


**SOCIAL WELFARE AND  
SOCIAL JUSTICE**

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• There are 20 questions.</li><li>• All questions are compulsory</li><li>• The number of marks carried by a question is indicated against it.</li><li>• Answer the questions in <b>NOT MORE THAN 200</b> words each. Contents of the answer is more important than its length.</li><li>• Answers must be written within the space provided.</li></ul> <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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Name Siraj Hanore

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Date 9/4/2017Signature A Hanore

1. Invigilator Signature \_\_\_\_\_

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# REMARKS

**GS SCORE**

GS MAINS TEST SERIES 2017

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Roll No. \_\_\_\_\_

**GS SCORE**

GS MAINS TEST SERIES 2017

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)

India has around 9% elderly population and with changing demographic profile this would further increase.

Govt guided by values of welfare state and social justice has promoted policies like:-

- Old age pension schemes
- facilities for senior citizens like low cost transport
- support to NGOs working in this area
- National policy on old age people
- Annapurna, Nijra

Despite these measures with changing socio-economic conditions like rapid urbanisation, nuclear family, health issues (NCDs) changing societal values of individuality - elderly people are facing diverse vulnerabilities.

As India has 80% (approx) population

2 1/2

Remarks -

working in unorganised sector which lack social security

- Women (elderly) face more ~~issue~~ problems due to low status in society eg:- domestic violence

Govt has lagged ~~behind~~ behind concerning the future challenge of this section of population

- lack of proper data on elderly population gender wise, geographically (urban, rural) as they face different problems.

- This section isn't able to pressure govt to promote their welfare policies lack of scarcity of resources which makes it difficult to prioritisation.

Recently govt started debating on few draft policy on old age people which would be a good start and ~~could~~ would help tackle the future

challenge by the govt

Remarks

You have to

discuss

various

lacunas

which

the

in

scheme

run by

the govt

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

Poverty is a multidimensional concept involving lack of education, health, employment, gender inequality etc. & in Indian case, patriarchal society is one of them. atleast it creates hindrances to reduce poverty.

- patriarchy dominates in decision making like eg:- 11% representation in Parliament - this doesn't allow diversity of opinion to tackle challenge of poverty.
- India has low female labour force participation rate (21%) - which hinders contribution of ~~part of~~ pop women in development which could help tackle poverty.
- concept of inclusive growth which focuses on getting everyone in fold of development also suffers due to low status of women.
- Low status of women leads to

1 1/2

you must stick to the main idea of the question only.

Remarks

You answer should be in 4 around patriarchy. But it doesn't seem to be so.

Issues of lack of health, education, income to women which further poses  
 eg:- low nutritional status of mother  
 will lead to child & Maternal mortality  
 or a malnourished child who would  
 not be able to fully contribute to his  
 work

Human Development Report by UNDP  
 also focuses on gender inequality,  
 which concedes - Representation in legislature  
 - Educational status  
 - Maternal health.  
 report indirectly hints at - for  
 reducing poverty country must focus  
 on promoting gender equality -

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)

Post independence India focused on tribal integration to mainstream development process by respecting their culture, values, norms etc. This was especially emphasised by Nehru in tribal Panchosha policy.

Over the years ~~with~~ development becoming growth oriented, tribals started facing problems of - displacement from forests, lands, ban on collecting forest produce, exploitation by local bureaucracy.

This made tribal people work as agricultural labour, construction workers etc. This forced incorporation led to loss of culture & economy of tribal people. This was highlighted by Xata committee, eg:- It highlighted that education system has no link to tribal culture and practices which could help better learning outcomes.

5

Remarks

Tribal people are indigenous people of India their culture & societies are to be preserved.

Govt took measures like reservation in PFTS, Govt jobs; 5th & 6th schedule areas, PESA act, ~~PESA~~ forest rights act to bring tribals to mainstream projects and promote inclusive growth.

PESA - provided powers to panchayat (gramsabha) to monitor & promote local development according to local needs, &

It provided for

- consent of gram sabha for projects in these areas.
- ownership of community resources; minor forest produce.
- enhanced rights to people (gram sabha) to protect their culture & customs.

PESA along with other act started a process of inclusive growth suitable to tribal population.

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)

Indian society dominated by patriarchal mindset, further male domination by prohibiting women entry to temple. This goes against right to equality and religion provided by constitution.

