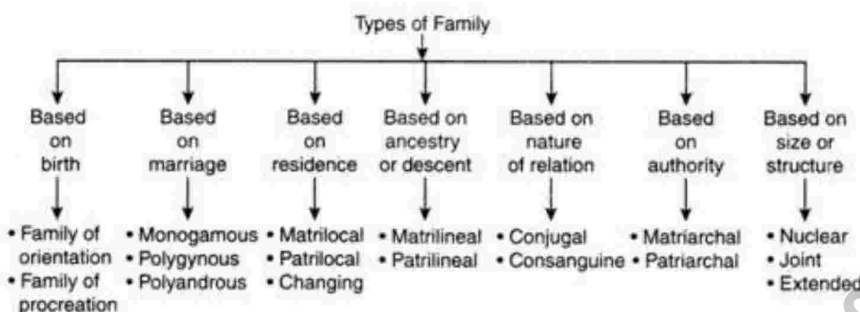


Figure 1 Types of Family

MCQ: Answer any four questions in about 250 words each.

5. What do you understand by the term 'Reformation'? Discuss.

ANS: [85297-19732 Or visit-ignousolvedassignment.in for more assignment](https://www.ignousolvedassignment.in) The Reformation became the basis for the founding of Protestantism, one of the three major branches of Christianity. The Reformation led to the reformulation of certain basic tenets of Christian belief and resulted in the division of Western Christendom between Roman Catholicism and the new Protestant traditions. Reformation is a great change for the better in social, religious or political affairs. According to the Oxford Dictionary, Reformation means the action of reforming something or the process of being reformed. It is defined in this dictionary in the following way-----

"The Reformation is the 16th century movement in Europe for the reform of the Roman Catholic Church, which resulted in the establishment of the Protestant."

In fact, the Reformation Movement was a revolution. It was an uprising against the highest privileges and unrestrained liberties of the Medieval Church. At that time, the church very nearly lost control over itself. It allowed all manner of abuses and corruption. It was a dual movement. It was a Protestant revolution. It was also a reformation within the Catholic Church which reduced the abuses and led to the establishment of schools and a stricter discipline for the clergy. It is believed that the Reformation Movement started from 1525 to 1578. But the process of reformation started many years ago. The Translation of the Bible and the Contribution of Monastery are notable events in the movement. King Henry-VIII contributed a lot to this movement. He ruled over England from 1509 to 1547. He married Princess of Aragon, Catherine. He was restless and headstrong. He soon got tired of Catherine and wanted to divorce her. Besides, he had fallen in love with Anne Boleyn and wanted to marry her. But the Pope refused to grant him permission to divorce his first wife. He asked the king to attend the trial at Rome. The King did not obey it. This event also contributed a lot to the Reformation.

6. What do you understand by the term 'Human Security'.Briefly discuss

ANS: [85297-19732 Or visit-ignousolvedassignment.in for more assignment](https://www.ignousolvedassignment.in) Human security focuses on the protection of individuals. Violent conflicts, especially of an intrastate nature, are a major

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threat to human security because of their wide-ranging and devastating impact. Key factors that can cause conflict include a state's history, personalities of its leaders and external actors. Beyond conflict, major threats to human security target the health of people, law and order, state authority, economy and the environment. To address them, a better understanding of the components of security is needed, and associated with this, the sources of threats to this security. It is much better to address issues before they threaten lives and livelihoods. The 2018 HDI highlighted major deficiencies in well-being and life opportunities in countries and territories where human security was threatened. The top five places in the global HDI rankings were Norway, Switzerland, Australia, Ireland and Germany. The bottom ranked five countries were Niger, the Central African Republic, South Sudan, Chad and Burundi. The varying threat levels were clearly illustrated by comparing the lives of people in countries ranked the highest and lowest on the HDI. The average person in Norway (at the top of the HDI), and the average person in countries such as Niger (at the bottom), experienced vastly different levels of deficiency in well-being and life opportunities. The life expectancy in Norway was 82.3 years, GNI per capita (constant 2011 United States \$ purchasing power parity or PPP) was \$68,012, and the mean years of schooling for adults was 12.6 years. Contrasting this, the life expectancy in Niger was 60.4 years, GNI per capita was \$906 and the mean years of schooling 5.4 years (UNDP, 2018b). [85297-19732 Or visit-ignousolvedassignment.in for more assignment](https://www.ignousolvedassignment.in)

9. What in your views are the challenges of modern education today?

ANS: Basically, the education is a most essential part of any developed nation. Without education, the person or nation will not get advance. So, it is all good and well that you have a proper education system in the position for some whilst now. But just how effective really is it, whether the education system is bad or not.

