



# IAS PARLIAMENT

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A Shankar IAS Academy Initiative

## GIST OF KURUKSHETRA

MAY 2020

**Shankar IAS Academy™**

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## **KURUKSHETRA**

**MAY 2020**

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## **KURUKSHETRA MAY 2020**

### **1. GENDER BUDGETING**

#### ***What is meant by Gender and Sex?***

- Gender is the culturally and socially constructed roles, responsibilities, privileges, relations and expectations of women and men, boys and girls.
- Because these are socially constructed, they can change over time and differ from one place to another.
- Sex is the biological make-up of male and female people.
- It is what we are born with, and does not change over time, nor differs from place to place.

#### ***What is the need for Gender Budgeting?***

- To Identify the needs of women and reprioritizing expenditure to meet these needs.
- To support gender mainstreaming in macroeconomics.
- To strengthen civil society participation in economic policymaking.
- To enhance the linkages between economic and social policy outcomes.

- To track public expenditure against gender and development policy commitments.
- To contribute to the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

#### ***What are the components of Gender Budgeting?***

- Gender budgeting involves looking at the components from the point of view of women as beneficiaries. The components are,
  - The budgetary allocation of resources to various heads.
  - The actual Government outlays on various heads.
  - An accounting of how resources are utilized for a particular purpose.
  - An evaluation of the effectiveness of the resources utilised in delivering the intended results.

#### ***What are the possible stages in the process of Gender Budgeting?***

##### **At the budget preparation stage**

- Ensure financial appropriations made in budgets enable the implementation of programs, schemes and activities in a way that will match the needs;



- Assess likely impact of new revenue-raising methods on different groups, compared with their ability to pay;
- Compare Budget Estimates (BE) for the current year with Revised Estimates (RE) and Actual Expenditure (AE) of the previous year and ensure corrective steps are taken to ensure proper and full utilisation of the budgets of current year.

### **When the budget is tabled**

- Analyse sector-wise or ministry/department wise trends and shares of allocations and expenditure as an indicator of government's priorities;
- Analyse the revenue side as in what are the sources of revenue, subsidies, etc., and how will they impact men and women.

### **At the budget implementation stage**

- Is the budget being spent in the way it was intended and to the full extent? What are the delivery costs? Who is receiving subsidies? Is the budget being spent for the purpose and the people for which/whom it was intended?
- Gender Budgeting can also be done and used by people outside the government such as in women's organisations, non-governmental organisations, academia, the donor

community, the legislature, as well as by ordinary citizens.

- For those outside government, Gender Budgeting can encourage transparency, accountability and participation, and facilitate better advocacy.
- For those both inside and outside government, Gender Budgeting work provides information that allows for better decision making on how policies and priorities should be revised and the accompanying resources needed to achieve the goal of gender equality.

### ***What are the impacts of Gender Budgeting?***

- An analysis conducted by National Institute of Public Finance and Policy reveals that Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB) has not translated effectively into policies that impact women despite being a promising fiscal innovation to begin with.
- One study shows that states with Gender Budgeting showed significantly greater reduction in spousal violence between 2005–06 and 2015–16 than those without it, using data from National Family Health Survey (NFHS) waves 3 (2005–06) and 4 (2015–16).



- Where Gender Budgeting states demonstrated a 7 percent decline in spousal violence from 2005–06 to 2015–16, non-gender budgeting states demonstrated only a one percent decline.
- The estimates also show that a 1 percent increase in public health spending in Asia Pacific can reduce GII by 0.0045 percentage points, while similar rise in female labour force participation can reduce GII by 0.0041 percentage points.

## **2. NUTRITION AND HEALTH RELATED EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN**

### ***Why empowerment of Women is needed to increase the nutritional and health status?***

- Women are often primary caregivers, they can influence their children's nutrition indirectly through their own nutrition / health status as well as directly through their childcare practices.
- Researches indicate that women (as mothers/primary caretakers) are more likely to influence health and nutrition outcomes of their families, specially the children.
- Therefore, women empowerment is becoming a top priority in the

formulation, implementation and evaluation of the policies/programs of every nation.

