

Do you think that efficacy of existing affirmative actions and social programmes improved the socio-economic status of the marginalized groups in India? critically examine.

Efficacy of an legislative action and social program is dependent on factors of

- Availability
- Accessability
- Affordability
- SUSTAINANCE
- Stability

In most of the cases, India has checked out first three determinants pushing the status of marginalized community to a better life. The sustenance factor has however decelerated the growth margins.

Broad Spectrum analysis of socio economic indicators

1) Women empowerment

→ Touch stone of any vibrant society various data from programme indicate to sharp upward trend in women involvement

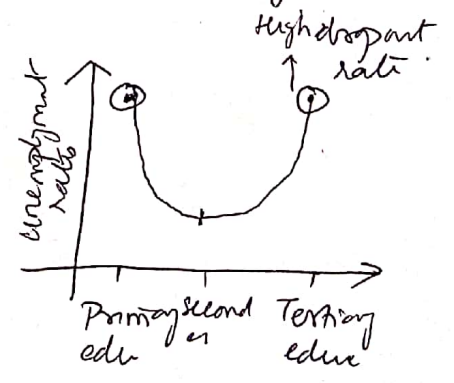
Agricultural census 2015

→ feminisation of agriculture. 40% agri sector contributed by women farmers.

→ Reservation has turned out equalisation in ^{women} work culture. Further ASER study 2016 reports 16% drop reduction in dropout rate in school sector by girls.

But Gender Gap report 2016 ranks

- ↳ India at 3rd lowest county on health of women
- ↳ wage inequality still remains high.
- ↳ Higher education dropouts increased



2) Health Index :-

→ Indian disease burden has seen reduction in malaria, leprosy, brachoma, tuberculosis.

→ NFHS 2016 → attribute it to successful UIP and herd immunity programmes.

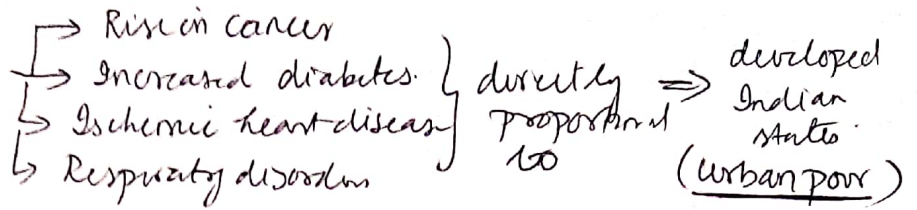
Affordability and sustenance of health care services have taken a hit

↳ Economic survey 2017 says 40% of cause of poverty persistence is due to

High out of pocket expenditure

2) Deteriorating environment and lifestyle reasons has increased the Disability Adjusted Living Years (DALY)

NITI Aayog's DISEASE BURDEN SURVEY 2015



3) DIGNITY AND DEVELOPMENT

→ constitutional and legislative reforms
↳ Article 377
↳ Separating deposit
has improved participation and opportunities for marginalized groups.

→ Rural urban disparity, has seen increased migration related mob eg: Gujarat. Lynching
→ Muslims targeted lynching - a new human right violation noted by Human Rights watch group
→ Status of AIDS affected individual being shunned in society, as reported by NACO, has stagnated its eradication.

4) EDUCATION

→ Right to Education revolutionized the education at primary level
→ Drastic increase in literacy rates ^{to} 77% reduced economic disparity.

Indian Human Development Survey
✓ Intergenerational mobility lowest among SC, ST and muslim minorities
✓ Affordability lowest to in tertiary sector.
✓ Inequality prevalence accentuated puts negative pressure on growth rate.

5) EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMICS

1) Success of MGNREGA bridge employability in rural, urban areas.
2) Skilled workforce attributed to Technology Revolution to all sections

But, these fruits of economic growth is attributed to employment growth only in services sector
→ Stagnant structural employment created rich poor divide
→ World Bank noted increase in Indian millionaires at cost of taxpayers.

To address the gamut of socio economic problems, dynamic flexibility must be incorporated in legislations and policies as the society globalises.