Bombay high court in ~~sa stani~~ Shingnapur temple case and Haji Ali Dargah trust case emphasised on art. 14 and 25 and allowed women to enjoy their rights.

Along with legal prohibition <sup>what does these</sup> ~~circumstances~~ <sup>about this</sup> hinders dignity of women, by conceding them 2nd class citizens;

It further male domination in society.

Historically temple entry movements by B.R. Ambedkar, Narayan guru etc were symbols to break the injustice by society on depressed & classes.

Remarks

Historical background is not required here

you should better provide 21

In today's context temple entry for women & their movement is also a challenge to patriarchal mindset of society and promote social justice.

With ~~fast~~ changing socio-economic status of society and women, they must be allowed to get their due status in society which will help holistic development.

What are the future perspectives of this verdict?

Remarks

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).

73rd C.A. ~~avoid it~~ provides for rejuvenation of women in PRIs. This created a platform for women to show their leadership skills and change societal norms.

Participation of women in PRIs made it truly democratic institution and helped strengthening these institutions -  
- It increased participation of women in gram sabha.  
- Women are more vocal about social issues in rural areas. eg:- domestic violence, child marriage - when women is sarpanch.

Effective participation of women in PRIs has helped increase their status in society - as leaders, decision makers. This could be seen in works of Asi Bari (Orissa), Chitani Rajarat (Rajasthan) & who ~~changed~~ received awards for

3 1/2

Remarks

You need to discuss various role of women in strengthening PRIs.

Work  
 conceding success of Women in panchayat states like Maharashtra, Bihar, Uttarakhand has increased reservation of women upto 50%.

But still we need to work on issues like Sarpanch Pati Raj, ~~providing~~ better recognition of Workdone by Women members, changing societal attitude towards women.

∴ There will further strengthen panchayat institutions and help in effective decisionmaking by Women

Sarpanch

Remarks

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 stands for free movement of information, values, people, knowledge, goods & services across borders.

It helped in enlargement of knowledge, free trade which helped developing countries in terms of economic growth.

It helped bridge skill gap between surplus & deficit eg:- skilled labour from india (IT) to western countries.

It promoted global institutions like G20, WTO, UN for sustainable and just development of world.

Globalisation also have negative consequences

- rising inequalities - focus on industry and urban areas at cost of agriculture & rural.
- damage to local culture, displacement of tribals etc.

4

you must write only what is asked. Do not write unnecessarily.

Remarks

Impact on Working Women

- created opportunity in new sectors like IT, banking & service sector
- created awareness about need for Women in development, how development needs Women eg:- ILO, IMF reports
- New values of equality, achievement helped Women break traditional norms & seek work opportunities.

There are lot

Negative effects

- many Women in agriculture, MSME, unorganised sectors got affected most as these sectors got less attention by govt
- focus on technology (4th Industrial Revolution) would affect Women badly
- It promoted values of productivity, efficiency, maximizing profit which at times goes against working women
- Women need maternal leave - non-profitable.

negative impacts of globalisation on working women

Refer to model answer

Remarks

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

Regionalism stands for giving preference to one's own community, language, region etc. at cost of others. In India with diverse socio-economic-cultural status of people this has taken form of parochialism. i.e. rigid mindsets, start from perspective etc.

- Socio-economic factors like
- Low literacy which hinders scientific temper
  - Access to development opportunities
  - Feeling of marginalised from mainstream development eg:- LWE affected area, N-E India
  - High poverty - deprivation feeling.
  - Rising inequalities among people  
Among states
  - Rising unemployment. eg:- Maharashtra Vs Bihar

These issues creates grievances among minds of people and they start thinking about their own

Remarks

Whatever you write must correlate it with the given context.

2/2

What do you mean by parochialism?

interest at cost of others & national interest.

eg:-

1) Movements against migrants in Maharashtra people failed to view work contribution by migrants.

ii) Tamil Nadu - Karnataka water disputed related violence - parochial political agenda has become ~~hindrance~~ hindrance to solve this issue.

As regionalism and parochialism creates hindrance to socio-economic growth of nation govt must focus on tackling these by - focusing on better education, health, balanced regional development, involving people in governance etc.

Remarks



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

Smart City Mission & AMRUT - both aims to make Indian cities livable by tackling issues like - pollution, urban transport, sewage treatment, better use of ICT, making cities as engines of growth and progress.

Urban Renaissance would involve new values among urban people like ~~clean~~ cleanliness, effective participation in governance, judicious use of resources, feeling of pride among people etc. i.e. - smart citizens with free thinking.

