

ACTIVITY RECORD

PEDAGOGY OF SOCIAL

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* ACTIVITY-1 *

1. Observe a day's Proceedings in house of assembly for the Parliament and report

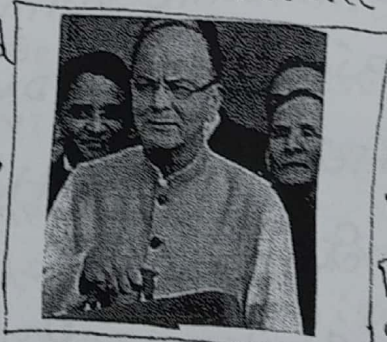
→ **GST: One Nation one Tax**

"A Historic Triumph For Modi Government"

Parliament of India:-

An act further to amend the constitution of India. Territorial Extent India Enacted by Lok Sabha 8th August, 2016, Rajya Sabha Enacted by Date Passed away 3rd August, 2016. GST to reach this level and brighten the prospects of a uniform indirect tax structure across the country, subsuming in it a host of levies such as the central excise, Sales tax, octroi, and Service tax, was amended

through the 122nd constitution Amendment Bill, prime minister Mr. Narendra



Modi, immediately after passing of the Bill, said that the GST will April 1, 2017, also be the best example of cooperative federalism".

Amendment Bill 2014 was passed by the Rajya Sabha. Rolling out the Goods and Service Tax (GST) from

203 in Favour, None Against; -

The legislation was approved by the Opposition-dominated Upper House with 203 votes in Favour and none against, after a more than seven-hour debate during which the ruling and the opposition members. The Bill was Passed after the Government moved four amendments. These included one on scrapping of the proposed tax of up to 1 percent on inter-state transactions to compensate states for any revenue loss in first five years of GST implementation. Money Bills do not require approval of the Upper House and their mere passage in the Lok Sabha, where the ruling NDA has absolute majority, AIADMK was the only party which opposed the GST in totality and subsequently boycotted the proceedings of the House.

Objectives and Challenges :-

Objectives of the GST are; (i) ensuring availability of input credit across value chain; (ii) minimising cascading effect of taxation; (iii) simplification of tax administration and compliance; (iv) harmonisation of tax base, laws, and administrative procedures across the country; (v) minimising tax rate slabs to avoid classification issues; (vi) prevention of unhealthy competition among states; (vii) increasing the tax base and raising compliance.

Impact on Inflation:-

At present, Services-oriented components constitute 25-30 Percent of the consumer price index (CPI) basket with a major share of housing, transport and communication sectors. Service tax is not imposed on certain services and these services are expected to remain exempt under GST regime. A hike in tax rate on services is unlikely to have any material direct impact on CPI.

Rate Debate:-

Finance Minister Mr. Arun Jaitley said that the GST rate will be kept "as low as possible" but he did not commit to any specific rate despite opposition benches pressing for it. He said, "we will also try and keep the rate as low as possible, certainly much lower than what the present situation is. He said that the tax rate would be decided by the GST Council comprising the Union Finance Minister and representatives of all 29 states, "we must trust the sense of responsibility of the states, The finance minister said that currently 80 Percent of goods attract 12.5 Percent of central Excise duty while at the state level 55 Percent of items are charged with 14.5 Percent VAT on Sales tax, "we are guided by two factors - 27 Percent is too high, it is inflationary, it costs the people, so it should come down. Mr. Jaitley also said that the members would have an opportunity to speak on the subject when the Supporting GST Bills come up in November 2016.

The constitution Amendment Bill had been approved by the Lok Sabha in May 2015 but the amendments made to it by the Rajya Sabha would mean that the legislation will again travel to the lower House before going to state assemblies.

Long way to go :-

The constitution Amendment Bill will need Presidential assent and endorsement by at least half of the state assemblies. The new amendments to the Bill in the Lok Sabha, but then comes the more arduous process of getting it passed by at least 15 state legislatures.

The President will constitute the GST Council, a recommendatory body with the union finance minister as its chairman and nominees of 29 state Government.

The constitution Amendment Bill Passed by both the Houses of Parliament. These two Bills — central Goods and Services Tax (CGST) and Integrated Goods and Services Tax (IGST) — would provide details of the new tax code, including the GST rate and other modalities.

Benefits:-

As the Rajya Sabha prepares to pass the constitutional amendment (GST), the reform is expected to bump up GDP.

