

CLASS:- 9th(wandering minds)

SUBJECT:- CIVICS (sst)

ROLL NO.:- 5

SCHOOL:-DPS



RIGHTS OF CHILDREN AND WOMEN MINORITIES AND WEAKER SECTIONS OF THE SOCIETY

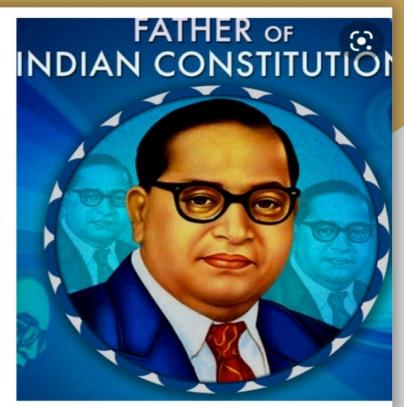






- ★ A constitution is an aggregate of fundamental rights or established precedents that constitute the legal basis of a entity, organisation and commonly determine how the entity is to be govrerned.
- ★ The Constitution of India is the supreme law of India .

- ☐ Who is the father of Indian Constitution?
 - ★ Dr Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar the father of our Constitution (1891-1956).
 - ★ Indian Constitution was made in the year 1946 of December 9.



☐ Why do we need Constitution? What is the role of Constitution?



- **→** We need constitution because :-
- 1) It generates a degree of trust and coordination that is necessary for different kind of people.
- 2) It specifies how the government will be constituted .
- 3) It lays down limits on the powers of government.

- **→** The role of constitution :-
- 1) It creates a national government consisting of a legislative, an executive, and a judicial branch.
- 2) It divides power between federal government and states .
- 3) It serves as some ideals which our society should live by .



Millions of children are out of school, lack access to health care and suffer violence and exploration. To ensure that all children survive, thrive, learn, and are protected, govt. have given some rights for children. That are as follows:-





Protecting

☐ Are as follows :~

 \leftarrow

- 1. Every child has the right to born well.
- 2. Every child has the right to a wholesome family life.
- 3. Every child has the right to be raised well and become contributing.
- 4. Every child has the right to basic needs.
- 5. Every child has the right to education.
- 6. Every child has the right to play and enjoy their youth.
- 7. Every child has the right to access what they need to have a good life.
- 8. Every child has the right to be protected from danger.
- 9. Every child has the right to live in a productive environment.
- 10. Every child has the right to good governance.
- 11. Every child has the right to freedom and peace.
- 12. Every child has the right to be cared in the absence of their parents and guardians.

India adopted a National Policy for children in 1974, declaring children to be nation's most precious asset.





□ Women's Rights **ල**

→ Women rights are the rights entitled for all women's and girls worldwide. These rights are the fundamental human rights.



□ Women's right includes the following:-

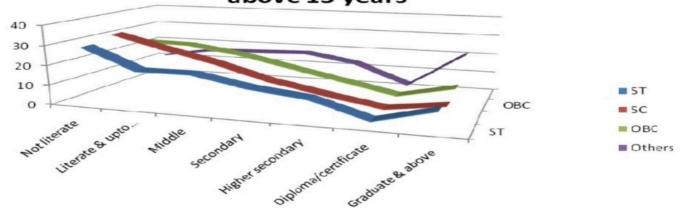
- 1. Equality
- 2. Dowry prohibition
- 3. The commision of sati
- 4. Prohibition of girl child marriage
- 5. The maternity benefit
- 6. Freedom of speech and expression
- 7. To practice any profession
- 8. Hindus widow remariage if she want
- 9. No arrest after sunset
- 10. Have full right to file a complaint against rapist
- 11. Free to seek help from domestic violence
- 12. Right to education



According to indian government act 1935, weaker sections implies to those sections of society who are either because of traditional custom of practice of untouchability or because of traditional origin, tribal way of living or other backwardness have been different from educational and economic backwardness or scheduled tribes, scheduled castes, dalits etc.

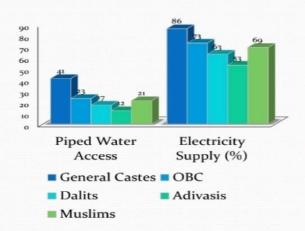
Educational level of weaker sections

Chart 6: Distribution of urban population above 15 years

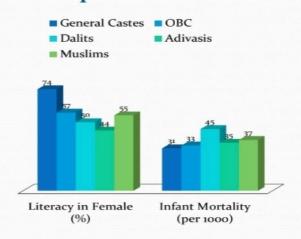


Human development indics





Development Indicators

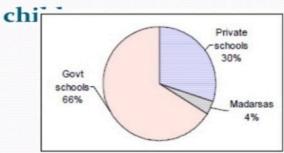


Minorities / dalits

Participation in Administration

Government-related Employment	% Muslim
IAS	3.0
IFS	1.8
IPS/Security Agencies	4.0
Indian Railways	4.5
Education Department (state level)	6.5
Home Department (state level)	7.3
Police constables	6.0
Health Departments	4.5
Transport Department	6.5
Judiciary Employment	7.8

Enrollment of Muslim



Financial Exclusion

	Muslims	Other Minorities	Others
Pvt sector banks	6.6	7.9	85.5
PSU banks	4.6	6.3	89.1