Actually, you are teaching your children and filling them with a desire for awareness, you are just telling them what to do, what to think about and also teaching them only how to pass exams. Over the long years now, the education system has had a channel. Being a teacher, the first hand experience of instability as well as fragility is how you are going to teach your children.

Now, the teachers appear to care more about their troublemaking schools as well as unions to go on hit challenging more disburse during the period, when the many government paid departments and whole country are cash strapped.

This is perfectly the issue stopping us from breaking away from this. The huge factor in education of a child is the quality of their teachers. If they have good teachers that they respect, they are more likely to do better. The eagerness and passion for talents will most possibly stroke off onto the student. However, the teachers only make up a portion of the issue. The largest issue in your eyes is a system in general. The way you teach is what you teach. You can also see a good analogy of the education system. [85297-19732 Or visit-ignousolvedassignment.in for more assignment](https://www.ignousolvedassignment.in)

Challenges in modern education system

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Tackling aggressive incidents on the campuses of educational institutions are appeared to be one of the main directorial challenges. Actually, there are several problems with our educational system that includes murder, clashes, group clashes and indecent behavior with the girl students or female staff as well as other related incidents. Unfortunately, it is such criminal incidents to do take place on the educational institution campuses. However, all the disturbed people are invented to preserve the standards as well as safeguard the self-respect of an educational institution. So, the managers, teachers, media, government, voluntary companies as well as many other national and international companies are required to work towards the peaceful management of the educational institutions. In simple, the research, workshops and seminars may not provide the targeted outcomes. So, the base action is a need of the hour. The increase in competition among the institution is highly responsible for enhancements in many of the facilities too. Some of the main problems with modern education system are including:

Safety and security of all [85297-19732 Or visit-ignousolvedassignment.in for more assignment](https://www.ignousolvedassignment.in)

Quality of teaching

Supply of top quality food

Payment of bills and getting fees

Misbehavior

Retaining and improvement of reputation

Maintenance of overall quality

Maintenance of hostels quality and first aid or dispensary

Solutions to many problems

Management of laboratories

Conducting exam professionally

Materials management

Improving confidence

Maintenance of infrastructure

12. What do you understand by the term 'Directive Principles' as given in our constitution?

ANS: [85297-19732 Or visit-ignousolvedassignment.in for more assignment](https://www.ignousolvedassignment.in) Part IV article 36-51 of the India constitution says about directive principles of state policy. It sets forth the ideals and objectives to be achieved by the state for setting up in India a social welfare state, as distinguished from a mere police state, which aims at social welfare state, as distinguished from the common good and the secure to all its citizens, justice socio and economic. The inspiration to include directive principles of state policy is drawn from the constitution of Ireland. The basic aim of the welfare state is the attainment of the substantial degree of social, economic and

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political equalities the assumption by community acting through the state, as its responsibility to provide the means, whereby all members can reach minimum standard of economic security, civilized living capacity to secure social status and culture to keep good health.

Object and purpose behind the directive principles
 The founding fathers were aware of the drawbacks; the country had been suffering from such as poverty unemployment, lack of education, social, economic, and political backwardness. They in order to eradicate these evils, set forth in the very preamble, the ideals and objectives to be achieved. The intention of the constitution framers was to establish in India a democracy political, economic and social.

To achieve this cherished goal, the framers were unanimous to secure to the people practically all the prevailing political social and economic rights. These rights were broadly speaking divided into two categories.
 Political and Civil Rights
 Social and Economic Rights

The political and Civil rights which were in opinion, with the reach of the individual were provisional as fundamental rights and the latter being considered beyond individual's reach under the prevailing circumstances, were titled as Directive Principles of State Policy.

{85297-19732 Or visit-ignousolvedassignment.in for more assignment}Dr. B.R. Ambedkar while explaining the object underlying the Directive principles of State Policy observed While we have established political democracy, it is also the desire that we should law down as our ideal, economic democracy. We do not want merely to lay down a mechanism to enable people to come and capture power. The constitution also wishes to lay down an ideal before those who would be forming the Government. That is ideal is economic democracy, whereby, so far as I am concerned, I understand to mean one man one vote. By this it is clear that the main object behind the Directive Principle sis to achieve the ideal of Economic democracy.

