

introduction

- Exploitation happens and to protect people from it, Gov. Make certain laws.
- **Minimum wage**-it protects the interest of the producer consumer and worker(worker should get a fair wage).

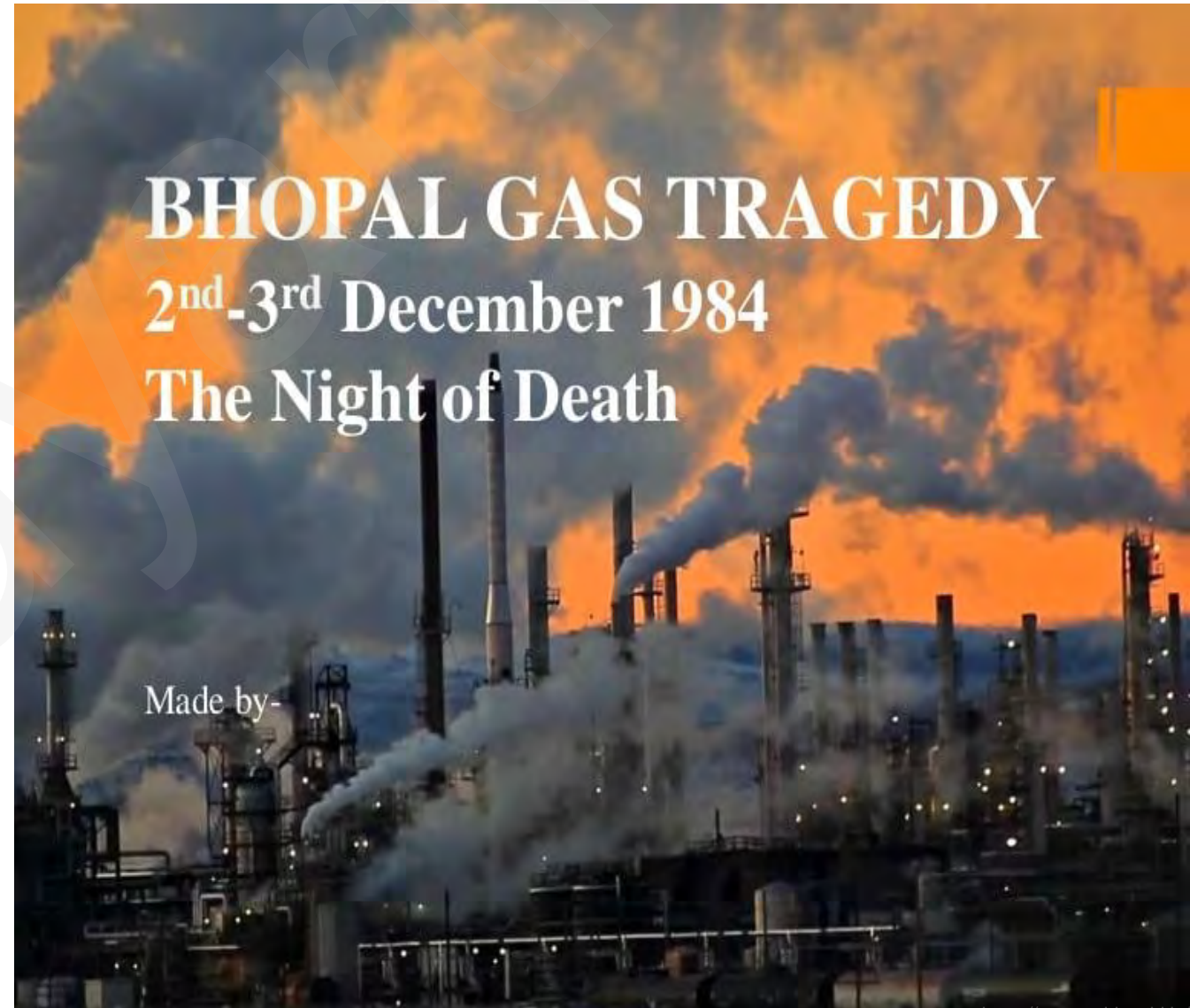


- **Right against exploitation-**
 - no child below the age of 14 yrs. shall be employed in a hazardous environment.
 - Making,upholding and the prime one enforcing is done by the Gov.



Bhopal Gas Tragedy:

- 24 yrs. ago methyl isocyanamite, poisonous gas leaked was done in union carbide.
- 8,000 people died, 50,000 got sick, survived people and children got disorders and abnormality.
- It was done due to ignoring safety measures.



- 3 billion compensation was given UC stopped its work but left chemicals, contaminated water(also refused to clean it up).
- After 24 yrs. left people still are fighting for justice(Anderson the chairmen should be prosecuted)



What is a workers worth?

- Foreign companies came to India for cheap labour, no extra expenses and earns higher profit.
- After so many accidents the compensation was still very low.
- One labour always takes another place(due to unemployment) they work in hazardous place without caring for their life.



