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Shankar IAS Academy™

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YOJANA APRIL 2020

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1. SAFEGUARDING HUMAN RIGHTS

What are human rights?

- To be precise, human rights are the rights which are possessed by every human being, irrespective of his or her nationality, race, religion, sex, etc, simply by virtue of being a human.
- They are inherent in our nature and without them we cannot live as human beings.
- Human rights and fundamental freedom allow us to fully develop and use our human qualities, our intelligence, our talents, and our conscience and to satisfy our physical, spiritual and other needs.

What are the declarations made by Global Community in this regard?

- By 1966, the United Nations General Assembly adopted two important covenants which are at the same time both general and universal, one dealing with civil and political rights and the other with economic, social and cultural rights.

- The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966 and the Optional Protocol dealt with the rights of equality, personal liberty, freedom from arbitrary arrest and detention, freedom from rendering compulsory personal service, freedom of expression and conscience, right to participate in the administration of the country etc.
- The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966 deals with the right to work, the right to fair wages, the right to collective bargaining, the right to carry on trade or profession, the right to establish institutions to conserve culture etc.

What are the provisions in Indian Constitution regarding Human Rights?

- Long before these international covenants came into force, the Indian Constitution has guaranteed several rights for its citizens which are known as fundamental rights as enshrined in Part III of the Constitution.



- The Constitution safeguards all citizens, individually and collectively, human rights by protecting basic freedoms.
- These are guaranteed in the Constitution in the form of six broad categories of Fundamental Rights, which are justiciable.
- Over the years, human rights jurisprudence has developed allowing the judiciary the power of judicial review of all legislation in India.
- The main object is to secure the paramountcy of the Constitution in regard to fundamental rights which represent the basic human rights of the people.
- This is done by prohibiting the State from making a law which either takes away or abrogates the part of fundamental rights totally.
- In the case of *National Legal Services Authority v. Union of India*, the Supreme Court of India declared transgender people to be a 'third gender' and affirmed that the fundamental rights granted under the Constitution of India will be equally applicable to transgender people.
- The Supreme Court in *Navtej Singh Johar v. Union of India* gave a historic, and unanimous decision on Section 377 of the Indian Penal Code, decriminalising homosexuality.

What is National Human Rights Commission?

What are the Judicial Interventions to ensure Human Rights in India?

- In *Ranjitsing Brahmajeetsing Sharma v. State of Maharashtra*, the Supreme Court opined that gender injustice, pollution, environmental degradation, malnutrition, social ostracism of dalits are various forms of violations of human rights.
- The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) of India was established on 12 October, 1993.
- The statute under which it is established is the Protection of Human Rights Act (PHRA), 1993 as amended by the Protection of Human Rights (Amendment) Act, 2006.
- It is in conformity with the Paris Principles, adopted at the first international workshop on national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights held in Paris in October 1991, and



endorsed by the General Assembly of the United Nations by its Regulations 48/134 of 20 December, 1993.

- The NHRC is an embodiment of India's concern for the promotion and protection of human rights.
- Section 2(1)(d) of the PHRA defines Human Rights as the rights relating to life, liberty, equality and dignity of the individual guaranteed by the Constitution or embodied in the International Covenants and enforceable by courts in India.

What are the functions of NHRC?

- To promote and protect human rights.
- To review the safeguard provided by or under any enactment for the protection of human rights.
- To review the factors or difficulties that inhibit the enjoyment of human rights.
- To submit to the Minister any opinion, recommendation, proposal or report on any matter concerning the promotion and protection of human rights.
- To prepare reports on the national situation with regard to human

rights in general, and on more specific matters.

- To promote and ensure the harmonisation of national legislation and practices with the international human rights instruments and their effective implementation.
- To cooperate with the United Nations and any other organisation in the United Nations system, the regional institutions and the national institutions of other countries that are competent in the areas of the protection and promotion of human rights.
- To assist in the formulation of programmes for the teaching of, and research into, human rights and take part in their execution in schools, universities and professional circles.
- To publicise human rights and efforts to combat all forms of discrimination by increasing public awareness, especially through information and education and by making use of all press organs.
- To exercise such other functions as it may consider to be conducive to the promotion and protection of human rights.



- To carry out an enquiry as to whether a case where a person who believes that he has been unjustly convicted should not be reviewed by the Supreme Court.

