

**SOCIAL WELFARE AND
SOCIAL JUSTICE**

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• There are 20 questions.• All questions are compulsory• The number of marks carried by a question is indicated against it.• Answer the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 words each. Contents of the answer is more important than its length.• Answers must be written within the space provided. <p>Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.</p>
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1. Invigilator Signature _____

2. Invigilator Signature _____

Name PAWAL SWARNI

Roll No. _____

Mobile No. _____

Date 23/03/2017Signature 

REMARKS

GS SCORE
GS MAINS TEST SERIES 2017

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Q1. Despite the efforts by the Government to introduce new policies, the elderly people lack the social security needed in old age and live with a low social status. What are the lacunas in the programmes and policies related to the old age? (12.5 Marks)

The elderly people make \approx 8% of India's population (census 2011) and also India being in phase of demographic transition, would see the dependency ratio increase in future. To take care of this, the govt. has introduced programmes like - National Programme for Healthcare of Elderly, Old Age Pension Scheme, National Social Assistance Programme, social security measure like Atal Pension Yojana.

Despite these, the elderly people face problems like:

- isolation and destitution
- vulnerability to depression
- high dependency (economically)
- lack of pension.

These arise due to following lacunae in programmes of govt:

Remarks

3

Lack of funding is a major

→ Most elderly are out of social safety net due to lack of awareness and low coverage of the schemes.

→ Lack of word level data on elderly - hinders proper formulation and implementation of policies.

→ Non-inclusion of elderly in disaster management plans. Eg. seen from the problems faced by elderly in Chennai floods.

→ lack of geriatric care facilities.

Thus a multi pronged and comprehensive approach is necessary to ensure well-being of elderly by increasing coverage of programs and proper geriatric care.

You should discuss ways which would be handy in overcoming those lacunas.

Remarks

Q2. Is the patriarchal nature of Indian society one of the reason behind very slow rate of decreasing poverty ratio? Illustrate. (12.5 Marks)

Remarks

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Remarks

Q3. "Forced incorporation of tribal communities into mainstream processes has had its impact on the tribal culture and society as much as its economy", do you agree? Analyse in the context of PESA Act that empowers the tribals to preserve their customs, culture, community resources and customary mode of dispute resolution. (12.5 Marks)

The Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Areas Act aimed to extend provisions of P.E.A. under 74th constitutional amendment to Scheduled Areas (sch V, VI) in the Constitution. The purpose was to allow the tribals to maintain their culture and at the same time, empower them to govern themselves according to constitution as well as their traditional customs like education, justice etc. This act has enabled tribals to govern their land, family disputes, education system etc according to their own culture; as well as enabled them by giving right over forest produce, water bodies and their consent made mandatory for mining leases and land acquisition.

It was 73rd Constt. amendment.

However, the forced incorporation of tribals into mainstream has ^{created} following issues which were ^{discussed}

Remarks

You should have better discussed it point wise

32

- loss of tribal culture
- harm to ecology and environment thus
- impacting economic growth in long term
- forced mass sterilisation leading to loss of generations in PVTAs. Eg. Chhatisgarh mass sterilisation in 2015 killed women from a rare tribal community.
- neglect of forest rights under Forest Rights Act has led to loss of livelihoods and displacement due to mining etc. (Jareena Committee observations).

Thus there needs to be a greater sensitivity in approach towards accommodating tribals into mainstream without assimilation or loss of their culture and economy. The recommendations of Xaxa and Jareena Committee need to be implemented in this regard.

Remarks

Q4. Prohibiting women entry and worshipping in spaces dominated by male custodian of religion is not just a matter of violating women's equality in matters of faith but also their dignity and continuation of male appropriation of religion. Critically analyse in the context of recent landmark judgment given by Maharashtra High Court.

(12.5 Marks)

The instances of prohibiting entry to women in religious places were seen in Shani Shingarapur Temple (Maharashtra), Gabrial Temple and Haji Ali Dargah.

Often the reasons cited for

barring women entry are:

- Menstruation being unhygienic.
- It violates the celibacy of the deity.
- Historically it has been banned.

You need to stick to the main theme of the question

In this context, the Maharashtra High Court pronounced that there is no law barring entry of women to the shrines and under Maharashtra Temple Entry Act, it is the duty of state to ensure that women get access to shrines as per Article-14 of the Constitution.

Remarks

What is the future perspective of this verdict?

