



सत्यमेव जयते

## **India's Report**

**On the Implementation of Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action**

**In Context of the**

**Twentieth Anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women and the**

**Adoption of the**

**Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action**

**2015**



## **Section One: Overview analysis of achievements and challenges since 1995**

**a) What are the country's three to five major achievements in the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women since the adoption of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly?**

**Why are these considered to be the major achievements? Please provide evidence that supports this assessment.**

**What has contributed to this success? Describe measures taken in terms of policies and mechanisms to maintain or build on this success.**

### **1. Setting up Nodal Ministry of Women and Child Development**

Government of India had set up the Department of Women and Child Development, in the year 1985 as a part of the Ministry of Human Resource Development to give the much needed impetus to the holistic development of women and children. With effect from 16 February 2006, the Department has been upgraded to a Ministry as "**Ministry of Women and Child Development**". The Ministry has 4 autonomous organisations working under its aegis viz.

- i. National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD)
- ii. Central Adoption Resource Agency (CARA)
- iii. Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB)
- iv. Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK)

Two Statutory Commissions have been established to safeguard the constitutional and legal rights of women and Children, redress deprivation of their rights and promote gender justice and equality namely:

- i. National Commission for Women (NCW)
- ii. National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR)

Ministry endeavors to create an enabling environment for women's safety and empowerment through legislative framework and specific/targeted schematic interventions.

### **Vision of the Ministry**

Empowered women living with dignity and contributing as equal partners towards the development of the country in an environment free from violence and, well nurtured children with full opportunities for growth and development in an environment free from exploitation.

### **Mandate of the Ministry**

The broad mandate of the Ministry is to achieve holistic development of Women and Children. As a nodal Ministry for the advancement of women and children, the Ministry formulates plans, policies and programmes; enacts/ amends legislation, guides and coordinates the efforts of both governmental and non-governmental organisations working in the field of Women and Child Development. Besides, playing its nodal role, the Ministry implements certain innovative programmes for women and children. These programmes cover welfare and support services, training for employment and income generation, awareness generation and gender sensitization. These programmes play a supplementary and complementary role to the other general developmental programmes in the sectors of health, education, rural development etc. All these efforts are directed to ensure that women are empowered both economically and socially and thus become equal partners in national development along with men.

## **2. Enactment of Enabling Legislations**

The Government of India is committed to provide safe environment for women to work and live and fulfill their potential. **The Criminal Law (Amendment), Act 2013** has been enacted in order to make the punishment more stringent for offences like rape. New offences like acid attack, sexual harassment, voyeurism and stalking, disrobing a woman, have been incorporated in the Indian Penal Code. To provide safe and secured environment at workplace **The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013** has been enacted. Apart from this, The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005; for protection of the rights of women who are victims of violence of any kind within the family; The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961; The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006, for prohibition of solemnisation of child marriages; The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 to protect children from offences of sexual assault; The Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic

Techniques Act (PC&PNDT), 1994 for prohibition of sex selection, before or after conception are women specific legislations put in place by the Government.

### 3. Programme and Schematic Intervention

Government of India has been implementing number of schemes and programmes for creating an enabling environment for women and also children. **Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)** aims at building a protective environment for children in difficult circumstances, **Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY)** for pregnant and lactating women to improve their health and nutrition status. **Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)**, implemented with the objective of reducing Maternal and Infant Mortality. **Sabla** scheme aims at the empowerment of adolescent girls in the age group of 11-18 years, **Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)** and **Rashtriya Madhayamik Siksha Abhiyan (RMSA)** schemes are being implemented to universalise elementary and secondary education respectively, have a strong focus on improving enrolment and retention of girls. **Support to Training & Employment programme for Women (STEP)** scheme aims to ensure sustainable employment and income generation for marginalized and asset-less rural and urban women, **Ujjawala** scheme is implemented for prevention of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation and **Swadhar** scheme is catering to the needs of women in distress. Further new initiatives to strengthen and re-structure ICDS, CARA and addressing women's safety, survival and empowerment are underway.

### 4. Mechanisms for Convergence

Convergence is the key to effective implementation of Ministry's programmes. The flagship schematic intervention of the Ministry, ICDS (Integrated Child Development Services) is an example of convergence at the grass root implementation level. The 'anganwadi' services are provided to the children (0-6 years), pregnant and lactating mothers both by frontline workers of Ministry of Women & Child Development and Ministry of Health & Family Welfare. To institutionalise synergy in delivery of services, the Mother-Child Protection Card is jointly filled in. The Sabla scheme for Adolescent Girls again has inputs from Ministries of Health & Family Welfare, Youth Affairs & Sports, Human Resource Development and Labour & Civil Society.

The latest initiative of improving Child Sex Ratio and empowering the Girl Child (Beti Bachao Beti Padhao) is a joint schematic initiative of Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Human Resource Development with this Ministry as the nodal one.

To strengthen convergence and provide technical support to the Ministry, National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW) has been launched in 2010 with experts in the following domain areas:

- i. Poverty Alleviation and Economic Empowerment of Women

- ii. Social Empowerment And Education
- iii. Health & Nutrition
- iv. Gender Rights, Gender Based Violence and Law Enforcement
- v. Gender Budgeting, Gender Mainstreaming
- vi. Empowerment of Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups and Women in Difficult Circumstances
- vii. Media and Communication
- viii. IT

## 5. Gender Budgeting Initiatives

The Ministry of Women and Child Development as the nodal agency for Gender Budgeting has been undertaking several initiatives for taking it forward at the National and State levels. The Ministry has been following a strategy to pursue the process of Gender Budgeting in the country, it is placing emphasis on and advocating for setting up of gender budgeting structures/ mechanisms in all Ministries/ Departments of the Government.

The Government has introduced a **Gender Budget Statement** as part of the Union Budget, which has emerged as an important tool for reporting allocations for women and provides an indication of the funds flowing to them. The number of Ministries/Departments reflecting their schemes and programmes in the Gender Budget Statement has increased from 9 in 2005-06 to 30 in 2014-15 and the magnitude of gender budget has also increased from 2.79% to 5.46% during the same period. The total allocations reported in the Gender Budget Statement in 2014-15 have been Rs. 975,330 million.

To institutionalise Gender Budgeting in India, the setting up of **Gender Budgeting Cells** (GBCs) in all Ministries / Departments was mandated and a **Gender Budget Charter** was issued. The Charter laid down guidelines for composition and functions of the **Gender Budgeting Cells**. Till date, GBCs have been set up in 57 Ministries which serve as focal points for coordinating Gender Budgeting initiatives, both intra and inter-ministerial.

Any new scheme across all Ministries needs to go through a process of evaluation by the Expenditure Finance Committee. The revised EFC (Expenditure Finance Committee) format has a mandatory column on Gender Analysis of the proposal wherein specific objective of proposal relating to women and the percentage of total expenditure on the gender components need to be mentioned.

## 6. National Policy for the Empowerment of Women 2001

As a follow up action to the commitments made by India during the Fourth World Conference on Women held in Beijing during September 1995, a National Policy for the Empowerment of Women was drafted after nation-wide consultations to enhance the status of women.

National Policy for the Empowerment of Women 2001 passed by the Government has as its goal bringing about advancement, development and empowerment of women in all spheres of life through creation of a more responsive judicial and legal system sensitive to women and mainstreaming a gender perspective in the development process. The strengthening and formation of relevant institutional mechanisms and implementation of international obligations/commitments and co-operation at the international, regional and sub-regional level was another commitment.

The objectives of this policy include:

- i. Creating an environment through positive economic and social policies for full development of women to enable them to realize their full potential
- ii. The *de-jure* and *de-facto* enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedom by women on equal basis with men in all spheres – political, economic, social, cultural and civil
- iii. Equal access to participation and decision making of women in social, political and economic life of the nation
- iv. Equal access to women to health care, quality education at all levels, career and vocational guidance, employment, equal remuneration, occupational health and safety, social security and public office etc.
- v. Strengthening legal systems aimed at elimination of all forms of discrimination against women
- vi. Changing societal attitudes and community practices by active participation and involvement of both men and women.
- vii. Mainstreaming a gender perspective in the development process.
- viii. Elimination of discrimination and all forms of violence against women and the girl child; and
- ix. Building and strengthening partnerships with civil society, particularly women's organizations.

The commitments made in the international conventions are as far as possible reflected in the National Policy for the Empowerment of Women. The National Policy provides for strengthening the existing mechanisms through interventions as may be appropriate and relates to, among others, provision of adequate resources, training and advocacy skills to effectively influence macro-policies, legislation, programmes etc. to achieve the empowerment of women.

## **7. High Level Committee on Status of Women(HLC)**

The Government of India had set up a high level committee in 2012 on the status of women to undertake comprehensive study to understand the status of women since 1989 as well as to evolve appropriate policy intervention based on a contemporary assessment of women's needs.

The HLC shall perform following functions:

- a) The HLC will conduct an intensive literature survey to take stock of published data, reports, articles and research from about 1989 onwards, on the status of women in India.
- b) The HLC will prepare a report on the current socio- economic, political and legal status of women in India. The report will also bring out the interconnectedness of these aspects in terms of their impact on women and recommend measures for holistic empowerment of women.
- c) The HLC will examine the overall status of women including, inter-alia, the socio-economic, health and nutritional, legal and political status, disaggregated by rural/urban, economic and social position (e.g. Above Poverty Line (APL)/Below Poverty Line (BPL), Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe, single women, disabled women, migrant women) and wherever possible by minority status e.g. Muslims/others). The analysis would take account of cross-regional differences and focus on inequalities both within and outside the household. It would also assess the impact made by existing policies and legislative changes on equality in policy and legislation as well gaps in implementation.
- d) The HLC will, inter-alia, examine:
  - i. Women's access to and participation in formal and informal paid employment, emerging areas of participation, geographical pattern of their economic activity, unpaid work/ care economy, etc.
  - ii. Their asset base and income levels, access to and control over property, land and other productive resources.
  - iii. Access to micro-finance, bank credit training and skill up gradation, marketing etc. and constraints on increase in productivity.

- iv. Social attitude towards women and changes therein, discrimination as reflected in declining sex ratio in different age groups, age at marriage, involvement in decision making and changes in the extent and nature of violence and abuse of women, both within and outside the house and other forms of discrimination on account of customary practices.
  - v. Level of social-economic development in terms of relevant indicators of health, nutrition and education.
  - vi. Impact of laws on women and gaps in respect of laws that are directly focused on women as well as those which affect women indirectly. While doing so, the committee would also look into women's awareness of the laws, access to law, women's inability to use laws effectively, sensitivity of law enforcement agencies as well as the judiciary, role of caste panchayats and other customary practice, condition of women in prisons and other custodial institutions.
  - vii. Change in women's political status with respect to their participation in panchayats, states legislature and parliament, the nature and extent of participation, challenges and impact of change in women's political status on their social-economic empowerment.
- e) The committee would identify areas of intervention and recommend measures for affirmative action by the Government for the holistic empowerment of women.

A preliminary report has been submitted in February 2014 on Family Laws which is under inter-ministerial discussion. The final report is expected in first quarter of 2015

**b) What are the country's three to five major challenges in the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of women since the adoption of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly?**

**Why are these considered to be the major challenges?**

**Describe the strategy (ies) that is (are) in place to address the challenges?**

A number of legislations have been enacted and policies framed in order to facilitate advancement of women to achieving gender equality. The real challenge is to ensure that all such legislations and policies are effectively implemented in a multi-lingual, multi-cultural country such as India.

Convergence of efforts of various Ministries/Departments/Civil Society has been an ongoing challenge. Changing mindset to ensure equity and empowerment of women is another challenge. A multi-pronged strategy to tackle the issues has been adopted to address:

- i. Traditional and Cultural Practices
- ii. Socio-Cultural Barriers
- iii. Socio-Economic Conditions of Women
- iv. Discrimination and Atrocities against Women
- v. Lack of adequate legal Awareness
- vi. Issues relating to the inadequate implementation of various Policy Measures and Mechanisms

The Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India with its autonomous organizations viz. National Commission for Women (NCW), National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW), National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD), Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB), Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK), Central Adoption Resource Agency (CARA) is working to tackle these issues.

Issues of gender and gender sensitization have been one of the most challenging in the progress made towards the goals of universalization, inclusion, equity and quality in education. Gender being the most pervasive form of inequality operates across all classes, castes and communities and is a big challenge despite having a progressive education policy with regard to gender. The education system still reflects the inequality found in the society outside the classroom. Continuous and sustained efforts are still required to bring the status of the girls at par with the boys.

The Government of India and the States/UTs have been continuously working to promote and achieve gender equality and empowerment of women. On one hand, there are constitutional provisions which provide not only equality in terms of gender but also allow the state to formulate positive discrimination in favor of women. Simultaneously, there are legislative measures to prevent discrimination against women and protect them. Additionally, programmes and schematic interventions have been introduced for women in need of such schemes.

**c) What setbacks/reversals in progress towards gender equality and the empowerment of women have been experienced since the adoption of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly (if different from those already identified in b)?**

**What were the major factors that caused the setbacks?**

**What mitigation measures or other actions, if any, have been implemented to counter the setbacks?**

Deep rooted gender inequalities continue to undermine India's potential to translate economic growth into inclusive development. Moreover, the gender based inequalities for instance in education income & employment, limit the ability to protect their health. This lack of power of women in most cultural settings also impacts nutritional intake and health status of women and girls. Along with the policy initiatives a lot needs to be done to realize the policy measures on ground.

Certain critical areas of concern viz., tackling burden of poverty, unequal access to primary health care, under nutrition, high rates of illiteracy and lack of training, lack of access to and control over assets and resources, inequalities in sharing of power and decision making, lack of access to information and media, violence against women, adolescents and girl child and persisting discrimination against the girl child, require immediate attention in order to ensure equality and practical realization of rights for women. The Government is addressing these concerns through legislative and schematic interventions.

**d) What have been the main constitutional, legislative and/or legal developments in the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women?**

**What laws and/or regulations remain in place (or have been introduced) that could have adverse effects on promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women in the country?**

The Constitution of India not only guarantees gender equality but also empowers the state to formulate affirmative action/ positive discrimination in favour of women. The interventions of the Government are primarily in the nature of legislative interventions or schematic interventions.

Some of the main legislative/legal developments are as follows:

- i. **Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005**, is a civil law which seeks to provide emergency relief to women in the form of protection orders, residence orders, and monetary relief and compensation orders. It also provides for an inbuilt mechanism to

facilitate the entire system of access to justice. It identifies specific functionaries such as the Protection Officers and Services Providers whose primary duty is to assist women in accessing reliefs provided under the law. Breach of a Protection Order is punishable with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to twenty thousand rupees, or with both.

- ii. **Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013** provides a safe and secure environment to women at the workplace. The Act covers all women, irrespective of their age or employment status and protect them against sexual harassment at all workplaces both in public and private sector, whether organized or unorganized. The domestic workers has also included under the ambit of the Act. The law provides for a mechanism in the form of Internal and Local Complaints Committee to provide redressal in cases of sexual harassment. It also casts a duty on employers to sensitize employees by carrying out various awareness generation programmes and workshops.
- iii. **Criminal Law Amendment Act, 2013** – In consonance with the recommendations made by the Justice Verma Committee, in order to prevent violence against women comprehensive amendments were introduced in the Indian Penal Code, 1860, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 through the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013. The amendments sought to make provisions relating to violence against women more stringent. The key features are as follows:
  - a) New offences like acid attack, sexual harassment, voyeurism, disrobing a woman, stalking have now been incorporated into the Indian Penal Code.
  - b) Definition of rape has been widened to include non-penetrative sex as well.
  - c) Provisions for aggravated rape expanded to include rape committed by a person in a position of dominance, by a member of the armed forces deployed in an area, rape committed during communal or sectarian violence or on a woman incapable of giving consent,
  - d) Increased penalty for gang rape and causing serious injury to the victim resulting her to remain in a vegetative state.
  - e) Insertion of a new provisions casting a duty on all hospitals public, private run by the Central Government or State Government to provide first aid or medical treatment, free of cost to victims of any offence defined under Section 326, 375 ad 376 ( acid attack and rape).
- iv. **Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (CrPC)** - Amendments in the CrPC were carried out in 2005 and 2008. Few of the key amendments carried out are as follows:
  - a) Prohibit arrest of a woman after sunset and before sunrise.

- b) All rape cases to be tried in the court of a woman judge as far as practicable.
  - c) In camera trial of sexual offence cases to be conducted as far as practicable by a woman judge.
  - d) Investigation in child rape cases to be completed within three months.
  - e) Trials in rape cases to be completed within a period of two months from the date of commencement of the examination of witness.
  - f) In an offence of rape, the recording of the statement of the victim to be conducted at the residence of the victim or in place of her choice and as far as practicable by a woman police officer.
- v. **The Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005** - The Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005 (39 of 2005) was enacted to remove gender discriminatory provisions in the Hindu Succession Act, 1956. Under the amendment, the daughter of a coparcener shall by birth become a coparcener in her own right in the same manner as the son. The daughter shall now have the same rights in the coparcenary property as a son.
- vi. **The Personal Laws (Amendment) Act, 2010** - has amended the Guardians and Wards Act, 1890 and the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956. Under sub-section (b) Section 19 of the Guardians and Wards Act, 1890, the mother was not included as guardian along with the father, but with this amendment the mother is included along with the father. Sub-section (c) of Section 8 of the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956 which incapacitates a married woman from taking in adoption on the basis of her marital status, stands amended.
- vii. **The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976** provides for payment of equal remuneration to men and women for same work or work of similar nature. The enforcement of Equal Remuneration Act is done at central level by the office of Chief Labour Commissioner who heads the Central Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM) and at the State level by respective State Governments.
- viii. **The Factories Act, 1948** restricts the employment of women in any factory except between 6.00 am and 7.00 pm with the proviso clause empowering the State Government by notification allowing women to work from 5.00 am to 10.00 pm. It is proposed to remove the restrictions on the employment of women in any factory provided that the State Government or any person authorized by it is satisfied that adequate safeguards exists in factory regards occupational safety and health, provisions of shelter, rest room, security and transportation are provided.
- ix. **The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012** to deal with child abuse cases, the Government has brought in a special law. The Act has come into force with effect from 14th November, 2012. The Act provides protection to children, from the offences of sexual assault, sexual harassment and pornography. The Act incorporates

child-friendly procedures for reporting, recording of offences, investigation and trial of offences. The Act provides for stringent punishments. The extent of punishments under the Act range from 3 years to life imprisonment along with fine, depending on the gravity of the offence.

**e) What is the approximate share of the national budget that is invested in the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women?**

**Describe efforts to increase and track national planning and budgetary allocations related to achieving gender equality and empowerment of women, in preparation of development plans and budgets at national, regional/provincial and local levels.**

Gender Budget Statement was first introduced in Budget 2005-06. In order to make further refinement to the Statement, every year the Ministries/Departments are requested through the Annual Budget Circular to highlight the quantum of public expenditure earmarked in budget for women. On the basis of the information thus furnished by the Ministries/Departments, the Gender Budget Statement is prepared. The Statement indicates, in two parts, the budget provisions for schemes that are substantially meant for the benefit of women. Part A reflects schemes in which 100% provision is for women, Part B reflects schemes where the allocations for women constitute at least 30% of the provision. The Gender Budget Statement doesn't depict the entire picture and it captures allocations for women constituting at least 30 % of the provision.

The gender budget has shown a continuous increase in the National Budget. During 2014-15 the total budget for the Ministry of Women and Child Development was Rs. 203,500 million.

However total gender budget of Government was Rs. 881,430 million in Budget Estimate 2012-13 and Rs. 971340 million in Budget Estimate 2013-14 reflecting an increase of 10.2%. The total budget in BE 2014-15 is Rs. 975,330 million a further increase from 2013-14.

Gender Budget cells have been set-up in 57 Ministries of Government of India which are a focal point for coordinating GB initiatives both intra and inter ministerial.

The revised EFC (Expenditure Finance Committee) format has a mandatory column on Gender Analysis of the proposal wherein specific objective of proposal relating to women and the percentage of total expenditure on the gender components need to be mentioned.

**f) What mechanisms are in place for regular dialogue between Government and civil society? If mechanisms are in place, briefly describe them.**

**Do non-governmental organizations, including civil society organizations, women's organizations, academia, faith-based organizations, the private sector and other actors participate formally in the mechanisms established to monitor and implement the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action?**

**If no, what are the main obstacles preventing the establishment of such mechanisms?**

At the Central Planning level a working group on women's agency and empowerment has been constituted to contextualize women's empowerment and define what the 12<sup>th</sup> Five year Plan (2012-17) seeks to achieve. The Working Group includes representation from the various ministries of the government, academia, civil society, NGOs and UN agencies, among others.

It has been mandated to carry out a review, analysis and evaluation of the existing provisions/ programmes for women and make recommendations for the 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan (2012-17). The five sub-groups constituted include those on:

- iii. Contextualizing Empowerment: Emerging Issues & Challenges
- iv. Legal Framework for Women
- v. Engendering Schemes and Programmes and Skill Development amongst Women
- vi. Women as Prime Movers in Governance.
- vii. Gender Mainstreaming and Effective Accountability Mechanisms.

At the time of formulating any policy/ legislation consultations are held at National and State levels. Representatives of civil society organizations also participate in such consultations. Drafts of various policies are put in the public domain for comments/views. Parliamentary Committees also engage or invite representations from various civil society organizations.

A High Level Committee on the Status of Women has been set up by Government of India comprising civil society and women organisations to undertake another comprehensive study to understand the status of women as well as to evolve appropriate policy interventions based on a contemporary assessment of women's needs. The committee comprises representatives from civil society and other stakeholders.

The various Commissions set up by Government regularly hold consultations/seminars/workshops with different stakeholders like civil society/ NGOs/ State Commissions from time to time to discuss or deliberate on the issues related to advancement of women and to safeguard the deprivation of women's rights. Civil Society view points are always taken and considered by the Commission on all the policy matters.

The function of the National Commission for Women include amongst others, reviewing from time to time the existing provisions of the Constitution and other laws affecting women and recommend amendments thereto so as to suggest remedial legislative measures to meet any lacunae , inadequacies and shortcomings in such legislations.