### ***What are the legal protection measures available for women in India?***

#### **Pre Independence**

- Hindu Widow Remarriage Act, 1856.
- Female Infanticide Act, 1870.
- Married Women Property Act, 1874.
- The Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929.
- The Hindu Women's Right to Property Act, 1937.

#### **Post Independence**

- Special Marriage Act, 1954.
- The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.
- Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956.
- Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961.
- Maternity Benefit Act, 1961.
- Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971.
- Equal Remuneration Act, 1976.
- Indecent Representation of Women (Prevention) Act, 1986.
- The Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987.
- National Commission for Women Act, 1990.



- Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006.
- Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013.
- Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Bill, 2019.

### ***What are the programs and schemes launched by GOI to promote nutritional and health status?***

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

- A safe motherhood intervention under the National Health Mission (NHM) for curbing maternal and neonatal mortality by promoting institutional deliveries especially among the pregnant women belonging to weaker socio-economic strata (SC, ST, BPL households).

#### **National Health Mission (NHM)**

- A flagship programme of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, it addresses malnutrition among women. Its components include:
- Anaemia Mukta Bharat; organization of Village Health and Nutrition Days as well as Sanitation and Nutrition days (for providing maternal & child health services along with awareness generation on maternal and child care); Iron and Folic Acid (IFA) supplementation; calcium

supplementation and promotion of iodized salt consumption.

#### **Anganwadi Services Scheme**

- This scheme aims to improve the nutrition/health status of pregnant women and nursing mothers, thereby, lowering the incidence of mortality, morbidity and malnutrition among them.
- The beneficiaries are provided supplementary nutrition, nutrition and health education, immunisation, health check-up and referral services—all of which collectively help in uplifting their nutrition and health status.

#### **Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)**

- Maternity Benefit Programme (launched in January, 2017) under which pregnant women and nursing mothers receive a cash benefit of Rs. 5,000/- in three instalments, on fulfilling the respective conditionalities: early registration of pregnancy, ante-natal check-up, child-birth registration and completion of first cycle of vaccination (applicable only for the 1st living child).
- The eligible beneficiaries also receive cash incentive under the Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY).



- Hence, on an average, a woman gets Rs. 6,000/- for her first living child-birth.

### **Scheme for Adolescent Girls (SAG)**

- This provides services to out-of-school adolescent girls (11–14 years) for their self-development and empowerment; improving nutritional & health status; promoting awareness regarding health, hygiene and nutrition; giving support to out-of-school adolescent girls for successfully transiting back to formal schooling or bridge learning/skill training and upgrading their home-based life skills.
- **POSHAN Abhiyaan** was launched in December, 2017 to improve nutritional status of adolescent girls, pregnant women and nursing mothers in a time bound manner.

### **What is the way forward?**

- There are numerous ways of improving the nutritional and health aspects and some of them include :
- Dietary diversification or bringing variety in the household diets;
- Adopting nutrient enhancing techniques like mutual supplementation, germination, fermentation, etc. in their day-to-day cooking/food preparation for the household;

- Promoting the use of nutrient rich local/seasonal/under-utilized foods or the so called commonly-discarded foods (e.g. radish leaves, pea-peels, cauliflower stalks etc);
- Homestead-gardening to maximise sustainable gain at the household/community level (increasing availability, access and consumption of wide variety of nutritious foods);
- In rural settings, promoting mixed cropping and integrated farming systems;
- Using fortified/bio-fortified foods, esp. micronutrient-enriched foods;
- Inculcating the habit of food and water conservation among family members with due emphasis on avoiding wastage at all levels;
- Nutrition education to encourage the consumption of nutritious, safe and healthy diets.

