

## Women's Agency & Child Rights

### ↳ Key Strategies for women's agency

i) Economic Empowerment :- focus on women's workforce participation in secondary & tertiary sectors, ensuring decent work for them, reaching out to women in agri & manufacturing, financial inclusion etc.

↳ Employment generation with equity in work conditions  
↳ equal remuneration act & maternity benefit act

↳ Skill Development (STEP); SHG-Bank linkage prog.

↳ Special promotion of enterprises of home based workers

↳ Women in Agriculture :- feminization of agriculture

↳ Women in manufacturing & unorganized sector.

### ii) Social & Physical Infrastructure :-

↳ Health :- Sex ratio & declining child ratio is major problem; JSK, JRSK, GAMSAY, NRAM, ASHA

↳ Education :- ~~NFE~~ NEEL, KABL,

↳ Sanitation, Transportation

### 11) Enabling Legislation

- ↳ PC-PNDT act; Maternity benefit act; Equal remuneration act
- ↳ Improving implementation of protection of women from Domestic violence act & Dowry Prohibition act

### 12) Women's Participation in Governance :-

↳ Women in Panchayats

↳ Women in Urban bodies

### 13) Special Problems of women in vulnerable groups

↳ Groups of women that deserve special attention

↳ SC/ST / Religious minorities / differentially abled / Single women & widows / elderly women / migrant women / women in disturbed areas / Trafficked women / Transgender community

14) Gendering Flagship Programmes :- Necessary to address gender concerns at all levels of policy especially in the operation of special programmes. The MoCED & MoSPI will monitor the gender dimensions of the Flagship prog. like Bharat Niyan, NARECA, NREEM, KOS etc.

011/ C Gender Budgeting :- CR of design stage for new project (schemes), Gender analysis & audit; Gender appraisal, monitoring & evaluation; Generation of sex-disaggregated data

011/ 12th Plan schemes :- To promote socio economic development schemes like STEP for skill deuplt & income generation, Priyadarshini for improving sustainable livelihood opportunities & working women hostel will be strengthened  
Ujjwada for integration of victims in main stream society; Swadhar Greh Scheme; NMEW; NMKW; RMK; CSWB; SABLEA

Acts relating to Women :- Immoral traffic (prevention) act; Indecent representation of women (prevention) act; Dowry prohibition act; Commission of Sati (Prevention) act; Prohibition of child marriage act; Protection of women from Domestic violence act; National Commission for women act; Sexual Harassment of women at workplaces (Prevention, prohibition, redressal) Act; Protection of children from sexual offences act.

## Child Rights:-

Some imp. indicators of the situations of children

- ↳ GMR (NF in 2010); Child mortality (59 in 2010)
- ↳ Child sex ratio (924); Sex ratio at birth (905)
- ↳ High levels of under nutrition - 22% babies born with low weight, 40% of under three children underweight;
- ↳ High prevalence of anaemia :- 79% of children in the 6-35 months age group found to be anaemic;
- ↳ complete immunisation;
- ↳ Children of vulnerable communities with multiple deprivations; children living in insecure envn;
- ↳ Children of poor urban communities; children at risk;
- ↳ Children with disability;

## Child Protection & Child Rights:-

- ↳ ICPS; Protection of children from sexual harassment act
- ↳ NCPDR; NPC 1994, 2013; PM's national council on India's nutrition challenge; CSCWB; RUPES
- ↳ ICDS; Childline

## 12th Plan strategy :-

- Key child related policies & legislations need to be developed or strengthened to create enabling policy env<sup>n</sup> needed to fulfil child's rights
  - ↳ Institutional arrangements also need to be improved
  - ↳ Restructuring ICDS :- focus group: pregnant & breast feeding mother & child under three; decentralised, flexible in implementation; Panchayat led models;
  - ↳ Repositioning the AWCs as a vibrant child friendly ECD centre.
  - ↳ Strengthening early childhood care & education
  - ↳ Ensuring convergence with related sectors such as NRHM, TSC, SSA.
  - ↳ Progressive devolution of powers to panchayat & urban local bodies.
  - ↳ ICMSY; SABLA; RMNCS (Rajiv Gandhi National care scheme)
- CARA