During the review process, the NCW organizes consultations at the Regional and National level; these consultations include participation from non-governmental organizations including Civil Society Organizations, Women's Organizations and other Stakeholders.

Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) put draft policies (like more recently JJ Amendment Act, One Stop Center) on the Ministry's website for responses from one and all.

**g) What main in-country, bilateral, sub-regional and/or regional cooperation is the country engaged in to support sharing of knowledge and experiences in the monitoring and implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly?**

**What results have been achieved through such efforts and what lessons have been learnt?**

**What is the perceived value of the cooperation?**

**In what ways could cooperation be improved to strengthen sharing of knowledge and experiences in implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action?**

Issues under Beijing Platform for Action are not a standalone one and are integrated into the various Government schemes, legislations and interventions. These issues also get manifested into various cooperation at international levels.

## **1. IBSA WOMEN'S FORUM**

The Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India organised and participated in a number of deliberations as part of the Fifth IBSA Women's Forum between 14<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> May 2013 in New Delhi along with the Ministry for Women, Children and People with Disabilities, Republic of South Africa and the Special Secretariat for Policies on Women, Presidency of the Federative Republic of Brazil. The deliberations also had representations from civil society representatives, academics and young people as a part of IBSA Women's Forum.

The Forum's meet was preceded by two day Stakeholder's Consultations held on 14<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> May 2013 which drew delegates from the partner countries of South Africa and Brazil, officials from the Government of India, representatives from international agencies, civil society organizations, academia, and students.

As an initiative launched, under the People-to-People's Forum by the Heads of the IBSA States during the 2<sup>nd</sup> IBSA Summit in South Africa 2007, the Women's Forum aims to include all ideas and exchanges relating to gender equality and empowerment with a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU). A Plan of Action, which was developed thereafter, identified areas of co-operation to focus attention on women's issues and to create a platform within IBSA for civil society and the voices of young women.

The two-day consultations was segregated into six sessions with eminent experts deliberating on priority areas such as ending violence against women, empowering rural and marginalized women and as well as strengthening the ongoing efforts on gender budgeting. The stake holders' consultations were followed by several rounds of intensive dialogue during the officer level meeting on 15 May 2013, concluding with the Forum reaffirming its commitment towards ending violence against women, women's empowerment and gender equality issues.

The forum also made key recommendations such as on developing a comprehensive action plan to end all forms of violence against women and girls in all arenas; Economic empowerment of women, especially rural and marginalized women, through enhancing women's legal rights. Access to and controls over resources were also a focus of the deliberations between the partner countries. The Forum also agreed on promoting gender responsive budgeting and its institutionalization at all levels of governance. These agreed conclusions culminated in the signing of the IBSA Women's Forum Resolution of 2013 at the Ministerial Meeting on 16 May 2013 by the three partner countries.

The joint resolution stated that the three countries continue to be committed to recognizing the key role of government with the support of civil society to ensure and accelerate all efforts towards achieving gender equality and empowerment of women. It also acknowledges the Forum's shared commitment to various international conventions on rights of women and girls.

## **2. India—US Women's Empowerment Dialogue (WED)**

In 2009 it was proposed to have a bilateral engagement between the Government of India and the USA in form of a Women's Empowerment Forum to bring together Governments, NGOs, Think Tanks and other communities to share ideas on promoting women's participation and equality in all aspects of society along two tracks: bilateral and multilateral (with region and beyond focus).

The first meeting of India-US Women Empowerment Dialogue (WED) took place in India on 9 November 2009, which arrived at following conclusions:

- a) Importance of sharing best practices and expertise with each other.
- b) Need to leverage initiatives and programmes of the other dialogues such as education, health and climate change.
- c) Designing a roadmap for the WED and exploring topics for discussion and collaboration.
- d) Exploring the creation of a “Women’s Empowerment Fund” that could potentially serve a catalyst for foundation, corporate and civil society actors to advance the objectives of WED.
- e) Willingness of the India side to consider co-sponsoring and participating in the Women’s Leadership Summit scheduled in September 2010 in New Delhi.

Subsequently 2<sup>nd</sup> Indo US WED was held in February 2012 in New York followed by 3<sup>rd</sup> India-US Strategic Dialogue (WED is a sub-set) in Washington in June 2012.

At present following activities have been identified for taking forward under the existing India-US Women Empowerment Dialogue (WED):

1. Visit of an Indian delegation to US to gain more information about US early Head Start Programme counselling centres.
2. Training programme for Indian Women entrepreneurs by involving Indian American Women business leaders from Silicon Valley.
3. Developing institutional linkage between National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD), Ministry of Women and Child Development and similar institutions in the US.
4. Programme to inculcate greater interest among women to join public service launched by US in collaboration with US Colleges.

In addition various Minister Level and other High Level Delegations have participated in different regional, bilateral programmes, visit and other engagements to share, deliberate and learn from other stakeholders on issues related to gender equality and women’s empowerment. These include participation in:

- i) Tenth Commonwealth Women’s Affairs Ministers Meeting in Dhaka, Bangladesh from 17-19 June, 2013 on “Women Leadership for Enterprise”.
- ii) Visit to Trinidad & Tobago & El Salvador from 29May 2013 to 3 June 2013 to meet stakeholders connected with children, youth and women affairs and for experience sharing.
- iii) Asia Pacific Regional Policy Forum on “Early Childhood Care and Education: Are Children ready to learn? Are schools ready for children” in Seoul, Republic of Korea from 10-12 September, 2013.
- iv) Launch of Asian Development Bank report on India Gender Equality Diagnostic of Selected Sectors held on 27 September 2013 in Manila, Philippines.

- v) Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) meeting held in Geneva during July 2011 and interventions on issues relating to Women's Work Development and Empowerment.
- vi) Gender Mainstreaming Consultation for South Asian Countries organized by ADB at Manila on 13-14 September 2011. Ministry's achievements in mainstreaming the gender were shared with other participants from Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, Maldives and Bangladesh.
- vii) SAARC Gender Info Base (SGIB) meetings. SGIB is a web site containing statistical data as well as important information related to gender issues, which was launched during 6<sup>th</sup> South Asia Ministerial Conference commemorating 'Beijing Declaration' held in New Delhi on 17 January 2008. The three themes for SGIB are Feminization of Poverty, Violence against women (especially trafficking) and Health Issues (including HIV).

### **3. SAARC level TOT workshop on Human Trafficking**

A workshop for representatives of SAARC member countries for capacity building in combating Human Trafficking was held in New Delhi from 19-20 November, 2012 in which representatives of all SAARC member countries participated.

Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) and UNICEF prepared draft protocol and SOP for dealing with cross border trafficking between India and Bangladesh to address the various issues relating to prevention of Trafficking, victim identification and repatriation and to make the process speedy and victim-friendly. Bilateral meetings between India and Bangladesh have already been held to discuss the protocol. First Task force meeting between Task force, India and Bangladesh was held in New Delhi, India on 18 and 19 October, 2010. Second meeting of the Task Force was held on 8-9 April 2012 at Kolkata, India. Third meeting of the Task Force was held at Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh from 8-9 December 2012. Fourth meeting was held on 6-7 April 2014 in Mumbai, India.

### **4. Implementation of International Conventions on Trafficking**

India has ratified the United Nations Convention on Transnational Organised Crime (UNTOC) which has as one of its Protocols Prevention, Suppression and Punishment of Trafficking in Persons, particularly Women and Children. Various actions have been taken to implement the Convention and as per Protocol, "Criminal Law Amendment Act, 2013" has been enacted wherein human trafficking has specifically been defined.

India has ratified the SAARC Convention on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution. The Regional Task Force of SAARC for implementation of the SAARC Convention on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution met for the first time in New Delhi on 26 June 2007 in New Delhi, second time in July 2008 and third time on 28-29 May 2009 at Shimla. The main achievement of this

conference has been the adoption of the SOP on Combating Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution by all SAARC Member States. During the Special Session of RTF for implementation of the SAARC Convention at Kathmandu in April, 2010 decision has been taken regarding Uniform Toll Free number for women and children. Fourth Meeting of the Regional Task Force was held in Kabul, Afghanistan from 25-26 November 2011. Fifth meeting of the RTF was held in Paro, Bhutan from 11-12 April 2013.

As offered in Fifth Meeting of the Regional Task Force to implement the SAARC Convention, a study tour for SAARC Member countries was conducted from 18-22nd November, 2013 to learn from the experiences of the Anti-Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs) established in various districts of the country. Representatives of Sri Lanka, Bhutan and Afghanistan participated in the study tour.

Ministry of Home Affairs partnered the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime's South Asia Regional Conference on the UN's Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (UN-GIFT), which was held in New Delhi on 10 and 11 October 2007. The Compendium of Best Practices was released on this occasion and has been circulated to all the State Governments and UT Administrations for information and appropriate use.

India also participated in the Vienna Forum of the UN GIFT programme, held in February 2008, and the delegation led by Minister of State, MWCD included representatives from Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Women and Child Development and the Ministry of Labour and Employment.

**h) How, and to what extent, have the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) overall, and in particular the gender-related MDGs, facilitated or strengthened the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action?**

India's MDG framework recognizes all the 48 indicators that were included in UNDG's 2003 framework for monitoring of the 8 MDGs. However, India has found 35 of the indicators as relevant to India. India's MDG-framework has been contextualized through a concordance with the existing official indicators of corresponding dimensions in the national statistical system.

The gender related MDGs have facilitated in setting direction and orientation during policy making, drafting of programmes and schemes and their implementation for women's empowerment and gender equality. The MDGs have facilitated and have been facilitated through the issues related to Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action.

### **Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women**

#### **Target 4: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education, no later than 2015.**

Gender parity has already been achieved in primary education and the disparity in secondary education is set to disappear shortly. The gender parity in primary education reached the target value of 1 in 2008-09 itself. The female: male literacy rate in the age group 15-24 years tends to reach 1 by 2015, implying attainment of gender parity by 2015.

At the National level as per the Statistics of School Education (SSE) the GER (Gender Enrollment Ratio) at primary level (class I-V; age group 6-10) for both boys and girls has increased from 113.8 in 2009-10 to 115.5 in 2010-11. There has been increase in the GER at the primary level.

At the National level as per the Statistics of School Education (SSE) the GER at elementary level (class I-VIII; age group 6-13) for both boys and girls has increased from 101.5 in 2009-10 to 103.9 in 2010-11. There has been improvement in GER at elementary level.

At the National level as per the Statistics of School Education (SSE) the Dropout rate at primary level (class I-V; age group 6-10) for both boys and girls decreased from 30.3 in 2009-10 to 27.4 in 2010-11. There has been decline in the dropout rate at primary level.

At the National level as per the Statistics of School Education (SSE) the Dropout rate at elementary level (class I-V; age group 6-10) for both boys and girls decreased from 42.5 in 2009-10 to 40.8 in 2010-11. There has been decline in the dropout rate at Elementary level.

As per the Census 2011, literacy rate of India in 2011 was 74 % as compared to literacy rate in 2001, which was 64.8%. Literacy rate among females in 2011 was 65.5 % and in 2001 was 53.7%. The literacy rate has increased in the decade 2001-2011. The gap in literacy has reduced from 21.6 % in 2001 to 16.6% in 2011.

### **Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality**

#### **Target 5: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the Under-Five Mortality Ratio (U5MR)**

Against the U5MR target of 42 per thousand live births by 2015, India is likely to reach 50 by 2015 as per the historical trend, missing the target by 8 percentage points. However, considering the sharper decline in the recent years, the target is likely to be met.

As per the historical trend, IMR is likely to miss the 2015 target, however, the faster decline in recent years indicates to narrowing the gap between the target and the likely achievement in 2015.

The proportion of one-year old (12-23 months) children immunised against measles is at 74.1% in 2009 (UNICEF &GOI- Coverage Evaluation Survey 2009) and as per the historical trend, India is expected cover about 89% children in the age group 12-23 months for immunization against measles by 2015 and thus likely to fall short of universal immunization by about 11 percentage points.

### **Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health**

#### **Target 6: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 & 2015, the Maternal Mortality Ratio**

At the historical pace of decrease, India is likely to reach MMR of 139 per 100,000 live births by 2015, against the target of 109. However, the bright line in the trend is the sharper decline i.e. 17% during 2006-09 and 16% during 2003-06 compared to 8% decline during 2001-2003.

With the existing rate of increase in deliveries by skilled personnel, the achievement for 2015 is likely to be 62% only, which is far short of the targeted universal coverage.

**Section Two: Progress in the implementation of the critical areas of concern of the Platform for Action since 2009**

**a) What is the status of progress in each of the twelve critical areas of concern and their strategic objectives, and relevant sections of the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly? Please provide concrete supporting evidence, including statistical data and other relevant sources.**

**Has any of these areas been supported by legal measures, national policies, strategies, plans, programmes and/or projects developed and implemented since 2009? Please provide examples of such measures.**

**Were these measures monitored in the relevant areas? Please provide statistical data and assessments on the results achieved through these measures.**

**b) Describe the obstacles, gaps and challenges since 2009 in implementing the critical areas of concern.**

**Were there any countercyclical measures introduced in your country since 2009 to mitigate the consequences of global economic and financial crisis?**

**If so, did these measures incorporate a gender perspective and/or include women as a targeted group?**

The commitment of the Government towards gender equality continues and the report of the Working Group on Women's Agency and Empowerment (XII FYP) states that empowerment of women is a socio-political ideal, encompassing notions of dignity and equality, envisioned in relation to the wider framework of women's rights. It is a process of gaining control over self, over resources and over existing societal perceptions and attitudes and would be achieved only when an improvement in the 'condition' of women is accompanied by an advancement in their 'position' by enlarging the economic, social and political freedoms and choices available to them.

The key strategies for women's agency in the Twelfth Plan have been identified as: (i) Economic Empowerment; (ii) Social and Physical Infrastructure; (iii) Enabling Legislations; (iv) Women's Participation in Governance; (v) Inclusiveness of all categories of vulnerable women, (vi) Engendering National Policies/ Programmes; (vii) Mainstreaming Gender through Gender

Budgeting. These strategies bring out the crucial challenges posed by traditional determinants of women's agency and empowerment such as asset ownership, skill development, and financial inclusion, along with new and emerging challenges posed by urbanisation, climate change, energy insecurity, and the role of the media and so on. Strategies for the inclusion of vulnerable women such as those belonging to the Scheduled Castes (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST) and Minorities; Single Women, Differently Abled Women; Migrant and Trafficked Women have also been identified.

Addressing violence against women, in both public and private sphere, is an overriding priority of the Twelfth Plan. Institutionalising Gender Budgeting with greater visibility is also the other strategy of the Twelfth Plan. Advancing the rights of the girl child and ensuring gender equality is a critical development challenge and the 12th Five Year Plan centres around four main conceptual issues intended at addressing the underlying and root causes viz., (i) Protection and advancement of rights of the Girl Child; (ii) Gender Equality; (iii) Empowerment and enhancement of Self Esteem; and (iv) Institutional arrangements.

Also, the revised EFC (Expenditure Finance Committee) format has a mandatory column on Gender Analysis of the proposal wherein specific objective of proposal relating to women and the percentage of total expenditure on the gender components need to be mentioned.

## **WOMEN & POVERTY**

### **1. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA):**

MGNREGA guarantees 100 days of employment in a financial year to any rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. It is provided in the Act that while providing employment, **priority shall be given to women in such a way that at least one third of the beneficiaries shall be women who have registered and requested for work under the Act.** Further, the Act also envisages that not less than one-third of the non-official members nominated in the Central Employment Guarantee Council & State Employment Guarantee Commission shall be women.

Various provisions under the Act and its Guidelines aim to ensure that women have equitable and easy access to work, decent working conditions, equal payment of wages and representation on decision-making bodies. From 2006–07 up to 2013–14 (up to Jan, 2014) the women participation rate has ranged between 40-53 per cent of the total person-days generated, much above the statutory minimum requirement of 33 per cent. In fact, the participation rate of women under the Scheme has been higher than in all forms of recorded work. Research studies also indicate that Mahatma Gandhi NREGA is an important work opportunity for women who would have otherwise remained unemployed or under-employed. With an increased rate of participation and large amounts being spent on wages for women, studies and field evidence suggest a positive impact of the Scheme on the economic well-

being of women. The Scheme has also led to gender parity in wages. The National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) 66th round indicated that Mahatma Gandhi NREGA has reduced traditional wages discrimination in public works. Access to economic resources has also had a favourable impact on the social status of women, e.g., women have a greater say in the way the money is spent in households. A large percentage of these women spend their money to avoid hunger, repay small debts, paying their child's schooling, etc.

During the financial year 2012-13 total employment of 2,303.7 million person-days were reported to have been generated. The employment generated for women were reported as 1,181.7 million person-days which is 51.30% of total employment generated under MGNREGA.

To increase participation rates of women workers in MGNREGA, the Government has suggested that individual bank/post office accounts must compulsorily be opened in the name of all women MGNREGA workers and their wages directly credited to their own account for the number of days worked by them. This Central Government has also advised the States:

- i) To identify widowed women, deserted women and destitute women who qualify as a household under the Act, to ensure that they are provided 100 days of work.
- ii) To ensure that pregnant women and lactating mothers (at least up to 8 months before delivery and 10 months after delivery) are given works, which require less effort and are close to their houses.
- iii) To conduct time and motion studies to formulate gender, age, level of disability, terrain and climate sensitive Schedule of Rates (SoRs) and to ensure accurate capturing of work done by women at worksites.
- iv) To ensure that at least 50% of the worksite supervisors (mates) at all worksites are women.
- v) To ensure that worksite facilities such as crèches, drinking water, shade etc. are provided through convergence with Women and Child Development Schemes like Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS).
- vi) To encourage participation of women groups, including Self Help Groups in awareness generation, capturing demand, planning, implementation, monitoring and maintenance of works.

All these suggestions have also been incorporated in MGNREGA Operational Guidelines 2013.

## **2. Aajeevika [National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM)]:**

National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), one of the world's largest poverty eradication programs seeks to organize 80-100 million rural women into Self Help Groups (SHGs), over a

period of 10 years and continuously nurture and support them through their federation till they attain significant increase in income and improve their quality of life and come out of abject poverty. NRLM believes that the poor women have innate capabilities to come out of poverty. The challenge is to unleash these capabilities through creating an enabling environment for them.

**Self Help Group (SHG)**, of 10-20 women in general is the primary building block of the NRLM institutional design. NRLM promotes SHGs with exclusive women membership. The SHGs and the federation of these SHGs at village and higher levels provide space for self-help, mutual cooperation and collective action for social and economic development for women. NRLM especially focuses on women headed households, single women, women victim of trafficking, women with disability and other such vulnerable categories.

The following factors define women SHGs under the NRLM:

- a) They are homogeneous, affinity groups of poor women, who have come together to overcome poverty. Membership is voluntary and it consists of only poor women.
- b) The poor are identified through Participatory Identification of the Poor (PIP) process facilitated by the Community Resource Persons (Women who themselves belong to Self Help Groups and have managed to come out of poverty through the Self Help Groups' movement). After a period of about six months, these SHGs are federated into Village Organizations (VO). After suitable capacity building, the VO takes up the mantle of including the left out poor households through the work of social inclusion subcommittee of Village Organization. Thus, these are institutions truly owned and managed by poor women.
- c) Women are encouraged to take up credit and thrift activities in their self help group. Community Institutional Architecture under NRLM draws heavily from the work of SERP (Society for Elimination of Rural Poor), Andhra Pradesh. In Andhra Pradesh alone, women SHGs have a total saving of more than 1 billion US dollar and their bank credit linkage is more than 10 million US dollar.
- d) In order to ensure coordination amongst rural development functionaries, Bankers and PRIs etc. various Committees are constituted under Aajeevika. At the Central level, Central Level Coordination Committee (CLCC) has been constituted to review and ensure effective credit flow to the SHGs. It consists of representatives from State Governments and various Banks to discuss the progress of SHG Bank linkage in the country. Likewise, at the State level, State Level Bankers Committee (SLBC) has been

constituted which is required to meet every quarter to ensure proper follow up and effective implementation of the SHG bank linkage program.

- e) The SHGs under NRLM access at least 4 – 5 repeat doses of finance (at affordable rates), over a period of at least 6 - 8 years to build a portfolio of livelihoods. These SHGs are given the first dosage of funds in the shape of revolving fund (after they satisfy certain quality triggers) to inculcate the habit of thrift. To meet bigger expenses or take up livelihood activities, the SHGs are given the second dose of funds (Community Investment Fund) and are facilitated to interface with the banks and access bank credit through Bank-credit linkage. Community Institutions would also receive additional funds to take up layering activities as and when they mature.
- f) Interest subvention scheme for credit to Women SHGs during the year 2013-14 through banks is available in 150 districts, to Women SHGs who avail loans up to Rs.0.3 million at 7% per annum. The Women SHGs will get an additional subvention of 3% if they repay in time, reducing the effective rate of interest to 4%. The initiative, in its first phase will focus on 150 most backward districts, including the IAP districts. All the Women SHGs promoted by NRLM or other Central or State Government line departments or NGOs or by NABARD under WSHG program, which are linked with the banks, will be eligible to avail the benefits of the scheme.
- g) The SHGs and their federations play an active role in taking up social issues affecting their members - issues of domestic violence, alcoholism, girl child marriages, etc. This is one of the hallmarks of NRLM.
- h) The SHGs and village level federations' work closely with the Gram Panchayat - to access entitlements of the Government for their members and also to lend constructive support to the efforts of the Gram Panchayats for public good. The Mission believes that the best way to ensure that the members get benefitted from schemes and get their share of entitlements is by harnessing the power of collectives.

The infusion of capital, dissemination of information, convergence and linkage with government line departments has increased the participation of women in the economy. It has been demonstrated that by creating such institutions of poor women, NRLM shall facilitate women to assert their rights for inclusion in the economy, for accessing resources, for addressing powerlessness and exclusion, for enabling participation and most significantly for realizing equity.