- 1) Life gets simpler 2) Revenue will get a boost
- 3) A common market 4) Logistics, inventory costs will fall 5) Investment boost 6) Make in India
- 7) Less developed states get a lift. 8) Manufactured goods could become cheaper lower logistics and tax costs. 9) GDP lift HSBC estimates an 80 basis point rise in GDP growth. 10) Freeing up online.

* ACTIVITY-2 *

8

Collect News Paper clippings on any social issue and write a report on the issue with your comments; -

I collect News Paper clippings on plantation (Vanam Manam) on social issues with my comments; -



To translate the goal into concrete reality, the Govt has decided to launch Vanam - Manam Programme on 29th July 2016. The chief minister is launched to Vanam - Manam. The Govt has decided to plant atleast one crore Saplings across the state on the launch day and sustain the plantation drive throughout the rainy season. Detailed instructions for effective implementation of mission Haritha Andhra Pradesh are being issued separately. The following instructions are being issued for the specific purpose of mission's launch of 29th July 2016.

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Similar launch will be done in every constituency, Mandal, village, ULB and every institution in the state - both public and private - every institutions etc., on the same day.

Trees are the most useful things in the world. Children play under them, Travellers rest in their cool shade we need trees for our lives.

If there were no trees, there would be no life on Earth. Living things (people and animals) breathe in air. They breathe in oxygen from the air and breathe out carbon dioxide.

If all the oxygen in the air was used up leaving only carbon dioxide, what would happen to all of us? everyone would die. But trees help us to live. They breathe in the carbon dioxide from the air and let oxygen out into the air, with the help of the sunlight, they break up carbon dioxide into carbon and oxygen. They use the carbon to make starch and let the oxygen out into the air.

As cyclone Hudhub damaged the greenery, damaged the greenery, it is for everyone to plant Saplings and protect them. He asked Journalists plant Saplings and create awareness among people on the need to protect trees.

He flagged off a truck load of Saplings for distribution and plantation in all schools, Awakana Sangam, compounds in rural areas.

VANA BHARATHI JANA HARATHI :-

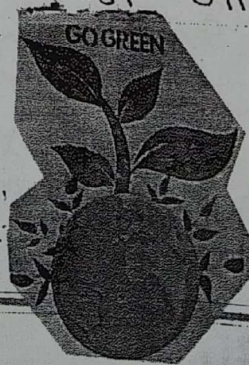
Vana Bharathi Jana harathi also plantation improvement in the Saplings- EENadu launched to the Vana bharathi, Jana Harathi.

Every year a plantation grows a little bigger. As it grows, the trunk gets another layer of wood; it gets another ring - you cannot see the rings because they are inside the tree.

But if you look at the trunk of a cut down tree carefully, you will find the rings, one ring means one year. Some trees can live only for five to ten years. But some can live for hundreds or even thousands of years, like,

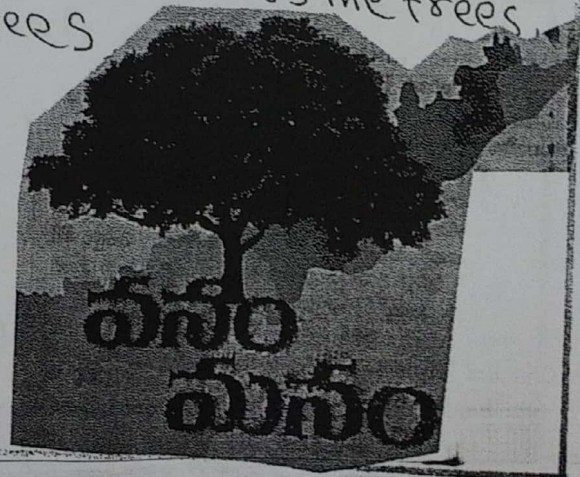
Man cuts down hundreds of trees every day to build houses, to make furniture, to cook food, and to make paper. If this continues, one day there will be no more trees in the world. What will happen then? We will all die!

So what shall we do? We should avoid cutting trees as far as possible. We must plant a lot of trees. Every one of us should plant at least one tree every year.



6th Vana Mohatham Varam Manam

- Every school outside in grow into the trees.
- Every one listen for at the every person one tree outside in the home, and any place plantation in the sapling.
- Health in wealth grow in the trees, Pollution is avoid.
- Everyone, Every person grow at the tree, Every village, city is a green city in the plantation.
- To day pollution is very heavy, so avoid in the pollution, so must and should plantation in the sapplings.
- we should avoid cuttings the trees, grow in the trees





ACTIVITY-3

14

Organise any one of the Social awareness Programme on Swatch Bharath/water and Plant/Aids Awareness/Vanamahotsavam, etc., in a village/ward and Report.