What are the recent innovations by NHRC?

- The NHRC, by way of recent innovations, has tried to enhance its outreach.
- Some important steps in this regard are -
- Online complaint registration through HRCNet portal,
- Provision for the authorities to upload the reports directly on the HRCNet portal,
- Taking on board the SHRCs in the HRCNet portal to avoid duplication of cases,
- Conducting video conferencing with the States to follow up the submission of reports,
- Involving around three lakhs common Service Centres for registration of complaints,
- Revamping the website where the status and all the orders of the cases are uploaded and

- A dedicated MADAD counter which assists the complainants in filing complaints.

2. OBJECTIVES AND CHALLENGES

What are Fundamental Duties?

- The fundamental duties are the mechanism that aims at striking a balance between individual freedom and social interests.
- These duties do not cast any public duties but are applicable only to individual citizens.
- The Constitution categorically provides for certain fundamental duties enshrined under Part IV A, to be performed by its citizens.
- Originally, fundamental duties as such were not a part of the Constitution.
- These were introduced for the first time in 1976 by the 42nd Amendment of the Constitution after the recommendations of the Swaran Singh Committee.
- This insertion was in line with Article 29(1) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which states, “Everyone has duties to the community in which alone



the free and full development of the personality is possible”.

- While ten of the duties were incorporated in the Constitution of India in 1976, 11th was included in the year 2002 by the 86th Amendment.

What is expected of citizens by Article 51A?

- The mandate of Article 51A is obligatory and not mandatory in nature.
- It simply says that it shall be certain duties of every citizen which they are expected to observe.
- There should not have been any need to state so, nonetheless it states such duties.
- It expects the citizens to abide by the Constitution and respect “to abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem”.
- India became independent after a lot of struggle and hence it is important “to cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom”.

- Being a citizen of India, it is a sacred duty of every citizen “to uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India” and where the need is felt so “to defend the country and render national service”.
- With so much of diversity in religion, region and languages in the country, the citizens are expected “to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India.
- Women have always been revered in this country, and it goes without stating that the citizens ought “to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women”.
- Many a time, people destroy public property in the garb of protests, which is not acceptable of the citizenry.
- Citizens are under an obligation “to safeguard public property and to abjure violence”.
- The nation grows and develops with its citizens and so they must “strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavour and achievement”.



3. DRAFTING OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

What is Constitution of India?

- The Constitution of India is a unique and most comprehensive document representing the aspirations of our diverse population.
- It has very beautifully laid down various principles and acts on how the authority of the Government of a country should be exercised.
- India is a diverse nation with respect to its culture, citizens and this is why the drafting committee took so long to complete the draft and therefore the historical growth of our Constitution.
- Our Constitution has been inspired by various Constitutions of different nations and its spirit has been duly upheld over the years.

What is the evolution of Constitution of India?

- The British came to India in the 17th century for trading purpose and thereafter, they slowly gained more power.

- Later, they attained the rights to collect the revenue and self-governance.
- For doing this, they enacted various laws, rules and regulations. Further with the Charter Act of 1833, the Governor General of Bengal became the Governor General of India.
- A Central Legislature was created which made the British supreme rulers of India.
- The rule of the Company finally ended with the enactment of the Government of India Act 1858.
- The Indian Council Acts of 1861, 1892 and 1909 started giving representation to the Indians in the Viceroy's Councils and the Britishers restored legislative powers back to some provinces (States).
- Later, with the enactment of the Government of India Act 1919, Legislative Councils came into existence in all the States.
- The Britishers adopted bicameral structure with separate Central and State Governments.
- It was for the first time when people could elect their own



representatives through direct elections.

- The Constitution of India later adopted this quasi-federal and bicameral structure of governance.
- The enactment of Government of India Act 1935 was one of the most important events in the history of the Constitution as this law divided powers of governance into Federal List, Provincial List, and Concurrent List.
- The Constituent Assembly of India came into existence as per the provisions of Cabinet Mission Plan of May 1946.
- The Assembly was to have proportional representation from existing provincial legislatures and from various princely states.
- The members of Provincial Assemblies indirectly elected the members of the Constituent Assembly.
- After more than two years of deliberations, the Constituent Assembly finally approved the Constitution on 26 November, 1949, which is now celebrated as Constitution Day.
- The Constituent Assembly formally adopted the Constitution on 26

January, 1950 to make our country a Sovereign Republic.

