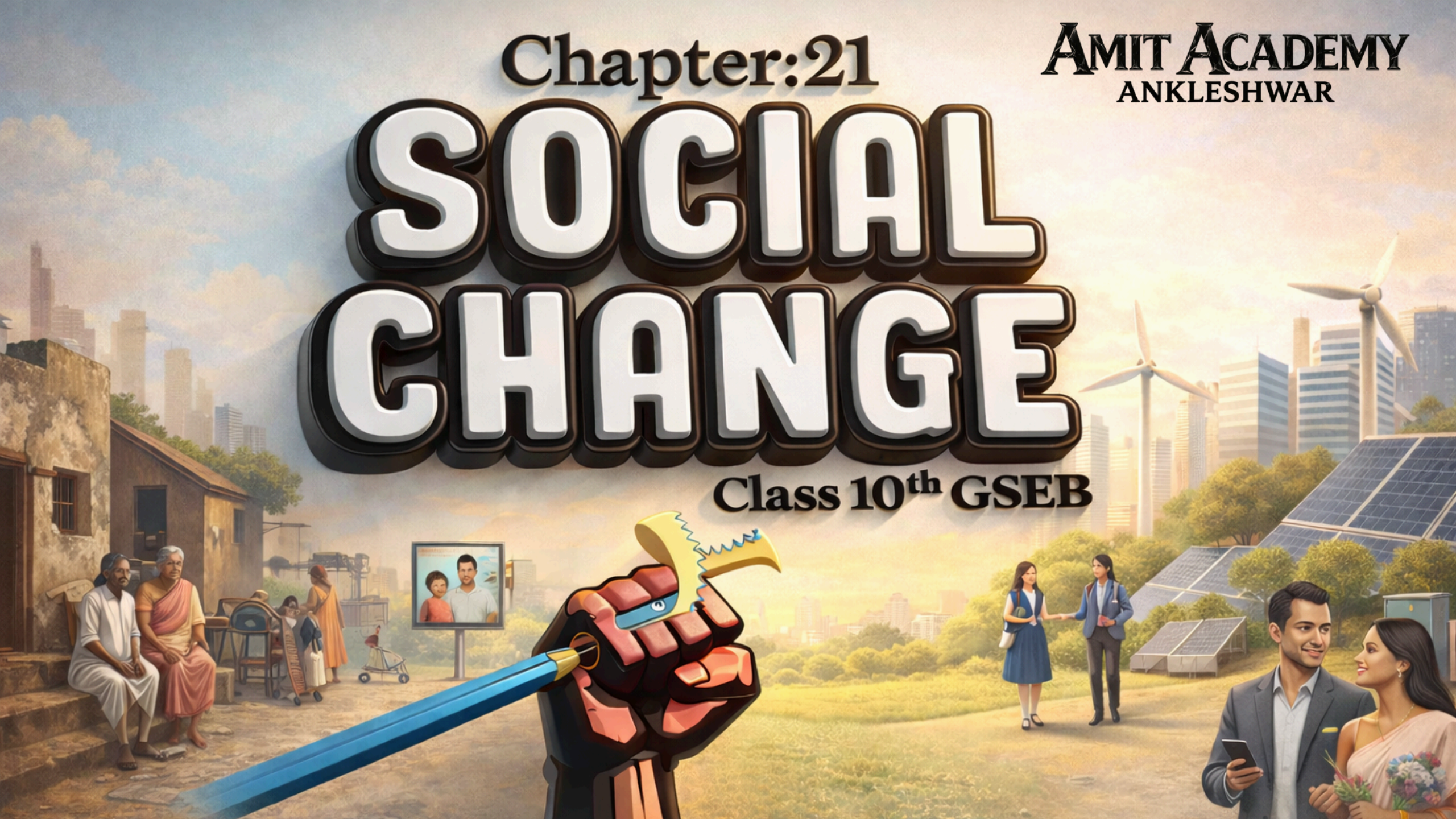


Chapter:21

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SOCIAL CHANGE

Class 10th GSEB



1 Lack of Legal Knowledge

Illiteracy & Ignorance



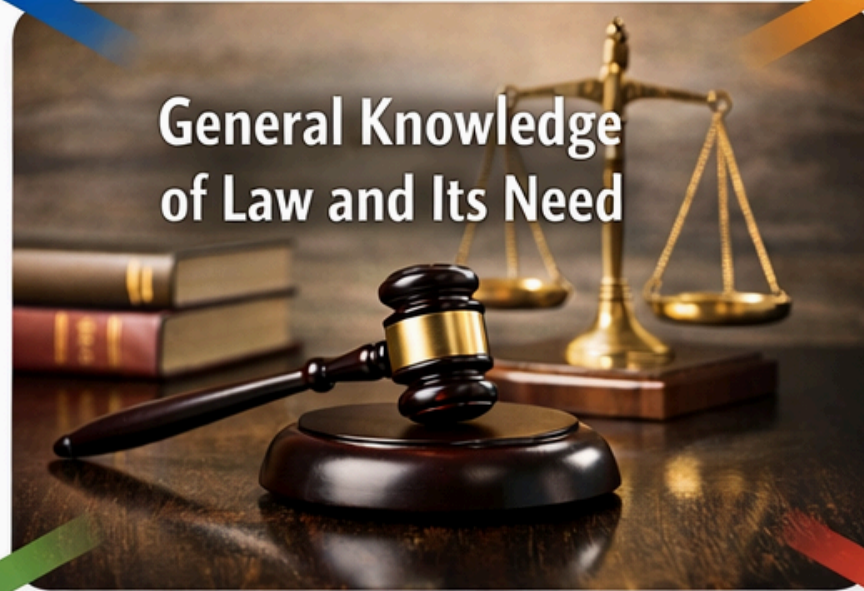
2 Ignorance is Not an Excuse

Punishment Still Given



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General Knowledge
of Law and Its Need



4 Need for Legal Awareness

Basic Knowledge for Every Citizen



3 Valid Defense Not Accepted

Ignorance Doesn't Excuse Crime