The issues associated with prohibiting women's entry are:

→ Faith vs rationality: The scientific, biological process of menstruation being misunderstood. It violates their right to equality under Article 14 and right to live with dignity - Article 21 under Constitution.

→ It furthers the irrational beliefs associated like violating the celibacy of the deities due to presence of women. This questions the authority of deity itself.

→ Maharashtra had the Temple Entry Act which allows women entry to shrines. Still it was being prohibited - shows disregard to

you must the law which could set a wrong precedence and perpetuate such traditions. With the Thus, there is need that we move

away from irrational beliefs and adhere to principles of rationality and accordingly reform regressive practices to

Remark
or

ensure we fulfil fundamental duties in constitution - to protect dignity of women, develop scientific temper.

Q5. Assess the role of women in strengthening the Panchayati Raj Institution. How far this has been able to ameliorate the status of women and incorporated them in the mainstream of decision-making? (12.5 Marks)

The Panchayati Raj Institutions, introduced by 73th Constitutional Amendment Act to the constitution, provide 1/3rd reservation for women at all levels of PRTs.

It has helped in following ways:

- Political empowerment of women.
- Empirical data suggests that PRTs with women heads have better performance and implementation of welfare schemes.
- Increased sensitisation towards women at grassroots level.
eg. PHC catering to women health issues
- Changed attitude of society to look at women
eg. acceptance of women Sarpanch or Mayor
(Mumbai mayor was a lady)

However, it has not completely solved the issue.

It was 73rd Constitutional Amendment.

3

Remarks

→ Sarpanch pati concept where female is only symbolic head. but decision making is done by males of family.

→ Traditional culture of tribals restricts women from decision making^{powers}. Eg. Recently, in Nagaland, the tribals have protested against giving leadership roles to women in PRTs.

Despite state's ~~directive~~ promise to include women in PRTs, nothing has happened. This is due to apparent conflict in PRT law and Schedule II provisions of constitution.

→ Lack of women representatives in Parliament has also hindered sensitisation towards women and their entry into policymaking at grassroots level.

The states like Bihar have proposed 50% reservation for women PRTs. This needs to be followed up by other states and the role of women leadership in policymaking needs to be recognised in letter as well as spirit of the PRTs law.

Remarks

You need to write different concept under different sub-headings

Q6. Despite optimistic outlook towards globalization, globalization has a dark side and has the power to create highly undesirable adverse effects. Analyse the above statement in context of the concept of globalization and its impact on the working women.

(12.5 Marks)

Globalisation is the process of economic, cultural & political exchanges between countries like mobility of capital, value of democracy, global ~~value~~ preferences etc.

For working women, it has meant:

- the global push for gender parity at work places - increased employment opportunities and parity in payments.
- these opportunities have made women independent socially as well as economically - reducing their exploitation arising out of economic dependence.
- women occupying top posts like Indra Nooyi, Chanda Kochhar, Arundhati Bhattacharya and - breaking the glass ceiling effect.
- many women SEC reporting commodities thus leading to earnings and empowerment.

Remarks

On the flip side :

- It has given rise to women safety issues at workplace and during transit.
- Emerging adolescence - late decisions of childbirth which has adverse health impacts. This is due to focus on career and high specialisation required in recent times for technologically demanding jobs.
- Single working women and the negative perception of society towards them; judging them on character.

Thus, the globalisation has, on one hand, liberated women but on the other hand the attitude of society needs to change and we should remember our Constitutional duty of respecting dignity of women.

Discuss various other flip side of globalisation on working women.

Remarks

Q7. Regionalism in India has taken the form of parochialism due to socio-economic factors. Substantiate with examples. (12.5 Marks)

Regionalism is the preference to own region over others. However the parochial attitude has led to furthering of regional interest at the cost of or disregard to others.

~~During recent~~ ~~water~~ ~~dispute~~
This is largely the outcome of socio-economic factors like resources being scarce etc.

During recent Kaveri river dispute between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, the prescribed amount of water was not released by Karnataka, harming the farmers and causing asp in downstream TN. Also, the Kannadigas were targeted in TN and Tamilians in Karnataka.

you should write during within the provided state only the demand of Telangana statehood, instances of violence were observed. The demand was largely because of economic discrimination faced by the region. But

Remarks

the protests witnessed the parochial attitude after separation, there was dispute over water sharing, sharing of bureaucracy, capital city.