## Tackling malnutritional & under nutrition challenges.

- a. NFHS-3 data: 48% under age of 5 & 40% under 3 are <sup>underweight</sup>
- ↳ Around 70% of children under age group of 3 years are malnourished.
- c. Steps taken to improve nutritional status &
- ↳ ICDS; SABLA; WIFS; MDMS; RANGS
- ↳ Food & nutrition board: Coordinate and promote
- ↳ activities to bring nutritional issues at the centre stage & sensitization of policy planners & implementers on critical nutrition issues.
- ↳ PM's council on India's nutritional challenges: progress on decisions with respect to ICDS strengthening & restructuring; launching a nation wide FIC campaign against malnutrition.
- ↳ Nutrition resource platform has been set up with an aim to create an interactive knowledge resource base on nutrition & child development.

## Social Inclusion.

- 11<sup>th</sup> Plan adopted three pronged strategy towards empowerment of disadvantaged section of society

4) Social Empowerment :- removing existing & persisting inequalities besides providing easy access to basic minimum services with top priority to education

4) Economic Empowerment :- Promoting employment cum income generation activities with ultimate objective of making them economically self reliant.

14) Social Justice :- striving to eliminate all kind of discrimination with the strength of legislative support affirmative action, awareness generation & change in mindset of people.

4) SC :- constituted 16.5% of population in census 2011.

### SC Development : An Overview.

- ↳ Education :- 7 scholarship scheme
  - ↳ Post matric scholarship ; pre matric scholarship to those engaged in unclean occupation
  - ↳ Top class edu - for SC students
  - ↳ National Overseas Scholarship scheme

- ↳ Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship
- ↳ Upgradation of merit
- ↳ scheme of free coaching
- ↳ Economic Development ; SCSP; SEA to SCSP
- ↳ NISF-DC :- It provide financial & other support to beneficiaries for taking up various income generating activities.

↳ State Scheduled caste Development Corporation (SSDC)

Main function of SSCDC is to identify eligible SC families & motivate them to undertake economic activities. It provide financial assistance in the form of margin money at low interest rate and subsidy in order to reduce repayment liability.

↳ NSKFDC :- It aims to promote social & economic development of rural karnacharis by way of providing financial assistance.

↳ Panchan Mantri Aalash Gramojna (PMAGY) :- for integrated development of 1000 SC majority villages. This has to be achieved primarily through implementation of existing schemes of central & state government.



- ↳ National scheme for liberation & Rehabilitation of Manual scavengers (NSLRMS) has been in operation since 1992. (4.28 lakh beneficiaries rehab)
- ↳ Self employment scheme for Rehabilitation of manual scavengers (SRMS) was introduced in 2007. Under the scheme, Beneficiary is provided loan at subsidised rate of interest (4-C.R. per annum) & credit linked upfront capital subsidy for setting up projects self employment projects costing upto Rs. 5 lakhs.
- ↳ The Prohibition of Employment as MS & their Rehabilitation Bill 2012

Protection Measures :-

- ↳ Protection of Civil Rights act 1955
- ↳ SC & ST (Prevention of atrocities) act

## Scheduled Tribe Development: An Overview

- ↳ need for special prog. is greater than for STs due to remoteness of their location
- ↳ Only 11% of ST live in pucca house as compare to 66% of all India; poor implementation of existing scheme;
- ↳ gap continue b/w health & literacy level of STs & general population; High dropout rates (31.33% in class I to II; 58.5% in class I to VIII)
- ↳ Health status are far worse. Barely 42% of pregnant could access a doctor for ante natal care.