Why Knowledge of Law is Important

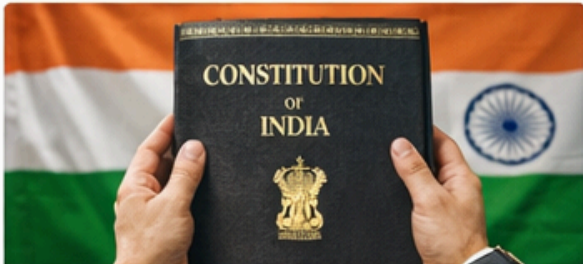
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1. Avoid Crimes & Punishments



2. Fight Injustice & Exploitation



3. Understand Constitutional Rights



4. Know Protection & Welfare Laws



5. Increase Responsibility & Discipline



6. Perform Duties Properly



7. Live with Dignity & Confidence



1. Ensures Progress & Dignity for Every Citizen

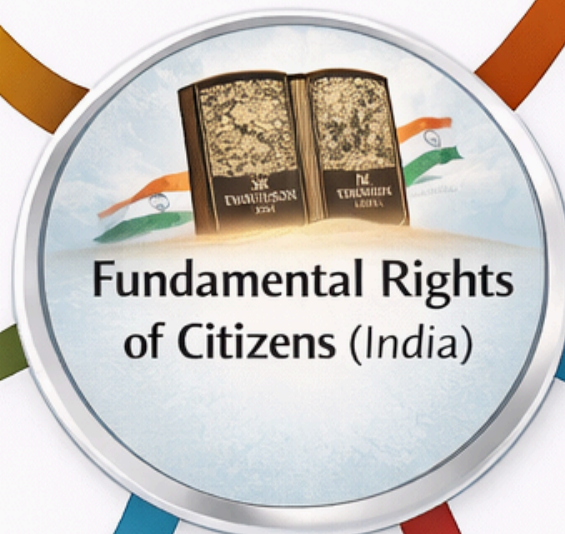
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Rights of Citizens