### **3. Rural Housing Scheme:**

Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) a flagship scheme of the Ministry of Rural Development is being implemented in the rural areas of all States/UTs. Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided to the rural Below Poverty Line (BPL) household for construction of a house. The basic parameter of the scheme aims for gender equality and empowerment. Priority is extended to widows and unmarried women. However, no separate funds are earmarked for women. As per guidelines, houses constructed are to be allotted in the name of female member of the beneficiary household. Alternatively, it can be allotted in the name of both husband and wife. When there is no eligible female member in the family available/alive, IAY house is allotted to the male members of a deserving BPL family. During the year 2011-12 out of 32.66 lakh sanctioned houses, 21.15 lakh houses were sanctioned exclusively in the name of women beneficiaries (65.76%) and 7.31 lakh houses in the joint name of both husband/wife.

Further, in the year 2012-13, out of 25.34 lakh sanctioned houses, 15.04 lakh houses have been sanctioned exclusively in the name of women beneficiaries and 6.60 lakh in the joint name of both husband and wife till 31 Jan. 2014.

### **4. Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS):**

In February 2009, GOI has approved pension to BPL widows in the age group of 40-79 years @ Rs. 200 p.m. per beneficiary. From 1 October 2012, the amount of pension under IGNWPS has been increased to Rs.300 p.m. and upper age limit has been increased to 79 years. After attaining the age of 80 years, the beneficiary would be shifted to Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) for getting pension of Rs. 500/- per month. Hence, IGNWPS is applicable to widows in the age group of 40-79 years belonging to household living Below Poverty Line (BPL) as per criteria prescribed by Government of India. As per 31 December 2013, 4.372 million beneficiaries have been covered under the scheme.

### **5. National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS):**

Grant of Rs 20,000 in case of death of the "primary breadwinner" is to be provided to the bereaved household under this scheme. The primary breadwinner specified in the scheme, whether male or female, has to be a member of the household whose earning contributed substantially to the total household income. From 18.10.2012 the upper age limit of death of primary breadwinner has been reduced to 59 years. Hence, NFBS is applicable in case of death of primary breadwinner in the age group of 18-59 years. As per December 2013, 0.107 million beneficiaries have been benefitted under the scheme.

### **6. Support to Training & Employment Programme for Women (STEP):**

The scheme was launched in 1986-87. The scheme aims to make a significant impact on women by upgrading skills for employment on a self-sustainable basis and income generation

for marginalized and asset less rural and urban women especially those in SC/ST households and families below poverty line. During 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan (2007-12) 0.159 million beneficiaries were covered and 65,262 nos. of beneficiaries have been covered during the ongoing 12<sup>TH</sup> Five Year Plan (2012-17).

7. **The National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC)** is an apex institution under Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India for economic development of scheduled tribes by extending concessional financial assistance for income generating scheme(s). The Corporation is having an exclusive scheme for economic development of Scheduled Tribes women titled “Adivasi Mahila Sashaktikaran Yojana” (AMSY).
8. Under the Special Area Programme, Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan (SCA to TSP) meant for community based income generating activities for BPL families, it is stipulated that 30% of the funds are to be kept apart for ‘Women Component’ and to be spent for income generation activities of women beneficiaries.
9. Department of Science and Technology is running a scheme with the prime objective of promoting gender equality and empower women through application of science and technology through research, development, transfer of proven technologies and adaptation of technologies to enhance the socio-economic development of the women, especially in rural areas. Appropriate technology packages for women for improved livelihood prospects, drudgery reduction, health issues specific to women etc. have been/are being developed in conjunction with R&D with women as specific target groups, have been identified for proper scientific/technical interventions in the existing methodologies for empowerment and sustainable livelihoods. The department adopted the Women Component Plan in 2002 with a separate allocation for compliance and implementation of various government led programmes under gender budgeting. This gave the much-needed boost to women oriented initiatives at national level. Besides sponsoring time bound projects for technology development, up gradation, modulation and replication, the scheme also focuses on All India Coordinated Programmes (AICP) based on replicating successful technologies, Women Technology Parks (WTP) and National Awards for Women’s Development through application of Science and Technology.
10. It has been a concerted effort of the Government to ensure inclusion and empowerment of women in all the Schemes and Policies formulated thus far. The **National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy (NUHHP), 2007** has a section titled “Special Provision for Women” outlined under the aims of the Policy. The key aspects outlined are:
  - i) Involving women at all levels of decision making for ensuring their participation in formulation and implementation of housing policies and programmes.
  - ii) Addressing the special needs of women headed households, single women, working women and women in difficult circumstances in relation to housing serviced by basic amenities.

Other sections of the NUHHP, 2007 outline the following:

The Construction Industry is one of the biggest employers of women workers and is perhaps their biggest exploiter in terms of disparity in wages. Concerted efforts will be made to upgrade the skills of women construction workers, induct them at supervisory levels and also develop them as contractors. Both public and private agencies would be encouraged to take a lead in this. Training institutions will be requested to enroll women trainees on a preferential basis.

The model State affordable housing policy also outlines inclusion of women in the planning process and housing schemes/projects.

11. Guidelines of **Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY)**, **Rajiv Rinn Yojana (RRY)** and the **National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM)** explicitly provide for inclusion and empowerment of women detailed in the Scheme and Operational Guidelines, as briefly illustrated below:

Under RAY, the preparation of Slum Free City Plan of Action (SFCPoA) entails inclusion of women in the process, prioritization, decision-making, and vulnerability assessment. The preference has been given to women in identification of beneficiaries.

Under **NULM**, mobilization of urban poor households to form their own institutions is an important investment for an effective and sustainable poverty reduction programme. NULM envisages that at least one member from each urban poor household, preferably a woman, should be brought under the Self-Help Group network in a time-bound manner. These groups will serve as a support system for the poor, to meet their financial and social needs. A Revolving Fund support to the tune of Rs.10, 000 per SHG will be provided to SHGs with more than 70% urban poor members. Also, interest subsidy over and above 7% rate of interest will be applicable to all SHGs accessing bank loan. An additional 3% interest subvention will be provided to all women SHGs who repay their loan in time in all the cities.

12. Further under Employment through Skills Training & Placement (EST&P) component which aims at providing assistance for development / upgrading of the skills of the urban poor and Self Employment Programme (SEP) component which aims at financial assistance to individuals/groups of urban poor for setting up gainful self-employment ventures/ micro-enterprises, the percentage of women beneficiaries shall not be less than 30 percent.

Preference has been allocated to women and women headed households and enterprises for coverage, provision of General Credit Card and formation of self-help groups. An additional 3% interest subvention has been provided to all Women SHGs (WSHGs) who repay their loan in time, further, under support to street vendors, skilling of women is envisaged.

There are other schematic interventions in the form of Scholarship Schemes; Construction of Hostels; Scheme for Integrated Programme for Older Persons; and Schemes of NBCFDC for Self-Help Groups.

## EDUCATION & TRAINING OF WOMEN

1. The National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986, as revised in 1992 is a path breaking policy document, which articulates the Government of India's unequivocal commitment, that "Education will be used as an agent of basic change in the status of women. In order to neutralize the accumulated distortions of the past, there will be a well-conceived edge for women. This will be an act of faith and social engineering. The removal of women's illiteracy and obstacles inhibiting their access to, and retention in elementary education will receive overriding priority, through provision of special support services, setting time targets and effective monitoring."

The main provisions in the NPE, pertaining to education of girl child are:

- i. Recognising the holistic nature of child development, viz., nutrition, health and social, mental, physical, moral and emotional development, Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) will receive high priority and be suitably integrated with the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) programme, wherever possible. Day-care centres will be provided as a support service for universalisation of primary education, to enable girls engaged in taking care of siblings to attend school and as a support service for working women belonging to poorer sections.
- ii. The Non-formal Education Programme meant for school dropouts, for children from habitations without schools, working children and girls who cannot attend whole-day schools, will be strengthened and enlarged.
- iii. Access to secondary education will be widened with emphasis on enrolment of girls, SCs and STs, particularly in science, commerce and vocational streams. Boards of Secondary Education will be recognized and vested with autonomy so that their ability to improve the quality of secondary education is enhanced. Effort will be made to provide computer literacy in as many secondary level institutions as possible so that the children are equipped with necessary computer skills to be effective in the emerging technological world. Vocationalisation through specialised institutions or through the refashioning of secondary education will, at this stage, provide valuable manpower for economic growth.
- iv. Adequate hostel accommodation will be provided, especially for girls. Facilities for sports, creative work and cultural activities will be expanded

Above provisions have been taken into account while formulating different educational schemes. In order to address the challenge of gender inequality and its resultant adverse socio-economic impacts on girls in particular and on overall society in general, several steps and initiatives have been taken up by the Government of India at various levels in school education system such as National Curriculum Framework (NCF) 2005 and flagship programme like Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and the subsequent Right to Education Act

(RTE).

The subsequent Programme of Action, 1992 to operationalise the NPE recognized that it is impossible to achieve Universal Elementary Education (UEE) unless concerted efforts are made to reach out to the girl child. Girls who cannot attend formal schools or have had to drop out be provided educational opportunities through Non-Formal Education (NFE). Efforts were made to design special NFE programmes for out of school and adolescent girls with a view to get them back into the formal stream or qualify for technical or vocational education.

The 86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002 has made elementary education a Fundamental Right for children in the age group of 6-14 years by providing that “the State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of six to fourteen years in such manner as the State may, by law, determine”. This has been a path breaking legislation in India, where such a major commitment to the cause of elementary education has bound governments, community based organizations and civil society into a common resolve to achieve universal elementary education.

In August 2009, Parliament passed the historic Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 which provides a justifiable legal framework that entitles all children between the ages of 6-14 years to an education of reasonable quality, based on principles of equity and non-discrimination. It provides for children’s right to free and compulsory admission, attendance and completion of elementary education. More importantly, it provides for the child’s right to education that is free from fear, stress and anxiety.

## **2. Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao (BBBP)**

The Government of India has recently initiated a programme called **Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao (BBBP)** for survival, protection & education of girl child. The programme aims to address the issue of decline in Child Sex Ratio (CSR) through a mass campaign across the country targeted at changing societal mindset & creating awareness about the criticality of the issue, and focussed intervention & multi-sectoral action in 100 districts with low CSR.

While the overall goal of the programme is to “Celebrate the Girl Child & Enable her Education”, the objectives would be to (i) Prevent gender biased sex selective elimination; (ii) Ensure survival & protection of the girl child and (iii) Ensure education of the girl child.

## **3. The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)**

The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) was launched in 2001 and is the Government’s main vehicle to implement RTE and has been aligned with the provisions of the RTE Act. It reaches out to every district in the country. Recognizing the prevailing situation of girls’ education in the country, the goals of SSA retain a clear focus on bridging and eliminating

gender differences in enrolment, retention and quality of learning. There is a clear thrust and special focus on girls' education in the planning and provisioning for Universal Elementary Education (UEE). SSA hopes to ensure, in partnership with the concerned States, that all habitations in the country have access to elementary schools, with adequate infrastructure including adequate number of teachers.

A two pronged gender strategy, therefore, has been adopted to make the education system responsive to the needs of girls through targeted interventions which serve as a pull factor to enhance access and retention of girls in school and on the other hand to generate a community demand for girls education through training and mobilisation.

SSA targeted interventions for girls' children include

- i. The opening of schools in the neighbourhood as defined by the State.
- ii. Residential hostel buildings (KGBVs) for children in habitations un-served by regular schools and also for children without adult protection
- iii. Girls Hostel at secondary level
- iv. Recruitment of additional teachers, with emphasis on recruitment of female teachers.
- v. Provision of free text-books to children
- vi. Uniforms to all girls, SC, ST and BPL children
- vii. Provision of girls toilets in schools

Teachers' sensitisation programmes to promote girls participation. The revision of in service teacher training designs to incorporate gender sensitization for all elementary school teachers, to create a supportive and enabling environment for girls participation in schools is a continuous exercise.

- i. Intensive community mobilisation efforts to promote girls education.
- ii. Special training for out-of- School children specific interventions.
- iii. Provision of scholarships to girls belonging to specified categories.
- iv. Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) centers in/near schools in convergence with ICDS programme etc.

In order to help elementary school going girls to leave their younger siblings in early childhood care centers in order to enable them to attend schools, the SSA programme has worked very closely with the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) programme of Ministry of Women and Child Development. Towards this end, bringing primary schools and ICDS Anganwadi centers in close proximity or the same compound had been an effective endeavour. This has dramatically improved girl's participation in schools, facilitated transition to grade I from the Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) Centres,

prepared the new learners for formal schooling and helped in better retention rates of girls.

National Curriculum Framework, 2005 emphasizes the core value of equality. SSA stressed upon the need to remove gender bias from the school curriculum and textbooks. It underlined the need to sensitize all school personnel so that equality between sexes gets internalized by a gender sensitive and gender inclusive curriculum and its transaction. The initiative to remove existing bias in textbooks was undertaken by States while reviewing the curriculum and text books.

Issues of gender and gender sensitization have been one of the most challenging in the progress made towards the goals of Universalisation, inclusion, equity and quality in education. Gender being the most pervasive form of inequality operates across all classes, castes and communities posed a big challenge despite of progressive education policy. Moreover, even though the girls are not a homogenous category, nowhere do they enjoy the status which is equal to that of boys. In their case, the dimensions of class, caste, religion, rural, disability etc. are further complicated by contemporary socio-economic and political environment that create cumulative disadvantages respectively in the context of girls from marginalization groups and rural areas.

The experience of initiatives which are being undertaken regarding gender under SSA in the last decade have not only provided the new insights into deeper, complex stereo-types and issues but also forms the bases for evolving the new initiatives and mechanism to face the new challenges that confronts the education system and the society today. In our education system, we have seen these challenges in terms of gender gap in access retention and achievement; in terms of inequality, discrimination, inclusion based on gender etc. Naturally, this prevailing social reality reflects in education system and its classroom. Therefore, the education system is expected to fulfill two objectives simultaneously. At one level, the challenge is to make and build a system which is free of gender discrimination and inclusive. And on the other, this very system will have to shoulder the important responsibility to impart education which can play its role as an agent of social change.

In this regard under SSA, the efforts are being made at the following levels:

**i. Teachers Training Modules:**

Issues like the ideology underlining the representation of gender in school text books particularly based on popular assumptions or ideas perpetuated by dominant groups, pedagogical practices and expected changes are sought to be addressed through teachers training modules.

**ii. School/Classroom Environment:**

Research in the area has found positive and inclusive practices in our schools with the most dominant factor being the interest and commitment of the Head teacher. Also, voluntary

initiative have been taken up by the teachers in promoting inclusion of all kinds and form i.e., caste, class, gender or disability. Evidence was also observed in a recent study on 'Inclusion and exclusion in the Schools and Classrooms' (2012). Inclusive practices in terms of access to food, water for all children, eating together, non-skipping the meal, monitoring of the Mid-Day Meal (MDM) by teachers to ensure the quality of food served, equal attention to all and equal participation in school activities by rotation method for sharing responsibilities, special days/events or during festive occasions led to greater participation of the students.

Good cooperation and communication between the local community, teachers and the school management committee have also been observed to be promoting inclusion in the schools. In this context, the nature of role played by the SMC was also found to be crucial.

### **iii. Gender Sensitive Curriculum, Syllabus & Textbooks:**

Following the National Curriculum Framework (NCF) 2005 Guidelines, States have consciously taken a decision to establish gender as a critical marker of transformation through increasing visual representation of girls and women and facilitating role reversal.

### **iv. School Management Committees (SMC):**

The RTE Act clearly outlines the 50 % stake of women's in constitutions of School Management Committees (SMC) at school level. Under the SSA program the school level tasks such as- enrollment, infrastructure development, ensure of resources availability are being manage by SMC and it is also responsible to sensitize for gender responsiveness in schools. The women members play the key role while handling these issues at school level. Most of the states have incorporated the gender sensitization in their regular SMC training modules to deal with issues such as enrolment, retention and completion of education of girls; creating suitable atmosphere for girl students in schools; rapport with female teachers for discussing gender awareness, etc. In several states the Panchayat Raj Institutes (PRI) stipulates that 50% of the member will be women. However, SMC acts as a bridge between School and Local Authority (PRI's) to give inputs in school to implement a strong element of gender sensitization and awareness.

SSA provides for 0.5% of the district outlay under the scheme to be used for community mobilisation. The community mobilisation focuses on issues of social access, regular attendance of children, completion of elementary education of all children, child entitlements under the RTE Act rules and raising public awareness about issues which includes ones relating to the girl child.

### **4. Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV):**

Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBV) have been opened in Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) where the female rural literacy is below the national average to provide for residential upper primary schools for girls. The KGBV reaches out to (a) girls who are unable to go to regular schools, (b) out of school girls in the 10<sup>+</sup> age group who are unable

to complete primary school, (c) younger girls of migratory populations in difficult areas of scattered habitations that do not qualify for primary/upper primary schools. Among these girls KGBVs provide reservation for 75% girls belonging to Scheduled Cast (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST), other Backward Classes (OBC) and Minority Communities. In respect of the remaining 25% priority is given to girls from BPL families. 3602 KGBVs are operational enrolling 0.348 million girls.

#### **5. Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA):**

RMSA was launched in March 2009 with the objective to enhance access to secondary education and to improve its quality. The implementation of the scheme started from 2009-10 and envisages achievement of enrolment rate of 75% from 52.26% in 2005-06 at secondary stage within 5 years of implementation of the scheme by providing a secondary school within a reasonable distance of any habitation. The other objectives include improving quality of education imparted at secondary level through making all secondary schools conform to prescribed norms, removing gender, socio-economic and disability barriers, providing universal access to secondary level education by 2017, i.e., by the end of 12th Five Year Plan and achieving universal retention by 2020.

Important physical facilities provided under the scheme are:

(i) Additional class rooms, (ii) Laboratories, (iii) Libraries, (iv) Art and crafts room, (v) Toilet blocks, (vi) Drinking water provisions and (vii) Residential Hostels for Teachers in remote areas.

Important equity interventions provided in the scheme are:

(i) special focus in micro planning (ii) preference to Ashram schools in up gradation (iii) preference to areas with concentration of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes/Minority for opening of schools (iv) special enrolment drive for the weaker section (v) more female teachers in schools; and (vi) separate toilet blocks for girls.

#### **Girl's specific interventions in RMSA:**

The educational development of children, specially the girl children is the special focus of RMSA. The framework of the RMSA provides for various measures including community mobilization at the habitation/village/urban slum level, distribution of uniforms, scholarships, education provisions like textbook, stationary, transport facilities, provision of lady teachers, construction of residential quarters for teachers in remote/hilly areas/ in areas with difficult terrain/hostel facilities for girls etc. Further, special coaching classes/remedial classes especially for minority girls and children who are not doing academically well, teacher sensitization programme, separate toilet block for girls, girls activity room, etc. have also been some initiatives under the scheme.

## **6. Girls' Hostel Scheme:**

- i. A Scheme titled "Construction & Running of Girls' Hostel for Students of Secondary & Higher Secondary Schools" is being implemented from 2009-10. The Scheme envisages construction of a hostel with the capacity of 100 girls in each of 3479 Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) in the country.
- ii. The main objective of the Scheme is to improve access to and retain the girl child in secondary and higher secondary classes (IX-XII) so that the girl students are not denied the opportunity to continue their study due to distance to school, parents' financial affordability and other connected societal factors.
- iii. The girl students in the age group of 14-18 years studying in classes IX to XII belonging to SC, ST, OBC, Minority Community and BPL families form the target group of the Scheme. At least 50% of girls' students should be from SC, ST, OBC, and Minority Communities. The hostels would preferably be constructed within the campus of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) or in the compound of a secondary/higher secondary school. Students passing out of KGBVs are given preference in admission in hostels.

## **7. National Scheme of Incentive to Girls for Secondary Education (NSIGSE):**

The Centrally sponsored scheme namely "National Scheme of Incentive to Girls for Secondary Education (NSIGSE)" was launched in May 2008 with the objective to establish an enabling environment to reduce the dropouts and to promote the enrolment of girl child belonging mainly to SC/ST communities in secondary schools. According to the scheme, a sum of Rs.3,000/- is deposited in the name of eligible unmarried girls as fixed deposit, who are entitled to withdraw it along with interest thereon on reaching 18 years of age and passing 10<sup>th</sup> class examination. The scheme covers (i) all girls belonging to SC/ST communities who pass class VIII and (ii) all girls who pass VIII examination from Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBV) (irrespective of whether they belong to SC/ST) and enrol in class IX in Government, Government-aided and local Body schools. 100% funds are provided by the Central Government for the Scheme.

## **8. Mahila Samakhya (MS):**

Pursuant to the objectives of the National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986, the Mahila Samakhya scheme was started in 1989 to translate the goals enshrined in the NPE into a concrete programme for the education and empowerment of women in rural areas particularly those from socially and economically marginalized groups.

The objectives of the Scheme are: -

- i. To enhance the self-image and self-confidence of women,
- ii. To create an environment where women can seek knowledge and information which empowers them to play a positive role in society,
- iii. To establish a decentralized and participative mode of management,

- iv. To enable Mahila Sanghas to actively assess and monitor educational activities in the villages,
- v. To provide opportunities for education for women and adolescent girls and
- vi. To bring about greater participation of women and girls in both formal and non-formal education programmes.

The programme is currently covering 10 States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh & Uttarakhand. Action is being taken to start the programme in the State of Rajasthan.

The Mahila Samakhya programme works in tandem, and has organic linkages with educational schemes aimed at universalisation of elementary education, such as SSA. Women's collectives under the MS scheme, called Mahila Sanghas, play an active role in working towards removal of barriers to the participation of girls and women in education at the community level and play an active role in school management/running of alternate schooling facilities where needed. State MS Societies are also running Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas that are formal, girls' residential schools funded under the SSA programme.

