

## Chapter-10 Law and Social Justice

1. *What are the advantages to foreign companies in setting up production in India?*

*The advantages which foreign companies get by setting up in India are:-*

- i. There is a lot of employment available in India at a cheaper rate than in other countries.*
  - ii. There are highly skilled workers in India.*
  - iii. There is cheap accomodates in India.*
  - iv. Companies need not to ensure full safety for workers as strict as they have to follow in other countries.*
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2. *Do you think the victims of the Bhopal gas tragedy got justice?*

*Discuss.*

*No, the victims of the Bhopal gas tragedy did not get justice due to the following points.*

- i. despite the overwhelming evidence pointing to the UC as responsible, the government did not take any strong legal action against it.*
  - ii. even when UC boss Warren Anderson visited India after disaster, no legal action was taken against him.*
  - iii. the victims of the disaster got merely \$470 million as compensation in 1989 against a filed of \$3 billion.*
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3. *What do we mean when we speak of law enforcement? Who is responsible for enforcement? Why is enforcement so important?*

*Law enforcement means implication of laws made by the government.*

*The government is resonsible for enforcement of laws. Law enforcements are important due to the following reasons:-*

- i. it protects weak from strong.*
- ii. by enforcing these laws government can control the activities of individuals and private companies to ensure social justice.*
- iii. it also protects all the life and activities of the people.*

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4. *How can laws ensure that markets work in a manner that is fair? Give two examples to support your answer?*

*To protect the interests of the consumer as well as manufacturer, the government enacted the Consumer Protection Act.*

*Some examples to support the law are:-*

- i. it helps to maintain a relationship between worker, consumer and producer that is not exploitative.*
- ii. it makes provision for the establishment of organisation.*
- iii. it helps to settle consumer disputes.*
- iv. it also keeps a check on excessive pricing of commodities and also maintain the quality of the commodities.*

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5. *Imagine yourself to be a worker working in a chemical factory, which has received orders from the government to move to a different site 100 kms away from the present location. Write about how your life would change? Read out your responses in the classroom.*

*The relocation of the factory would seriously affect me and my families life Either I will become unemployed and will have to look for another jobs thats not easy to find or I will have to move to my new workplace. Shifting with factory will cause me extra money which would hit my budget. Altogether, this wouldn't be any good for the workers.*

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6. *Write a paragraph on the various roles of the government that you have read about in this unit?*

*This unit discuss the role of the government in providing public facilities as well as in implementing laws that apply to market, factory and the working conditions of people. In chapter-9 water is primarily used to discuss the public facilities. It mentions the meaning of the public facilities, why the governments needs to play an important role and take overall responsibility. The chapter also discusses wether the government is able to provide public facilities for all. Chapter-10 discusses the role of central government in regulating economic*

*activities. It mentions how the government is responsible for the welfare of the people, how it makes laws to protect rights of its citizen. The chapter also discusses some common laws implemented by the government to protect interests of peoples, especially poor people.*

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7. *What are the sources of environmental pollution in your area? Discuss with respect to (a)air; (b)water and (c)soil. What are the steps being taken to reduce the pollution? can you suggest some other measures? The main source of pollution in our area are common man. For:*
- i. air: We are polluting air by using too much of motor vehicles, burning crackers and burning plastics.*
  - ii. water: We throw our garbage in water bodies like sewers and drains blocking them or in rivers. We also throw leftover materials after rituals in river.*
  - iii. soil: The cause for soil pollution are the throwing of inorganic waste, defeating, spitting tobacco, etc.*

*Other source of pollution are factories. There are some steps taken to cure pollution, these are:-*

- iv. introduction of bill against pollution.*
- v. penalty imposed on anyone found guilty of polluting air, water, etc.*
- vi. awareness in looks for children against pollution.*

*I think the government should focus more on public awareness against pollution than on punishment. General public should be made aware of what consequences could this pollution have, etc.*

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8. *How was environment treated earlier? What has been the change in perception? Discuss.*
- Earlier there were hardly any laws to protect environmrnt from pollution. The environment was treated as a free entity and any industry can pollute it without restrictions. After the Bhopal gas tragedy the Indian government introduced new laws on the*

*environmrnt. The polluter is held responsible for the damage done to the environment. Environment is now viewed a something that people over generation will share, and it could not be destroyed merely for industrial development.*

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9. *What do you think the famous cartoonist R.K. Laxman is trying to convey in this cartoon? How does it relate to the 2006 law that you read about on page 123?*

*R.K. Laxman is trying to bring our focus to child labour being employed for their own children. It relates to the 2006 law that (protects) from child labour and prevents their employment.*

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• **Extra Questions:-**

1. *What are the revised salary rates by the Delhi government in April 2014?*

*The revised salary rates by the Delhi government in 2014 for:*

- i. unskilled labourer: Rs.7,720 per month.*
  - ii. semiskilled labourers: Rs.8,528 per month.*
  - iii. skilled labourers: Rs.9,386 per month.*
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2. *What does the amendment in the Child labour Prevention Act (2006) promise?*

*Child Labour Prevention Act (2006) as per the Right against exploitation, banned childrens below 14 years of age to be employed at home, restaurants, tea shops, etc. Those who offending were prosecuted.*

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3. *Why is it important for the government to protect the poor workers from the exploitation that is perpetrated by the private sector?*

*It is important for the government to protect the poor workers from the exploitation as per the article 21 which guarantees Right to life and the Fundamental Rights which guarantee Right against exploitation.*