2. UN Declares Equal Rights Without Discrimination



3. Indian Constitution Grants Fundamental Rights to All Citizens



1 Right to Equality

*Equality before law
and equal protection of law*



2 Right to Freedom

*Freedom of speech, expression,
movement, occupation, etc.*



3 Right against Exploitation

*Protection from forced
labour and child labour*



4 Right to Freedom of Religion

*Freedom to follow, practice, and preach
any religion*



5 Cultural and Educational Rights

*Protection of language, culture, and
education of communities*

6 Right to Constitutional Remedies

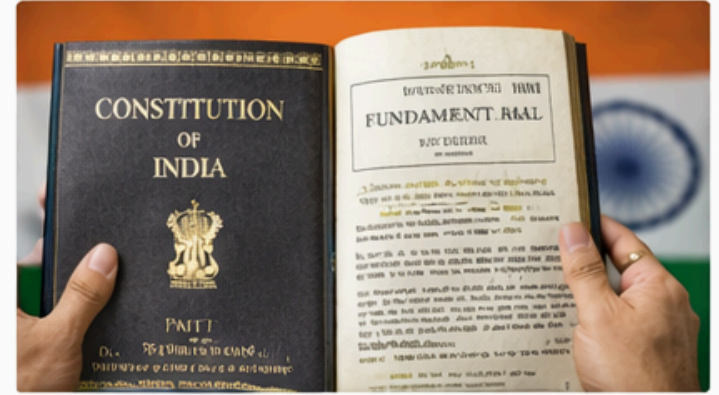
*Right to approach courts if rights
are violated*



1. Approach Courts for Violated Rights

Importance of Right to Constitutional Remedies

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2. The “Soul of the Constitution”

3. Judiciary Must Give Fair & Affordable Justice



3. Judiciary Must Give Fair & Affordable Justice

Rights of the Child

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1. Vulnerable Group



Children are the Most Vulnerable

2. Healthy & Educated Future



Future of the Nation

3. Child Welfare & Development



Social Progress

4. UN & Indian Law



Special Rights for Children



Important Rights of Children

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1. Right to Equality



- No discrimination on the basis of caste, colour, language, or nationality

3. Right to Education

- Free and proper education for personality development

5. Right to Culture & Religion



- Protection from physical & mental abuse, drugs, cruelty, and inhuman punishment

7. Right to Standard Living & Security



- Proper living conditions for physical, mental, moral, and social development

2. Right to Family Care



- Proper upbringing by parents; separation only for valid reasons

3. Right to Education

- Free and proper education for personality development

4. Right to Health & Recreation



- Right to a healthy life, play, and enjoyment
- Right to a healthy life, play, and enjoyment

Protection Against Exploitation and Atrocities



Children are Physically and Emotionally Sensitive.

What Should Be Done

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1 Provide Medical Help



Immediate Care for Injury or Abuse

3 Take Legal Action



Punish the Guilty Person

2 Build Trust with the Child



Encourage Open Communication

4 Support the Abused Child



Give Care, Love & Support

1 Serious Problem



2 UNICEF Report

Millions of Child Labourers in India 



3 Hotels & Factories



4 Hazardous Work
Fireworks & Brick Kilns



5 Agriculture & Animal Work



6 Domestic Work
Households & Tea Stalls



7 Rag-picking & Begging



8 Cleaning & Garage Jobs



Reasons for Child Labour:

Social and Economic Reasons

1 Poverty

Main cause of child labour



4 Adult Unemployment

Low income of parents



2 Illiterate Parents

Unaware of importance of education



5 Orphaned & Runaway Children

Working to survive



3 Large Families

Children working to support family income



6 Living with Relatives

Forced to work for food & shelter



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1. Cheap Labour

Low wages



2. Easy Exploitation

No rights or voice



4. Easy Availability

Poverty & lack of schools



3. Long & Hazardous Work

Unsafe conditions



Reasons for High Demand
of Child Labour

5. Lack of Education

No proper schooling



1. Loss of Education & Childhood



— No School & No Play —

2. Physical & Mental Abuse



— Exploitation & Violence —

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Effects of Child Labour

3. Early Involvement in Crime



— Theft & Juvenile Delinquency —

4. Health Hazards



— Sickness & Injuries —

Remedies for Abolishing Child Labour

1. Ban on Child Labour



- Under 14 Not Allowed to Work
- Strict Legal Action Against Employers

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2. Protection from Exploitation

- No Abuse or Exploitation
- Ensure Safety & Well-being



3. Right to Free Education



- Free Schooling for Children
- Building a Better Future





Stop Child Labour

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1 Right to Education

- In 2009, Central & State Governments introduced a law
- Provides free & compulsory education to children aged 6–14 years