I will take choice the top for the SWATCH BHARATH—



Swatch Bharat was on oct 2, 2014 Prime minister Narendra Modi launched the Swatch Bharat Abhiyan, a mission to clean India's cities and villages.

The campaign, inaugurated to coincide with Gandhi Jayanti, aims to realise its vision of 'clean India' by oct 2, 2019, the 150th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi. Modi to felicitate winners of Swatch Bharat logo contest.

Swachhata ki Awaaz' exhorts all citizens to contribute in their own way towards the goal of Swachh Bharat. "Anant khas bardar of Kolhapur in Maharashtra, will be awarded cash prize of 50,000. Bhasyasri Sheth of Rajkot in Gujarat emerged successful in the contest. Tagline 'For the logo will be awarded cash prize 25,000.

Amir Khan Brand Ambassador for Prime Minister Modi Swachh Bharat mission on the occasion of Gandhi Jayanti, Prime Minister Narendra Modi has launched the mission of Swachh Bharat on the program held on Rajpath Road, New Delhi. Prime Minister Narendra Modi has appointed Bollywood Perfectionist

Star Amir Khan: Brand Ambassador of the Swatch Bharat mission.

Salman Khan was among the 9 celebrities nominated by Prime Minister Modi to help galvanise public support for his Swatch Bharat Abhiyan.

Modi Nominated 9 celebrities, asking them to nominate 9 more people to make the initiative go viral. These included Goa Governor Mridula Sinha, cricket legend Sachin Tendulkar, Yoga guru Baba Ramdev, congress law maker, & former union minister Shashi Tharoor, industrialist Anil Ambani, actor Kamal Hassan, etc.

Swatch Bharat mission, which will run till Oct 2, 2019, aims to: -

1. Eliminate open defecation by constructing toilets for house holds, communities.
2. Eradicate Manual Scavenging.
3. Introduce modern and scientific

Municipal Solid waste Mngt Practice s.

4. Enable Private Sector Participation in the Sanitation Sector,

5. change people's attitudes to sanitation and create awareness.



"If this is evaluated by a photo-opportunity then we would be doing a disservice to the nation. We all must come together and do this (Clean India) where ever we are" - Narendra Modi,

"This is not about Modi --- Modi is only one of the 1.2 billion people --- This is a people's task" - Narendra Modi.

"It is our social responsibility as citizens of India to help fulfill Gandhiji's vision of clean India, by his 150th birth anniversary in 2019".

"Devote 100 hrs every year towards the cause of cleaners." - Narendra Modi

"Cleaning up the country cannot be the sole responsibility of sweepers. No citizens have no role in this? we have to change this mindset."
- Narendra Modi.

"I have requested the corporates to evolve plans under corporates social responsibility to build clean toilets specially for girls students in schools. India should learn from foreign countries, where people are disciplined and do not litter in public places.

Not only India "clean India all countries, villages, wards keep their streets and colonies clean India". My villages also neat & clean area of the road. All participates in the students, political parties, actors, business men, in the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan.

Government collected Rs. 3,902 crore Swachh Bharat cess in FY 2015-16. - The Government has collected Rs. 3,901.78 crore in 2015-2016 fiscal from the 0.5 Percent Swachh Bharat cess which is imposed on all taxable services. Minister of state for finance Mr. Santosh Kumar Gangwar said in a written reply to Rajya Sabha on July 26, 2016. The amount utilised in financial year 2015-2016 under Swachh Bharat mission (Gramin) is Rs. 2,400 crore and under Swachh Bharat mission (urban) is Rs. 159.2 crore, he added.



ACTIVITY-4 .20

Observe the functioning of any local body Office and Report :-

Providing Public amenities :-

In a village, one hand pump needs repair. In another part of the village, drainage water is spilling over, and the road is muddy. who will solve these problems? whether it is roads, hand pumps or streetlights, they belong to people in the village as a whole. They are called public amenities. who will provide these amenities? who has to take care of the maintenance? for this purpose, we have Panchayats in the rural areas, and Municipalities in urban areas.

Water supply and urban Local bodies:-

water is one of most essential requirement of people in both rural and urban areas. Rivers, tube wells, ponds, and wells are the major sources of water in rural areas. regulation of supply pumps and supply of water.