## **9. Saakshar Bharat:**

Salient features of the Saakshar Bharat Programme are: -

- i. Saakshar Bharat, the revised version of National Literacy Mission, came into implementation with effect from 1 October 2009.
- ii. The principal focus of Saakshar Bharat is on literacy and empowerment of women in the age group of 15 and above.
- iii. The mission has four broad objectives, viz. imparting functional literacy to non-literates; basic education through equivalency to formal educational system; imparting relevant vocational skills; and promoting a literate society by providing opportunities for continuing education.
- iv. Selected Districts that had adult female literacy rate of 50% or below, as per 2001 census, are eligible for coverage under the Saakshar Bharat Programme.
- v. The gender, social and cultural barriers that women face are being taken into consideration while designing teaching- learning programmes.
- vi. Gender perspective permeates all components of the programme, including the approach, strategies, planning, management structures, teaching-learning materials and monitoring and evaluation.
- vii. The approach adopted is to build on women's existing knowledge and levels of their literacy and numeracy in order to ensure that in the long run the existing levels are substantially upgraded and they are able to use the skills acquired in their own contexts.
- viii. Programme provides for coverage of only rural areas in the eligible districts.

## **Progress:**

- i. The enrolment of girls in schools, both in rural and urban areas across the country, has shown a steady increase over the years. The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) at Primary and upper primary level was 73.8% and 49.3% respectively in 1992-93. This has increased to 116.3% and 82.9% in 2010- 11 at primary and upper primary level respectively.
- ii. Percentage of girls' enrolment has gone up to 48.63% of the total enrolment in 2011-12 at upper primary level. This is in line with their share in population.
- iii. Number of out of school children has reduced from 134.6 lakh in 2005 to 81 lakh in 2009 as per SRI-IMRB independent study. States estimates of March 2013 put this at about 22 lakh.
- iv. Dropout rates have come down from 30.3 % (2009-10) to 27.4% (2010-11) at primary level and from 42.5% (2009-10) to 40.8% (2010-11) at elementary level. Girls' dropout rate is lower than boys, at 25.4%.
- v. At the national level the gender parity index is 1.0 at the primary level and 0.98 at the elementary level as per Statistics of School Education (SSE) 2010-11 after correcting for their population share. Progress has been made towards reducing the gender gap.
- vi. The percentage of girls in out-of school category has declined from 7.9% (2005) to 4.6% (2009).
- vii. The dropout rate at primary level, which was 28.5% for girls and 31.8% for boys in 2009-10, has reduced to 25.4% for girls and 29% for boys in 2010-11.
- viii. At elementary level dropout rate was 44.2% for girls and 41.1% for boys in 2009-10 and is now 41.2% for girls and 40.6% for boys in 2010-11.
- ix. At secondary level dropout of girls stood at 51.8% for girls and 53.3% for boys in 2009-10 and is now 47.7% for girls and 50.2 for boys in 2010-11.
- x. Details of GER, Dropout and GPI are at **Annexure 1**

**10. Fellowship scheme for women scientists:** Initiated in 2003 by Department of Science & Technology (DST), this intervention addresses the issue of a gap in career that women face in view of family responsibilities. So far, over 2000 women scientists have been provided an opportunity to re-enter science and technology fields, enabling women scientists not in regular employment to be back in the stream. Various categories of Scholarship available are indicated below:

- Scholarship for Research in Basic/Applied Science (WOS-A)
- Scholarship for Research in S&T - based Societal Programs (WOS-B)
- Internship for the Self-Employment (WOS-C)

**11. CURIE (Consolidation of University Research for Innovation & Excellence in Women Universities)** for infrastructure support for women only universities:

Six women only universities have been supported for enhancing research facilities. The training programme for working women scientists covering multifarious themes, in partnership with premier national level institutes, has provided to over 900 women scientists thus enabling their capability to take up career in science.

12. **National Gender Resource Centre in Agriculture (NGRCA)** is working for undertaking and supporting training, research and advocacy to mainstream gender issues in agriculture and natural resource management. Also, in order to create adequate sensitivity among the programme implementers and to facilitate them to perceive and implement agriculture scheme/programmes with greater focus, a Gender Sensitization Module (GSM) for programme implementers at senior, middle and cutting edge level has been developed by National Gender Resource Centre in Agriculture (NGRCA). The module developed for all the three levels have been pilot tested.

The scheme '**Support to States Extension Programme for Extension Reforms**' is being implemented in 604 districts of 28 States and 3 UTs, latest agricultural technologies are imparted to the farmers including women farmers through exposure visits, demonstration, Kisan melas, mobilization of farmer groups and setting up of Farm Schools. 30% beneficiaries have to be women farmers. Besides, the participation of women beneficiaries is also encouraged by way of reduced beneficiary contribution of 5%

The Scheme "**Establishment of Agri-Clinics & Agri-Business Centres (ACABC)**" is under implementation since April 2002 with the aim to supplement the efforts of public extension, support agricultural development and create gainful self-employment opportunities to unemployed youths (including women) with qualification in agriculture and allied sectors.

The scheme promotes involvement of agripreneurs trained (including women) under the ACABC scheme in providing advisory and extension services to the farmers in agriculture and allied areas. The agripreneurs trained under ACABC scheme are actively engaged in providing advisory and extension services to the farmers on various technologies. The women graduates in agriculture and allied areas are being provided higher credit linked subsidy at the rate of 44% as against 36 % for other categories for setting-up of agri-ventures in agriculture and allied areas.

13. Directorate General of Employment & Training (DGE&T) under Ministry of Labour and Employment has taken a lead to provide Vocational Training to women. As a part of the programme, one National Vocational Training Institute (NVTI), and ten Regional Vocational Training Institutes (RVTIs) for Women have been set up to provide training facilities exclusively for women in skills having high wage-employment and self-employment potential. There are plans for setting up of new RVTIs in the Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Tripura, Goa, Uttarakhand, Bihar, J&K and Tamil Nadu. Besides the regular courses, these institutes also organize need based short term/ad-hoc courses, long term courses for housewives, students

and school drop-outs. More than 0.11 million women have been trained since inception of Women Vocational Training Programme in 1977.

Ministry of Labour in the Eleventh Five Year Plan has focused on developing a large pool of skilled workforce through, a major initiative called "Skill Development Mission".

However, to promote the participation of women in Craftsmen Training, the National Council of Vocational Training (NCVT) has recommended that the State Govt. reserve 30% seats for women in general ITIs.

In the State Sector, Vocational Training facilities exclusively for women are provided through Women Industrial Training Institutes and Women Wings in general ITIs.

Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD), a premier national institution on youth training, research and outreach initiatives, conducts (i) a Post-graduate Course on Gender Studies, (ii) Training of Trainers on Gender Equity for youth functionaries, (iii) Gender Sensitization Programmes for various stakeholders and (iv) Awareness Programmes on Gender Issues, which cover Gender Issues (including the issue of education and training of women). RGNIYD also conducts a Capacity Building Training for Women Leaders, namely, women functionaries of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI) to equip them with necessary skills to effective leaders in their areas of work. RGNIYD also conducts Livelihood and Skill Up gradation Programmes for Women to enhance their skills to be able to improve their livelihood. The focus is on women from weaker sections, from rural areas, girl school-dropouts etc.

National Youth Policy, 2014 calls for a special focus on women youth. National Youth Policy, 2014 mandates all the Ministries/ Departments of the Government to take up special programmes for women.

- 14.** Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) conducts a Skill Up gradation Training Programme (SUTP) for Women across the country, to upgrade their skill in various vocations of local relevance, in order to improve their livelihood opportunities. Every year, over 80,000 young women are being provided such training. In addition, women are also being organised through Self Help Groups (SHGs) to enable them to improve their livelihood.
- 15.** The Government also implements the schemes focused on the upliftment of tribal girls and women in the field of education and employment so that they lead a life of self-confidence and dignity. Low female literacy among STs being a particular concern, the gender-specific scheme of "Setting up Educational Complex in Low Literacy Pockets for development of Women's Literacy in Tribal Areas" introduced in 1993-94, was revised in 2008-09 and renamed as "Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts". The revised scheme became effective from 1 April 2008. The revised scheme is being implemented in 54 identified low literacy Districts where the Scheduled Tribes population is 25% or more and ST female literacy rate is below 35%, or its fractions, as per 2001 census. Any other tribal block in a district, other than aforesaid 54 identified districts, which has scheduled tribe population

of 25% or above, and tribal female literacy rate below 35% or its fractions, as per 2001 census, are also covered. The areas inhabited by Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (earlier known as Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) and insurgency affected areas are given priority.

Through other schemes the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India takes special care to ensure 50% participation of girls or women. In the Eklavya Model Residential schools for instance, 50% of the seats are meant for ST girls. Under the Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship scheme for M. Phil and Ph.D., instructions have been issued to the UGC, which implements the scheme, to make efforts to award 50% of the fellowships to women.

Besides formal education, there are schemes for skill upgradation of ST girls in various vocations, establishment of District Education Support Agency (DESA) in each low literacy district to ensure 100% enrolment and also play the role of monitor, facilitator and support linkages with various institutions.

- 16.** Ministry of Minority Affairs attaches a high priority to educational empowerment particularly, the education of minority girls. Ministry has made intensive efforts for educational empowerment of minorities through Pre-matric, Post-matric, Merit-cum-means based Scholarships and Maulana Azad National Fellowships. Minimum 30% scholarships are reserved for minority girls. Since 2007-08 to 2013-14, 30.2 million scholarships have been awarded with an amount of US\$ 935 million. Out of total awarded scholarships, 46.4% flown to the minority girls. Ministry has also taken action on Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) into the accounts of students. Ministry is making all efforts to expand scholarships to make it demand driven. Now, on an average, Ministry awards 9 Million scholarships annually.

Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF) also implements an exclusive scheme for scholarship to Minority Girls studying in Class 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup>. So far, total 1,34,318 Scholarships have been awarded with US\$ 27 Million. Corpus of MAEF has been increased from US\$ 125 Million to US\$ 208 Million for 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan. Annually, 35000 scholarships are awarded to minority girls.

Under National Service Scheme (NSS), a Skill Development Project for student volunteers has been taken up to cover 50,500 students over 3 years. A substantial number of the beneficiaries of the Programme would be women.

## **WOMEN & HEALTH**

### **a. Maternal Mortality Rate:**

Key Strategies and interventions which are contributing to the decline in MMR are:

#### **A. Demand Promotion**

##### **Janani Suraksha Yojana(JSY)**

- i. JSY, a demand promotion scheme was launched in April 2005 with the objective of reducing Maternal and Infant Mortality. This is a conditional cash transfer scheme for pregnant woman coming into the institutional fold for delivery. It has been a successful scheme bringing about a surge in institutional deliveries since its launch.
- ii. The expenditure under JSY has risen from Rs. 382.9 million in 2005-2006 to Rs. 16,400 million in 2012-2013. The number of JSY beneficiaries has also risen from 0.739 million in 2005-2006 to more than 10.6 million in 2012-2013.

#### **B. Free Service Guarantees at Public Health Facilities**

##### **Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK)**

- i. Capitalizing on the surge in institutional deliveries brought about by JSY, GOI has launched a new initiative namely JSSK on 1 June 2011 to eliminate out of pocket expenditure for pregnant women and sick new born on drugs, diet, diagnostics, user charges, referral, transport etc. The scheme entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to absolutely free and no expense delivery including Caesar-ean section. Under this scheme, pregnant women are entitled to free drugs and consumables, free diagnostic, free blood wherever required and free diet up to 3 days for normal delivery and 7 days for C-section. This initiative also provides for free transport from home to institution, between facilities in case of a referral and drop back home. Similar entitlements have been put in place for all sick new born accessing public health institutions for treatment till 30 days after birth. This has now been expanded to cover the complications during Antenatal Care (ANC), Post Natal Care (PNC) and also sick infants.
- ii. GOI is augmenting efforts to ensure that pregnant women, sick neonates and sick infants receive free care at public health institutions under JSSK with no out of pocket expenditure on drugs, diet, diagnostics, blood and referral transport.

#### **C. Essential and Emergency Obstetric Care-Key Interventions**

##### **i. Improving Quality of ANC and PNC**

Prevention and Control of Anaemia: Under the National Iron+ Initiative, for prevention and control of anaemia in pregnant and lactating women, iron and folic acid supplementation is

being given at health facilities and during outreach activities. There is provision for line lasting and tracking of severely anaemic pregnant women by name for their timely management at health facilities by respective States.

Web enabled Mother and Child Tracking System: This is being implemented to register and track every pregnant woman, neonate, infant and child by name for quality ANC, Intra Natal Care (INC), PNC, Family Planning (FP), Immunization services. More than 5.8 crore children have been registered under this as of January 2014.

A Mother and Child Protection Card is being used by all States as a tool for monitoring and improving the quality of Maternal & Child Health (MCH) and Nutrition intervention.

- ii. **Safe Abortion Care Services and Services for Reproductive Tract Infections and Sexually Transmitted Infections** envisages provision of drugs and equipment and skilled and trained manpower to operationalise these services at appropriate level of facilities.

- iii. **Maternal Death Review (MDR)**

The process of MDR has been institutionalized across the country both at facilities and in the community to identify not only the medical causes but also some of the socio-economic cultural determinants as well as the gaps in the system which contribute to the delays causing such deaths. This is with the objective of taking corrective action at appropriate levels and improving the quality of obstetric care.

- iv. **Delivery Points**

For placing emergency obstetric care services at the health facilities, once the women have come into the institutional fold, more that 16000 '**Delivery Points**' fulfilling certain bench marks of performance, have been identified across the country. These are being strengthened in terms of infrastructure, equipments, trained manpower for provision of comprehensive Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn Child Health services along with services of Adolescents and Family Planning etc.

**Maternal Health Tool Kit:** This has been developed as a ready reckoner/handbook for programme managers to plan, implement and monitor services at health facilities, with a focus on the Delivery Points, which includes setting up adequate physical infrastructure, ensuring logistics and supplies and recording. Reporting and monitoring systems with the objective of providing good quality comprehensive Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child Health (RMNCH) services.

- v. **Capacity Building**

Skill building through training programmes for all categories of service providers e.g., Training of MBBS doctors on Life saving anaesthesia Skills, Emergency Obstetric Care

including C-sections, Training of Nurses and Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANMs) in Skilled Birth Attendance, Training of MOs in Comprehensive Abortion Care

1352 doctors have been trained in Emergency Obstetric Care including C-section and 1862 doctors in Life Saving Anaesthetic Skills (LSAS). 69760 Staff Nurse (SNs)/ Lady Health Visitor (LHVs) /ANMs have been trained as Skilled Birth Attendant (SBAs) as per state reports.

To strengthen the quality of training, a new initiative has been taken for setting up of Skill labs with earmarked skill stations for different training programs in the states for which necessary allocation of funds is made under NRHM.

#### **vi. Patient Transport Services: Now positioned as National Ambulance Service**

Prior to launch of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in 2005, Call Centre based ambulance networks was virtually non-existent. Now 28 states have the facility where people can dial 108 or 102 telephone number for calling an ambulance.

A total of over 20000 ambulances/patient transport vehicles are now operational across states. These include 6286 (108 kind) Emergency Response Service and 7278 (102 kind) Patient Transport Service vehicles and 4769 vehicles (Janani Express, Mamta Vahan etc) which are empanelled for transporting pregnant women to government hospitals for delivery and back.

108 Ambulance Service is primarily designed to transport patients of critical care, trauma, accident victim's etc requiring emergency response. Equipment provided are more advanced. 102 Ambulance Service is primarily a patient transport service not necessarily geared for emergency response.

Both are transporting pregnant women, sick children and patients requiring hospitalization.

#### **vii. Augmenting infrastructure for providing quality Obstetric, Neonatal and Child Health**

Setting up MCH wings at Health Facilities

Under NRHM, 100/50/30 bedded MCH Wings are being established in District Hospital/District Women's Hospitals/Sub-District Hospitals/CHC-FRUs (Community Health Centre, First Referral Unit) to overcome the constraints of increasing case loads and institutional deliveries at these facilities. These wings are proposed to be established in next 2-3 years and will have integrated facilities for advanced, optimal quality obstetric and neonatal care.

More than 28500 beds have been sanctioned across 470 health facilities in 18 states for these wings which include 174 MCH wings which are 100 bedded each.

### **viii. Supervision and Monitoring**

Regular monitoring and desk review of information on key maternal health indicators is being done through analysis of data from the Central Health Management Information System (HMIS), various national level evaluation surveys e.g. District Level Household Surveys (DLHS), National Family Health Surveys (NFHS) and Annual Health Surveys (AHS) and field visits by Central level teams.

Guidelines and tools have been provided for undertaking supportive supervision and monitoring by the states at different levels.

### **ix. Quality Assurance Guidelines**

Quality Assurance Guidelines are on the anvil with the objective of providing standard guidelines to be uniformly adopted by all states. These guidelines indicate the steps and processes and define minimum standards to be followed, to ensure quality of service provision.

## **D. Prioritizing Resources under NRHM**

Under NRHM, decentralized planning mechanisms have been put in place to improve ownership and accountability.

A comprehensive Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn and Child health-Adolescent (RMNCH-A) strategy has been rolled out across the country with a focus on 184 High Priority Districts (HPDs) which have been identified based on performance on key indicators on RCH.

Flexible funding mechanisms under NRHM enable states to plan and implement innovative strategies and interventions. Enhancing the availability of human resources particularly in HPDs through a slew of measures like-improving retention of specialists, medical officers and nursing personnel particularly in difficult areas through special incentives, hiring of contractual personnel including MOs and Nurses particularly for operationalization of comprehensive RMNCH services at Delivery Point Provision of extra financial allocations under NRHM to 184 HPDs.

### **b. Adolescent Health**

By emphasizing on establishing the 'continuum of care', which includes integrated services delivery in various life stages including the adolescence, pre-pregnancy, child birth and post natal period, childhood and reproductive age, the Rashtriya Kishore Swasthya Karyakram brings focus on life skills, nutrition, injuries and violence (including gender based violence), non-communicable diseases, mental health and substance misuse- all critical for holistic human development of a young adult. It moves beyond the existing programming norms of facility based interventions and reaches out to

adolescents in their own environment, such as schools and community and at the same time focuses on their influencers and caregivers.

Under adolescent health programme, the strategic priorities on health and violence are as follows:

#### **A. Interventions to address improved sexual and reproductive health (SRH)**

##### i. Community

- a) Education on importance of early registration, care during pregnancy, focussed ANC, need for skilled attendance at birth and home-based post-partum care through ASHAs
- b) Access to entitlements under various government schemes such as JSY and JSSK
- c) Folic acid 400 mcg tablets daily in pre-conception period distributed by ASHAs

##### ii. Community based Institutions

- a) Access to ANC services on VHND post-partum care through ANMs and AWCs (nutritional) Information sharing through helplines

##### iii. Health based facility

- a) Ante-natal and post-natal services
- b) Skilled attendance at birth and referrals as per protocol
- c) Pre-pregnancy check-ups as a component of maternity care

#### **B. Interventions to Prevent injuries and violence**

##### i. Community based Institutions

Awareness and skills to challenge gender stereotypes, discrimination and injuries/violence incorporated in life skills focused AEP in schools, including residential school and other educational institutions and during Adolescent Health Day

##### ii. Health facility based

- a) Management of injuries and sexual abuse as per protocol in AFHCs

#### **C. Interventions to address Child and Infant Mortality**

In addition to interventions for improvement of maternal health which are critical for improving survival of newborn and are deemed to be intervention for both maternal and child health interventions for reducing child mortality are as under:

**a). Under NRHM emphasis is being laid on facility based newborn care at different levels to reduce Child Mortality**

- i) Special New Born Care Units are being set up at district hospitals and medical colleges
- ii) Newborn Stabilization Units are being established at community health centres/FRUs
- iii) Newborn Baby Care Corners are being setup in all facilities where deliveries are taking place.

**b). Promotion of Institutional Delivery through Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)**

- i) Promoting Institutional delivery by skilled birth attendant is key to reducing both maternal and neo-natal mortality. Several measures to promote institutional delivery have been taken under NRHM including Janani Suraksha Yojana.
- ii) JSY launched on 12 April 2005 is under implementation in all states and Union Territories (UTs), with a special focus on Low Performing States (LPS).
- iii) Under JSY the number of beneficiaries has risen phenomenally from 0.739 million in 2005-06 to nearly 2 0 million (provisional) in 2012-13.
- iv) There has been a phenomenal increase in number of institutional deliveries since the launch of JSY i.e. from 10.84 million in 2005-06 to 11.574 million in 2012-13 institutional deliveries have been reported.
- v) As per the Coverage Evaluation Survey, 2009 conducted by UNICEF, the institutional deliveries have gone upto 72.9% which were 47 % as per District Level Household Survey for 2007-08.

**c). Capacity Building of Health Care Providers**

- i) Various trainings are being conducted under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) to train doctors, nurses and ANM for early diagnosis and case management of common ailments of children. These trainings are:

**a. Integrated Management of Neonatal and child illness (IMNCI)**

- A total of 505 districts and 5.9 lakh health care providers have been trained in IMNCI.
- 25412 health care providers have been trained in facility based IMNCI

training.

**b. Navjat Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (NSSK):**

- o NSSK training was initiated in September, 2009
- o The purpose of the training is to train all health care providers in essential newborn care
  - About 124352 health care providers have been trained in NSSK
  - Government of India under NRHM provides funds and technical support to the States for conducting these trainings.

**d). Management of Malnutrition**

- i) Emphasis is laid under NRHM for management of malnutrition.
- ii) 872 Nutritional Rehabilitation Centers have been established for management of severe acute malnutrition.
- iii) Exclusive breastfeeding for first six months and appropriate infant and young child feeding practices are being promoted in convergence with Ministry of Woman and Child Development.
- iv) Iron and Folic Acid is also provided to children for prevention of anemia. Recently, weekly Iron and Folic Acid is proposed to be initiated for adolescent population.
- v) Village Health and Nutrition Days (VHNDs) are also being organized for imparting nutritional counseling to mothers and to improve childcare practices.

