

## SOCIAL


### 1. Poverty related issues

- ✓ **Global Hunger Index (2018):** India 103<sup>rd</sup> among 119 nations;
- ✓ **Govt. measures:** NITI Aayog→National Nutrition Strategy; **Pradhan Mantri MatruVandan Yojana- PMMVY; Fortification of food** under Government welfare programmes; National Nutrition Mission (NNM)
- ✓ Need to improving education and social safety nets; Income security for marginalised segments; Universal Basic Income
- ✓ **The Tendulkar committee:** used all-India urban poverty line basket as the reference to derive state-level rural and urban poverty; MRP (mixed reference period); NSA data
- ✓ **The Rangarajan Expert committee:** used separate all-India rural and urban poverty basket lines and deriving state-level rural and urban estimates from these; Modified Mixed Recall Period consumption expenditure data of the NSSO
- ✓ **Poverty alleviation programmes: MGNREGA, Standup India, Antyodaya Anna Yojana;**  
PMVayaVandanaYojana (PMVVY); **PM AwasYojana (PMAY)**

### 2. Mob Lynching

- ✓ **Rajasthan Protection from Lynching Bill, 2019:** defines mob as well as lynching & recommends life imprisonment & fine; **Anti-Mob Violence Bill Manipur**

<b>'SET UP FAST-TRACK COURTS'</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ SC orders states to designate officer of SP rank as nodal officer in each district to prevent mob violence</li> <li>➤ Centre, states to broadcast radio, TV and online messages warning that lynching and mob violence shall invite serious consequences</li> <li>➤ <b>FIR must against persons spreading such fake/irresponsible messages, videos</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Police, district admin's failure to comply with SC's directions will be deemed deliberate negligence</li> <li>➤ <b>States to draw up compensation scheme for lynching with provision for interim relief to victim(s)/next of kin within 30 days</b></li> <li>➤ Lynching cases to be tried by fast-track courts in each district and <b>preferably concluded in 6 months</b></li> </ul>



### 3. Jail Issues

- ✓ Issue of undertrial prisoners, suicide, mental illness, deaths in police custody,
- ✓ **Prison Reforms:** Justice A. N. Mulla Committee, 1980; Modernisation of Prison scheme, 2003; The E-prisons project and Prisoner Information Management system (PIMS) by NIC; Modern Prison Manual 2016

### 4. Sexual Assault

- ✓ **The POCSO Act, 2012:** Protect the Children from Offences of Sexual Assault, Sexual harassment and pornography; best interests and welfare of the child as matter of paramount importance; In 2019, Death Penalty provisions for Sexual offences against Children approved.
- ✓ **Criminal Law Amendment Bill 2018:** enhances the minimum sentence for offence of rape against girl children

### 5. Women related Issues

- ✓ **Sexual harassment/violence:** India's average rate of reported rape cases is about 6.3 per 100,000 of the population while Sexual harassment at work place→54% increase since 2013
- ✓ **Gender discrimination:** WEF gender gap report 2018→India 108<sup>th</sup>
- ✓ **Female education:** Performing the normative gender roles defined by the society; adolescent girls drop out of the school
- ✓ **Initiatives:**
  - # **Pre-Conception And Pre-Natal Diagnostic Act 1994:** to curb the female foeticide and abortion (control systematic gender discrimination)
  - # **Beti Bachao Beti Padhao:** improve **Sex Ratio at Birth (SRB), institutional**

