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# ABHYAAS

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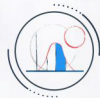
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## Women

### Marriage

#### Laws governing marriages in India

- ◇ **Hindu Marriage Act, 1955**
- ◇ **Special Marriage Act, 1954**
- ◇ **Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006**

### Live-in relationships

#### Important Judicial Pronouncements

- ◇ **Lalita Toppo vs The State of Jharkhand (2018)**: Applicability of Domestic Violence Act, 2005 with respect to the live-in-partner
- ◇ **Indra Sarma v. VKV Sarma (2013)**: Mutual live-in relationship is not an offense.

### Women in Workforce

- ◇ **Female labor force participation** increased from 23.3% (2017) to **37% (2022-23)**. (PLFS)
- ◇ **Wage disparity** as men in India capture 82% of labour income (World Inequality Report 2022)
- ◇ **Women constitute 13.76% of entrepreneurs in India.**
- ◇ **Contribution to GDP by Women is 17% in India**, as against global average of 37% (UN).
- ◇ **Gender equality** would increase India's annual **GDP growth** by 1.4%. (McKinsey report)
- ◇ Legal provisions: Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act (2013), Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act (2017), Code on Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions (OSH) (2020), etc.
- ◇ **Schemes/initiatives**: Mahila Shakti Kendra (MSK), National Crèche Scheme, **SDG 5** (Gender Equality).

### Menstrual Hygiene

- ◇ **Only 78% of women aged 15-24 years** use hygienic menstrual protection (NFHS-5)
- ◇ **23 million girls drop out** annually due to lack of proper facilities. (2014 report by an NGO)

### Women in STEM

- ◇ **Global STEM Workforce**: Women make up **29.2%** in STEM, despite being **49.3% in non-STEM** jobs (Global Gender Gap Report 2023).
- ◇ **India's STEM Graduates**: India leads with **42.6% women STEM graduates but only 27% in STEM jobs** (World Bank).
- ◇ **Initiatives**: Science, Technology, and Innovation (STI) Policy, 2013, Women in Science and Engineering-KIRAN (WISE-KIRAN), Gender Advancement for Transforming Institutions (GATI) programme, etc.



## Care Economy (Purple Economy)

- Public expenditure on care economy is **less than 1% of GDP**.
- Globally, 249 million women and 132 million men** comprised care workforce (ILO).
- About 76.2%** of the total amount of **unpaid care work is performed by women** (ILO).

## Violence against women

- Crimes against women **rose 4% in 2022 as compared to 2021** (NCRB).
- 13,479 cases** were registered under the **Dowry Prohibition Act** (NCRB).
- Legal provisions:** Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986, Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994, Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956, etc.
- Schemes:** Fast Track Special Courts, Nirbhaya Fund, One Stop Centres, Sexual Harassment electronic Box (She-Box), Mission Shakti- Sambal and Samarthya, etc.
- International Measures:** UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW, 1979), UN Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women (1993).



## Children

### Child marriage

- Child marriage in girls declined **from 49.4% in 1993 to 22.3% in 2021**. (Lancet)
- 1 in 5 girls and 1 in 6 boys** are still married below the legal age of marriage.
- Bihar, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra (in decreasing order) accounted for **more than 50%** of child marriages in **girls**.
- Sustainable Development Goal target 5.3** aims to end child marriage in girls by 2030.
- Legal provisions:** Prohibition of Child Marriage Act (2006), Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act (2012), Prohibition of Child Marriage Amendment (PCMA) Bill, 2021, etc.
- Jaya Jaitley committee (2020)** recommended increasing the age of **marriage for females to 21 from 18**.

### Child Labour

- Globally, **1 in 10 children** are engaged in child labour (UNICEF).
- In India, 10.1 million Children engaged in labour (Census 2011).
- 80% of child labour found in rural areas
- 62.8% of child labour is engaged in hazardous work
- Constitutional Provisions: Article 24** (Prohibition of employment of children in factories, etc.), **Article 23** (Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour), **Article 39(e)** (Directs the state to ensure that the tender age of children is not abused).

- ◆ **Legal Provisions:** Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act (1986), Commission for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005: Establishes National Commission for Protection of Child Rights, Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act (2009), Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act (2015), etc.
- ◆ **Government initiatives:** National Policy on Child Labour (1987), National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme, 1988 (Now merged with Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan since 2021), **PENCiL** (Platform for Effective Enforcement for No Child Labour) portal, etc.
- ◆ **Global Measures:** UN Declaration of the Rights of the Child (1959), UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) (1989), **Sustainable Development Goal 8.7** (to end all forms of child labour by 2025).