**e). Universal Immunization Programme**

- i) Universal immunization program of Government of India targets to immunize 27 million infants against seven vaccine preventable diseases every year.
- ii) Government of India provides to the states Supply of vaccines and syringes, Cold chain equipments and fund for meeting operational costs
- iii) Recent initiatives
  - o Second dose of measles vaccine has been introduced
  - o Hepatitis b programme has been expanded in all over the country
  - o Pentavalent vaccine has been introduced in December 2011 in Tamil Nadu and Kerala and further expanded to six more states namely Goa, Puducherry, Jammu & Kashmir, Gujarat, Haryana and Karnataka.
- iv) The full immunization coverage of children has increased from 53.5% in 2007-08 to 61.0% in 2009.
- v) India has achieved a historic milestone by remaining polio free for three full years now.

WHO has taken India off the list of polio endemic country.

### **Addressing the challenges**

In terms of challenges, the National Health Systems Resource Centre (NHSRC) evaluation and a report on "Maternity Protection in India" by Ministry of Labour and Employment/ International Labour Organization indicated that women from vulnerable sections and BPL were still deprived of JSY benefits due to conditionality's of age of pregnant women and number of children. Also timely and full payment of JSY financial assistance to mothers and out of pocket expenses on transport, drugs, diagnostics, diet etc is a challenge.

#### **i. Removal of conditionality's under Janani Suraksha Yojana**

In order to ensure that pregnant women who are multiparous and below the age of 19 years who are at higher risk of maternal and prenatal outcomes are not denied the benefit of Janani Suraksha Yojana, the conditionalities associated with age of women and number of children have been removed from 8 May 2013. Since then all women from BPL/SC/ST households have become entitled for JSY benefit in the High Performing States.

##### **ii. Direct Benefit Transfer**

Addressing the challenge of delayed payments and leakages, payment of JSY benefit directly into the bank accounts of mothers has been rolled-out from 1 April 2013 in selected districts of the country. This initiative will not only facilitate development of a strong targeting, delivery and monitoring mechanism but also lead to women empowerment through financial inclusion.

#### **c. Programme and Schematic Interventions**

- i. SABLA:** The Scheme was introduced in the year 2010-11 on a pilot basis. At present, it is being implemented in 205 districts from all the States/UTs. Sabla aims at all-round development of adolescent girls of 11-18 years by making them 'self-reliant'. The scheme has two major components: Nutrition and Non Nutrition Component. Under the Nutrition component of the scheme, the out of school AGs in the age group of 11-14 years attending Anganwadi Centers(AWCs) and all girls in the age group of 14-18 years are provided Supplementary Nutrition containing 600 calories, 18-20 grams of protein and micronutrients, per day for 300 days in a year. In the Non Nutrition Component, out of school adolescent girls of 11-18 years are being provided IFA supplementation, health check-up & referral services, nutrition & health education, Adolescent Reproductive and Sexual Health (ARSH)

counselling/guidance on family welfare, life skill education, guidance on accessing public services and vocational training (only 16-18 year old adolescent girls).

- ii. **Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY):** Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) a Conditional Cash Transfer Scheme for pregnant and lactating women has been introduced in October, 2010 to contribute to better enabling environment by providing cash incentives for improved health and nutrition to pregnant and nursing mothers. The Scheme envisages providing cash to Pregnant & Lactating (P&L) women during pregnancy and lactation in response to individual fulfilling specific conditions. It addresses short term income support objectives with long term objective of behavioral and attitudinal changes. The scheme attempts to partly compensate for wage loss to Pregnant & Lactating women both prior to and after delivery of the child. The scheme is being implemented on pilot basis in 53 selected districts (to cover the entire country in phases) using the platform of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), 1.25 million Pregnant & Lactating women are expected to be covered every year under IGMSY. The beneficiaries are now paid Rs. 6000/-pregnant & lactating mothers in the 7th month of pregnancy and till the child attains the age of 6 months on fulfilling specific conditions related to maternal and child health.. All Government / Public Sector Undertakings (Central and State) employees are excluded from the Scheme as they are entitled for paid maternity leave. The wives of such employees are also excluded from the Scheme. Under IGMSY, transfer of amount to the beneficiary is done through bank/post office only. The modes of cash transfer include - nationalized bank, post office, cooperative bank, business correspondent model of bank, etc. The Gol is in the process of revising the guidelines of the IGMSY to bring it in conformity with the provisions of The National Food Security Act, 2013.

IGMSY is implemented with the objective to improve the health and nutrition status of pregnant and lactating women, and young children. The conditions included in the scheme like early registration of pregnancy, IFA supplementation, growth monitoring, immunisation, ANC check-up, exclusive breastfeeding for six months and introduction of complimentary feeding etc contributes towards reducing Infant Mortality Rate, Maternal Mortality Rate, prevalence of anaemia among women aged 15-49 years and under-nutrition in children under 3 years.

- iii. **Health and Nutrition:** Under the Coordinated programme by DST on “Prevention and management of anemia through nutritional inputs and awareness among young rural women in India” a community based anemia control program with Directly Observed Home Based Daily Iron Therapy for lowering prevalence of anemia and improving preventive health attitudes in rural population has been taken up. A project to “Improve the quality (micronutrients) and quantity of the diet of women and children attending ICDS through promotion of homestead gardens, backyard poultry, ready-to-cook complimentary foods and IEC” has also been taken up in the backward region of Telangana in the state of Andhra Pradesh.

- iv. “Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has developed many gender friendly equipment and technology which can be used in agriculture production. Department of Agriculture & Cooperation (DAC) is promoting these gender friendly equipment and technology under various central sector schemes by providing assistance for procurement of equipment”.

Efforts will be made to get States/UTs to enact legislation on the pattern of the Building & Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment & Conditions of Service) Act, 1996 of the Central Government with a view to ensuring that adequate measures are undertaken by employers for the occupational health and safety of all workers especially women engaged in construction activities. Efforts will also be made to ensure use of modern techniques and modern safety equipment at construction sites with strict penalties for non-compliance.”

- v. Government of India recently launched Country’s biggest ever cleanliness drive called the “Swachh Bharat Abhiyan”. Prime Minister Mr. Narendra Modi administered a pledge to people to make India clean. He stated that when the surroundings are kept clean, then people will remain healthy and the losses due to illness and poor health can be minimized.

## **VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN**

The Constitution of India not only guarantees gender equality but also empowers the state to formulate affirmative action/ positive discrimination in favour of women. The interventions of the Government to address the issue of crime against women are primarily in the nature of legislative interventions or schematic interventions.

- Legislations to combat violence against women
  - Offences and punishments provided under Indian Penal code
  - Gender specific legislations.
- Schemes and programme interventions to prevent violence against women, to support victims of such crime in the form of shelter and rehabilitation.

### **1. Legislative Interventions -**

A number of legislations have been put in place for the protection of women. While certain provisions contained in the Indian Penal Code provide for punishment for various offences against women, there are special legislations to address specific offences. Review of existing laws is carried out from time to time in order to improve their effectiveness and also to bring about amendments wherever required.

- a. **Indian Penal Code (IPC), 1860:** The provisions providing punishment for various offences against women which include assault or criminal force to woman with the intent to outrage her modesty, Dowry Death, Rape and Cruelty towards a married woman.
- b. **Criminal Law Amendment Act, 2013-** Details already mentioned in Section 1 part (d).
- c. **Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973-** Details already mentioned in Section 1 part (d).
- d. **Special Legislative measures undertaken are:**
  - i) **Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005** – Details already mentioned in Section 1 part (d).
  - ii) **Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961** – Recognizing the need to address the social evil of dowry, the Dowry Prohibition Act was enacted in 1961. The Act defines “dowry” and penalizes the giving, taking or abetting the giving and taking of dowry with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than five years, and with the fine which shall not be less than fifteen thousand rupees. It also lays down a built-in implementation mechanism in the form of Dowry Prohibition Officers to ensure effective and efficacious enforcement of the law.
  - iii) **Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986** – was enacted with the specific objective of prohibiting the indecent representation of women through advertisement, publication, writing, and painting or in any other manner. It prohibits such representation in any form in any advertisement, publication etc. and also prohibits selling, distribution, circulation of any books, pamphlets, and such other material containing indecent representation of women. It further prescribes punishment of either description for a term extending to two years and fine extending to two thousand rupees on first conviction for all offences under the Act.
  - iv) **Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013** - Details already mentioned in Section 1 part (d).
  - v) **The Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005** - Details already mentioned in Section 1 part (d).
  - vi) **The Personal Laws (Amendment) Act, 2010** - Details already mentioned in Section 1 part (d).

## **2. Schematic Interventions**

- a. **One Stop Centers** - To address the issue of women’s safety and gender based violence there is a proposal to set-up One Stop Centers in 660 locations across the county, as a single point access to facilitate effective handholding of women affected by violence and to provide them medical assistance, police assistance, psycho-social support, legal aid and counselling, temporary shelter and video conferencing to facilitate Police and Court

proceedings. Further the Women Helpline, which is sought to be universalized, would be a toll free service accessible to women in distress anywhere, anytime in the country through a single universal number (181).

- b. **Short Stay Home** - Recognizing the need to prevent women from exploitation and to support their survival and rehabilitation, the scheme of Short Stay Home (SSH) for women and girls was introduced by the Government of India. The scheme is meant to provide temporary accommodation, maintenance and rehabilitative services to women and girls rendered homeless due to family discord, crime, violence, mental stress, social ostracism.
- c. **Swadhar Scheme** - Swadhar Scheme was launched during the year 2001-02 for the benefit of women in difficult circumstances with the objectives of (i) to provide primary need of shelter, food, clothing and care to the marginalized women/girls living in difficult circumstances who are without any social and economic support; (ii) to provide emotional support and counselling to rehabilitate them socially and economically through education, awareness etc.; (iii) to arrange for specific clinical, legal and other support for women/girls in need; and (iv) to provide for help line or other facilities to such women in distress.
- d. **Working Women Hostel** - Under the Scheme of Working Women Hostel, financial assistance is provided for construction/ running of Hostel in rented premises for facilitating those working women who may be single, widowed, divorced, separated, married but whose husband or immediate family does not reside in the same area and for those women who are under training for job. Provision of day care centre for children of the inmates of the Hostel is an important aspect of the scheme. Working Women are entitled to hostel facilities provided their gross income does not exceed Rs. 30,000/- consolidated (gross) per month in metropolitan cities, or Rs. 25,000/- consolidated (gross) per month, in any other place. The fund under the scheme is released to the implementing agencies which include NGOs also.
- e. **Ujjawala** – The Government of India is implementing “Ujjawala”- a Comprehensive Scheme for Prevention of Trafficking and Rescue, Rehabilitation, Re-Integration and Repatriation of Victims of Trafficking for Commercial Sexual Exploitation. The Scheme provides for shelter, food, clothing for victims, counseling, medical care, legal and other support, vocational training and income generation activities. The scheme also promotes community based systems to prevent trafficking from source areas.
- f. **Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS)** with a strength of 8 million young volunteers (men and women) enrolled through youth clubs/ mahila mandals, and National Service Scheme (NSS), and 3.5 million young student volunteers (boys and girls) conduct various awareness programmes on various gender issues across the country round the year. NYKS also conducts a Tribal Youth Exchange Programme for the youth from insurgency affected regions under which the tribal youth (including women) are taken to other parts of

the country. This has helped in mitigating the situation in insurgency affected regions. About 1,200 tribal youth are being covered every year.

### **3. Victim Compensation Scheme (VCS)**

A new Section 357A has been inserted in the Code of Criminal Procedure 1973 through the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2008, which provides for compensation to victims of crime. Under this, a Victim Compensation Schemes is required to be framed by the State Governments/Union Territories in co-ordination with the Central Government.

### **4. Measures Taken By Ministry Of Home Affairs On Crimes Against Women**

1. 'Police' and 'Public Order' being State subjects, the primary responsibility for preventing and combating the crimes against women lies with the State Governments. However Government of India, augments the efforts of the States/UTs through various schemes, advisories etc. apart from the above;
2. The President of India on 2nd April 2013 has consented to the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2013. The government has amended various sections of the Indian Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure, and the Indian Evidence Act on crimes against women.
3. It has enhanced punishment for crimes like rape, sexual harassment, stalking, voyeurism, acid attacks, indecent gestures like words and inappropriate touch etc.
4. The new laws have provisions for increased sentence for rape convicts, including life-term and death sentence, besides providing for stringent punishment for offences such as acid attacks, stalking and voyeurism.
5. Government of India convened a daylong conference of Chief Secretaries and Director Generals of Police on crimes against Women and atrocities against SCs/STs wherein the representatives deliberated on various measures of crime prevention, women safety, changes on law, organization, investigation processes and expeditious trials to improve safety and security of women and children.
6. Government of India is overseeing the notification and implementation of Victim Compensation Scheme (VCS) in the States/UTs.
7. Government of India has issued an advisory on 22<sup>nd</sup> April 2013 whereby the States / UTs were requested to raise the women representation in Police to 33% and another advisory on 10<sup>th</sup> May, 2013 regarding registration of FIR irrespective of territorial jurisdiction and Zero FIR.
8. A detailed advisory, dated 04.09.2009 was sent to all State Government / UT Administrations wherein States / UTs have been advised to take comprehensive review of the effectiveness of the machinery for ensuring safety and security of women and control of crimes committed against them in the country.

9. Another meeting with representatives of all States/UTs was held recently on 21.02.2014 to discuss on various aspects of crimes against women
10. Most of the States/UTs have set up 'All Women Police stations' at district level and 'Mahila /children help desk' at police station level.

## 5. **Nirbhaya Fund**

The Union Budget in 2013 made provision for a corpus called 'Nirbhaya Fund'. This is to support initiatives towards protecting the dignity and ensuring safety of women in India. The fund is administered by Ministry of Finance.

In pursuance of the aforesaid, approval has been accorded for an integrated Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) platform for supporting Geographical Information System (GIS) Based Call Taking and Global Positioning System (GPS) based Police vehicle dispatch function that helps to improve efficiency in responding to distress calls and provide speedy assistance. Distress/emergency alarms generated by landlines/mobiles and more specifically generated by women through mobile phone applications or individual devices pioneered by the Dept. of Information Technology (DIT) would be tracked. The proposed system is to be implemented in the 113 identified cities which includes 53 cities having a population of more than million and which are headquarters of the State/UT as well as headquarters of 41 highly crime prone districts. The cost of the project is Rs 3216.9 million)

Further a scheme for "Security for women in Public Road Transport in the Country" with the estimated cost of Rs. 14050 million has also been approved by the Government in January 2014.

## 6. **Measures Taken By Government of India To Prevent And Combat Human Trafficking**

### **Constitutional and Legislative Provisions related to Trafficking in India**

Trafficking in Human Beings or Persons is prohibited under the Constitution of India under Article 23 (1).

**Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2013:** The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2013 wherein Section 370 and 370A IPC provides for comprehensive measures to counter the menace of human trafficking including trafficking of children for exploitation in any form including physical exploitation or any form of sexual exploitation, slavery, servitude, or the forced removal of organs.

Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012, which has come into effect from 14th November 2012, is a special law to protect children from sexual abuse and exploitation. It provides precise definitions for different forms of sexual abuse, including penetrative and non-penetrative sexual assault, sexual harassment.

There are specific legislations enacted relating to trafficking in women and children (Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956, Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006, Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976, Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994, apart from specific Sections in the IPC, e.g. Sections 372 and 373 dealing with selling and buying of girls for the purposes of prostitution.

## **7. Administrative Measures And Interventions**

With a view to tackle the menace of human trafficking, Government of India has undertaken a number of measures such as:

Anti-Trafficking Nodal Cell was set up in Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) (CS Division) to act as a focal point for communicating various decisions and follow up on action taken by the State Governments. It also interfaces with other Ministries and NCRB in the collation and dissemination of information. All the States/ UT Administrations have nominated Anti Trafficking Nodal Officers who coordinate amongst themselves in inter-state trafficking cases. Similarly, Anti-Trafficking nodal cells have been created at district Level headed by Superintendents of Police.

A Web Portal on Anti Human Trafficking titled [www.stophumantrafficking-mha.nic.in](http://www.stophumantrafficking-mha.nic.in) was developed by MHA and launched on 20th February 2014. The Portal is a vital IT tool for Sharing of information across all stakeholders, States/UTs and civil society organizations for effective implementation of Anti-Human trafficking measures more so relating to its criminal aspect and promoting best practice in this area. This web portal will enhance cooperation between law enforcement agencies, and concerned government departments as well. One of the major advantages of this web portal is that nodal officers of all States and UTs are inter connected with each other and are provided a login ID through which they can access this web portal and upload real time statistics and success stories and other case studies. This will help in tracking large number of cases having inter-state ramifications. The portal acts as one stop information repository on issues relating to trafficking. Details of trafficked persons can be uploaded on the web portal and other relevant contents regarding Anti Human Trafficking have also been uploaded for the convenience of the user. It provides an important link to National Portal on Missing Children, 'Track Child' which is operational in many States.

To review the functioning of Anti Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs), coordination meetings are held with the State Anti-Trafficking Nodal Officers in MHA periodically. Since 2007, seventeen coordination meetings have been held with Nodal Officers of States/UTs. Recently a video conference under the Chairmanship of Joint Secretary (CS) was held on 5th May 2014 with Nodal Officers (Anti Human Trafficking) of all States/UTs to discuss the suggestions for improvement of functioning of AHTUs established in various districts of the country.

Government of India has issued various comprehensive advisories to all States/UTs for preventing and combating crime of human trafficking. A Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) to handle trafficking of children for child labour was issued to all States/UTs on 12th August, 2013, wherein measures to be taken for rescue of trafficked child labourers' and action against the traffickers/employers have been advised. These advisories/SOP are available on Ministry of Home Affairs' official website on [www.mha.nic.in](http://www.mha.nic.in) and on Web Portal on Anti Human Trafficking ([www.stophumantrafficking-mha.nic.in](http://www.stophumantrafficking-mha.nic.in)). A compendium of these advisories has been prepared and is being used as resource material in various seminar/conference and meetings on Human Trafficking.

Government of India has sanctioned a Comprehensive Scheme "Strengthening law enforcement response in India against Trafficking in Persons through Training and Capacity Building, wherein it is proposed to establish 330 AHTUs throughout the country and impart training to 10,000 police officers through Training of Trainers (TOTs) component.

To enhance the capacity building of law enforcement agencies and generate awareness among them, various Training of Trainers (TOT) workshops on "Combating Trafficking in Human Beings for Police officers and for Prosecutors at Regional level, State level and District level were held throughout the country and more are being planned.

Judicial Colloquium on Anti Human Trafficking are being held throughout the country to sensitise Magistrates and judges as to how women and children experience the process of law relating to trafficking, to enable Magistrates and judges to take proactive decisions and exercise discretion as provided under the law that will be most beneficial and just to the victim and most stringent to the trafficker and to focus on procedures for speedier disposal of trafficking cases and taking stringent punitive action against traffickers. So far, eight Judicial Colloquiums have been held. Judicial Colloquiums at Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Bihar were held. Because of these Judicial Colloquiums, effective prosecution and convictions are happening in the cases relating to Human Trafficking.

In 2010, Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) has launched a certificate course in partnership with Ministry of Home Affairs. The said course has been made mandatory for the Officers/Officials who are dealing with the subject of human trafficking. In this regard an advisory dated 12th January 2011 has been issued. Total 960 persons have been enrolled in the said course and 21 applicants have passed this course.

The Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) has prepared a training manual on "Human Trafficking-Handbook for Investigators" for sensitizing police personnel and these handbooks are being used in the National, Regional and State Police Training Institutes. BPR&D have also prepared a syllabus on the subject and circulated to the States. These handbooks have been translated in regional languages. BPR&D is also organizing regional workshops for sensitizing police personnel (SHOs/Dy.SP/ACP) as regards the criminal activity

of trafficking. BPR&D is conducting such workshops cum seminars in various cities regularly. All these resource tools for Investigation Officers are on BPR&D website.

National Crime Records Bureau has added a separate new chapter on Human Trafficking statistics in their annual publication "Crime in India" for the first time in 2006. Chapter 6 of the "Crime in India" gives the details of cases registered under the Immoral Traffic Prevention Act and all the relevant sections of the Indian Penal Code as well as the trends. Now, a proforma for collecting data on Human Trafficking is being revised, so that all the aspects relating to crime of Human Trafficking can be covered.

A Project on "Strengthening law enforcement response in India against trafficking in persons through training and capacity building" was taken up in the Ministry of Home Affairs as a joint initiative of the Government of India and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in select States (A.P, Goa, Maharashtra, West Bengal and Bihar) the project began in April, 2006 and came to end on 31st Dec 2009. The joint project contributed towards developing of 12 very important resource books about Protocols and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), and in setting up of Anti Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs) under the police department of the project States. The project had given very positive outcomes in some of the States especially in raising awareness. 396 training programmes were conducted and more than 13,670 persons (Police and prosecutors) were trained. Besides, 9 AHTUs involving government officials and NGOs were set up in the states of Goa, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh and Bihar and they are all functional. In addition, the Governments of Tamil Nadu and Bihar on their own set up 38 and 21 AHTUs, respectively.

## **8. Interventions And Measures By Other Ministries**

Government of India is working on updating the existing Plan of Action for Combating Trafficking (1998) and drafting an Integrated National Plan of Action to prevent and Combat Trafficking in Human Beings Specially Women and Children. The recommendations that have emerged from several consultation workshops/seminars organized by the concerned Ministries, the National Commissions, and other stakeholders have been incorporated in the proposed Integrated Plan of Action so that these are acted upon. The Plan of Action will be adopted soon which will guide and facilitate action on the part of all concerned to prevent trafficking and rescue rehabilitate and reintegrate the victims with their families.

Government of India, in order to ensure safety of tourists including foreign tourists, has advised all State Governments/UTs to deploy tourist police. Government of India has also framed guidelines for formation of tourists' security organization which have been sent to State Governments/UT Administrations. In addition, Government of India with the stakeholders has adopted the Code of Conduct for 'Safe & honourable Tourism' which is a set of guidelines to be voluntarily adopted by the stakeholders, primarily to encourage tourism activities to be undertaken with respect for basic rights like dignity, safety and freedom from exploitation of both tourists and local residents, in particular, women and children. A pledge to adhere to the

tenets of 'Safe & Honourable Tourism' was formally signed by the stakeholders on 27th September, 2010 Government of India has also advised all the State Governments/UT Administrations to take forward the initiative with active involvement of the official machinery as well as private sector and requesting them that awareness generation and training programmes be organized.