4. THE INDIAN PARLIAMENT- PERFORMANCE & CHALLENGES

What is Indian Parliament?

- The Parliament plays a central role in the Indian system of representative governance, affecting all aspects of lives of citizens.
- As the central legislative body in India, the Parliament has four main roles—it makes laws, it holds the executive to account for its actions, it allocates government finances, and represents the interests and aspirations of citizens.
- The Parliament is also a constituent body in the sense that it can amend the Constitution.

What is the scenario of functioning of Indian Parliament?

- Over the years, the Parliament has been meeting for a fewer days.
- The number of sitting days has declined from 125-140 in the



1950s to about 70 days in the last twenty years.

- During the period of the 15th Lok Sabha, one third of the scheduled time was lost to disruptions.
- The Parliament rarely discusses any bill at the first or third reading.

What are the areas of reform?

- **The Anti-Defection Law** - The Tenth Schedule of the Constitution was added in 1985 through the fifty second amendment.
- In brief, it provides for the disqualification of an MP if he defects from his party or if he does not vote in accordance with the whip issued by his party.
- This reduces the role of the member to follow the instructions given by the party leader.
- This effectively converts Parliament from a body that consists of thinking men and women to one controlled by a few party leaders.
- It appears that the anti-defection law has weakened the power of Parliament to oversee the work of the executive.
- Therefore, it is time to revisit this provision in the Constitution and

consider whether it should be repealed.

- **Recorded Voting** - In our Parliament, most Bills and motions are passed by voice votes.
- That is, the Speaker asks the members supporting a motion to say “aye”, and then those opposing to say “no”, and then he/she judges which side has more voices.
- This implies that voters cannot question their MPs on their voting behavior.
- **Committee System** - Given the vast amount of work and range of topics, it becomes difficult to examine all issues in detail in a house of over 500 members.
- Therefore, Parliament has constituted several committees, each typically having 20-35 members, to scrutinize various issues and make recommendations to the full House.
- There is a need to strengthen the working of parliamentary committees.
- They do not have expert research staff to assist the members.
- Often important bills are not referred to these committees; it may be time to revisit



parliamentary processes to make this a mandatory step.

- The attendance of members to these committees is close to 50%, much thinner than the 80% plus in the House.

5. PANCHAYATI RAJ SYSTEM

What is the evolution of Panchayati Raj System in India?

- **Pre-Constitution (73rd Amendment) Act, 1993** - After independence and adoption of the Constitution of India, Community Development projects were inaugurated in 1952 in line with the experiments at Santiniketan, Vadodara and Nilokheri.
- In 1957, Balwant Rai Mehta Committee was constituted, which submitted the report stating that, 'Public participation in community works should be organised through statutory representative bodies, such as agencies at the village level which can represent the entire community, assume responsibility and provide leadership in the rural

development programmes of the government.

- National Development Council was established on the basis of the principle of democratic decentralisation, which spread the word 'Panchayati Raj' into the main frame of discussion about the rural development.
- The Jayaprakash Narayan Committee further strengthened the idea of Panchayati Raj and the Ministry of Community Development was brought under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture in 1971 and the word 'Community Development' was replaced with the 'Rural Development'.
- The Ashok Mehta Committee, 1978 is the one which recommended for introducing the Panchayati Raj as a Constitutional institution through an amendment.
- The West Bengal Panchayat Act, 1973 brought direct elections at regular intervals as a compulsory provision, and deleted the discretionary power of the State in postponing the elections.
- The 64th Amendment Bill was introduced stating that,



“Panchayat Raj is an important facet of democracy and its constitutional protection is must for their functioning as representative institutions of the people”.

- Later, the 64th Amendment Bill was followed by 65th Amendment Bill that sought to endow urban local bodies in similar lines of Panchayat Raj.
- **Constitution (73rd Amendment) Act, 1993** - In the year 1992-93, 73rd and the 74th amendments were brought into the Indian Constitution which recognised local self-governance as the third stratum of government.
- The 73rd Amendment Act introduced direct elections for Panchayats, reservation of seats for the SCs and STs in proportion to their population for membership of Panchayats and office of Chairpersons; reservation of not less than one-third of the seats for women; fixed tenure of five years for Panchayats and holding of elections within a period of six months on the eve of suppression of any Panchayats, disqualification of membership of Panchayat,

devolution of the State Legislature’s powers over Panchayats with respect of economic development and social justice, created financial powers for the Panchayats through grants-in aid from the consolidated fund of State, assignment to Panchayats by State or appropriation of revenues by Panchayats of designated taxes, duties, tolls and fee, setting of finance commission etc.