- Provides free & compulsory education to children aged 6–14 years

2 Benefits of Education

- Prevents child labour by keeping children in school
- Supports child development & provides a better future



- Supports child development & provides a better future

Protection of the Elderly and Helpless People

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1. Natural Aging



Old Age is Natural

2. Increased Life Expectancy



3. Growing Elderly Population



Social & Health Challenges

4. Decline of Family Support



Rise of Old Age Homes

5. International Year of the Elderly — 1999 —



UN Declared "International Year of the Elderly"

6. World Elderly Day



1st October Celebration


Government Steps for Elderly Welfare

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1 Pension Schemes

- National Policy for Senior Citizens (1999) provides pensions like Indra Gandhi Pension & Atal Pension Scheme



2 Higher Interest Rates

- More interest on bank & post office savings for senior citizens




2 Higher Interest Rates

- More interest on bank & post office savings for senior citizens




3 Travel Concessions

- Discounts on buses, trains & flights for elderly people



3 Facilities & Activities

- Old age homes, parks, games & recreational activities provided



5 Legal Protection

- Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007 ensures care, protection & punishment for neglect

Anti-Social Activities



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1 Blue-Collar Crimes

- Murder
- Theft
- Kidnapping
- Cybercrime



- Murder
- Theft
- Kidnapping
- Cybercrime



2 White-Collar Crimes

- Bribery
- Corruption
- Tax Evasion
- Hoarding
- Black Marketing
- Adulteration



CORRUPTION

1 MEANS

- Corruption means **misuse of public power for personal benefit.**



2 EXISTS IN

- It exists in both **public** and **private** sectors.



3 SECTORS

- It exists in both **public** and **private** sectors.



INCLUDES

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1

Bribes

Offering money to get favors



2

Gifts

Giving valuable presents for influence



3

Favoritism

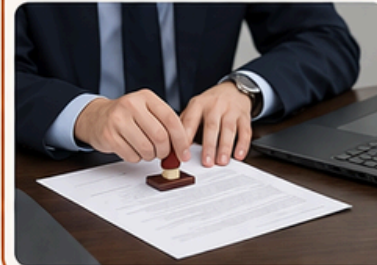
Unfairly favoring relatives or friends



4

Misuse of Authority

Using position or power for personal gain



5

Illegal Benefits

Accepting unauthorized or improper gains





CORRUPTION

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1 Weakens Values & Governance

- Erodes moral values & weakens governance.



2 Creates Black Money & Slows Development

- Generates black money & hinders economic growth




3 Reduces Trust in Government

- Decreases trust in government, law & justice system



4 Causes Inequality & Injustice


- Leads to inequality, injustice & human rights violations



INCLUDES

1 Bribes

- Offering money to get favors



2 Gifts

- Giving valuable presents for influence



3 Favoritism

- Decreases trust in government, law & justice system



4 Misuse of Authority



5 Damages Nation & Economy

- Harms national character & economic stability



Steps to Curb Corruption

1 Anti-Bribery Bureau (1964)

- Investigates corruption cases against government officials.
- Catches corrupt officials red-handed & ensures punishment.
- In Gujarat, it is a separate department with headquarters in Shahibaug, Ahmedabad.
- Toll free helpline: **1800-233-4444** for corruption



2 Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988

- Aims to ensure clean public life & prevent misuse of power.
- Public servants must declare their property before joining office.
- Property beyond known income is treated as an offence & can be confiscated.



STEPS TO CURB CORRUPTION

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3 Right to Information Act (RTI), 2005 & Citizens' Charter



- Makes administration transparent, simple, and accountable.
- Government offices must complete work within a fixed time limit.
- Citizens can ask questions about government work and schemes.



4 Black Money Act & Other Laws



- Black money is treated as a crime.
- Amendments made in FEMA, Money Laundering Act, and Customs Act.
- Lokpal and Lokayukt appointed to investigate corruption at central and state levels.



LOKPAL
& LOKAYUKT

5 Gujarat Vigilance Commission



- Investigates misuse of power and corruption by government officials in Gujarat.





Right to Information Act, 2005

- **Enacted on 15 June 2005**; applicable to all states except Jammu & Kashmir.
- Not applicable to **secret and security-related institutions**.
- Gujarat implemented RTI rules on **5 October 2005**.
- Objective: **transparency, quick administration, and public participation**.