Government of India has developed and circulated to all States and UTs a 'Protocol on prevention, rescue, repatriation and rehabilitation of trafficked and migrant child' and the same is available on the website. The protocol laid emphasis on, for close cooperation of Departments of Labour, Police, women & child development, NGOs etc. at the state level during rescue operation.

To tackle the root causes of the problem, the Government of India is making number of socio-economic interventions to prevent circumstances and forms of exploitation of persons, especially women and children that leads to trafficking." Economic Empowerment Programme, like National Rural Employment Scheme, Sampuran Gramin Rojgar Yojana and others are being implemented in rural areas to reduce vulnerabilities of women and children to trafficking.

In order to ensure that women have access to safe public transport, the Government of India came out with urban bus specifications for the first time in India in December, 2008 so as to replicate metro experience on the city bus and to upgrade the quality of public transport so that it can be sold in public as a 'Branded Product'. As part of the "Urban Bus Specifications", important component has Intelligent Transport System i.e. LED Sign Board, 'Audio-visual Passenger Information System, Multiplexing, two cameras on the bus with two days of recording facility, GPS"/GPRS, integrated controller and Automatic.' Fare Collection svstem. ~ GPS iGPRS and on-board cameras are important safety and security features which are now being considered for' installation on all public transport vehicles in the light of aftermath of recent incident. Government has been emphasizing that all the States / cities / STUs implement these ITS specifications on all the 15260 buses for urban transport sanctioned under JnNURM.

The Government of India has initiated a series of measures – both administrative and law enforcement related – to address the problem of violence against women in a comprehensive manner following an incident of rape in Delhi in 2012.

Another important area of concern is the need for equipping intermediate public transport system i.e. auto-rickshaws and taxis an adequate safety features. One initiative of science management of auto- rickshaws has been launched in Ahmedabad by Nimal Foundation named as 'G-Auto' wherein the auto-rickshaw are managed through a common control centre, It is important to fix GPS/GPRS on all auto rickshaws and manage them through Common Control Centres.

The total incidents of crimes against women under the Indian Penal Code and Special Legislations for the past 3 years are at **Annexure 2**

## **WOMEN & ARMED CONFLICT**

Armed Conflict has a legal connotation in terms of the Geneva Conventions on International Humanitarian law. The stated position of Government of India is that there is no 'armed conflict' within India.

## **INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISM FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN**

The Ministry of Women and Child Development is the Nodal Ministry for Women related issues.

The Planning Commission of India, through its Five Year Plans has aimed to enable women to be "equal partners and participants in development". To tackle gender related issues in asystematic manner, the Planning Commmisson introduced the Women's Component Plan during the 9th Plan and encouraged the application of Gender Budgeting across sectors since the 10th Plan. The Eleventh Five Year plan recognized women as agents of sustained socio-economic growth and change and funding is being provided to a large number of gender specific schemes.

The 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan aims at further strengthening the process of Gender Budgeting already initiated. Gender sensitive outcomes have been included in the performance framework (Outcome Budget) of the Government and in order to effectively monitor gender equality, the Government has also introduced a **Gender Budget Statement** as part of the Union Budget in 2005-06, which has emerged as an important tool for reporting allocations for women and provides an indication of the funds flowing to them. 30 Ministries are reflecting their schemes and programmes in the Gender Budget Statement.

To institutionalise Gender Budgeting in India, **Gender Budgeting Cells** (GBCs) have been set-up in 57 Ministries / Departments.

The Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) as the nodal agency for Gender Budgeting has been undertaking several initiatives for taking it forward at the national and state levels. One of the key focus areas has been advocating for setting up of GBCs in all Ministries/Departments; strengthening internal and external capacities and building expertise of GBCs to undertake gender mainstreaming of policies/schemes/ programmes. For this, the MWCD has been engaged in conducting a number of trainings, workshops, one to one orientation/discussions and development of resource material. This orientation serves as the first step to introduce the concept of Gender Budgeting in the Ministries/Departments.

In order to review public expenditure and policy from gender perspective, the Ministry of WCD has formulated Checklists to (i) enable identification of constraints in outreach of programmes and policies to cover women and (ii) introduce suitable corrective actions. It is one of the Entry

Point Tools of Gender Budgeting. The checklists intend to provide a tool for effective gender mainstreaming within the framework of sectoral programs and projects, with a view to: (i) guiding policy makers and implementation teams in identifying, preparing, appraising, implementing, monitoring and evaluating gender-sensitive programs and projects; and (ii) supporting the Gender Budget Cells in analyzing and implementing the activities of programs and projects financed by the Ministry.

1. The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has already integrated many aspects of gender in national statistics and other Ministries/Departments have regularly been collecting sex-disaggregated data for better planning and resource prioritisation in their sectors. The Ministry of Women and Child Development as the nodal Ministry for Gender Budgeting has been pursuing with Central Ministries/Departments to collect and analyse sex disaggregated data as it is vital in taking the gender agenda forward through the disaggregation of economic and social statistics so as to facilitate corrective measures in policies and programmes, facilitate monitoring and evaluation and undertake training programmes for policy makers as well as communities to produce tangible improvements in gender equity.

## **2. National Legal Services Authority (NALSA)**

Article 39A of the Constitution of India provides for free legal aid to the poor and weaker sections of the society and ensures justice for all. Articles 14 and 22(1) of the Constitution also make it obligatory for the State to ensure equality before law and a legal system, which promotes justice on the basis of equal opportunity to all. In 1987, the Legal Services Authorities Act was enacted by the Parliament, which came into force on 9<sup>th</sup> November 1995 with an object to establish a nationwide uniform network for providing free and competent legal services to the weaker sections of the society on the basis of equal opportunity.

The National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) has been constituted under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 to monitor and evaluate implementation of legal aid programmes and to lay down policies and principles for making legal services available under the Act.

In every State, a State Legal Services Authority and in every High Court, a High Court Legal Services Committee has been constituted. District Legal Services Authorities and Taluk Legal Services Committees have been constituted in order to give effect to the policies and directions of the NALSA and to provide free legal services to the people and conduct Lok Adalats in the State.

Supreme Court Legal Services Committee has been constituted to administer and implement the legal services programme in so far as it relates to the Supreme Court of India.

The Legal Services Authorities are to be augmented in terms of staff and infrastructure for effective implementation of Legal Awareness Programme and Legal Aid to woman for their social, economic and legal empowerment.

Up to January 2014, more than 12.97 lakh women have been benefited through free legal aid and advice.

On account of their inherent inconveniences, the villagers find it difficult to approach the legal services institutions. Legal services to villagers need not necessarily be court-annexed because the problems of villagers may be simple in nature. The NALSA through the District Legal Services Authorities has been establishing Village Legal Care and Support Centres in villages. These Centres are manned by the Para-Legal Volunteers (PLVs) and Legal Aid Panel Lawyers. The PLVs and lawyers resolve the problems of the villagers. As the Village Legal Care Support Centres are in the villages and the PLVs from the community itself, women do not find any difficulty to approach these Centres. This empowers the women to get their problems resolved.

## **WOMEN & THE ECONOMY**

1. NCDC under Ministry of Agriculture is implementing a scheme for sanction of short term working capital for disbursement of loans by Women Credit Cooperatives for activities/services like Fishery, Poultry, Handloom, Sericulture, Diary & Livestock, Coir, Jute, Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes/ Hill Area Cooperatives falling under the purview of NCDC. Keeping its mandate to promote cooperatives specially the weaker section Cooperatives, including Women Cooperatives, NCDC provides concessional financial assistance of 0.25% for all projects routed through the State Government and for project cost up to Rs. 5 million under Direct Funding.”
2. Among the various schemes available to unorganized workers, Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) is specific to women while the rest are for all workers in the unorganized sector. JSY provides financial support to mother and health workers to promote institutional delivery. Under Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) which provides smart card based cashless health insurance cover of Rs. 30,000 per annum to BPL families in the unorganized sector, as on Nov., 2013 women constitute about 48 percent of the beneficiaries who have taken hospitalization.
3. Government of India has recently announced the Jan Dhan Yojana, which aims at eradicating financial untouchability by providing bank accounts to the poor. The account holders will be provided zero-balance account with an accidental insurance cover of Rs. 1 lakh. Under the scheme priority will be given to women.
4. Bharatiya Mahila Bank Ltd is the first of its kind in the Banking Industry in India formed with a vision of economic empowerment for women. Incorporated under the Companies Act 1956 on 5 August 2013, the Bank received the certificate of commencement of Business on 22 August 2013 and the Banking License from RBI on 25 September 2013. The Bank was inaugurated on 19 November 2013. The Bank at present has 23 branches across the

country. While the Bank will be focusing on the entire pyramid of Indian women, special attention will be given to economically neglected, deprived, discriminated, underbanked, unbanked, rural and urban women to ensure inclusive and sustainable growth. The Bank with a team of professionals with rich experience and expertise has designed and developed new products and services to suit the needs of women of all segments including Self Help Groups, women entrepreneurs, salaried women, HNIs and Corporates. The Bank will also conduct programmes on financial literacy, skill development, training for women of all segments of the society so that women in turn generate more income, more jobs and growth opportunities and contribute significantly for the economic growth of the nation. The Bank has an all women Board of Directors headed by a woman as Chairman and Managing Director of the Bank.

5. Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK), established in 1993 is a national level organization under the aegis of the Ministry of Women and Child Development, for socio-economic empowerment of women. RMK provides collateral free micro-credit to poor women for various livelihood support and income-generating activities at concessional terms in a client-friendly manner to bring about their socio-economic development. RMK has taken a number of promotional measures to popularize the concept of micro financing, enterprise development, thrift and credit, formation and strengthening of Women-SHGs through intermediary organisations.

The initial corpus was raised to Rs. 1000 million during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan. The suggestion to convert RMK into a NBFC was dropped. Therefore RMK is continuing as a registered society under Societies Registration Act 1860. For further strengthening and revamping of RMK, a Committee of eminent bankers and stakeholders has been constituted in August 2014.

6. To strengthen the economic empowerment, Ministry of Minority Affairs has launched “Seekho aur Kamao (Learn & Earn)” scheme for Skill Development of Minorities in 2013-14. The scheme upgrades the Skills of the Minority youths in various modern/ traditional vocations depending upon their educational qualification, present economic trends and the market potential, which can earn them a suitable employment or make them suitably skilled to go for self - employment. The scheme reserves minimum 33% seats for minority girls.

The scheme guarantees minimum 75% employment of trained minority youths and out of them 50% will be in organized sector. US \$ 125 Million have been earmarked for skill development of minorities during 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan. During 2013-14, training of 20,164 minority youths including girls has been sanctioned across 29 States with an amount of US\$ 2.84 million.

National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation (NMDFC) provides concessional loans to minorities. Since inception, about US\$ 385 million have been disbursed as loans to 0.90 million deprived minority beneficiaries including women. NMDFC mainly focuses on Micro-Finance for Self-help groups. More than 95% beneficiaries of Micro-finance scheme are minority women. To have more focus on minority women, NMDFC has launched a women specific Micro-finance scheme namely “Mahila Samridhi Yojana”.

## **WOMEN IN POWER & DECISION MAKING**

1. NRLM would mobilize at least one woman member from all poor households in the country into the Self Help Group (SHG) network fold over the next ten years. NRLM ensures that the members have the requisite skills to manage the institutions. It provides capacity building/training in repeated doses on various issues such as group dynamics, leadership, bookkeeping, decision-making in the group, planning, resource utilization, etc.

Within their households, the women become a source of financial and livelihood resources, thereby making them active contributors to the household income. This in turn increases women's participation in deciding how the household income would be utilized.

As the institutions of the poor mature, they become a strong demand system on behalf of their members (mostly women). The institutional platforms of the poor empower the poor to create their own human, social, financial and other resources. The institutions build linkages with mainstream institutions such as banks, local governance bodies, and Government bodies to address different dimensions of their poverty. There are also efforts being made to create supplementary institutions at the community level so as to decrease the dependence of the members on the mainstream institutions. These measures enable the members to increase access to entitlements, rights, resources and livelihood opportunities. Therefore, the institutions increase the voice, space, bargaining power and change of policies in favour of their members.

The leaders of the SHGs and federations are encouraged to participate in the local self-government (Panchayats and others) to raise their issues and have a greater say in the political sphere. Every level of the institutions of the poor are encouraged to have links with the corresponding level in the PRI structure.

NRLM plans to build the capacities of SHG members on issues such as food security, natural resource management, health, reproductive rights, domestic violence and access to entitlements.

One of the key outcomes of the SHG-federation network is the generation of a large pool of social capital - including institutions of poor, their members, leaders, community service providers and Community Resource Persons (CRPs) or 'community heroes'. The social capital, especially the CRPs are pivotal in accelerating the mobilization, institution building and institution strengthening activities. The community cadres are trained and nurtured to develop the requisite skills (management, facilitation, training and participation skills) to support the institutions. These cadres would form an internal support structure for institutions

of poor, thus empowering the poor to take charge of their livelihoods and other dimensions of their lives.

2. The 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> Amendments (1992) to the Constitution of India have provided for reservation of one-third seats in the local bodies of Panchayats and Municipalities for women, laying a strong foundation for their participation in decision making at the local levels. Due to this initiative, out of the 2.8 million elected members in Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs), around one million are women. The average women representation in Panchayats across the country is 36.94%. The Central Government has proposed to increase the percentage of reservation of seats for women in PRIs from one-third to one-half with a view to empowering women and making Panchayats more inclusive institutions. However, several states such as Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, and Tripura have already amended their respective Acts to provide 50% reservation for women. In Sikkim, reservation for women is 40%. The Panchayat (Extension of the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (PESA) has extended the scope of the Panchayat Raj legislation to cover tribal areas, which has thus provided for decentralisation in these areas too. The Government is committed to provide reservation in State legislatures and the Parliament. The Constitution (108th Amendment) Bill, 2008 seeks reservation of one-third seats for women in the Parliament and the State Legislatures was passed by the Rajya Sabha (Upper House).

## **HUMAN RIGHTS FOR WOMEN**

The National Commission for Women (NCW) has been set up as statutory body in January 1992 under the National Commission for Women Act, 1990. NCW takes cognizance on cases/complaints about violation of the provisions of the Constitution and of other laws and also infringing the human rights of women and girls and takes up these matters with the concerned authorities for taking action within the legal framework of the country. Such cases/complaints are entertained broadly in the following manner:

i. Investigations by the police are expedited and monitored.

ii. Family disputes are resolved or compromised through counselling.

iii. For serious crimes, the Commission constitutes Inquiry Committees which make spot enquiries, examines various witnesses, collects evidence and submits the report with recommendations. Such investigations help in providing immediate relief and justice to the victims of violence and atrocities. The implementation of the report is monitored by the NCW.

The Commission prepares 'Gender Profiles' to assess the status of women and their empowerment in almost all States. It organizes Seminars/workshops/consultations for

gender awareness and takes up publicity campaigns against sex selective abortions, violence against women, child marriage, anti-dowry and other women related issues.

## **WOMEN & MEDIA**

1. Government of India has been conducting awareness generation and publicity campaigns on various issues relating women including their rights, their positive portrayal in media through its various media platforms. Ministry has various provisions / Acts/ Guidelines and Self Regulation mechanism has been in place for ensuring, inter-alia, accuracy; impartiality, neutrality & fairness; Good taste and Decency.
  - i) In respect of electronic media (private satellite TV channels), Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and the Rules framed there under regulate telecast of various programmes by satellite / cable networks in the country. The Act provides that all programmes, including news-based programmes, must be in accordance with the Programme Code prescribed under the Cable Television Networks Rules, 1994. The Programme Code lays down a whole range of principles that need to be observed by the satellite/cable television networks while telecasting any programme.
  - ii) Government of India has set up an Electronic Media Monitoring Centre (EMMC) to monitor the content telecast on Private satellite/cable television channels with a view to recording any violations. There is also Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI), which is a private self-regulatory body of the advertising industry. Whenever any violation of these Codes is noticed by the Government, appropriate action is taken as per the above mentioned Act and Rules framed there under, keeping in view the nature of violation.
  - iii) In case of news channels, the News Broadcasters Association, as part of its self-regulation mechanism, has formulated a Code of Ethics and Broadcasting Standards. The Code of Ethics and the Guidelines contain adequate provisions for ensuring, inter-alia, accuracy; impartiality, neutrality & fairness; Good taste and Decency, in covering reportage. The News channels are frequently telecasting various programmes on women's issues in their respective news channels projecting women in positive fashion thereby creating enabling environment to ensure safety of women in the country.
  - iv) The self-regulatory Mechanism through Broadcasting Content Complaints Council (BCCC) and News Broadcasting Standards Authority (NBSA) is already in place for redressal of complaints about the television programmes. BCCC has taken various steps to prevent negative projection of women. It has advised its member channels to adhere to their 'Advisory on Portrayal of Women in Television Programmes' issued on 24-01-2012 and that any violation of the advisory would entail stringent orders on them. BCCC is also encouraging programmes having positive impact on society.

## **WOMEN & ENVIRONMENT**

Women, especially those in poor rural households in India are not only victims of environmental degradation, but also the active agents working for its protection and regeneration. National Rural Livelihood Mission identifies the immense potential of these rural women and has a clear cut objective to bring them out of poverty through institution building and livelihood support. The mission focuses on building their institutions, where they have the power to decide and choose their action plan to come out of poverty through micro-planning process.

1. Mahila Kisan Sashktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP) was launched by Government of India in 2010-11, in order to improve the present status of women in agriculture and enhance the opportunities for empowerment. MKSP was initiated for livelihood enhancement and vulnerability reduction interventions across the country. MKSP recognizes the centrality of women in agriculture and therefore aims to provide direct and indirect support to enable them to achieve sustainable agriculture production. MKSP envisages initiating learning cycle by which women are enabled to learn and adopt appropriate technologies and farming systems.

Under MKSP, the work is majorly carried out in three major domains- Sustainable Agriculture, NTFP activities and Livestock practices. The overall strategy endeavors to increase the access of Mahila Kisan to a basket of primary Livelihood activities, which will dilute the risk associated with any one activity.

Salient features of MKSP are as follows:

- i. It is proposed to create sustainable agricultural livelihood opportunities for women in agriculture and in the process ensure food and nutrition security at the household and the community level
- ii. Community based women institutions in the rural area will be strengthened in order to enable them to manage their agriculture based livelihood activities
- iii. Use of locally adopted resource conserving, farmer-led and environmentally-friendly technologies has been emphasized upon. It also aims to build on the traditional knowledge base of the Mahila Kisans.
- iv. Increased access of women in agriculture to productive land, inputs, credit, technology and information
- v. Drudgery reduction for women in agriculture through use of gender friendly tools/ technologies
- vi. Increased access to market and market information for better marketing of their products
- vii. It is also the strongest concerted effort for the promotion of Non-pesticide management of crops, across the country.

New livelihood vertical based on Non Timber Forest Produce (NTFP) has also been included under MKSP. The overall program not only ensures creating opportunities for rural women but also involves them in the decision making as planners and implementers.

2. NRLM proposes a solution to the issue of environmental degradation and climate change in the form of the program named Community Managed Sustainable Agriculture (CMSA), which is essentially an alternative to the conventional-input intensive-agriculture model. It promotes the use of locally available, organic external inputs and the use of traditional organic farming methods, thus reversing the impact of land degradation and soil infertility. Not just better profits; this approach is a solution to women health concerns, nutritional deficiencies and ailments caused due to chemicals and pesticides. The vision for the CMSA program is that by 2020, women's institutions shall manage and run the CMSA covering eight million farmers across 80% of the cultivable land. There is a need to ensure that villages make every effort to preserve the few natural resources that are significant to their very existence and women would play a major role in this regard.

Rural poor women in this country can bring in a new perspective to the solutions envisaged for environmental protection because of their huge and multi-faceted experience base. Hence, bottom up policy making approach will play a key role in visualizing the issues in a broad and holistic manner, while seeking solutions to the same.

## **THE GIRL CHILD**

The Girl Child continues to be the most vulnerable member of the Indian society. The Census 2011 shows an improvement over census 2001 in terms of reduction in gender gaps in literacy rates and improvement in overall sex ratio from 933 to 943. However, the Child Sex Ratio (CSR) (age group 0-6) has shown deterioration from 927 in 2001 to 918 in 2011. A low CSR reflects both pre birth discrimination manifested through gender biased sex selective elimination, and post birth discrimination against girls in form of inadequate health care, nutrition & education opportunities.

1. The Pre conception and Pre natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994 prohibits sex selection in any form and also bans advertisements relating to sex selection including advertisements on the internet. While the regulatory framework has been in place, enforcement of the Pre-conception & Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994 by many states has not been satisfactory.
2. **Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao (BBBP)**: The Government of India has recently initiated a programme called Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao (BBBP) for survival, protection & education of girl child. The programme aims to address the issue of decline in Child Sex Ratio (CSR) through a mass campaign across the country targeted at changing societal mindset &

creating awareness about the criticality of the issue, and focussed intervention & multi-sectoral action in 100 districts with low CSR.

While the overall goal of the programme is to “Celebrate the Girl Child & Enable her Education”, the objectives would be to (i) Prevent gender biased sex selective elimination; (ii) Ensure survival & protection of the girl child and (iii) Ensure education of the girl child.

3. The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act 2006 prohibits child marriages rather than only restraining them and provides for punishment for those abetting or solemnizing child marriages. The Act prohibits the solemnization of child marriages, where a person who, if a female has not completed 18 years of age and if a male has not completed 21 years of age.

The Act prescribes that States shall appoint Child Marriage Prohibition Officers (public servants) having responsibility over areas for preventing solemnization of child marriage/s, collecting evidence for prosecution of persons against the Act, counsel and sensitize communities, create awareness against child marriages and provide periodical statistics to the State Government in relation to these. The Act also empowers the State Governments to make rules for carrying out the provisions of this Act. Several States and Union Territories have also framed the Rules and appointed Child Marriage Prohibition Officers.

