


UNIT FIVE: ECONOMIC PRESENCE OF THE GOVERNMENT
CHAPTER: 09 (PUBLIC FACILITIES)
GLOSSARY:

Sanitation: provision of facilities for the safe disposal of human excreta. This is done by construction of toilets and pipes to carry the sewerage and treatment of waste water. This is necessary so as to avoid contamination.

Company: a company is a form of business set up by people or by the government. Those that are promoted and owned by individuals or groups are called private companies.

Universal access: universal access is achieved when everyone has physical access to a good and can also afford it. For instance, a tap connection at home will allow physical access to water.

Basic needs: primary requirements of food, water, shelter, sanitation, healthcare and education necessary for survival.

Q1. Why do you think there are so few cases of private water supply in the world?

Ans. There are very few cases of private water supply in the world because water is an essential amenity; water supply is a public facility that every government must provide to all citizens of a state. Hence, it has been deemed best that the government must handle water supply services.

Q2. Do you think water in Chennai is available to and affordable by all? Discuss.

Ans. Water supply in Chennai is marked by shortages. Municipal supply meets only about the half the needs of the people of the city, on an average. There are areas which get water more regularly than others. Those areas that are close to the shortage points get more water whereas colonies further away receive less water. The burden of shortfalls in water supply falls mostly on the poor. The middle class, when faced with water shortages, are able to cope through a variety

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of private means such as digging bore wells, buying water from tankers and using bottled water for drinking. Apart from the availability, access to safe drinking water is also available to some and this depends on what one affords.

Q3. How is the sale of water by farmers to water dealers in Chennai affecting the local people? Do you think local people can object to such exploitation of ground water? Can the government do anything in this regard?

Ans. Due to sale of water by farmers to water dealers the ground water levels have dropped drastically in the all these towns and villages. Local people are facing severe shortages of water. Local people can object such exploitation of ground water. Being a natural resource, underground water should not be over used. Government should take strict steps in this regard. It should penalize such farmers as well as water dealers. Such activities must not be tolerated.

Q4. Why are most of the private hospitals and private schools located in major cities and not in towns or in rural areas?

Ans. People living in major cities can afford to send their children in private schools or get treatment in private hospitals. In cities the people led a busy life where they prefer to get their work done fast by taking appointments in spite of standing in long queues in government schools and hospitals. Various facilities like, transportation, electricity, water supply is easily available in major cities in comparison to towns or rural areas.

Q5. Do you think the distribution of public facilities in our country is adequate and fair? Give an example of your own to explain>

Ans. The distribution of public facilities in our country is neither adequate nor fair. For example, Delhites avail all public facilities like water, healthcare and sanitation, electricity, public transport, schools and colleges. But if we go few kilometers away, for example, Mathura or Aligarh people face grave crisis of public facilities. Electricity cut offs, water shortages are normal routine of life. Public transport is also not properly developed.


Q9. (ON BOOK, PAGE NO 118)

Ans. Private educational institutions are coming up in a big way while educational institutions run by the government are becoming less important. The impact of this would be as follows; i) Government institutions would gradually lose importance. ii) The poor people will not be able to get higher education since they cannot afford high fees in private institutions. It will be unjust for economically poor and weaker sections of our society.

CHAPTER: 10 (LAW AND SOCIAL JUSTICE)
GLOSSARY:

Consumer: an individual who buys goods for personal use and not for resale.

Producer: a person or organization that produces goods for sale in the market. At times, the producer keeps a part of the produce for his own use, like a farmer.

Investment: money spent to purchase new machinery or buildings or training so as to be able to increase/modernize production in the future.

Worker's unions: an association of workers. Worker's unions are common in factories and offices. The leaders of the union bargain and negotiate with the employer on behalf of its members. The issues include wages, work rules, promotion of workers, benefits, workplace safety, etc.

Q1. ON BOOK, PAGE NO; 131.

Ans. The construction worker is getting Rs. 400 per day which is much lower than the minimum wage of Rs. 565 for semi-skilled workers. The worker at the provision store is getting Rs. 5000 per month which is way below the minimum wages of Rs. 14,698 per month for non-matriculate worker.

**Q2. ON BOOK**

Ans. The advantages of foreign companies in setting up production in India are;

- i) Foreign companies get cheap labour. Wages that the companies pay to workers in the USA are far higher than what they have to pay to workers in India.
- ii) Additional expenses such as for housing facilities for workers are also cheaper.
- iii) They can use the abundant resource in India and can get different special investment privileges such as tax exemptions.