- **Post 73rd Amendment** - The digitalisation process of Gram Panchayats brought in transparency and good governance principles into the Panchayati Raj system. Ombudsman, Social Audit, Model Accounting System, Panchayat Performance Assessment initiatives were introduced to develop discipline and progress within the institution.
- Policies such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) were introduced which mandates Panchayats as the planning and implementing agency.



- Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF) has been introduced as a financial backup for the Panchayats for promoting decentralisation, bridging critical gaps in the development and implementation of schemes and to build capacity of the Panchayats.
- The 13th Central Finance Commission award has brought radical changes in the Panchayat Raj System by devolving a share of the divisible tax pool for panchayats, by granting them defacto recognition as third tier of governance.

What are the interventions needed in Panchayati Raj system to make more efficient?

- Providing sufficient staff, office space and infrastructure.
- Allocating funds sufficient for carrying out the objectives of the Panchayati Raj Institutions.
- Removing the word 'Discretion' [Article 243G] and 'creating mandatory obligation upon the States for devolution of 3Fs.
- Implementing the Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act (PESA) to

address the demands of the tribal population living in rural areas.

- Urgent need of the effective functioning of the State Finance Commission with a priority of sustenance of PRIs.
- Special focus to be laid down on North Eastern States, 6th Schedule Areas.
- Focusing more on the effective functioning of Gram Sabhas.

6. CHECKS AND BALANCES

What is the Spirit of Constitutionalism?

- The areas of governance generally have been classified into the legislative (enactment of laws), the executive (enforcement of laws); and the judicial or the resolution of disputes relating to the enactment, enforcement, and application of laws.
- The Constitution's main purpose is not merely to confer powers on the various organs of the government, but also to restrain those powers.
- Constitutionalism envisages checks and balances and puts the powers of the legislature, executive and judiciary under restraint.



- The very essence of constitutionalism is that no organ of the state may arrogate powers to itself, beyond what is specified in the Constitution.

What are the models of Separation of Powers?

- American Constitution with a rigid separation of powers among the three organs, giving judiciary a unique position.
- Constitution of UK (Westminster model) with a loose separation based on the principle of supremacy of the Parliament.
- The Indian Constitution provides a third and distinct model of separation of powers.
- In India, the Constitution is the ultimate sovereign and if anything goes beyond the provisions of the Constitution, it will automatically be considered as null, void and unconstitutional.
- There is a consciousness among the organs of the government that their powers are not unconditional and permanent.

What are the examples of Checks and Balances available in the Constitution?

- The President (Article 123) or the Governor (Article 213) has the power of making ordinances when both houses of the legislature are not in session, which has the same status as that of a law of the legislature.
- The instances where governance by ordinance has been resorted to by the executive as a means of bypassing the normal process of legislation cannot be ruled out.
- Article 311 allows the executive to hold an enquiry into charges against any person holding a civil post under the Union or the State and to award punishment.
- The President or the Governor has the power to grant pardon or modify the punishment of a convicted person.
- The legislature performs judicial function as Parliament can punish members as well as outsiders for breach of its privileges or its contempt by reprimand, admonition or imprisonment (also suspension or expulsion in case of members).



- Executive is dependent on the legislature while it performs some legislative functions in the form of subordinate legislation.
- The legislature which controls the executive and can even remove it, also performs some executive functions such as those required for maintaining order in the House.

What is the role of Judiciary in safeguarding Constitution?

- The judiciary with its power to judicial review takes a call on the acts of omission and commission of the legislature and executive, in the context of the constitutional provisions and the well-established principles of the rule of law, based on the concept of 'fairness'.
- Article 32 of the Constitution makes it the guardian of the inviolable fundamental rights guaranteed to citizens for the protection of which it can issue writs.
- Even High Courts enjoy this power under Article 226 for the protection of not only fundamental rights but also other legal rights.
- Article 141 provides that the law declared by the Supreme Court

shall be binding on all courts of India.