- deliveries;** community-level interventions→display of birth statistics on digital boards, local awareness champions; school enrolment drives
  - # **Domestic Violence Act 2005:** recent divorced women can also seek remedy under the domestic violence act; Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)
- ✓ **Other developments and issues:** Sexual harassment of Women at Workplace Act 2013→**SHE-BOX**; Maternity benefits Act 2017; Feminization of agriculture; Scrap of Adultery Law
- ✓ **Women Participation:** first inequality report launched by Oxfam in 2018 women's labour force participation in India is among the lowest
  - # Provision of Reservation for women in state services
  - # Inclusion of women in combat roles
- ✓ **Maternal Leave: Articles** 21-A, 39, 42, 43, 45 have direct and indirect provisions relating to paternal and maternal care and attention to children
  - # 26 weeks of paid leave, crèche facility, protection of employment
  - # **Issues:** women working in temporary, casual jobs or are self-employed; no provision of leave for LGBT community, in case they adopt a child; smaller organisation and start-ups even don't hire women of such as groups; lack of paternal leave
- ✓ **Global Wage Report:** Gender wage gap shows Women empowerment on paper; Bangladesh and Brazil examples of women empowerment
- ✓ **Dowry & Harassment:**
  - # **Justice Malimath Committee & Law Commission** recommendations
  - # **'police' and 'public order' are state subjects**→states primarily responsible for prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crime
  - # **Dowry Prohibition Act 1961:** defines dowry as a gift demanded or given as a precondition for marriage; ban on demanding and advertisement of the dowry
  - # **Section 498A of the IPC:** protect women from cruelty in matrimonial homes
- ✓ **Care Economy (ILO):** Four pillars of Decent Work & Care Economy→ **Rights, Employment, Social Protection and Social Dialogue**
  - # **India needs Care Economy Policy:** permanent or temporary exit of a woman from the job market to take care of small child or an elderly parent enormously reduces her earning potential and her savings for retirement

## 6. Labour Issues

- ✓ **Bonded labour:** 2016 Global Slavery Index, India has the highest number of slaves in the world
  - # Art. 14-16, 19(1)(c), 23-24, 38, and 41-43A
  - # The bonded labour system (Abolition) act 1976; Bonded labour rehabilitation scheme 2016
- ✓ **Child labour:** 3.9% of total child population either 'main' or 'marginal' worker
  - # **Articles-** 14, 21, 21-A, 23, 24
  - # The Factories Act of 1948; The Mines Act of 1952; Plantation Labour Act, 1951
  - # Child labour is a cognizable offence; addition of a new category called adolescents (14-18)
  - # Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016; National Child Labour Project
- ✓ **Domestic Workers:** no guarantee, of wage and job, social security benefits, leave, working conditions etc.
  - # **Articles:** - 14, 16, 21, 23, 24; Unorganised Workers Social Security Act 2008; Sexual harassment of women at workplace (2013)
  - # No separate law for domestic workers
- ✓ **Manual Scavengers:** leads to death, disease, exposure to harmful gases, low and irregular remuneration, no social security to people involved
  - # The Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines

(Prohibition) Act, 1993; The Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act 2013 or M.S. Act 2013

# The National Policy on Faecal Sludge and Septage Management, 2017

✓ **Minimum Wages**

# Articles: -41,42,43,43-A, 46 authorise the parliament directly or indirectly to make laws and policies for economic empowerment of people

# The Payment of Wages Act, 1936; The Minimum Wages Act, 1948; The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965; The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976

# Anoop Satpathy committee recommended 375 Rupees minimum wage a day.

✓ **State of Internal migrants**

# State of World Population report highlights that more than half of the world population lives in urban areas.

# **Reasons:** Search for new employment, agrarian distress, natural calamities, marriage etc.

# **Measures to minimise:** Creating new employment opportunities; opening industries in small town or places, prone to migration; Skill enhancement; Easy credit facility for self-employment opportunities

**7. Child Development**

✓ India's children face stunting and wasting, child labour and forced begging, illnesses such as diarrhoea and high mortality;

# **Articles** 21-A, 39, 42, 43, 45 have direct and indirect provisions relating to children and their development

# Mission Indra Dhanush; Rotavirus vaccination; ICDS/Anganwadi/Mid-day meal; National Nutrition Mission (NNM); Right to education

**8. Good Samaritan Law**

✓ Medical emergency → most crucial role played by the person at scene of the accident

✓ Aims to give protection to good Samaritans and ensure immediate medical assistance for road accident victims within the 'golden hour'