Focus of both schemes is more on infrastructure creation, economic growth of cities, with help of special purpose vehicle. It lacks focus on people themselves. For renaissance should involve people (VLBIS).

3 1/2

You should

have

better discuss

these two

concepts

segregate

Remarks

- building capacities of citizens through better health, education, platform for participation in governance especially slum people should be key for urban renaissance.

Both projects are ambitious but the fruits will spread only if it would depend on their implementation.

With effective people's participation to promote urban renaissance.

Remarks

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

Globalisation which allowed people to freely exchange ideas, views, cultures, values, trade etc. ~~was~~ across borders has created bi-cultural identity - one of citizen of country & ~~also~~ other as global citizen.

Pros:-

- It enriched culture by contributing to original knowledge, its exchange
- Allowed new progressive views at cost of traditional regressive views like humanism ~~at~~ against casteism
- It made ~~most~~ more sense of people are able to identify themselves with local & global
- It allowed people to compare, ~~and~~ accept what is good & ~~reject~~ bad

Cons:-

- ~~It~~ biased cultural identity people are

Define bi-cultural identity:

3½

Remarks

more favoured towards western culture than their own culture  
 eg:- rejection of traditional cultural attires, festivals etc.

Is this the product of bicultural identity?

At times it creates issues of national security eg:- ISIS growth - citizens consider more attached to its ideology than local culture.

For better understanding refer to model answer

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)

As Economic disparities in urban areas could be seen in growing slums, migrant labours living on streets - urban cities have around 23% population living in urban areas.

This creates issue of (i) class stratification.

- Rich living in affluent areas with better amenities while poor in unhygienic conditions in slums.

- Rich getting access to govt offices while poor unable to get daily services like water.

- Divide between old cities & new slums this disparity. old - congestion, lack of hygiene, clean environment.

(ii) Sense of relative poverty:-

- Urban poor - mostly migrants are unable to identify themselves with

Define

Economic

inequality

just.

Remarks

affluent city life -  
 eg:- Inflation in cities while their income remain static. - though they are APL but not able to afford basic needs.

- 41/2
- children of poor not able to get admission in schools due to emphasis on competition, parents' backgrounds etc, high fees.

At service level a

To tackle these issues govt is focusing on

- housing for all by 2022
- Better health & education facilities -  
 sarva shiksha abhiyan, use of ICT etc
- slum development programmes -  
 component of smart city mission.

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)

*Remarks*

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*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)

- Urban areas are characterised by
- opportunities of education, employment, health, better living standard.
  - New thinking, values, skills among population, like - freedom, scientific temper, equality, etc.
  - It focuses on ~~achievement~~ achievement values as against ascriptive values.

These factors help global development and social inclusion

① Global development:-

- urban areas act as economic growth centres, cities attract FDI, migrants, ~~but~~ educational institution from around world.
- cosmopolitan culture help people to show their skills, views etc

First  
of  
all

you  
need

to  
define  
urbanis  
ation

Remarks

## ①① Social Inclusion :-

- people do not consider caste community as primary factor but focus on opportunity skills etc.
- People who face rejection, violence, in rural areas get equal status in urban.
- Women are able to participate in development - mostly education in urban areas more freely.
- Growth / livelihood opportunities in urban areas ~~provide~~ help reduce poverty ~~most provide~~.

For these opportunities to harvest it needs pro-growth policies like smart city which will allow people, civil society, govt, private sector to come together & deliver.

Remarks

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)

*Remarks*

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*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)

Global hunger index reflects problems of malnourishment as reflected in stunting, wasting, low weight among people. India's low rank in these is major concern, especially ~~which~~ when country is passing through phase of demographic demographic dividend.

To tackle this challenge govt enacted food security act - which ~~now~~ covers 75% <sup>of</sup> population to provide ~~with~~ food through PDS.

Programmes like MGNREGA, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Mid-day meal, <sup>PDS</sup> Antyodaya also focuses on improving socio-economic status of people.

Challenges faced :-

- late start - govt started focusing on nutrition late; initially it was focusing

Remarks

You must refer to the model answer for better understanding

- on monetary terms eg:- poverty line
- leakages, corruption in service delivery.  
eg:- PDS.
  - Low awareness about provisions - leads to exclusion of beneficiaries.
  - Low focus on building capabilities  
eg:- skilling people so that they would not depend on govt.
  - Lack access to health facilities.