- Under Article 142, it may pass such decree or make such order as is necessary for providing complete justice in any cause or matter pending before it, and Article 144 mandates that all authorities, civil and judicial, shall work in the aid of the Supreme Court.

What is Judicial Activism and mention some examples?

- Judicial activism is a judicial response to a situation warranting immediate remedial measures.
- It is an affirmative concept that has to be marked by promptitude, diligence and consistency.
- The Apex Court armoured with the weapon of Article 142 has come out proactively to dispense justice to those who are deprived of it due to various social, educational and economic backgrounds.
- It has played a pivotal role in the evolution of judicial system in India by becoming the voice of the poor and voiceless.
- The Supreme Court acknowledging legislative vacuum in *Vishakha vs State of Rajasthan* showed its concern for women safety and laid



down guidelines for protection of women from sexual harassment at workplace.

- Similarly, in *D. K. Basu V. State of West Bengal*, the Supreme Court gave detailed guidelines to be observed while making arrests, defined the arrestee's rights including the right against torture.

7. RASHTRIYA KISHOR SWASTHYA KARYAKRAM

What are the recent measures taken by GOI to promote Adolescent wellbeing?

- Various platforms being used to promote health and well-being of adolescents through Social and Behaviour Change Communication are as follows-
- Quarterly Adolescent Health Day.
- Peer Educator Programme in the community and schools.
- Health promotion messages are also propagated through mass media and mid- media in the form of TV and radio spots, posters, leaflets and other interpersonal communication material.
- Social Media platforms Twitter and You Tube are used for creating

awareness on various schemes of the Ministry including those for the adolescents.

- Tweets are posted regularly covering health messages and print advertisements while videos and short films or documentaries are uploaded on You Tube; the links to the same are tweeted as well on Twitter.
- The Saathiya Resource Kit includes training manuals for ANMs and Peer Educator, activity book and frequently asked questions for Peer Educators and Tools for interactive activities.
- Saathiya App is a mobile based app, free for download, which has reference material, frequently asked questions based on adolescent health issues pertaining to the six thematic areas.
- Apart from Peer Education Programme, the counsellors conduct outreach sessions within the community and ASHA organizes meetings of adolescent girls and boys, wherein they discuss the common adolescent health issues.



What is Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram?

- Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram was launched in 2014 with Peer Education Programme as one of the component.
- Under this, Peer Educators are selected and trained on six thematic areas of RKSK namely- nutrition, sexual reproductive health, substance misuse, non - communicable diseases, mental health, injuries and violence.
- These peer educators work as a change agent helping in responding to their queries raised within their groups, pertaining to the above mentioned six thematic areas.
- Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK) focuses on reaching out all adolescents include Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Queer (LGBTQ).
- The training of the Medical Officers, ANMs, Counsellors and Peer educators also caters to the need of this special population group in non-judgmental and non-stigmatized manner.

What are its Components?

- The **Adolescent Friendly Health Clinics (AFHCs)** are established across various levels of public health institutions in all the States.
- Weekly **Iron Folic Acid Supplementation (WIFS) Programme** is being implemented for school going adolescent boys and girls and out of school adolescent girls across the country.
- The **Peer Educator Programme** is being implemented in select 200 districts, based on Composite Health Index and identified as High Priority Districts (HPDs).
- Within, these districts, 50% of the blocks are being covered for implementation of Peer Educator Programme in entirety.
- Government plans to saturate all the blocks in the selected Peer Educator districts first and then expand in remaining districts gradually based on proposals received from States in their Programme Implementation Plans.
- Under the **Menstrual Hygiene Scheme**, funds are provided to the States/UTs for procurement of



sanitary napkins for Adolescent Girls (aged 10-19 years) as per proposals received from them in their Annual Programme Implementation Plans.

8. GENDER RIGHTS- REFLECTION, COMMITMENT AND ACTION

What are the Constitutional Provisions Promoting Gender Equality?

- **Preamble** - Socialism, equal distribution of opportunities and resources, social justice, assuring the dignity of the individual.
- **Article 14** - Equality before law and equal protection of laws.
- **Article 15(1)** - Prohibition of discrimination on the grounds of sex.
- **Article 15(3)** - Empowering State to make special provisions for women and children.
- **Article 16(2)** - Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment; prohibition of discrimination on the grounds of sex.
- **Article 38** - State to secure a social order for the promotion of

welfare of the people with social justice and equal opportunities.