## **3. INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT AND RURAL WOMEN**

### **What is Sustainable rural development?**

- Sustainable rural development refers to improving the quality of life for the rural poor by developing capacities that promote community participation, health and education,



food security, environmental protection and sustainable economic growth thereby enabling community members to leave the cycle of poverty and achieve their full potential.

- Sustainable rural development is vital to economic, social and environmental viability of nations.

### **What are the Government Empowerment Programmes for Rural Women?**

#### **Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP)**

- BBBP, the flagship scheme, was launched initially to address the declining Child Sex Ratio but as it graduated, it broadened and took under its ambit other concerns such as strict enforcement of PC-PNDT Act [Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act], provisions to motivate higher education for girls and related issues of disempowerment of women on a lifecycle continuum.

#### **Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY):**

- PMMVY is a maternity benefit programme that has been made a pan-India phenomenon since December 31, 2016.
- The beneficiaries would receive cash incentive of Rs.6000 during pregnancy and after institutional delivery.

- The scheme implementation guidelines, the software for its roll out i.e. PMMVY – CAS and its user manual were launched on September 1, 2017. Under PMMVY, Rs. 2016.37 crores to all 36 states/UTs had been sanctioned during 2017–18 with a release of Rs. 1991.72 crores.

#### **Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana:**

- The Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana is an effective scheme to aid poor section of Indian society.
- The intent of this scheme is to make cooking gas(LPG)available to women from families that are financially backward.
- It is estimated that the Ujjwala Yojana will assist approximately 1 crore 50 lakh households that presently live below the poverty line. The programme is also expected to cover five crore such households in all.

#### **Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Antyodaya Yojana (DAY-NRLM)**

- Ajeevika is a major project of Ministry of Rural Development.
- It focuses on rural women and aims to achieve universal social mobilization by involving rural women.
- At least one woman member from each identified poor rural household, is to be brought under the Self Help



Group (SHG) network in a time bound manner.

- NRLM has devised special strategies to reach out to all these vulnerable communities and help them graduate out of poverty.
- Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) aims to skill rural youth who are poor and provide them with jobs having regular monthly wages or above the minimum wages.
- Mahila KisanSashak tikaran Pariyojana (MKSP) is another component that aims to improve the present status of women in agriculture and enhance the opportunities for empowerment.

### **Rastriya Mahila Kosh (RMK)**

- Rastriya Mahila Kosh (RMK), of Ministry of Women and Child Development, extends micro-credit to the women in the informal sector through a client-friendly, collateral-free and a hassle-free manner for income generation activities.
- RMK has taken a number of promotional measures to popularise the concept of micro-financing, enterprise development, thrift and credit, formation and strengthening of women SHGs through intermediary organisations.

- Education of credit management has been integrated with the provision of credit, along with literary and skill training for individual women and leadership training among groups for self management.

### **Mahila Shakti Kendra (MSK)**

- In order to support rural women and provide them with convergent support, Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India approved a new scheme namely Mahila Shakti Kendra (MSK) as a sub-scheme under the Umbrella Scheme 'Mission for Protection and Empowerment for Women' for implementation during 2017-18 upto 2019-20 to empower rural women through community participation.

### **National Repository of Information for Women (NARI)**

- Ministry of Women and Child Development has also prepared a portal namely National Repository of Information for Women (NARI) that will provide citizen easy access to information on government schemes and initiative for women.
- Rural women can access these schemes on their own or with the help of various frontline workers associated with government schemes at the ground level



### **National Nutrition Mission (NNM)**

- The aim is to achieve an improvement in the nutritional status of children of 0–6 years and pregnant and lactating women in a time bound manner, during the three years beginning from 2017–18, with defined targets.

### **Swadhar Greh scheme**

- In 2015, Swadhar Greh scheme was launched to cater to primary needs of women in difficult circumstances.
- Women are provided with shelter, food, clothing, medical treatment and care are exclusively provided, meanwhile, legal guidance is also given to enable their readjustment in family/society.