Nature of Directive Principles
 In view of the non-enforceability, the directive principles have been described by some critics as "pious expressions" or "resolution made by the new years day". To other they appear as an "instrument of instructions". These expressions however, betray the ignorance of the critics about the legal utility of the Directives. Though they are non-enforceable, the directives are the fundamental principles of governance and all the branches of government. The executive, the legislature and the judiciary, have to take cognizance of them. In fact, the judiciary has followed the principle of the harmonious construction between the fundamental rights and the Directive principles of State policy. Judiciary has also taken the help of the Directives while interpreting the various provisions of the constitution. While dealing with relationship between the fundamental rights and the directive principles, Chandrachud, chief Justice of India then, stated in Minerva Mill's case, "the Indian constitution is founded on the bedrock of the balance between Parts III and IV to give absolute primacy to one over the other is to disturb the harmony

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of the constitution. This harmony and balance between fundamental rights and Directive principles is an essential feature of the basic structure of the constitution.

{85297-19732 Or visit-ignousolvedassignment.in for more assignment} The executive has also resorted to them while justifying its (executive) actions. For instance, in the case of Champakam Doriarajan v/s State of Madras, while defending the communal order, of the Madras government, the plea was taken that it was done to promote the interest of the weaker sections of the society as per Directive Principle of the State Policy provided in Article 46 of the constitution of India.

The parliament also referred them while justifying its legislative measure. For instance, in cases of Shankari Prasad and Golaknath, the government of India pleaded before the Supreme Court while defending the constitution (First Amendment Act, 1957) and the constitution (Fourth Amendment Act, 1955) respectively that they were enacted to give effect to the directive principles of the state policy. Now directive principles of the state policy are related to political policies, economic policies educational and cultural policies and health policies.

SCQ: Write short notes on any two in about 100 words each: 6+6

13. (i) Fundamental Rights

ANS: The fundamental rights were included in the constitution because they were considered essential for the development of the personality of every individual and to preserve human dignity.

All people, irrespective of race, religion, caste or sex, have been given the right to move the Supreme Court and the High Courts for the enforcement of their fundamental rights. There are seven categories of Fundamental Rights (FR) which are covered from Articles 12-35.

Why are they called Fundamental Rights?

These rights are called fundamental rights because of two reasons:

They are enshrined in the Constitution which guarantees them

They are justiciable (enforceable by courts). In case of a violation, a person can approach a court of law.

List of Fundamental Rights

There are six fundamental rights of Indian Constitution along with the constitutional articles related to them are mentioned below:

Right to Equality (Article 14-18)

Right to Freedom (Article 19-22) **{85297-19732 Or visit-ignousolvedassignment.in for more assignment}**

Right against Exploitation (Article 23-24)

Right to Freedom of Religion (Article 25-28)

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Cultural and Educational Rights (Article 29-30)

Right to Constitutional Remedies (Article 32)

Why Right to Property is not a Fundamental Right?

There was one more fundamental right in the Constitution, i.e., the right to property.

However, this right was removed from the list of fundamental rights by the 44th Constitutional Amendment.

This was because this right proved to be a hindrance towards attaining the goal of socialism and redistributing wealth (property) equitably among the people. \

(ii) Juvenile Justice Act {85297-19732 Or visit-ignousolvedassignment.in for more assignment}

ANS: The Juvenile Justice Act (JJA) pertains to provisions for children found in conflict with the law in India. It also gives provisions for children in need of care and protection.

The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Amendment Bill, 2018 had been introduced in the Lok Sabha. Its aim is towards the amendment of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015.

The JJA, 2015 introduced many changes to the existing law based on the requirements of the day in terms of reforming the laws and making the juvenile justice system more responsive to the changing circumstances of society. The Act seeks to hold the child accused of crime accountable, not through punishments, but through counselling.

The Act amended in 2015 changed the nomenclature of 'juvenile' to 'child' and 'child in conflict with the law'.

The Act defines orphaned, surrendered and abandoned children.

It also gives definitions for petty, serious and heinous crimes by children.

A heinous offence is one that attracts a maximum punishment of 7 years' imprisonment under any existing law.

A serious offence is one that attracts imprisonment of 3 to 7 years.

A petty offence is one that attracts a maximum of 3 years' imprisonment.

The Act gives more clarity on the functions and powers of the Juvenile Justice Board and the Child Welfare Commission. {85297-19732 Or visit-ignousolvedassignment.in for more assignment}

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