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1 HOW TO GET INFORMATION

- Application fee: **₹20** (free for BPL families).
- Can apply in writing, typed, or by email.
- No need to give a reason for asking information.
- Information must be provided within **30 days**.



2 APPEAL AND PENALTY

- **First appeal**: within **30 days** to Public Information Officer (PIO).
- **Second appeal**: within **90 days** to State Information Commission.
- Gujarat RTI helpline: **99240-85000**
- Online services available through Common Service Portal (24x7).





1. Free & Compulsory Education



2. Age Group 6-14 Years

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**Right to Free and Compulsory
Education Act, 2009 (RTE)**



3. Implemented in Gujarat on 18 Feb 2012



4. Reducing Child Labour



Promoting Equal Education



Need of the Right to Education (RTE) Law

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1. Free & Compulsory Education

Education for all children
6-14 years



2. All-Round Development

Physical, Mental &
Overall Growth



3. Minimum School Facilities

Classrooms, Toilets,
Midday Meals, etc.



4. Easy Admission for Every Child

Nearby School,
No Birth Certificate
Needed



5. No Discrimination & No Fees

- No Caste, Religion, or Income Barrier
- No Admission Fees or Tests





Need of the Right to Education (RTE) Law

6. Education even after 14 Years

If a child above 14 years has not completed primary education, free education must still be provided



7. Support to Weaker Sections

25% seats in private schools are reserved for children from SC, ST, and BPL families

Govt. pays their school fees



8. Pre-School Education Included

Education for children aged 3–5 years (nursery)

Is included with trained teachers and proper curriculum



9. Teacher Accountability

Teachers cannot take private tuition

Unqualified teachers must become qualified within 5 years



9. Teacher Accountability

- Teachers cannot take private tuition
- Unqualified teachers must become qualified within 5 years

10. Strict Implementation

- Special authorities monitor schools
- Schools breaking law can be fined or lose recognition





National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013

1. Meaning of Food Security

Food security means everyone gets enough nutritious food to live a healthy and active life



2. Implemented in 2013

The Act was implemented on 5 July 2013 by the Central Government.

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National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013

Main Objectives

1. Ensure enough food for all

- Meet the food needs of the growing population.
- Provide good quality food in sufficient quantity at low prices.



2. Reduce Malnutrition

- Take steps to reduce malnutrition among children and people
- Encourage production of nutritious food.

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3. Strengthen Public Distribution System (PDS)

- Make PDS strong, transparent, and simple.



4. Support Poor Families

- Provide food grains at subsidized rates to Antyodaya and BPL families.

5. Care for Mothers & Children

- Provide nutritious food to pregnant women and breastfeeding mothers.



Legislative Provisions under National Food Security Act & Maa Annapurna Yojana

1. Subsidized Food Grains

- Poor and middle-class families in urban and rural areas get food grains at low prices.
- Antyodaya families receive 35 kg of grains free every month.



2. Fixed Low Prices of Food Grains

- Wheat: ₹2 per kg • Rice: ₹3 per kg
- Grains are given in fixed quantity and fixed time through ration shops.

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3. Quality Food through PDS

- Good-quality grains are provided under the **Public Distribution System (PDS)**.



4. Maternity Benefit

- Pregnant women receive ₹6,000 as financial help from the Central Government.

5. Cash in Place of Grains

- If food grains are not supplied food security allowance (cash) is given to beneficiaries.



Additional Features of Maa Annapurna Yojana in Gujarat

1. Other Essential Items at Subsidized Rates

- Gujarat Government provides sugar, iodized salt, kerosene, and edible oil (twice a year) to Antyodaya and BPL families through ration shops.



2. Transparent Beneficiary List

- Lists of eligible families are updated and displayed publicly, mainly in the name of women, at Gram Panchayat, fair price shops, and government websites.



3. Technology to Stop Corruption

- Use of biometric ID, ration cards, barcodes, EPIC cards, food coupons, and webcams to make PDS transparent and corruption-free.



4. Complaint & Monitoring System

- Nodal Officer appointed to handle complaints
- State Food Commission (Rajya Ann Ayog) and Food Commissioner set up for supervision

5. Large Coverage

- About 3.82 crore needy people get food grains at concessional rates under these schemes.



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