

**GUJARAT NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY
GANDHINAGAR****Course: Social Policy and Legislation
Semester- III (Batch: 2021-26)****End Semester Examination: November 2022****Date: 13th Nov, 2022****Duration: 3 hours****Max. Marks: 50****Instructions:**

- Read the questions properly and write the answers in the given answer book.
- Do not write anything on the question paper.
- The respective marks for each question are indicated in-line.
- Indicate correct question numbers in front of the answer.
- No questions or clarification can be sought during the exam period, answer as it is, giving reason, if any.
- Word Limit: 10 Marks: 400-500 words.

Part A**Marks**

Read the passage and answer the following questions (1 and 2):

‘Social policy/legislation concerns how societies meet human needs for security, education, work, health and well-being. It addresses how states and societies respond to global challenges of social, demographic and economic change, poverty, migration and globalisation. It analyses the different roles of national governments, the family, civil society, the market, and international organisations in providing services and support across the life course from childhood to old age. These services and support include child and family support, schooling and education, housing and neighbourhood renewal, income maintenance and poverty reduction, unemployment support and training, pensions, health and social care. Social policy/legislation aims to identify and find ways of reducing inequalities in access to services and support between social groups defined by socio-economic status, race, ethnicity, migration status, gender, sexual orientation, disability and age, and between countries.’

- Q.1 Define social policy in your words. Identify a contemporary social problem, analyse how social policies are formulated, and evaluate the (positive and negative) consequences of those policies in the context of the identified social problem. (10)
- Q.2 Define the concept of social legislation. Analyse the relationship between social legislation and social work. (10)

Part B**(Answer Any Three)**

- Q.3 ‘Amongst the three branches of government - judiciary, executive, and legislative, ‘judicial activism’ has a great role in formulating social policies on issues like protection of the rights of an individual, civil rights, public morality, and political unfairness. On the other hand, the Indian judiciary has been criticized by many legal scholars, lawyers and judges themselves, for playing an exceedingly activist role and overreaching.’ (10)

Discuss your views on the 'role of the judiciary' in context of social policies in India? Justify your stance.

- Q.4 'For social businesses that are working for social welfare, the concept of Social Stock Exchange (SSE) recently gained momentum, bringing the spotlight on the need for social capital, the requirement of transparency and a new investment avenue for socially conscious investors.' In this context, discuss the concept and implications of the SSE for Social Purpose Organisations (SPOs). (10)
- Q.5 Can legislative actions play an important role in the 'empowerment and protection' of a marginalized/vulnerable/excluded section of society? Discuss with relevant illustrations of a social legislation/policy in this regard. (10)
- Q.6 "*The law sees and treats women the same way that men see and treat women*" (a leading US feminist scholar, Catharine MacKinnon). Does this apply to one or more of the following measures and how? In light of the same, critically analyse any one of the following. (10)
- Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 (also referred to as the "POSH Act")
 - Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 2017
 - New Labor Codes
 - New Education Policy, 2020