Define both regionalism & parochialism.

due to

socio-

3 Similarly, the problem of illegal immigration and subsequent diversion of employment and economic avenues to outsiders, the people of manipur are demanding Inner Line Permit system to protect the region. But parochial attitude is seen from the instances of blockades, support to insurgents.

Also, during the Sutlej-Yamuna Link Canal issue, over the problem of water sharing, Punjab unilaterally terminated the treaty to build canal despite supreme court stay. This shows Parochialism.

While a healthy regionalism leads to development of region, parochial attitude harms the development as well as the integrity of nation. Thus, a broad vision needs to be shared in line with spirit of competitive and co-operative federalism.

Remarks

Q8. Will the Smart City Mission and AMRUT lead to Urban Renaissance? Critically assess.
(12.5 Marks)

Remarks

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Remarks

Q9. Bring out the relation of globalization with formation of bi-cultural identity. Discuss its pros and cons. (12.5 Marks)

Bi-cultural identity is one where people have two sets of cultural values - mostly one from own / indigenous culture and other from outside. Example -

The educated youths of India use technology, base for career progression, equality, individualism, and adopts western clothing and living styles but still has firm belief in traditional practices of arranged marriage, care of elderly family members.

The globalisation, by flow of ideas, cultures, economic preferences across boundaries, has influenced the people to adopt western or modern values eg. McDonaldisation, Walmartisation, fashion ethos. However this has affected mostly one aspect.

Remarks.

of peoples' lives but other aspect is still rooted in own culture. Thus giving rise to bicultural identity.

Pros:

4

- Adoption of modern values of secularism, individualism.
- Progress of country - economically - due to use of technology
- Fast communication
- Employment avenues abroad and better living standards.
- Cultural exchanges and boost to universal brotherhood.

Cons:

- How does it affect children? Discuss.
- Loss of traditional culture and values.
eg. many languages are now extinct in India.
 - Increased consumerism
 - The rural-urban or rich-poor divide created
 - Walmartisation → small businesses / cottage industries sidelined.

Remarks

Q10. "Growing economical disparities in urban setup of India leads to class stratification and a sense of relative poverty." Critically analyse the above statement.

(12.5 Marks)

The process of urbanisation - increasing number of people living in urban areas, has its own advantages as well as challenges.

On one hand, it provides income & employment opportunities. → exposure to developed environments, education & reduced caste barriers eg - people travelling together in Mumbai locals or workers working together in factories without caste barriers.

Define economic inequality

However, on the other hand, it has given rise to following problems:

- Class division based on economic criteria eg. workers' colonies vs highrise apartments
- poor living conditions for economically weaker eg. slums & issues of sanitation, drinking water
- ill treatment of vulnerable and poor eg. forced labour in factories; ill treatment of household workers

Remarks

What are the outcomes of growing inequality?

2 1/2

- Children issues like - child labour, trafficking
- social isolation in urban environment.
- These issues give rise to class stratification and a sense of relative poverty.

Remarks

Q11. The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill, 2016 evolves a mechanism for social, economic and educational empowerment of transgenders. Critically analyse how the recent bill aims at developing an inclusive society for transgenders in India.

(12.5 Marks)

The bill was introduced in the backdrop of discrimination and stigma faced by transgenders in the country in the absence of legal protection. It aims to

give legal recognition to rights of transgenders and their ^{social} upliftment. This would lead to their socio-economic & educational empowerment. The prose of the bill (developing an inclusive society) empowers.

→ Certification by District magistrate for transgenders to be applicable for all social welfare schemes.

→ Recognition to their right to access to public places like temples, restaurants etc.

→ Prohibiting any discrimination against transgenders - ensuring their dignity.

→ It would ensure that the stigma attached would be reduced.

Do write only in the provided space.

Remarks → Provides for care of transgender children by their families and if family is not able to support, the child would be placed in rehabilitation or child care centres.

Issues with the bill:

→ The certification process violates right to 'self recognition' available in countries like Australia etc.

32 → It doesn't give option to recognise as male or female.

→ No provision for reservation for education or jobs.

In this context, the steps taken like - Delhi including third gender option in all applications.
 - Odisha including transgenders in food security Act, are in right direction.

And to further the step taken by bill and to make it more inclusive the reservation provision mentioned in National Legal Services Authority v Union of India case

need to be incorporated. This would go a long way in inclusion and socio-economic-educational empowerment of transgenders.