### **Mahila Police Volunteers**

- Mahila Police Volunteers (MPVs) will prove to be an effective alternative against the local police for women.
- MPVs were launched in all States and UTs to serve as a public-police interface and facilitate women in distress.
- The MPVs report incidences of domestic violence, child marriage, dowry harassment, and violence faced by women in public spaces, initiated in 2016, the MPVs is operational in 5 states.

### **Mahila e-Haat**

- Mahila e-Haat is an initiative to economically empower women through financial inclusion.
- The government launched a bilingual portal Mahila e-Haat, a direct online digital marketing platform for women entrepreneurs/SHGs/NGOs in March 2016.
- Women entrepreneurs/SHGs/NGOs from 22 states showcased approximately 1800 products/services.

### **Empowering Elected Women Representative (EWRs)**

- Ministry of Women and Child Development has launched an extensive training programme with an objective of empowering Elected Women Representative (EWRs) and help them assume the leadership roles expected of them and guide their villages for a more prosperous future.
- Past experience at the grassroots level has led to the realisation that capacity building of EWRs is critical to empower women to participate effectively in governance processes.
- An empowered EWR can ensure that the same can be translated among women in her community.



## 4. PRIORITIZING ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN

### *What are the schemes launched by GOI for societal interventions?*

- **Mahila Shakti Kendra** scheme empowers rural women through community participation by involvement of Student Volunteers.
- The scheme is envisaged to work at various levels and at the national and state level technical support to the respective government on issues related to women is provided.
- **Swadhar Greh scheme** targets the women victims of unfortunate circumstances who are in need of institutional support for rehabilitation so that they could lead their life with dignity.
- **Ujjawala** is a comprehensive scheme to combat trafficking with the objective to prevent trafficking of women and children for commercial sexual exploitation, to facilitate rescue victims and placing them in safe custody, to provide rehabilitation services by providing basic amenities/needs, to facilitate reintegration of victims into the family and society, to facilitate repatriation of cross border victims.
- **Working Women Hostel** aims at providing safe and affordable

accommodation to working women. These hostels have Day care facility for the children of inmates too. The Ministry provides financial support for establishing such hostels by NGOs or State Governments.

- **Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP)** scheme is a tri-ministerial initiative of Ministries of Women and Child Development, Health & Family Welfare and Human Resource Development with a focus on awareness and advocacy campaign for changing mindsets, multi-sectoral action in select districts, enabling girls' education and effective enforcement of Pre-Conception & Pre Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PC&PNDT) Act.
- **One Stop Centre (OSC)** facilitates access to an integrated range of services including police, medical, legal, psychological support and temporary shelter to women affected by violence.
- **Women Helpline** – The Scheme is being implemented since 1st April, 2015 to provide 24 hours emergency and non-emergency response to women affected by violence through referral and information about women related government schemes/programmes across the



country through a single uniform number (181).

- **Mahila Police Volunteers (MPVs)** Scheme is implemented by the Ministry of Women and Child Development in collaboration with the Ministry of Home Affairs.
- It envisages engagement of Mahila Police Volunteers in States/UTs who act as a link between police and community and facilitates women in distress.

### ***What are the schemes launched by GOI for Entrepreneurial interventions?***

- **Start-up India** aims to build a strong eco-system for nurturing innovation and Start-ups in the country under which 10% of the total corpus of Fund of Funds amounting to Rs 1000 crore, has been reserved for women led start-ups.
- MSME has launched a portal namely **“Udyam Sakhi”** for encouraging women entrepreneurs and to aid, counsel, assist and protect their interests.
- Udyam Sakhi network is a platform for emerging Women Entrepreneurs of India to get support, to understand current scenario of industries and to get guidance in various aspects of entrepreneurship.

- Under the **Prime Minister’s Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)** the women entrepreneurs are provided 25% and 35% subsidies for the project set up in urban and rural areas respectively.
- Further, to encourage women entrepreneurship within the Country, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is running a pilot project named ‘Economic Empowerment of Women Entrepreneurs and Start-ups by Women’ in collaboration with Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) Germany.
- The project pilots incubation and acceleration programmes for micro women entrepreneurs to start new businesses and scale up existing enterprises in Assam, Rajasthan and Telangana.