## Education Development:

- ↳ Post metric scholarship: vocational skill in tribal areas
- ↳ Hostel for ST girls/boys; grant in aid to voluntary org.
- ↳ Upgradation of merit
- ↳ free coaching for STs
- ↳ Scholarship for top class edu.
- ↳ Ashram school
- ↳ Strengthening edu among ST girls.
- ↳ National overseas scholarship
- ↳ Rajiv Gandhi National fellowship

## ↳ Economic Development :-

↳ ED largely depend on agri & other allied activities. Besides forest resource & minor forest produce contribute substantially to tribal economy. <sup>TSP</sup> SCA-TSP

↳ NSTFDC :- Provide financial assistance for income generating schemes. Broad objectives are identification of economic activities of importance to ST so as to generate self employment and raise their level of income, upgradation of skills

## ↳ Market Development of Tribal Products :-

MOTA provides grant in aid to Tribal co-operative marketing development federation of India Ltd (TRIFED) for four main activities.

- ↳ Retail marketing development activity
- ↳ minor forest produce marketing depts activity
- ↳ Vocational training, skill upgradation
- ↳ Capacity building of ST artisans & MFDP

↳ Adivasi Mahila Sashaktikaran Yojna (AMSY) :-

↳ Micro Credit Scheme :- to provide financial assistance for undertaking small self employment ventures by eligible ST through existing profit making SHs.

- ↳ Grant in aid to state development cooperative cooperations.
- ↳ Vocational training centres in tribal areas
- ↳ Special central assistant to tribal sub plan

### Social Justice & Protection :-

- ↳ The PCR act & The POA act are two imp. legislation for protection against social discrimination.
- ↳ A scheme for development of Particular vulnerable tribal group (PVTG) was launched in 1998-99 towards survival, protection, development of PVTG.
- ↳ Grant in aid under act 273(1) as 100% financial assistance is being provided to states. The objective is promotion of welfare & upgradation of level of admin in tribal areas

### ↳ PESA act 1996 :-

### ↳ Forest Rights act :-

- ↳ checking displacement of tribals
- ↳ Condition of tribal women

\*) OBCs:- NSSO survey estimated 41% of population to be OBC.

Constitutional Safeguards:- Art 15, art 16(4), art 46, art 340  
(MCOB)

Educational Development:-

- ↳ Pre matric scholarship
- ↳ Post matric scholarship
- ↳ Scheme of Assistance for construction of Hostels
- ↳ Assistance to voluntary org. for welfare of OBCs.

Economic Development:-

- ↳ NBC PDC:-
- ↳ Reservation in services;

Empowerment of Minorities:- These communities accounted for 15% 18.4% of population in 2001.

Socio-Economic Conditions:- Until 11<sup>th</sup> FYP, there were no substantive development prog. specifically attending to minorities



## Poverty & Alienation

↳ Muslims lag behind others in terms of economic, health & educational indices. Majority of them are engaged in low paying professions. The other minority community on the whole enjoy a better socio-economic status.

An imp. concern vis a vis the muslim community is the perception of discrimination & alienation

Education: High rate of admission at primary level ~~shows~~ but lower percentage at other levels shows community start lagging behind from secondary level.

↳ GMR below national avg. for all minority communities  
↳ Sex Ratio is higher than national avg. except that for states.

↳ 11th FYP schemes:-

↳ PM's 15 point programme: allocating 15% of specified ESS for minorities.

→ MISDP:- formulated for 90 minority concentrated districts, was designed for addressing 'development deficit' of these districts & bring them at par with national avg.

- ↳ Pre metric & Post metric scholarship
- ↳ Merit cum means based scholarship, covers students pursuing technical & professional courses at UC & PG.
- ↳ Maulana Azad National fellowship for minority students
- GT is to provide integrated five year fellowship to pursue M. Phil & Ph.D. in university & institutions recognised by UGC.
- ↳ Free Coaching & allied scheme for minorities
- ↳ Scheme for leadership development of minority women

→ Challenges for empowerment of minorities:-

- ↳ Institutional challenges:- Quality of implementation largely dependent on institutions implementing the scheme. Need for systemic modification to the existing system, which include participation of communities in planning & monitoring & the appointment of govt facilitators to improve access.