## Other Vulnerable Sections

### Indigenous people

#### Constitutional Measures

- ◆ **Article 342:** Notification of STs
- ◆ **Schedule V and VI (Article 244)**
- ◆ **Article 275:** Grant of special funds for promoting the welfare of STs
- ◆ **Article 338A:** National Commission for STs

#### Legislative Measures

- ◆ Panchayat (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996
- ◆ Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006
- ◆ SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989

#### Government Schemes

- ◆ Panchasheel Principles for Tribal Development
- ◆ Eklavya Model Residential School (EMRS)
- ◆ Pradhan Mantri Vanbandhu Vikas Yojana
- ◆ Pradhan Mantri Adi Adarsh Gram Yojna (PMAAGY)
- ◆ Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana (PMKKKY)

### Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)

- ◆ **Criteria for identifying PVTGs:**
  - Pre-agricultural level of technology
  - Low level of literacy
  - Economic backwardness
  - A declining or stagnant population
- ◆ Currently, there are **75 PVTGs** spread over **18 states and** the UT of **Andaman and Nicobar Islands**.
- ◆ **Odisha** houses highest number (13) of PVTGs in India.



## Transgenders

- ◇ **NALSA vs Uoi (2014):** Legal Recognition for Transgender Persons as 'Third Gender'.
- ◇ **K.S. Puttaswamy vs Uoi (2017):** Recognition of the right to sexual orientation as an aspect of privacy.
- ◇ **Navtej Singh Johar vs Uoi (2018):** Decriminalization of Homosexuality
- ◇ **Deepika Singh vs Central Administrative Tribunal (2022):** Atypical families such as unmarried or queer relationships are also entitled to equal protection of law (under Article 14).
- ◇ **Supriyo @ Supriya Chakraborty vs Union of India case** unanimously refused to accord legal recognition to marriages between persons of the same sex.
- ◇ **Other measures:** National Council for Transgender Persons, Garima Greh, National Portal on Transgender Persons, etc.

## Senior care

- ◇ In India, senior citizens (people aged 60 years and above) currently comprise around **10% of population (NITI Aayog)**.
- ◇ **78%** of elderly population survives **without pension**.
- ◇ **Only 18%** of seniors are covered by **Health insurance**.

### Constitutional provisions:

- ◇ **Article 41:** State shall make effective provision for securing right to work, education, and to public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness, and disablement, etc.
- ◇ **7th Schedule:** Item No. 9 of State List and item 20, 23 & 24 of Concurrent List relates to old age pension, social security and social insurance, and economic and social planning.

### Other measures

- ◇ Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act (2007), National Policy for Older Persons (NPOP), Senior Ageing Growth Engine (SAGE) initiative, Senior Able Citizens for Re-Employment in Dignity (SACRED) portal, National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), etc.

## Persons with Disability (PwDs)

- ◇ **2.21% of the total population** is disabled persons. (Census 2011)
- ◇ **55% of disabled are illiterate**.
- ◇ **Initiatives:** Rights of Persons with Disabilities (RPWD) Act (2016), ADIP Scheme (Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/ Fitting of Aids and Appliances), Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS), National Fund for PwDs, Accessible India Campaign, etc.
- ◇ **International cooperation:** Convention on Rights of Person with Disabilities (UNCRPD), Biwako Millennium Framework and Adoption of Incheon Strategy.



## Education

### Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE)

#### Legal and Policy Framework for ECCE

- ◆ **Article 45:** Directs the State to provide ECCE for all children until they complete the age of six years.
- ◆ **Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009:** Provides that appropriate government may make necessary arrangements for pre-school education.
- ◆ **National Education Policy, 2020:** Recommended a sub-framework for 0-3 years old under National Curricular and Pedagogical Framework for ECCE

#### Other measures

- ◆ **Navchetna-** National Framework for Early Childhood Stimulation for Children (2024) from Birth to Three Years, **Aadharshila-** National Curriculum for Early Childhood Care and Education 2024, ICDS, Poshan Bhi Padhai Bhi, etc.
- ◆ **Global initiatives:** Global Partnership Strategy (GPS) for Early Childhood established by UNESCO, SDG4 (Quality Education for all), etc.

### School Education

- ◆ **Gross Enrolment Ratio**
  - ›› Elementary: 100.13% (UDISE+)
  - ›› Secondary: 79.56% (UDISE+)
- ◆ **Dropout rate**
  - ›› Primary: 1.45% (UDISE+)
  - ›› Secondary: 12.62% (UDISE+)
- ◆ **Mean years of schooling: 6.7 years.** (UNDP's Global Human Development Index Report 2021)
- ◆ Education expenditure for 2020-21 was **4.64% of GDP**, still short of the **6% target under NEP 2020**.
- ◆ About **25%** of **14-18 year-old** rural youth still **cannot read a Standard II level text fluently** in their regional language. (ASER, 2023)