Q3. ON BOOK

Ans. No, the victims of the Bhopal Gas Tragedy did not get justice even after 30 years. They are still waiting for it. They still fail to avail safe drinking water, healthcare facilities and jobs for the people poisoned by DC plant. Anderson, the UC chairman, who faces criminal charges, is not yet put behind the bars.

Q4. ON BOOK

Ans. Law enforcement means that the provision of the law must be implemented. The government is responsible for enforcement. Enforcement is important because it makes people to comply with safety norms thereby not risking the life of the workers. For instance, to ensure that every worker gets fair wages, the government has to regularly inspect work sites and punish those who violate the laws.

Q5. ON BOOK

Ans. Most of the time markets exploit the consumers. Laws can ensure that markets work in a fair manner. These laws try to ensure that the unfair practices are kept at a minimum in the markets. For example, private companies, contractors in the drive for profits might deny workers their rights and not pay those proper wages. The frequently upgraded Minimum Wages Law ensures that workers are not exploited and over worked by companies that hire them.


Q8. ON BOOK

Ans. Government has introduced laws on the environment. The courts have given a no of judgments upholding the right to a healthy environment. Many Acts like, Air pollution and control Act, water Act etc. were framed. The government has set up laws and procedures that can check pollution, clean rivers, can stop any industry if found violating the laws, can fine any polluting agency and even can imprison the persons responsible for degrading the environment.

Q9. Ans. Earlier there were very few laws protecting the environment in India. The environment was treated as a free entity and any industry could pollute the air and water without any restrictions. Now there has been a change in perception.

CHAPTER: 11 (SOCIAL EXCLUSION AND INCLUSIVE POLICY IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR)
GLOSSARY:

Sensitization: the quality or condition of responding to certain social stimuli in a sensitive manner.

Deprivation: the lack of material benefits considered to be basic necessities in a society.

Bullying: seek to harm, intimidate, or coerce.

Special ability: it is individual ability in a particular mental or physical function as opposed to general ability.

Q1. How would you explain Social Exclusion?

Ans. An exclusion is an instance of leaving something or someone out. It involves the lack or denial of resources, rights, goods and services, and the inability to participate in the normal relationships and activities, available to the majority of



people in a society, whether economic, social, cultural arenas. Social exclusion got its first existence in France, where it was used by Paul Lenior in 1974.

Q2. Do you think some people feel socially excluded? If so, why?

Ans. Yes, people with different special abilities feel socially excluded economically (deprivation or inadequate access to health care, education, housing employment, etc., politically (inadequate participation and representation in democratic institutions and processes), culturally and socially (lack of participation in formal and informal social networks).

Q3. How special ability lead to social exclusion?

Ans. People with special abilities are undoubtedly among the most vulnerable and remain at risk of social exclusion. More than any other socially excluded group, people with special abilities remain invisible in political agendas, human rights struggle, development strategies and in science research. Generally, for Special Ability people the world is beyond reach. The most ordinary aspirations like to enter educational institution, to work, to go out to worship, get married etc are frequently denied. Persons with special abilities have remained at the outer periphery of both society and government policies.

Q4. Describe initiatives for social inclusion in Jammu and Kashmir?

Ans. The initiatives taken by the J & K government for the social inclusion are:

- i)** The Government of J&K has been working towards strengthening norms and values of social inclusion. The department of Social Welfare, Nodal Agencies of Govt. , NGO's and Civil society work for their inclusion.
- ii)** Social Welfare department of J&K Government has formulated various policies and programs like Pre-Matric and Post-Matric Scholarship Schemes for students with special ability.
- iii)** Reservations for special ability in Educational Institutions, in Public Employment etc. were encouraged as enshrined in the Constitution of India.



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iv) The Government has been providing special unemployment allowances to all Educated unemployed specially abled persons.

Q5. Who used the term Social Exclusion for the first time?

Ans. Social Exclusion got its first existence in France, where it was used by Paul Lenior in 1974.

Q6. What is the total population of specially abled in J&K?

Ans. According to the Census 2011, the total population of specially abled in J&K was 363105 lakhs.

Q7. What is the nomenclature used for Dumb and Deaf?

Ans. “Hearing impaired” is the nomenclature used for Dumb and Deaf.