## Vision for 12th FYP :-

- ↳ Increase Allocation → Directly target minorities
- ↳ Institutionalise robust monitoring
- ↳ Develop transformative leadership
- ↳ Focus on skill building for employability.

## New Schemes for the 12th FYP :- (6 new schemes)

- ↳ Pilot scheme for leadership training for young leaders among minorities
- ↳ support for students clearing prelims under CSE
- ↳ Scheme for promotion of education in 100 minority concentrated towns
- ↳ Pilot scheme for urban youth support lines
- ↳ Scheme for Protection & Projection of minority culture & heritage
- ↳ Linguistic minorities
- ↳ Jiyo Patti
- ↳ Padhe Pardesh

## Person with Disabilities :-

- About 2.11% of population in this category
- Paradigm shift in policy <sup>since</sup> 9th FYP, from welfare based approach to right based approach
- Dept of disability affairs has been setup in MoSJE on 2012, to act as nodal dept for overall policy, planning & co-ordination of prog.
- MoSJE has been implementing variety of prog. for their treatment, rehabilitation, empowerment.
- ↳ NHFDC has been set up to promote economic devt & activities & self employment ventures for the benefits of disabled.
- ↳ Artificial limb manufacturing corporation of India (ALIMCO) was set up in 1972 for manufacturing & supplying disable, scientifically manufactured modern assistive aids & appliance that can promote physical, psychological, social, economic, vocational rehabilitation by reducing effects of disability.
- ↳ Scheme of National awards for empowerment of PwDs.
- ↳ Scheme of National scholarships for PwDs.

- ↳ The scheme for setting up of Composite Regional Centres (CRC) is a part of overall strategy to reach out to PwDs & to facilitate the creation of the req. infra & capacity building at central, state & district level for awareness generation.
- ↳ The objective of District Disability Rehabilitation Centre (DDRC) is to facilitate creation of infra & capacity building at district level for awareness generation, rehabilitation, training.
- ↳ Scheme of assistance to persons with disabilities for purchase (Aiding of Aids/Appliance (AAIP))
- ↳ Scheme of Decentralised disabled Rehabilitation scheme (DDRS) to ensure effective implementation of PwD act 1955, & encouraging NGOs through financial assistance for undertaking projects for empowerment.
- ↳ Scheme for incentives to employers in the private sector for providing employment to PwDs. In this Act provides the employers' contribution for EPF & ESI for first 3 years with a monthly salary upto Rs. 25,000.
- ↳ 3% reservation in jobs;



## Senior citizens :-

↳ Maintenance and Welfare of Parents & Senior citizens act 2007

↳ Integrated prog. for older persons (IPOP)

↳ National policy on senior citizens

↳ NCOP ; NPOP

## Nomadic, Semi-Nomadic & Denotified tribes :-

↳ This category cover 200 communities that were identified by the colonial govt as criminal tribes under criminal tribes act.

Neo-Natal mortality :- neo natal deaths (during first 28 days of life)

per 1000 lives; NNM contributes to 21% of infant mortality

schemes 1) Facility based newborn & child care

↳ setting up of facilities for care of sick & newborn such as special newborn care unit (SNCU), Newborn stabilization unit & newborn baby care

2) JSRK

11) Integrated mgt of neonatal & childhood illness (IMNCI)

↳ It include pre-service & inservice training of providers, improving health system

12) F-IMNCI

13) Home based newborn care (HNBC)

↳ Incentive ASHA to visit to all newborn upto 62 days

14) NSSK - Train health personnel in NBC to address care of birth care

15) Infant & young child feeding

16) Supplementation with nutrients (vitA & iron)<sup>PFA</sup>

17) INDIA newborn action plan (INAP) :- It focuses on preconception & antenatal care; care during labor & child birth; immediate newborn care; care of healthy newborn; care of small & sick newborn; care beyond newborn survival

18) UIP