#### Suggestion for improvement:

- Better targeting - through better database & identification eg:- Aadhar platform.
- Check leakages - use of ICT to monitor transfer of foodgrains - eg:- experiment of chatisgarh govt.
- ~~Integrate programmes~~ Improve functioning of PNC's, integrate AYUSH with mainstream medicine practices.
- Women literacy & health should be focused upon.
- Women education is very significant.

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)

- Reasons for custodial deaths:- Has it been asked?
- Overcrowding in prisons which at times creates disputes among inmates.
  - Attitude of jail authorities - consider prisoners as barbarian people who should be punished harshly.
  - Lack of focus on reformation in criminal justice system eg:- Mask of Kisan Bedi for welfare of prisoners.
  - political score setting - to silence evidence of wrongdoings.
- Read the question carefully

2½

- Measures :- As custodial deaths deprives prisoners of their human rights, the following measures could be taken.
- Regular inspection by NATRC members.
  - sensitisation of police about human rights of prisoners.

Remarks

- ~~given~~ fasten criminal justice system -  
to give speedy justice - would  
help tackle issue of undertrials  
in this area recommendations of  
Madhav Muron committee should  
be implemented.

Are  
you  
really  
aware  
of  
what  
you  
are  
writing

- Society, law should emphasis on  
reformation rather than revenge - as  
~~prisoners~~ as prisoners & police come from  
same society  
- Keep prisoners busy by allowing  
training in activities like painting,  
welding etc which will help  
their future life.

Refer to the model  
answer.

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 highlights issue that govt actions (policies) has different impact on genders & and ~~women~~ <sup>allocation</sup> there should be special budget for reducing the same gap.

eg:- educational access schemes = SSA - girl child needs special focus - so budget should have special provision for the same

- MGNREGA - crche facilities,
- Maternity leave.

Gender budget has potential to reduce gender gap in work force as it could focus on

- Better security at workplace or transport facilities - eg:- Nishchaya fund.

allocation to maternity leave & other benefits.

- special focus on girl child through Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, Sukanya

How is it related to

Remarks

What are the positives & negative aspects of gender budgeting?

gender budgeting

Samridhi Yojana etc.

~~On reality~~ There is gap between expectation & reality about impact of gender budgeting & reducing gender gap in work force due to.

- (4)
- ~~Complete~~ slow implementation - policies would show outcomes when better implemented eg:- Nirbhaya Fund is unutilised, allocation
  - understanding about issue of challenges faced by women - as policy makers have low representation of women.
  - need for change from society itself as gender budget would only help when society is ready for change

Discuss more measures needed 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)

AMRUT scheme focuses on rejuvenating urban areas by providing better public transport, urban amenities like water, ~~power~~ electricity... ~~sewage~~ treatment etc.

— It also focuses on slum development and rehabilitation, with collaboration of state government.

— Scheme also focuses on capacity building of ULB's which would be able to provide better service to people.

— Present situation in urban areas is of congestion, pollution, worsening quality of air, water etc.

— Scheme would focus on these and other areas to make cities livable & inclusive.

— Component of slum development would allow better living standards to urban poor promoting inclusion.

2½

Remarks

You should refer to the model answer for better understanding

- capacity building of ULBs would help sustain the progress done by the ~~same~~ scheme.

Effectiveness of scheme would depend on how it is implemented, its success on this front would make our cities livable & inclusive.

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)

JAM trinity could pave the way for better service delivery, tackling issue of leakages, corruption and in turn would help better socio-economic development of the country.

Benefits :-

- Reduced inclusion & exclusion errors in service delivery

Adhaar - better identification

Jan Dhan - allow direct transfer to account

Mobile - information about services, online transaction etc.

- Would help govt save money and allocate to more productive areas

- effective service delivery. Would increase trust of people in govt - which got affected due to corrupt practices in service delivery

What are the domains of JAM trinity?

Remarks

### Challenges :-

- Access to banking facilities - Some rural areas still lack ~~this~~ access.
- connectivity - Internet, mobile network for exchange of information.
- privacy issues in case of address issue still not resolved in courts.

### Digital Literacy + Banking Literacy :-

Beneficiaries mostly in rural areas, illiterate would face this challenge.

Economic survey 2015-16 also highlighted these challenges in front of ~~the~~ JAM trinity

Identification of eligible beneficiaries

Remarks