## **5. SCHEMES TO UPLIFT WOMEN**

### ***What are the various schemes launched by GOI to empower women?***

- The **Anganwadi Services Scheme** is a unique programme for early childhood care and development. It offers a package of six services, viz. Supplementary Nutrition, Pre-School Non-Formal Education, Nutrition and



Health Education, Immunization, Health Check-Up and Referral Services. The beneficiaries under the Scheme are children in the age group of 0-6 years, pregnant women and lactating mothers.

- **Poshan Abhiyaan** (National Nutrition Mission) targets to reduce the level of stunting, under-nutrition, anemia and low birth weight babies by reducing mal-nutrition/under nutrition, anemia among young children as also, focus on adolescent girls, pregnant women and lactating mothers.
- **Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)** scheme provides cash incentive amounting to Rs.5,000/- in three installments directly to the Bank/Post Office Account of Pregnant Women and Lactating Mother(PW&LM) in DBT Mode during pregnancy and lactation in response to individual fulfilling specific conditions.
- **Scheme for Adolescent Girls** aims at out of school girls in the age group 11-14, to empower and improve their social status through nutrition, life skills and home skills. The scheme has nutritional and non nutritional components which include nutrition; iron and folic acid supplementation; health check up and referral service; nutrition and health education;

mainstreaming out of school girls to join formal schooling bridge course/skill training; life skill education, home management etc.; counselling/guidance on accessing public services.

- **National Creche Scheme** provides day care facilities to children of age group of 6 months to 6 years of working women. The facilities are provided for seven and half hours a day for 26 days in a month. Children are provided with supplementary nutrition, early childcare education, and health and sleeping facilities.
- **Mahila Shakti Kendra** scheme empowers rural women through community participation by involvement of Student Volunteers. The scheme is envisaged to work at various levels and at the national and state level technical support to the respective government on issues related to women is provided.
- **Swadhar Greh** scheme targets women victims of unfortunate circumstances who are in need of institutional support for rehabilitation so that they can lead their life with dignity.
- **Ujjawala** is a comprehensive scheme with the objective to prevent trafficking of women and children for commercial sexual exploitation, to facilitate rescue victims and placing them in safe custody, to provide



rehabilitation services by providing basic amenities/needs, to facilitate reintegration of victims into the family and society, to facilitate repatriation of cross border victims.

- **Working Women Hostel** aims at providing safe and affordable accommodation to working women. These hostels have day care facility for the children of inmates too. The Ministry provides financial support for establishing such hostels by NGOs or State Governments.
- **Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP)** scheme is a tri-ministerial initiative of Ministries of Women and Child Development, Health & Family Welfare and Human Resource Development with a focus on awareness and advocacy campaign for changing mindsets, multi-sectoral action in select districts, enabling girls' education and effective enforcement of Pre-Conception & Pre Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PC&PNDT) Act. The specific objectives of the scheme is to address declining Child Sex Ratio (CSR) by preventing gender biased sex selective elimination; ensuring survival and protection of the girl child and ensuring education and participation of the girl child.

- **One Stop Centre (OSC)** facilitates access to an integrated range of services including police, medical, legal, psychological support and temporary shelter to women affected by violence. The Scheme is funded through the Nirbhaya Fund.
- **Women Helpline Scheme** is being implemented since 1st April, 2015 to provide 24 hours emergency and non-emergency response to women affected by violence through referral and information about women related government schemes/programmes across the country through a single uniform number (181).
- **Mahila Police Volunteers (MPVs)** Scheme is being implemented by the Ministry of Women and Child Development in collaboration with the Ministry of Home Affairs. It envisages engagement of Mahila Police Volunteers in States/UTs who act as a link between police and community and facilitates women in distress.