How does the municipality work?

The municipality has a lot of tasks to perform like water supply, street lighting, maintaining and building roads, drainage and garbage disposal, running schools, ration shops, hospitals etc., besides taking up new developmental works. Each municipality has a number of departments, each headed by an officer who is responsible for the proper work of the staff related to that department.

For example, there will be water supply, electricity department, house-tax, education department etc.,



You may be wondering as to what is the work of the councillors. The councillors keep in touch with the people of the ward to understand their needs and problems and discuss them in the municipality meetings.

Funds For the Municipalities :-

Municipalities levy a number of taxes like tax on houses, water and street light taxes, taxes on shops etc., The income from these taxes is not enough for the work of the municipalities and they depend upon grants from the government. The government allots funds for different projects (like road construction) and also for regular work of the municipalities.

Municipal Corporations:-

Big cities with a population of more than 10 lakhs have municipal corporations. Big cities such as Mumbai, Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai, Hyderabad, Bangalore and Ahmedabad have such corporations.

The municipal corporation looks after the development of cities and towns. It provides

Essential community services such as health, housing, electricity, water, etc.,
composition:-

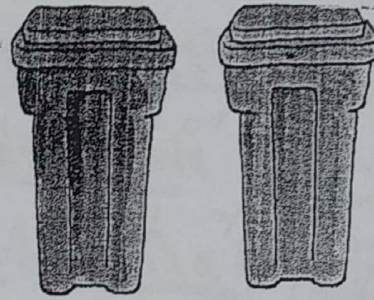
The members of a corporation are elected by adult citizens of the city for a term of five years. A person who wants to contest elections must be at least 21 years old. These elected members are known as councillors.

Functions:-

Maintenance of Public Hygiene

One of the most important functions of a municipal corporation is to arrange for the collection and disposal of garbage, in order to maintain a clean environment, it looks after the provision of a proper drainage system.

local governments have introduced some changes in the process of disposal of garbage - specific coloured



▲ New method of waste disposal

boxes for collection of biodegradable and non-biodegradable wastes have been set up at different locations across the city.



▲ Old method of garbage disposal

Maintenance of Public Health

Another important work of municipal corporations is to establish hospitals and dispensaries in their area. They also arrange for vaccination procedures to protect people against diseases such as cholera, tuberculosis, etc.

The local governments also provide treatments to the affect people - It is also their duty to check and prevent adulteration food stuff.

Registration of Births and Deaths:-

The municipal corporation maintaining records of both births and deaths in its area and issues certificates for the same.

Sources of Income:-

The chief sources of income of a municipal corporation are taxes and grants from the state and central governments.

Taxes:-

- 1) on goods coming into the city known as terminal tax,
- 2) entertainment tax
- 3) House property tax and land.
- 4) Toll tax roads and bridges.
5. water tax on the water used by house holds.

ACTIVITY-5

26

Critically Analyse the characteristics of Social science text book of any class and prepare a detailed Report:-

I am N-Sireesh studying in B-Ed Dr. P. V. G. Raghav Sabha college at Karakavala from Vizianagaram.

I conducted a student's critically Analyse of the characteristics of Social Science of the text book. I Analyse of the Social text book. I take VIIth class Social text book. I explained the Analyse on macro teaching methods of the Social text book of VIIth class and prepare a Report of the details.

Gender Equality :-

"Gender Equality is not a woman's issue it is a human issue it effects to all."

Some people feel that women by nature are physically weaker than men. They are more caring and loving and not quarrel some. They are by instinct tuned to working, cleaning, stitching and other household work. It is considered that need to be protested by men. women take care of children.

Access to Property:-

In India, most resources land and factory. They have to be economically dependent who their fathers, husbands, sons & daughters.

The situations in Andhra Pradesh in recent times is relatively better. This is due to Law Mule in the state in 1980's which made in the state, in Andhra Pradesh,

Employment:-

women going out of the house and taking up jobs

Enable them, to stand, on their own.
 Most women workers in AP are employed
 in agriculture, doing casual jobs,
 and small section of them on their
 own shops farms and other works.

Unrecognised work of women:-

We will realise that they
 are working all the time. But for
 the most of the time. They work

they do is not recognised and
 nearly right out of enemy inclusive
 working women work in the fields,

they do sowing, rearing the land,
 transplantation, harvesting etc.,