Several other initiatives are also being taken by the Government to address child marriage. These include declaration of January 24 every year as ‘National Girl Child Day’, to promote sensitization and awareness on the girl child, regular organizing of workshops, seminars and legal awareness camps to bring attitudinal changes to prevent child marriage.

3. **SABLA: Sabla** scheme was introduced in the year 2010-11 that aims at the empowerment of adolescent girls in the age group of 11-18 years by making them ‘self-reliant’. (Details are already mentioned in critical area Women and Health)

**c) Have austerity policies/measures, such as tax increases, cuts in public expenditure, or public sector downsizing, been introduced in your country in the aftermath of the 2007/2008 financial crisis?**

**If so, to what extent have they affected the critical areas of concern? Please describe the effects of such measures on key indicators, such as participation of women and men in social and economic activity, including education, training, participation in labour markets, unpaid work, access to social protection, access to credit, or entrepreneurship.**

Gender Budget Statement was first introduced in Budget 2005-06. In order to make further refinement to the Statement, every year the Ministries/Departments are requested through the Annual Budget Circular to highlight the quantum of public expenditure earmarked in budget for women. On the basis of the information thus furnished by the Ministries/Departments, the Gender Budget Statement is prepared. This Statement indicates, in two parts, the budget provisions for schemes that are substantially meant for the benefit of women. Part A reflects schemes in which 100% provision is for women, Part B reflects schemes where the allocations for women constitute at least 30% of the provision. The rationale of Gender Budgeting arises from the recognition of the fact that the national budget impacts various sections of the society differently, through the pattern of resource allocation and priority accorded to competing sectors. In BE 2013-14, 30 Ministries/Departments and 5 Union territories Governments have made allocations for gender budget statement. The statement shows 18.6% increase for 100% women specific programmes, having gone up from Rs. 229,690 million in BE 2012-13 to Rs. 272,480 million in BE 2013-14. Overall, taking parts A and B together, there is an increase of 10.2% from Rs. 881,430 million in BE 2012-13 to Rs. 971,340 million in BE 2013-14. The total allocation under Gender Budget in BE 2014-15 is Rs. 975,330 million.

The financial crisis has not affected the budgetary allocation as it is reflected in the Gender Budget Statement over the years. The Gender Budget Statement only captures those schemes for women that have allocation of at least 30%. The total allocation is much more than that is captured under Gender Budget Statement.

### **Section Three: Data and statistics**

**a) Has a core set of national indicators for monitoring progress in gender equality been established? If so, please provide the indicators in an annex.**

**Where is responsibility for collecting the data located?**

**If national indicators have not been established, what are the reasons?**

India has its own set of indicators for monitoring gender equality. Central Statistical Organization (CSO) in collaboration with UNICEF has developed a database system which covers indicators on the women sector. The list of indicators is at **Annexure 3**. In addition different organizations capture the data on various indicators which include indicators on gender as well.

The Indian Statistical System functions within the overall administrative set up of the country. The division of responsibility for administration between the Union Government and the State Governments is on the basis of three-fold classification of all subjects, namely, the Union List, the State List, and the Concurrent List. The last category represents the areas where both the Union and State Governments can operate. The subject Statistics is in this list. There is a further division of responsibility, by subjects or groups of subjects, among the different Ministries/Departments of the Union Government and among the Departments of State Governments, on the basis of their administrative functions.

In accordance with this structure, the Indian Statistical System is largely decentralised with elements of central supervision. All-India large-scale statistical operations, such as Population Census, Economic Census, Agricultural Census and Livestock Census, and nation-wide sample surveys, including the Annual Survey of Industries and the Socio-Economic Surveys, as well as compilation of macro-economic aggregates like national accounts, All-India Price Indices and industrial production, are mainly Central activities, with substantial involvement of State agencies in data collection.

The State Governments and Statistical Organisations of the States also collect and generate data on a number of variables.

The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, at the Central level has two wings, one relating to Statistics and the other is Programme Implementation. The Central Statistical Office, which is one of the two, wings of the National Statistical Organisation (NSO) under the Ministry and is responsible for coordination of statistical activities in the country and for

evolving and maintaining statistical standards. Its activities inter-alia include compilation of National Accounts; Economic Censuses, various social statistics, etc.

The Directorates of Economics and Statistics (DESS) in the States / UTs act as the nodal agencies for coordination of all statistical activities in the States/UTs. While most of the States / UTs have been formally declared by the State Governments as the Nodal Agencies on all statistical activities, a few though not yet formally declared, act as coordinating agency on statistical matters in the State/UT. Most of the States / UTs have District Statistical Offices (DSOs) which act as the field offices of the DESS for collection / compilation of statistical data in the districts. The DESS perform almost the same functions in the States / UTs as the NSO at the Centre viz. bringing out some key statistics, coordination with the Central and State statistical agencies, dissemination of statistics, etc.

The main Statistics Act under which data is collected by the MOSPI is the 'Collection of Statistics Act, 2008'. The other most important Act for collection of statistics on demographic aspects of population is the 'Population Census Act 1948', which is administered by the Office of the Registrar General of India, functioning under the Ministry of Home Affairs. Besides these two important Acts, there are a number of Acts, Rules and Procedures being administered by various administrative agencies on their subjects, through which statutory returns are collected by these Ministries/Departments.

India is a subscriber to the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) Special Data Dissemination Standards (SDDS) and is currently fulfilling the Standards.

The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MOHFW), Government of India (GOI), initiated the National Family Health Survey (NFHS) surveys to provide high quality data on population and health indicators. The NFHS surveys use standardized questionnaires, sample designs, and field procedures to collect data. The information provided by NFHS surveys assists policymakers and programme administrators in planning and implementing population, health, and nutrition programmes.

The NFHS is a large-scale, multi-round survey conducted in representative sample households throughout India. Three rounds of survey have been conducted since the 1<sup>st</sup> survey in 1992-1993.

The Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India (ORGI), headquartered at Delhi, is an attached office of the Ministry of Home Affairs with its own administrative setup. It is currently headed by the Secretary and Registrar General, India, who also functions as the Census Commissioner of India. The main functions of ORGI are to: conduct the decennial population census and tabulate and disseminate the census data under the provisions of the

Census Act 1948 and the Census (Amendment) Act, 1993; co-ordinate and unify, at the national level, the work relating to implementation of the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 and to compile data of vital statistics on births and deaths; estimate at the national and state level the fertility and mortality measures through a well-represented sample of 1.3 million households under the Sample Registration System (SRS).

Since 2003, Registrar General, India has been functioning as National Registration Authority and Registrar General of Citizen Registration under the Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2003. Post Enumeration Survey (PES), fertility and mortality studies and population projections for India and States on the basis of Census Data are also carried out by ORGI.

**b) Has data collection and compilation on the Minimum Set of Gender Indicators begun, which was agreed by the UN Statistical Commission in 2013? (The link to the list of indicators is provided in Part III.)**

**If so, what is the status of data collection and compilation? Please describe plans to improve gender-related data collection and compilation at the national level that have been developed.**

### **Compilation of Gender Development Index (GDI) / Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM)**

Gender relations are the key to understand the inequalities between men and women. For governments and concerned citizens seeking to redress inequalities, gender disaggregated data and indices are a means of determining the issues that they must address and monitor to determine the effectiveness of their actions. Two important indices viz. GDI & GEM developed by UNDP and calculated for most of the countries tries to explore these differences at different points of times indifferent parts of the world. Under GOI-UNDP project “**Promoting Gender Equality**”; the activity of “**Preparation of GDI/GEM**” had been taken up by the Ministry of Women and Child Development in the year 2007. A Technical Advisory Committee consisting of representatives from important line Ministries and organizations and technical experts from Academic & Research Institutions looked into the issue and felt that the GDI and GEM developed by UNDP needed to be recast realistically to capture the gender gaps in development and empowerment in the third world.

#### **Gender Development Index (GDI)**

While Human Development Index measure average achievement, the GDI adjusts the average achievement to reflect the inequalities between men and women in the same three dimensions:

- A long and healthy life
- Knowledge
- A decent standard of living

### Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM)

GEM focuses on opportunities & capture gender inequality in three key areas:

- Political Participation and Decision Making Power
- Economic Participation and Decision Making Power
- Power over Economic Resources

GDI and GEM were calculated for 1996 and 2006 for India and all the States / UTs. The index value varies between 0 and 1.

#### Estimated HDI, GDI and GEM for India: 2006 and 1996

Year	Gender Development Index	Gender Empowerment Measure
2006	0.590	0.497
1996	0.514	0.416

GDI scores over the decade indicate that the average achievements in the three dimensions after accounting for the inequalities between women and men have improved. Similarly GEM scores indicate that women's ability to participate actively in economic and political life and their command over economic resources has improved over the decade

#### Highest and Lowest scoring States on GDI and GEM in 2006 amongst 16 bigger States in India

	Highest Two Scorers	Lowest Two Scorers
GDI 06	Kerala (0.745) Maharashtra (0.677)	Bihar (0.479) Uttar Pradesh (0.509)
GEM 06	Andhra Pradesh (0.547)	Bihar (0.379)

	Himachal Pradesh (0.540)	Odisha (0.393)
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The three NFHS surveys conducted to date are a major landmark in the development of a demographic and health database for India. An important objective of the NFHS surveys has been to provide national and state estimates of fertility, family planning, infant and child mortality, reproductive and child health, nutrition of women and children, the quality of health and family welfare services, and socio economic conditions. Brief of each NFHS survey is provided below.

### **NFHS-1**

The country's first National Family Health Survey (NFHS-1) was conducted in 1992-93. An important objective of NFHS-1 was to strengthen the survey research capabilities of the 18 Population Research Centres (PRCs) in the country. Interviews were conducted with a nationally representative sample of 88,562 households and 89,777 ever-married women age 13-49 years in 24 states and the National Capital Territory of Delhi.

### **NFHS-2**

The second National Family Health Survey (NFHS-2), conducted in 1998-99, was an important step in strengthening the database for implementation of the Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) approach adopted by India after the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) in 1994 in Cairo. In addition to the population and health components covered in NFHS-1, NFHS-2 collected information on the quality of health and family welfare services, reproductive health problems, the status of women, and domestic violence. Height and weight measurements were extended to cover ever-married women. Ever-married women and their children below three years of age had their haemoglobin levels measured to provide the first national estimates of the prevalence of anaemia. In Delhi and Mumbai, a test was also done to measure the lead content in the blood of children below age three years. A test was also conducted for the iodine content of household cooking salt. NFHS-2 covered a representative sample of over 91,000 ever-married women age 15-49 years across all 26 states of India.

### **NFHS-3**

The third National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3) was conducted in 2005-06. In addition to the indicators covered in NFHS-2, NFHS-3 provides information on several new and emerging issues such as perinatal mortality, male involvement in the use of health and family welfare services, adolescent reproductive health, high-risk sexual behaviour, family life education, safe injections, and knowledge about tuberculosis.

NFHS-3 used three types of questionnaires: the Household Questionnaire, the Women's Questionnaire, and the Men's Questionnaire. The overall content and format of the questionnaires were determined through a series of workshops and meetings held in 2005-06.

The NFHS-3 INDIA 2005-06, has covered the following areas in its report which can be accessed at [www.rchiips.org](http://www.rchiips.org).

- Household Population and Housing Characteristics
- Characteristics of Survey Respondents
- Fertility and Fertility Preferences
- Family Planning
- Other Proximate Determinants of Fertility
- Infant and Child Mortality
- Maternal Health
- Child Health
- Nutrition and Anaemia
- HIV AIDS Related Knowledge Attitudes and Behaviour
- HIV Prevalence
- Morbidity and Health Care
- Women's Empowerment and Demographic and Health Outcomes
- Domestic Violence

Summary of findings from NFHS-3 survey are available online.

The District Level Household and facility Survey (DLHS) conducted under Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India is the household survey at the district level. The district being the basic nucleus of planning and implementation of the Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) programme, Government of India has been interested in generating district level data on utilization of the services provided by government health facilities, other than that based on service statistics. It is also of interest to assess people's perceptions on quality of services. Therefore, it was decided to undertake District Level Household Survey (DLHS) under the RCH programme in the country.

The **National Data Bank of Socio-Religious categories** has been developed with a view to provide users access to all data, pertaining to various aspects of socio-economic life of population falling in different social/religious categories, from a single window. Data can be accessed about:

- Education

- Health
- Labour and Employment
- Population
- Programmes/Schemes Related Data
- NSS Reports
- Census

The **Sample Registration System (SRS)** in India is the largest demographic survey in the world covering about 1.5 million households and 7.35 million population. It has continued to be the main source of information on fertility and mortality indicators both at the State and National levels. Apart from the large sample size and geographical spread in most of the Districts, the system has a unique feature of dual recording, which involves collection of data through two different procedures viz., continuous enumeration and retrospective half-yearly surveys. The continuous enumeration and retrospective surveys are followed by the process of matching of the two records and subsequent field verification of unmatched and partially matched events. The system provides a cross check on the correctness and completeness of the events of birth and death listed by the two independent functionaries.

Based on the dual record system, the SRS has been providing reliable estimates of fertility and mortality on a regular basis from 1971 onward. It includes data on population composition by broad age groups, sex and marital status, fertility and mortality levels, for India and bigger States (with population 10 million and above) separately for rural and urban areas.

As per the recommendations of the Technical Committee, from 1990 onward tabulations on certain items of demographic interest such as mean age at effective marriage for females, interval between current and previous live birth and also distribution of live births by birth order have continued to form part of the SRS report. From 2000, the sex ratio at birth and from 2002, the sex ratio of child (age-group 0-4) have been included in this Report. Moreover, in order to facilitate effective tracking of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) on under-five mortality, the estimates of under-five mortality for India and bigger States separately for rural and urban also by sex have been introduced in this Report since 2008.

Sample Registration System Statistical report 2011 is the eighth in the series that has been prepared based on data collected from new SRS sample units selected on the 2001 Census frame. SRS provides the statistics with its indicators which is at **Annexure 4**.

**c) Has data collection and compilation on the nine indicators on violence against women, as agreed by the UN Statistical Commission in 2013, begun? (The list of indicators is provided in Part III).**

**If so, what is the status of data collection and compilation? Please describe plans that have been developed to produce these indicators at the national level.**

**If not, are there any plans at the national level to begin work based on these indicators?**

**Please describe briefly.**

In India National Crime Records Bureau is the nodal agency for collecting the crime statistics at National level.

Crime Statistics is the oldest and the most prestigious publication brought out by NCRB. The data for the report is collected by State Crime Records Bureaux (SCRxBx) from the District Crime Records Bureaux (DCRBx) and sent to NCRB at the end of the year under reference. Data from mega-cities (cities having population of 10 lakh or more as per the latest census) is also collected separately. District-wise data on some IPC heads is collected and published separately. The first edition of 'Crime in India' pertains to the year 1953 and the latest edition of the report pertains to the year 2012.

**Scope:**

The report contains comprehensive information on:

- (i) Cases registered and their disposal and
- (ii) Persons arrested and their disposal

Under major heads of Indian Penal Codes and Special and Local Laws. Further, age-group-wise and sex-wise details of persons arrested under these crime-heads are also available in the report. The report contains a chapter on crime against some vulnerable sections of the society - women, children, Scheduled Castes / Scheduled Tribes. The above crime data is presented in graphic / chart format, table format and map format.

Women are also victims of many of the general crimes such as murder, robbery, cheating, etc. Only the crimes which are directed specifically against women are characterized as 'crimes against women'. Crime against women are broadly classified under two categories and the table provided with various indicators is at **Annexure 5**

**d) What processes have been undertaken to collect data on the situation of particular groups of women, such as rural women, older women, women with disabilities, indigenous women, women living with HIV and AIDS, or other groups? Please describe briefly.**

A major new component of NFHS-3 is blood testing for HIV prevalence and behaviour-related information among adult men and women. In addition to interviewing ever-married women age 15-49, NFHS-3 included never married women age 15-49 and both ever-married and never married men age 15-54 as eligible respondents.

Interviews were conducted with 124,385 women age 15-49 and 74,369 men age 15-54 from all 29 states. Throughout India, 102,946 women and men were tested for HIV in NFHS-3. NFHS-3 provides estimates of HIV prevalence for adult women and men at the national level, for Uttar Pradesh and for five high HIV prevalence states (Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Manipur, and Tamil Nadu).

The Census Data 2011 provides segregated data on person with disabilities based on gender. As per census 2011 there are 2.8 crore persons with disabilities out of which 1.18 crore are female which constitute 2.01% of the total female population. The segregated data also shows distribution of women with disabilities in rural (2.03%) and urban (1.98%). The data include persons with visual, hearing, speech, locomotor, mental illness, mental retardation, multiple disabilities and other disabilities. The census figure also shows segregated data on persons with disabilities according to various age groups. The census data 2011 also provides segregated data on women with disabilities on the basis of age group 0-4 years (1.11%), 5-9 years (1.44%) and 10-19 years (1.67%), 20-29 years (1.70%), 32-39 years (1.67%), 40-49 years (1.94%), 50-59 years (2.47%), 60-69 years (3.89%), 70-79 years (7.19%), 80-89 years (8.48%) and 90 years plus (8.85%).

#### **Section Four: Emerging priorities**

**a) What are the key priorities for action over the next three to five years for accelerating implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, and subsequent intergovernmental agreements for the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of women at the national level?**

**b) What are your country's priorities and recommendations to strengthen gender equality and the empowerment of women in the current discussions on Sustainable Development Goals and the post-2015 development agenda?**

India is amongst the fastest growing countries in the world today, with a GDP growth rate of more than 8 % during the XI plan period. This high level of growth can, however, be sustained only when all sections of the society, especially women become equal partners in the development process. It is well recognised that societies which discriminate by gender tend to experience less rapid economic growth and poverty reduction than societies which treat men and women more equally. Gender equality and empowerment would, thus, be our core development goal.

Some deliberate policy steps are critical to achieve gender equality. Gender discrimination cannot be automatically corrected in the course of development. The institutions of economics, politics and the law must be considered in terms of how they relate to each other and how they play out across the different arenas where gender discrimination occurs; and gender assessments have to be undertaken continuously to reveal gaps and monitor progress towards gender equality. Empowerment of women is essentially the vehicle of change to achieve gender equality that is meaningful and sustainable.

Empowerment of women is a socio-political ideal, encompassing notions of dignity and equality, envisioned in relation to the wider framework of women's rights. It is a process of gaining control over self, over resources and over existing societal perceptions and attitudes and would be achieved only when an improvement in the 'condition' of women is accompanied by an advancement in their 'position' by enlarging the economic, social and political freedoms and choices available to them.

As outlined under the National Policy for the Empowerment of Women, 2001, empowerment is an enabling process that must lead to women's economic as well as social transformation.

The key elements for Gender Equity to be addressed in the Twelfth Five Year Plan are:

- i) Economic Empowerment

- a. Employment generation with equity in work conditions
  - b. Skill development
  - c. Special promotion of enterprises of home-based workers/small producers
  - d. Women in agriculture, manufacturing, unorganized sector
- (ii) Social and Physical Infrastructure
- a. Health
  - b. Education
  - c. Sanitation
  - d. Transportation
  - e. Energy and natural resources management
  - f. Urban planning and livelihoods
  - g. Climate change
  - h. Engendering the media
- (iii) Enabling Legislations
- a. The Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques ACT (PC-PNDT Act)
  - b. Maternity Benefit Act
  - c. Equal Remuneration Act, 1976
  - d. Improving Implementation of Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act (PWDVA) and Dowry Prohibition Act (DPA)
- (iv) Women's Participation in Governance
- a. Women in Panchayats
  - b. Women in Urban Bodies
  - c. Women in Legislative Bodies
- (v) Inclusiveness of all categories of vulnerable women
- a. Scheduled caste women
  - b. Scheduled tribe women
  - c. Differently abled women
  - d. Women of religious minorities
  - e. Single women and widows
  - f. Elderly women
  - g. Women affected with HIV/aids
  - h. Migrant workers
  - i. Women in disturbed areas
  - j. Trafficked women
  - k. Women in prison
  - l. Transgender communities

(vi) Engendering National Policies/Programmes

(vii) Mainstreaming Gender through Gender Budgeting

- a. Gender Budgeting (GB) Institutionalizing GB With Greater Visibility
- b. GB at the design stage for new Policies/Programmes/Schemes (PPS)
- c. Gender Analysis And Audit
- d. Gender Appraisals, Monitoring And Evaluation
- e. Generation Of Sex-Disaggregated Data
- f. Gender Focal Points
- g. Increasing Accountability On GB
- h. Technical Support For GB
- i. Continued Emphasis On Capacity Building
- j. Reflecting Gender Concerns In Results Framework Document

High priority will be given to women and children from the poorest communities, from the most deprived socio-religious communities, communities, such as Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, particularly vulnerable tribal communities, de-notified and nomadic groups, religious minorities, other backward classes, migrants, those living in inaccessible or scattered hamlets, those living in insecure environments and the urban poor, among others.

The National Curriculum Framework (2005) prioritizes gender as an important guiding principle in all curricular areas and stipulates that gender be an integral part of all disciplines offered to children at school stage. Gender concerns have been integrated in the curriculum and in the textbooks drawn up by the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) and widely used by schools affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) and in several State Governments. The State Council of Educational Research and Training (SCERT's) which prescribes textbooks for State Government schools have redesigned school textbooks to make these gender positive.

Girls and boys have achieved equal access to primary education. Progress has been made in secondary education. Discrimination in girl's access to education has been removed. An educational and social environment has been created in which boys and girls are treated equally and encouraged to achieve their full potential. Gender bias has been removed from curricula and teaching materials. A range of strategies and interventions that had been evolved to address the issue of enrolment, retention and completion of elementary education have borne fruit and positive indicators are visible in the girl education scenario.

The Government will continue to give focus to the persisting problems faced by women and children. These include crucial issues like declining girl child sex ratio, reducing female foeticide and infanticide, reducing IMR and MMR, improving nutrition education and literacy, health, employment, equal access to resources, eliminate gender discrimination, and provide

legal safeguards. These concerns are also reflected in the Millennium Development Goal 3 mission statement to promote gender equality and empower women.