✓ **201st report of the Law Commission of India; SaveLIFE Foundation versus Union of India**, the Supreme Court instituted a Good Samaritan Law in 2016; **Karnataka** 1<sup>st</sup> state

✓ **Challenges:** Bystander effect, implementation & awareness issues

**9. Education related Issues**

✓ **Higher Education Sector:**

# **Problems:** Lack of staff; Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) is just 19%; Lack of accreditation; inadequate infrastructure; Lack of R&D opportunities; Lack of foreign collaboration, Quota system, Political influence, Lack of Project Based Learning

# **Institutes of Eminence:** full autonomy and special incentives; Multi-Disciplinary Institute; Multiplier beneficial effects

✓ **ASER Report 2018**

# only 73% of Class 8 students in rural districts can read a Class 2 level text

# **Initiatives:** The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009; Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat

# India will participate in the **Programme for International Students Assessment (PISA)** to be conducted by the **Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)** in 2021.

✓ **Draft national Education policy**

# Multi-layered, multi-channel, multi-regulations led 'institutional mechanism' restrict integrated approach in education.

# Attention on language + Mathematics during early classes; Gender-neutral Universal access instead of RTE, Special education zone; National research foundation (NRF) to catalyze research; Rashtriya Shiksha Aayog (RSA)

✓

- ✓ **Operation Digital Board (ODB)**-Leverage technology to boost quality education; digital class room; Personalized Adaptive Learnings
- ✓ **Outcome Based Learning (OBL):** address 'industry oriented skill gap' problem; Socially and industrially relevant Model Curriculum in technical subjects; hands-on experience; **National Board of Accreditation (NBA)**
- ✓ **NIRF(National Institutional Ranking Framework):** develop competitive local environment among institutions of Higher education; India-centric parameters with five broad headings

#### **10. Drug Menace in India**

- ✓ India's close proximity to the **Golden Crescent (Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan)** as well as the **Golden Triangle (Myanmar, Laos and Thailand)** makes it vulnerable to drug trafficking
- ✓ **Initiatives:**
  - # **National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction:** formulated in line with United Nations Conventions and the existing Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 (amended thrice – in 1988, 2001 and 2014) and NDPS Policy, 2012.
  - # **Narco-Coordination Centre (NCORD)** revived scheme of "Financial Assistance to States for Narcotics Control"
  - # **Seizure Information Management System (SIMS)** under Narcotics Control Bureau
  - # **National Fund for Control of Drug Abuse** to meet the expenditure for awareness generation, rehabilitation and combating illicit traffic

#### **11. Minority related Issues**

- ✓ Minorities in India comprised of the Muslims, the Christians, The Sikhs, The Jains, The Parsis and the Buddhists.
- ✓ **Issues:** Identity Problem; Security issues; Equity issues; other issues related to education etc.
- ✓ **Prime Minister's New 15 point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities:** education; living conditions; communal harmony; equitable share in economic activities and employment
- ✓ **Institutional Framework:** National Commission for Minorities (NCM); The National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (NCMEI)
- ✓ **Schemes:** Khwaja Gharib Nawaz Skill Development Scheme, Nayi Udaan Nayi Roshni Scheme, Padho Pardesh Scheme and USTTAD Scheme etc.

#### **12. LGBTQ Issues**

- ✓ face social rejection because of their sexual orientation, considered most vulnerable group because they are not able to assimilate to the mainstream of the society
- ✓ **Issues:**
  - # **Unemployment and discrimination at work place:** forced to take low paying or undignified work for livelihood like badhais, sex work and begging
  - # **Education; Abuse and sexual harassment; Denied Access to govt. and medical facilities; Social and Family issues**
- ✓ **Govt. Initiatives**
  - # **Decriminalization of section 377:** India entered the league of few countries who have approached inclusion of LGBTQ in the main stream
  - # **Transgender person( protection of rights) bill 2019:** defines transgenders; Right to residence; No discrimination in employment ,education and health care; Certificate of identity