Remarks

Q12. The new Draft Policy on Women shifts the focus from entitlements to rights and from empowerment to creating an enabling environment. Discuss. (12.5 Marks)

Remarks

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Remarks

Q13. Highlight the importance of urbanization as a source of global development and social inclusion. (12.5 Marks)

Urbanisation is a process where increasing proportion of population lives in cities or ^{urban areas}. According to OECD report, India will have around $\frac{7}{10}$ of its population living in cities by 2045.

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Urbanisation as a source of global development:

→ Technology and connectivity leading to economic growth eg: increased awareness of transport & their ~~setup~~ of markets and economic activities.

→ Globalisation:

- Exchange of global ideas
- investments

→ Availability of employment opportunities

Urbanisation as a source of social inclusion:

→ The factors like caste barriers are sidelined

Remarks

eg. the people travelling together in Delhi or Bengali metro without consideration of castes.

→ Economic opportunities to those from rural areas

→ Availability of education, higher education even for ^{economically} weaker sections eg. section 12(C) of RTE - 25% seats for ~~ES~~

However, urbanisation has given rise to problems like:

like:

→ Issues of crowding, congestion, slums

→ Sanitation, drinking water problems

→ Environmentally - generation solid and e-waste

→ Socially - isolation for migrants!

→ Law and order problems like criminalisation,

trafficking

Don't write unnecessarily

Therefore not required

development and inclusion. but the other aspect needs to be tackled through ~~to~~ enhanced governance capabilities, initiatives like smart cities etc.

Remarks

Try to write up to the point only

Q14. Do you think passage of HIV and AIDS (Prevention and Control) Bill, 2014 would prevent stigma and discrimination against people living with HIV. Critically analyse.

(12.5 Marks)

Remarks

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Remarks

Q15. Triple talaq, which has been banned in more than 20 Islamic countries is still a practice followed in India. What is the reason behind it? How far the judicial pronouncements in India have been successful in opposing this practice? Critically Analyse.

(12.5 Marks)

Tripel talaq - divorce by saying talaq 3 times, is still practiced in India despite being banned in Islamic majority countries like Iran, Saudi Arabia etc. Recently, regressive cases like talaq over whatsapp were noticed.

3 1/2

The reasons:

- All India Muslim Personal Law Board backs this practice considering it a part of Sharia and Koran.
- Lack of Uniform Civil Code and even no law to regulate secular activities under religion, like marriage, for Muslims, as allowed by Constitution Article - 25, 26.
- Lack of political will to enact law which might affect minority community.

Judicial Pronouncements and their excess:

In cases like Shayara Bano, Shayara Bano,

Remarks

Discuss this aspect elaborately

The Supreme Court have upheld the rights of Muslim women for maintenance amount during separation period. However, a case is sub-judice on issue of triple talaq and nikah halala which deprive women of their right to life with dignity and equality under Constitution Articles - 21 and 14.

Solutions:

- The state should take proactive step in line with directive principle under constitution to protect health and well being of women - by enacting law to ban practices derogatory to dignity of women.
- However, this needs to be done by consultation with all stakeholders like minority communities, religious leaders and following the examples of countries which banned the practices.

People should be aware of their ^{right} that as law alone cannot solve all problems.

Remarks

Q16. India ranks very poorly in the latest global hunger index. Why despite the food security act and increased rural spending year after year, India continues to find itself in an embarrassing group? Suggest measures to eradicate this problem? (12.5 Marks)

India ranked poorly in the hunger index and this fact is supported by the fact that 40% of global stunting occurs in India. This is despite the various steps by govt. like NFSA etc.

The reasons:

There are socio-economic reasons for this. Discuss them.

(i) Related to Food Security Act:

→ Leakages and corruption → entitlements not reaching the beneficiaries. A study by Oxfam showed leakages as high as 46% in few states.

(ii) Related to Policy focus:

→ The policies in India have mostly focused on quantity of food security but not quality - like nutritional security.

(iii)

Other: → The lack of proper implementation of schemes like mid-day meal, Integrated Child Development Scheme.

Remarks

(iv)

Budgets

→ Consequitive slash in allocations to ICDS, health sector. India spends merely 1.28% of GDP on health - lowest in BRICs.

(v)

Administration

→ In most of the cases, the nutrition programmes are housed in department of health or women and child development, of the states. This leads to its neglect as a non-core activity.

What does it stand for?