Special attention will be given to the girl child, not only those below 6 years, but also adolescents as these very girls are the future women and potential mothers. The concept and tools of Gender Budgeting and Gender Mainstreaming and Child Budget will be disseminated throughout the Central and State Governments to ensure that the requirements and needs of women and children are kept in view in all the programs/policies/ schemes. This will also be used as a tool for measuring the quantum of flow of funds and benefits to women and children.

While the problems of women and children are generally interlinked and hence can be accommodated under composite schemes, there are a number of problems/issues which are exclusively child specific or woman specific and hence require separate intervention and separate schemes. Therefore, the programmes and schemes of Ministry of Women and Child Development will be categorized into those, which are mainly women development oriented, and those that are mainly child development oriented. A third category will include those schemes, which contain provision for both women and children.

India is committed to promote gender equality and women's empowerment and we believe that gender equality and women's empowerment is vital for sustainable development in its three dimensions: economic, social and environmental and to achieve sustainable change in the post 2015 framework. India is committed to focus on empowering women through an overarching development strategy backed by legislative and administrative actions.

**Statistics: Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER), Dropout and Gender Parity Index (GPI)**

**Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)**

Year	Primary Level (Classes I-V 6-10 Years)			Elementary Level (Classes I-VIII 6-13 Years)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
2009-10	113.8	113.8	113.8	102.5	100.4	101.5
2010-11	114.9	116.3	115.5	104.5	103.3	103.9

At the National level as per the Statistics of School Education (SSE) the GER (Gender Enrollment Ratio) at primary level (class I-V- age group 6-10) for both boys and girls has increased from 113.8 in 2009-10 to 115.5 in 2010-11. There has been improvement in the GER at the primary level.

At the National level as per the Statistics of School Education (SSE) the GER at elementary level (class I-VIII- age group 6-13) for both boys and girls has increased from 101.5 in 2009-10 to 103.9 in 2010-11. There has been improvement in GER at elementary level.

**Drop Out Rates**

Year	Primary Level (Classes I-V 6-10 Years)			Elementary Level (Classes I-VIII 6-13 Years)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
2009-10	31.8	28.5	30.3	41.1	44.2	42.5
2010-11	29.0	25.4	27.4	40.6	41.2	40.8

At the National level as per the Statistics of School Education (SSE) the Dropout rate at primary level (class I-V- age group 6-10) for both boys and girls decreased from 30.3 in 2009-10 to 27.4 in 2010-11. There has been improvement in the dropout rate at primary level.

At the National level as per the Statistics of School Education (SSE) the Dropout rate at elementary level (class I-V- age group 6-10) for both boys and girls decreased from 42.5 in 2009-10 to 40.8 in 2010-11. There has been improvement in the dropout rate at Elementary level.

### Gender Parity Index (GPI)

Year	Classes I-V (6-10 Years)	Classes I-VIII (6-13 Years)
	All	All
2009-10	1.00	0.98
2010-11	1.01	0.99

Girls' participation in schools has shown steady improvement which can be seen from the GPI as in table above.

$$\text{*Gender Parity Index (GPI) = } \frac{\text{Girls enrollment in primary grades in year 't'}}{\text{Boy's enrolment in primary grades in year 't'}}$$

## Annexure 2

### Crimes against Women under the Indian Penal Code and Special Legislations

According to the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) data, the total incidents of crimes against women under the Indian Penal Code and Special Legislations for the past 4 years are as follows:

Sl. No	Crime Head	Year					% variation in 2012 over 2011
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
1.	Rape (Sec. 376 IPC)	21,467	21,397	22,172	24,206	24,923	3.0
2.	Kidnapping & Abduction (Sec. 363- 373 IPC)	22,939	25,741	29,795	35,565	38,262	7.6
3.	Dowry Death (Sec. 302/304 IPC)	8,172	8,383	8,391	8,618	8,233	-4.5
4.	Cruelty by husband and relatives (Sec. 498A of IPC)	81,344	89,546	94,041	99,135	106,527	7.5
5.	Assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty (Sec. 354 of IPC)	40,413	38,711	40,613	42,968	45,351	5.5
6.	Insult to modesty of women (Sec. 509 of IPC)	12,214	11,009	9,961	8,570	9,173	7.0
7.	Importation of Girls from foreign country (Sec. 366B of IPC)	67	48	36	80	59	-26.3
<b>A.</b>	<b>Total IPC Crime against women</b>	<b>186,616</b>	<b>194,835</b>	<b>205,009</b>	<b>219,142</b>	<b>232,528</b>	<b>6.1</b>
8.	Sati Prevention Act, 1987	1	0	0	1	-	-100.0

9.	Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956	2,659	2,474	2,499	2,435	2,563	5.3
10.	Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986	1,025	845	895	453	141	-68.9
11.	Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961	5,555	5,650	5,182	6,619	9,038	36.5
<b>B</b>	<b>Total SLL crime against Women</b>	<b>9,240</b>	<b>8,969</b>	<b>8,576</b>	<b>9,508</b>	<b>11,742</b>	<b>23.5</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>195,856</b>	<b>203,804</b>	<b>213,585</b>	<b>228,650</b>	<b>244,270</b>	<b>6.8</b>

**The National Indicators for Women**

1. Currently married women aged 15-49 yrs who alone or jointly with husband decide use of husband's earning , Percent
2. Currently married women aged 15-49 yrs who alone or jointly with husband decide use of own earning , Percent
3. Currently married women aged 15-49 yrs who earn more or same as husband , Percent
4. Currently married women aged 15-49 yrs who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their husband , Percent
5. Currently married women aged 15-49 yrs who usually participate in household decisions , Percent
6. Ever-married women age 15-49 yrs who have experienced violence by husband , Percent
7. Female employees in central government , Million
8. Incidence of crime against women-cruelty by husband and his relatives , Number
9. Incidence of crime against women-dowry death , Number
10. Incidence of crime against women-kidnapping and abduction , Number
11. Incidence of crime against women-molestation , Number
12. Incidence of crime against women-rape , Number
13. Incidence of crime against women-sexual harassment , Number
14. Incidence of crime against women-total cognizable crime , Number
15. Married persons age 15-49 yrs who want more daughters than sons , Percent
16. Married persons age 15-49 yrs who want more sons than daughters , Percent
17. Percentage of Women aged 15-49 years allowed to go to specified places alone , Percent
18. Percentage of Women aged 15-49 years who have experienced violence , Percent

19. Percentage of women in ministerial/ bureaucracy , Percent
20. Percentage of women in parliamentary and legislative assemblies , Percent
21. Percentage of women voters , Percent
22. Women who have a bank or savings account used by self , Percent
23. Women who have money that they can decide how to use , Percent
24. Women who know of a microcredit programme , Percent

## List of Statistical Indicators

### Service Sector

#### A. HOUSING

- i. Occupied residential houses and households in the country
- ii. Occupied residential rural houses and households in the country
- iii. Occupied residential urban houses and households in the country
- iv. Distribution of census houses according to the uses to which they are put
- v. Distribution of rural households by type of dwellings
- vi. Distribution of urban households by type of dwellings
- vii. Percentage distribution of households living in pucca, semi pucca and kutchha houses for some selected states
- viii. Percentage distribution of rural households living in various types of houses
- ix. Percentage distribution of urban households living in various types of houses
- x. Percentage distribution of households by type of occupancy
- xi. Percentage distribution of households by type of occupancy
- xii. Distribution of households by size of dwelling units occupied
- xiii. Percentage distribution of households by source of drinking water
- xiv. Distribution of households having safe drinking water facilities
- xv. Distribution of households having electricity
- xvi. Distribution of households having toilet facilities
- xvii. Percentage distribution of rural households by type of latrine-nss 58th round (Jul.-Dec. 2002)
- xviii. Percentage distribution of urban households by type of latrine-nss 58th round (Jul.-Dec. 2002)
- xix. Average covered area (in sq. Metres) of dwelling unit by states and by type of dwelling unit for some selected states

### Social Sector

#### A. EDUCATION

- i. Educational institutions, scholars and expenditure
- ii. Number of recognised educational institutions
- iii. Enrolment in higher education according to faculty and stage
- iv. Enrolment in school education by courses and stages in recognised institutions
- v. Number of teachers in educational institutions
- vi. Literacy rate in India

## **B. HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE**

- i. Number of allopathic hospitals, dispensaries and beds
- ii. Hospitals and bed strength under ayush systems
- iii. Statistics of mental hospitals
- iv. Dispensaries under ayush systems
- v. Dispensaries and beneficiaries under
- vi. Administrative structure and rural health infrastructure
- vii. Number of registered allopathic medical practitioners and dental surgeons
- viii. Registered practitioners under ayush systems
- ix. Number of registered general nursing midwifery, auxiliary nurse-midwives and health visitors
- x. Number of allopathic medical & dental colleges and admission
- xi. Post graduate institutes and admission capacity under ayush systems
- xii. Under graduate institutes and admission capacity under ayush systems
- xiii. Achievements of family welfare programme
- xiv. Achievements of immunization programme
- xv. Number of cases and deaths due to diseases

## **C. POST AND COMMUNICATION**

- i. Telephones\*\* per 100 population - state-wise

## **D. LABOUR & EMPLOYMENT**

- i. Estimated employment in the public and private sectors
- ii. Employment in railways
- iii. Factory employment
- iv. Factory employment by states
- v. Factory employment by industry groups at three digit level of NIC 1998
- vi. Estimated average factory employment in working factories : 2005 (by states-at 2 digit level of N.I.C - 1998)
- vii. Employment in factories- adults, adolescents and children according to sex by states
- viii. Estimated average daily employment and working factories
- ix. Employment in mines
- x. Employment in plantations
- xi. Employment in shops and commercial establishments
- xii. Performance of employment exchanges - state wise
- xiii. Total earnings of factory workers in India (\$) (by states and union territories)
- xiv. Average per capita annual earnings of factory workers (\$) (by states and union territories)
- xv. Average per capita annual earnings of factory labour in manufacturing industries
- xvi. Wages and earnings of mining labour
- xvii. Industrial injuries in factories

- xviii. Industrial injuries in mines (by minerals)
- xix. Industrial disputes
- xx. Industrial disputes by causes
- xxi. Workmen's compensation
- xxii. Employment in insurance
- xxiii. Employment in banks
- xxiv. Employment in ports (employment in major, minor and intermediate ports)
- xxv. Group - wise estimated number of central government civilian regular employees
- xxvi. Expenditure incurred on pay and allowances of civilian employees by the central ministries/departments

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- i. Implementation report under NREGA
- ii. Physical outcomes under NREGA
- iii. Financial outcomes under NREGA
- iv. Physical and financial progress under SGSY
- v. Physical progress of rural roads under Bharat Nirman
- vi. Physical and financial progress under PMGSY
- vii. Projects sanctioned under drought prone area and desert development programmes
- viii. Expenditure and beneficiaries under NSAP
- ix. Physical progress under Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana
- x. Resource centres at block level sanctioned under capacity building component of BRGF and RGSY
- xi. Estimated potential and installed capacity of renewable energy in India
- xii. Achievement in new and renewable energy
- xiii. State wise detail cumulative grid interactive renewable power installed capacity
- xiv. Decentralised / off grid renewable energy system/devices

## **Miscellaneous Sector**

### **A. LOCAL BODIES**

- i. Number of Panchayati raj institutions and elected representatives
- ii. Number of elected representatives of Panchayati raj institutions

### **B. ELECTORAL STATISTICS**

- i. Status of political parties in election to the house of people
- ii. Election to the Lok Sabha house of people
- iii. Women's participation in election to the house of people
- iv. Composition / allocation of seats in the Rajya Sabha
- v. Elections to the state legislative assemblies

- vi. Number of seats and constituencies in the state legislative councils
- vii. Expenditure incurred in election to the house of people

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- i. Percentage distribution of population by broad age groups to total population by sex and residence, India, 2011
- ii. Percentage of population in the age group 0-4 years to total population by sex and residence, India and bigger States, 2011
- iii. Percentage of population in the age group 0-14 years to total population by sex and residence, India and bigger States, 2011
- iv. Percentage of population in the age group 15-59 years to total population by sex and residence, India and bigger States, 2011
- v. Percentage of population in the age group 60 years and above to total population by sex and residence, India and bigger States, 2011
- vi. Percentage distribution of population by marital status and sex, India and bigger States, 2011
- vii. Percentage distribution of population age 10+ by marital status and sex, India and bigger States, 2011
- viii. Percentage distribution of female age 10+ by marital status and residence, India and bigger States, 2011
- ix. Percentage distribution of female age 15+ by marital status and residence, India and bigger States, 2011
- x. Percentage of females by age at effective marriage and by residence, India and bigger States, 2011
- xi. Mean age at effective marriage of female by residence, India and bigger States, 2011

### **Fertility Indicators**

- i. CBR (Crude birth rate) by residence, India and bigger States, 2011
- ii. Percent change in average crude birth rate between 1999-01 and 2009-11 by residence, India and bigger States
- iii. Sex ratio (female per 1000 male) at birth by residence, India and bigger States 2009-11
- iv. Sex ratio of child (age group 0-4 years) during the period 2009-11, India and bigger States
- v. GFR (General fertility rate) by residence, India and bigger States, 2011
- vi. Percentage change in average GFR (General fertility rate) between 1999-01 and 2009-11, by residence, India and bigger States
- vii. ASFRs (Age specific fertility rates) by residence, 2011

- viii. Percentage change in age specific fertility rates by residence between 1999-01 and 2009-11, India
- ix. ASFRs (Age specific fertility rates), India and bigger States, 2011
- x. Percentage distribution of cumulative fertility by age group, India and bigger States, 2011
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- xii. TFR (Total fertility rate) by residence, India and bigger States, 2011
- xiii. Percentage change in average TFR (Total fertility rate) between 1999-01 and 2009-11 by residence, India and bigger States
- xiv. GRR (Gross reproduction rate) by residence, India and bigger States, 2011
- xv. ASMFRs (Age specific marital fertility rates) by residence, India 2011
- xvi. ASMFRs (Age specific marital fertility rates) India and bigger States, 2011
- xvii. TMFRs (Total marital fertility rates) by residence, India and bigger States, 2011
- xxviii. Percentage change in average Total Marital Fertility rate (TMFR) between 1999-01 and 2009-11 by residence, India and bigger States
- xix. Percentage female population in the age group 15-49 by level of education, India and bigger States, 2011
- xx. GFR (General fertility rate) by level of education of women, India and bigger States, 2011
- xxi. ASFR (Age specific fertility rate) by level of education of women and residence, India, 2011
- xxii. TFR (Total fertility rate) by level of education of women, India and bigger States, 2011
- xxiii. Percentage distribution of current live births by birth order, India and bigger States, 2011
- xxiv. Percentage distribution of current live births by birth order and residence, India and bigger States, 2011
- xxv. Percentage distribution of second and higher order live births by interval, India and bigger States, 2011
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- xxvii. Percentage distribution of live births by type of medical attention received by the mother at delivery by residence, India and bigger States, 2011

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- i. CDR (Crude death rate) by residence, India and bigger States, 2011
- ii. Percentage change in average crude death rate between 1999-01 and 2009-11, by residence, India and bigger States
- iii. CDR (Crude death rate) by sex and residence, India, 2011
- iv. CDR (Crude death rate) by sex, India and bigger States, 2011

- v. Percentage distribution of deaths by broad age groups, India and bigger States, 2011
- vi. Percentage of infant deaths to total deaths by residence, India and bigger States, 2011
- vii. IMR (Infant mortality rate) by sex and residence, India and bigger States, 2011
- viii. Percentage change in average IMR (Infant mortality rate) between 1999-01 and 2009-11 by residence, India and bigger States
- ix. Neo-natal mortality rate and percentage share of neo-natal deaths to infant deaths by residence, India and bigger States, 2011
- x. Early neo-natal mortality rate and percentage share of early neo-natal deaths to infant deaths by residence, India and bigger States, 2011
- xi. Pre-natal mortality rate and Still birth rates by residence, India and bigger States, 2011
- xii. Percentage of deaths in the age group 0-4 years to total deaths by residence, India and bigger States, 2011
- xiii. Estimated death rate for children age 0-4 years by sex and residence, India and bigger States, 2011
- xiv. Under-five Mortality Rate by sex and residence, India and bigger States, 2011
- xv. Death rates for children age 5-14 years by sex and residence, India and bigger States, 2011
- xvi. Death rate for persons age 15-59 years by sex and residence, India and bigger States, 2011
- xvii. Death rate for persons age 60 years and above by sex and residence, India and bigger States, 2011
- xviii. Percentage distribution of deaths by type of medical attention received before death by residence, India and bigger States, 2011

## Crime against Women Indicators

### **(A) The Crimes under the Indian Penal Code (IPC)**

- (i) Rape (Sec. 376 IPC)
- (ii) Kidnapping & Abduction for specified purposes
- (iii) Homicide for Dowry, Dowry Deaths or their attempts
- (iv) Cruelty by Husband and Relatives
- (v) Molestation
- (vi) Sexual harassment
- (vii) Importation of girls

**(B) The crimes under the Special and Local Laws (SLL)** - The gender specific laws for which crime statistics are recorded throughout the country are:

- (i) Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956
- (ii) Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
- (iii) Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986
- (iv) Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987

### **1. Indian Penal Code (IPC)**

- a. Cases registered and their disposal by Police and Court
- b. Persons arrested and their disposal by Police and Court
- c. Age-group-wise and sex-wise break-up of persons arrested
- d. Cases registered, cases charge sheeted, cases convicted, persons arrested, persons charge sheeted and persons convicted
- e. All India IPC & SLL Crimes
- f. Cases Registered and their disposal under Cruelty by Husband or his relatives (IPC Section 498 A)
- g. Cases Registered and their disposal under Dowry Deaths
- h. Cases Registered and their disposal under Dowry Prohibition Act
- i. Crime head wise Persons Arrested under IPC Crimes
- j. Cases Registered under IPC
- k. Crime head-wise Cases registered under IPC Crimes

### **2. Special and Local Laws (SLL)**

- a. Cases registered and their disposal by Police and Court

- b. Persons arrested and their disposal by Police and Court
- c. Age-group-wise and sex-wise break-up of persons arrested
- d. Cases registered, cases charge sheeted, cases convicted, persons arrested, persons charge sheeted and persons convicted
- e. All India IPC & SLL Crimes
- f. Crime head wise Persons Arrested under SLL Crimes
- g. Cases Registered under SLL
- h. Crime head-wise Cases registered under SLL Cases

### **3. Crime against Women**

- a. Cases registered and their disposal by Police and Court
- b. Persons arrested and their disposal by Police and Court
- c. Age-group-wise and sex-wise break-up of persons arrested
- d. Cases registered, cases charge sheeted, cases convicted, persons arrested, persons charge sheeted and persons convicted
- e. All India Crimes against Women
- f. Crime head wise Crimes against Women
- g. Crime head wise Persons Arrested under Crimes against Women
- h. Crime head wise Cases Registered for Crimes against Women

### **4. Crime against Children**

- a. Cases registered and their disposal by Police and Court
- b. Persons arrested and their disposal by Police and Court
- c. Cases registered, cases charge sheeted, cases convicted, persons arrested, persons charge sheeted and persons convicted
- d. Cases registered, cases charge sheeted, cases convicted, persons arrested, persons charge sheeted and persons convicted under Child Trafficking
- e. All India Crimes against Children
- f. Crime head wise Crimes against Children
- g. Crime head wise Persons Arrested under Crimes against Children
- h. Crime head wise Cases Registered for Crimes against Children

### **5. Crime against Scheduled Castes (SCs)**

- a. Cases registered and their disposal by Police and Court
- b. Persons arrested and their disposal by Police and Court
- c. Cases registered, cases charge sheeted, cases convicted, persons arrested, persons charge sheeted and persons convicted
- d. All India Crimes against Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribes
- e. Crime head wise Persons Arrested under Crimes against SCs
- f. Cases Registered for Crimes against SCs

- g. Crime head wise cases registered for crimes against SCs

## **6. Crime against Scheduled Tribes (STs)**

- a. Cases registered and their disposal by Police and Court
- b. Persons arrested and their disposal by Police and Court
- c. Cases registered, cases charge sheeted, cases convicted, persons arrested, persons charge sheeted and persons convicted
- d. All India Crimes against Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribes
- e. Crime head wise Persons Arrested under Crimes against STs
- f. Cases Registered for Crimes against STs
- g. Crime head wise cases registered for crimes against STs

## **7. Human Trafficking**

- a. Cases registered and their disposal by Police and Court
- b. Persons arrested and their disposal by Police and Court
- c. Cases registered, cases charge sheeted, cases convicted, persons arrested, persons charge sheeted and persons convicted
- d. Cases registered, cases charge sheeted, cases convicted, persons arrested, persons charge sheeted and persons convicted under Child Trafficking

## **8. Cyber Crime**

- a. Cases registered under I T Act and Cyber crime related Sections of IPC
- b. Age-group-wise break-up of persons arrested under I T Act and cyber crime related Sections of IPC

## **9. State-wise Cases**

- a. State-wise IPC & SLL Cases
- b. State-wise Crimes against Children
- c. State-wise Crimes against Women
- d. State-wise Crimes against SCs & STs

## **10. District-wise Crimes**

- a. District-wise IPC Cases during 2001-2012
- b. District-wise Crimes against Children during 2001-2012
- c. District-wise IPC Crimes against Women during 2001-2012
- d. District-wise Crimes against SCs during 2001-2012
- e. District-wise Crimes against STs during 2001-2012

## **11. Crimes against Senior Citizen**

## **12. Dacoity, Robbery, Burglary and Theft Cases by Place of Occurrence**

- 13.** Human Rights violation by Police
- 14.** Purpose wise details of Kidnapping & Abduction
- 15.** Motive/Reasons of Murder committed
- 16.** Casualties under Police Firing and Lathi Charge
- 17.** Rank wise details of Police Personnel
- 18.** Rank wise details of Women Police
- 19.** Custodial Deaths, Cases registered, Charge sheeted & Cases Convicted for deaths in Police Custody