ROLE OF SOCIAL LEGISLATION

1. Society is the union of individuals & individuals make a group, thus society consists of individuals & group with their multiple needs. Society also consists of some powerful group & some less powerful group that are sometimes exploited by powerful groups. Thus social legislation ensures the rights & gives assurance to provide required safeguard to its citizen.
2. As society become more & more complex, so its role is to check & reduce the harmful effect arising from increased social intervention.
3. Social legislation provides a proper systematic & adequate privileges & facilities to powerless group in fair manner according to the concept of welfare state.
4. Social legislation is a living force & adjustable instrument satisfying the requirement of changing society.
5. Social legislation play a role of social change:
   a) In political philosophy law is treated as an instrument of social & economic change. The process of alteration in law is a positive direction that signifies development in socio-economic condition.
   b) Change in human society is determined by factors like physical, psychological, material & spiritual. All what human being does willingly or unwillingly responds to social needs in the course of time. The desired change can be brought about by reforming & introducing law as the agent of change in a pleasant manner.

PROCESS / STAGES OF SOCIAL LEGISLATION:

1. A social problem is identified (For ex: Sati, Child Marriage)
2. Opinion created to eradicate the problem (Social Reform Stage)
3. Preparation of a bill, that bill consisting of what are all solution to be made & what will be the act or legislation & who will be getting advantage of it & what will be the penalties or punishment.
4. Constitutional pundits give their comments on the draft of bill.
5. Presentation of the bill in the legislature (If accepted by party in power)
6. Support of opposition & different parties should be enlightened.
7. The bill may be referred to a selected committee of legislature, and then they have the power to pass the bill.
8. The bill is passed.
9. Rules are framed.
10. Set up of necessary mechanization for implementation.
11. The act is then reviewed from time to time for rectification.
12. Public awareness through various means.