Enforcement of Safety Laws:

- It is also the duty of Gov. that right to life(AR-21 is not violated).
- Cleaning technology and safer procedures were absent.
- Plant should not be given the permission to established in populated locality

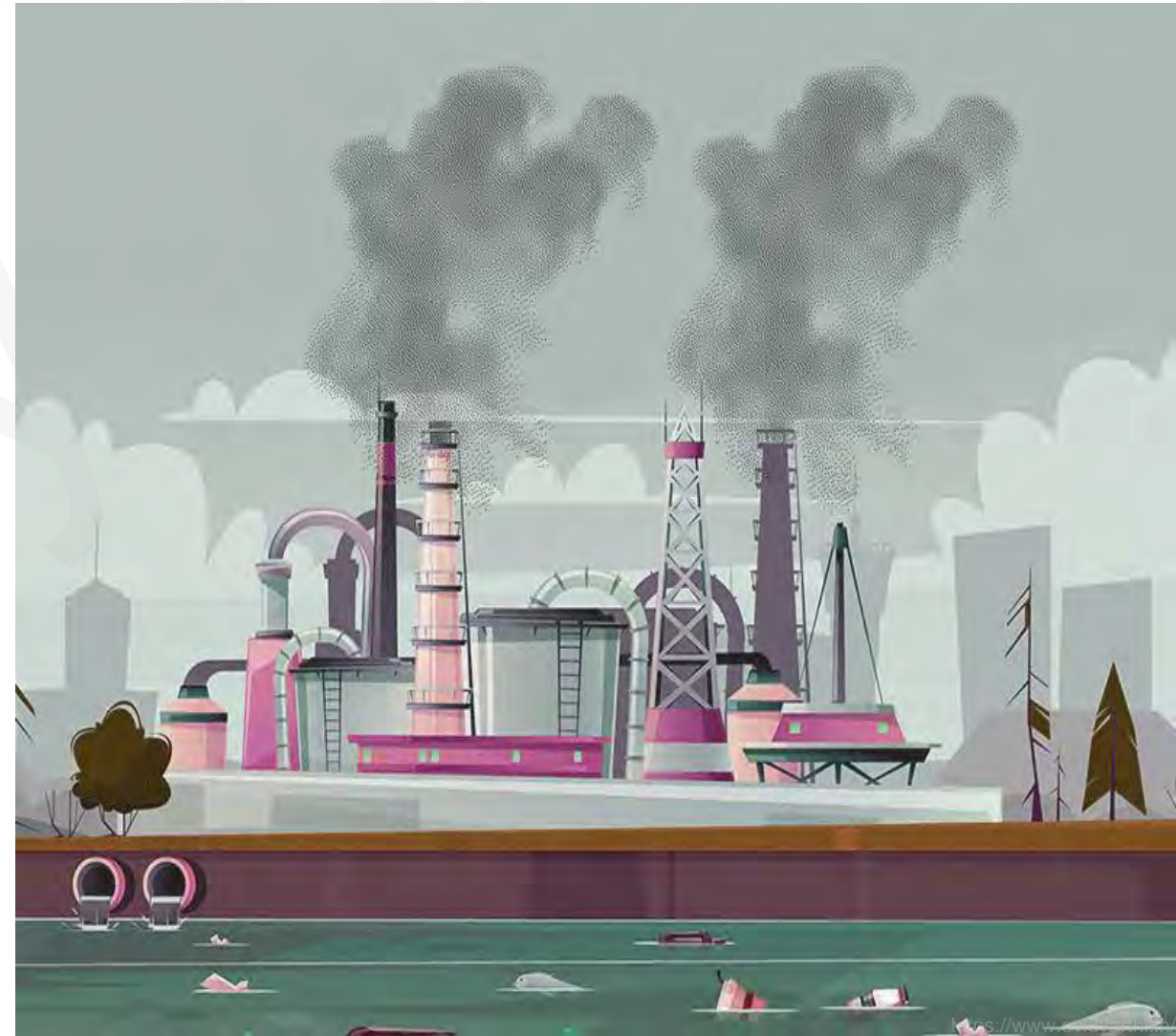


- Gov. inspectors continued to approve their work even repeated accidents were done. Instead of protecting the people(safety was being ignored both by Gov. and private companies).
- There is a greater need for stronger laws and better enforcement.



New Laws to Protect the Environment:

- After Bhopal gas leak Gov. ensured right to life as a fundamental right.
- Only Gov. is responsible for setting up laws and procedures that checks pollution, clean rivers and also introduced heavy fine for those who pollute.



CLASS VIII CH 8 LAW AND SOCIAL JUSTICE (NCERT)

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Conclusion:

- Laws are necessary for every situation(from low wage to damage of environment)
- People can exert pressure for enforcing or making new laws.
- There are many rights that are still not achieved by everyone so people must demand for stronger laws along with Gov. Should impose them.



EXERCISES

Question 1.

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

Answer:

India provides cheap labor compared to some other countries. Wages paid to workers in foreign countries are much higher than in India.

the foreign companies can get longer hours of work. Additional expenses such as housing.

Question 2.

Do you think the victims of the Bhopal gas tragedy got justice? Discuss.

Answer:

The disaster was caused due to gross, neglect of safety measures by the management of the factory.

The government demanded \$ 3 billion but had to accept a meagre \$ 470 million from the Company.

Question 3.

What do we mean when we speak of law enforcement? Who is responsible for enforcement? Why is enforcement so important?

Answer:

Law enforcement means to compel obedience to a law. Laws passed by the government have to be enforced otherwise the benefit of the laws will not reach the citizens.

Question 4.

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

Answer:

The government has passed laws that ensure that essential products such as food grains, sugar and kerosene are not highly priced. It is necessary that such restrictions are placed on people who market these products; otherwise the poor will not be able to afford these goods.

Question 5.

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

Answer:

- Minimum Wages Act, 1948;
 - Factories Act, 1948
 - payment of Bonus Act, 1965
 - ensure social justice
 - laws to guarantee that workers are not exploited
 - The Environment (protection) Act, 1986,

Question 6.

How was environment treated earlier? What has been the change in perception?

Answer:

In 1984, there were very few laws to protect the environment in India. These few laws were not enforced strictly by the government. Industries discharged their waste into water bodies and made it unfit for consumption.