- **Article 39(a)** - Secure, men and women equally, the right to an adequate means of livelihood.
- **Article 39A** - Equal justice and free legal aid.
- **Article 42-** Just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief.
- **Article 51A(e)** - Promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities; to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women.
- **Articles 243D (3) & (4) 243T (3) & (4)** - Reservation of seats for women candidates in Panchayats and Municipalities.
- **What are the Legislative Provisions Promoting Gender Equality?**
- Indian Penal Code- Section 376 – Rape; Section 363 to 373 – Kidnapping and abduction for different purposes; Section 302/304-B – Homicide for dowry, dowry deaths or their attempts; Section 498-A – Torture, both



mental and physical; Section 354 – Molestation; Section 509 – Sexual harassment.

- The Employees State Insurance Act, 1948
- The Plantation Labour Act, 1951
- The Family Courts Act, 1954
- The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
- The Hindu Succession Act, 1956
- The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956
- The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961
- Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
- The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971
- The Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1976
- The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976
- The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006
- The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986
- Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987
- The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005
- The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012

- The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013
- Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013
- Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2018

What are the Other Initiatives of Government of India to promote Women Empowerment?

- Pan India - Emergency Response Support System (ERSS), single internationally recognized number – 112 for all emergencies with artificial intelligence to identify the location of distress.
- National Policy for the Empowerment of Women 2001.
- Technology based smart policing and safety management.
- Cyber-crime reporting portal specific to women and children to report obscene content.
- National Database of Sexual Offenders (launched on 20th September 2018) for facilitating the investigation and tracking the habitual sexual offenders.
- Launched Investigation Tracking System for Sexual Offences



(ITSSO)' on 19th February 2019 to monitor and track time-bound investigation of sexual assault cases according to Criminal law (Amendment) Act, 2018.

- Over 700 Stop Centers were approved and 595 are fully functional pan India exclusively designed to provide medical aid, police assistance, legal and psycho-social counseling, court case management, temporary shelter for survivors of sexual offences.

9. SCHEMES AND POLICIES FOR MINORITIES

What are the Schemes / policies for minorities promotion and development?

- **Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme, Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme, Merit-cum-Means based Scholarship Scheme** - For educational empowerment of students.
- **Maulana Azad National Fellowship Scheme** - Provide fellowships in the form of financial assistance.

- **Naya Savera** - Free Coaching and Allied Scheme - The Scheme aims to provide free coaching to students/candidates belonging to minority communities for qualifying in entrance examinations of technical/professional courses and Competitive examinations.
- **Padho Pardesh** - Scheme of interest subsidy to students of minority communities on educational loans for overseas higher studies.
- **Nai Udaan** - Support for students clearing Prelims conducted by Union Public Service Commission (UPSC), State Public Service Commission (PSC) Staff Selection Commission (SSC) etc.
- **Nai Roshni** - Leadership development of women belonging to minority communities..
- **Seekho Aur Kamao** - Skill development scheme for youth of 14 - 35 years age group and aiming at improving the employability of existing workers, school dropouts etc.
- **Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram (PMJVK)** restructured in May 2018 earlier known as



MsDP – Implemented for the benefit of the people from all sections of the society in identified Minority Concentration Areas for creation of assets in education, skill and health sectors.

- **Jiyo Parsi** - Scheme for containing population decline of Parsis in India.
- USTTAD (Upgrading the Skills and Training in Traditional Arts/Crafts for Development) launched in May 2015.
- **Nai Manzil** - A scheme for formal school education & skilling of school dropouts launched in Aug. 2015.
- **Hamari Dharohar**- A scheme to preserve rich heritage of minority communities of India under the overall concept of Indian culture implemented since 2014-15.
- Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF) implements education and skill related schemes as follows--
 - (a) Begum Hazrat Mahal National Scholarship for Meritorious Girls belonging to the Minorities.
 - (b) Gharib Nawaz Employment Scheme started in 2017-18. for providing short term job oriented skill development courses to youth belonging to minority communities.
 - (c) Bridge Course for madarsa students & school dropouts by Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh and Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi under Nai Manzil scheme.
 - (d) Swachh Vidyalaya.
 - Equity to National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) for providing concessional loans to minorities for self-employment and income generating ventures.
- In addition to the above, the Ministry also implements schemes for strengthening State Waqf Boards and coordinates arrangements for annual Haj pilgrimage.