Solutions:

- Proper implementation of programmes like MDM.
- Using JAM trinity and DBT for PDS entitlements to stop leakages (as suggested in Economic Survey).
- Focussing on nutritional security through MDM and ICDS.
- Using Socio-Economic caste Censuses, 2011 data for entitlements.

— Women education is very significant.
 → More focus should be given on women literacy & health

Remarks

Q17. Studies show that in the last 20 years, three inmates on average have been found dead daily in Indian prisons. Discuss the problem of custodial deaths in India and what are the measures that are to be taken to avert this issue? (12.5 Marks)

The custodial deaths are a cause of grave concern. This is also supplemented by the fact that ~ 70% prisoners in India are undertrials.

The causes : Read the question carefully before you start writing.

- Insensitive attitude of police leading to violation of human rights in prisons.
- Poor management and lack of essential amenities in prisons.
- Large number of undertrials, judicial pendency leading to overcrowding of jails.
- Prevalence of illegal activities in jails.

Measures : Until you get the question properly you cannot answer properly.

- Proper management of prison houses.
- Sensitisation and training of police personnel.
- In prison management.

Remarks

①

- In long term, reducing pendency of cases by using special courts etc. to reduce number of undertrials.
- Provision of necessary and basic amenities in prisons.

Remarks.

Q18. Despite adopting gender budgeting there is a widening gender gap in workforce in India. How successful has gender budgeting been in reducing this gap. Critically comment. (12.5 Marks)

Gender budgeting looks into needs of women during allocation and focuses on addressing women issues. All the schemes for women as well as the allocation for women under specific schemes are demarcated separately.

2 1/2

However, India has Female Labour Force Participation Rate (FLFPR) of % 40% only. Also there is gender wage gap - women having around 60% income lesser than males.

The success of gender budgeting

- Increased weightage to women specific schemes.
- The information on allocation towards women has given rise to demand from society for increasing economic opportunities for women.
- Ex. • Maharashtra → passed labour reforms allowing women to work in night shifts ;
- Maternity Benefits Bill → 26 weeks of maternity leave → would encourage

Remarks

Female LFP.
You need to discuss both positives as well as negatives of the gender budgeting.

The laureate:

- The allocations have been sub-par.
- The outcome monitoring not taken up.

Make it clear
 Thus taking up monitoring of schemes and increased allocations would help further the gender parity in work force.

This needs to be supplemented by proactive laws to ensure economic opportunities as enshrined in Directive Principles, reducing gender pay gap and social attitude change towards working women.

What should be done to reduce gender gap?

Remarks

Q19. Examine 'Atal Mission for rejuvenation and Urban Transformation Scheme' with respect to thrust areas focused in the scheme priority. Do you think such schemes will make cities more livens and inclusive as the Mission statement of this scheme suggest?

(12.5 Marks)

Remarks

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Remarks

Q20. To roll out its ambitious JAM trinity plan to directly transfer subsidies to intended beneficiaries and eliminate intermediaries and leakages, government has started to link the Jan Dhan scheme, Account numbers and Mobile numbers of individuals. Discuss in domain of JAM trinity, benefits and challenges ahead. (12.5 Marks)

The JAM trinity aspires to bring transparency in governance and improvements in public service delivery by reducing human interface which leads to malpractices.

Challenges:

(i) Aadhar:

→ The concerns of privacy - The Aadhar Act, 2016 allows sharing of information on court order. It also provides no route to civil courts for grievance redressal - conflict of interest as the nodal authority himself looks at complaints.

(ii) Mobile:

→ Digital literacy is low
 → The mobile and internet penetration is not enough to cover whole population.
 → Not everyone can afford the phones. the sequence

Remarks

You should follow the sequence of the question & write answer accordingly.

(iii) Jam Dhan:

- The accounts remain mostly inactive/dormant.
- The Banking correspondents - less in numbers, many are not traceable after collecting the money from people.

Your answer should be organised

Benefits:

- Reduced human interface hence less leakage and corruption.
- Payment of wages under MGNREGS or other schemes would ensure that workers are not deprived of their earnings.
- As economic survey had pointed out - the DBT in LPG reduced the household consumption by 24% and increased commercial consumption. This shows reduction in black marketing.
- End to End (farm to table) tracking of PDS supplies.

Do write in provided space

Remarks only

The JAM Trinity is a welcome step but it needs to be implemented looking at ground realities of access to poor people of the technology where the initiatives like BAPU and Pos as used in Andhra Pradesh can be implemented.