### Provisions for Higher Education under National Education Policy (NEP)

- ◆ **Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) to reach at least 50% by 2035.**
- ◆ **Multiple entry and exit options**
- ◆ **Multidisciplinary Education and Research Universities (MERUs)**
- ◆ **Internationalization of education**
- ◆ **National Educational Technology Forum (NETF) is established as a platform for the free exchange of ideas on the use of technology to enhance learning.**
- ◆ **National Research Foundation (NRF)**



## Education in Regional Languages

- ◆ **Article 350A of the Constitution:** Provides for instruction in the mother tongue at the primary stage of education to children belonging to linguistic minority groups.
  - ◆ **Right to Education Act 2009:** As far as possible the medium of instruction in education should be in the mother tongue.
  - ◆ **National Education Policy (NEP) 2020:** Wherever possible, the medium of instruction until at least Grade 5, but preferably till Grade 8 and beyond, will be the mother tongue/ regional language.
- Other Initiatives:** Anuvadini (AI-based App), e-KUMBH Portal, Natural Language Translation Mission, etc.



## Healthcare

### Healthcare

- ◆ **Government Health Expenditure:** ~1.35% of GDP (41.41% of Total Health Expenditure) (2019-20)
- ◆ **Out-of-pocket expenses (OOPE):** 47.1% of the total health expenditure (2019-20)
- ◆ **Health insurance coverage:** 41% of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance. (NFHS-5)
- ◆ **Total Fertility Rate (TFR):** 2.0 (NFHS-5)
- ◆ **Under-five mortality rate (U5MR):** 41.9 (NFHS-5)
- ◆ **Infant mortality rate (IMR):** 35.2 (NFHS-5)
- ◆ **Neonatal mortality rate (NMR):** 24.9 (NFHS-5)
- ◆ **Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR):** 97 per 1 Lakh Live births 2018-20 (Economic Survey 2022-23)
- ◆ **Institutional birth:** 88.6% (NFHS-5)
- ◆ **Low doctor to patient ratio:** 1:834 (including both allopathic doctors AYUSH doctors) (1:1000 prescribed by the WHO)
- ◆ **Geographical inequality:** Around 2/3rd population in rural areas, yet 73% of the public hospital beds in urban areas.

### Universal Health Coverage

**Dimensions of UHC:** Access to health services, Financial Risk Protection, Quality of Services.

**Initiatives:**

- ◆ **Ayushman Bharat Yojana:** Holistic health interventions at all levels.
- ◆ **Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission:** Equitable access via technology.
- ◆ **National Health Policy 2017:** Affordable, quality healthcare for all.
- ◆ **Intensified Mission Indra Dhanush:** Immunization for zero-dose children and pregnant women.

## Digital Health

### Government Initiatives to promote Digital Health

- ◇ **Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission (ABDM):** Integrated digital health infrastructure
- ◇ **Covid Vaccine Intelligence Network (CoWIN) system:** Digital COVID vaccine distribution
- ◇ **eSanjeevani:** National telemedicine service
- ◇ **Poshan Didi:** Chatbot-based nutrition counseling
- ◇ **Nikshay 2.0 portal:** Community support for TB patients
- ◇ **Telemental Health Assistance and Networking Across States (Tele-MANAS):** Free tele-mental health services.

## Mental healthcare

- ◇ **10.6%** of adults in India **suffer from mental disorders.**
- ◇ **Treatment gap** for mental disorders **ranged between 70 to 92% for different disorders. (National Mental Health Survey 2015-16).**
- ◇ **Key initiatives to deal with the issue of Mental illness:** KIRAN Helpline, Tele MANAS, Mental Health Care Act, 2017, National Mental Health Programme, Manodarpan.

## Palliative care

- ◇ **According to the WHO, 56.8 million people need palliative care** which would be doubled by 2060.
- ◇ In India, **only 1-2% of people in need of palliative care are able to access it.**
- ◇ **National Programme for Palliative Care (NPPC) 2012 under NHM**



## Nutrition

### Global Hunger Index (GHI)

- ◇ **India ranked 111 out of 125 countries** with **GHI score of 28.7** and is categorized as **Serious on GHI Severity of Hunger Scale.**
- ◇ **South Asia** and **Africa South of the Sahara** regions have the **highest hunger levels.**
- ◇ **Government initiatives to tackle hunger:** National Food Security Act (NFSA) (2013), Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY), POSHAN Abhiyan (National Nutrition Mission), POSHAN Tracker, Eat Right Movement, etc.





# Poverty and Developmental Issues

## Population

- ◆ **India is the world's most populous country.**
- ◆ India has around **17%** of population but **only 2.45%** of the global **surface area and 4% of the water resources.**
- ◆ **IMR** has decreased from 40.7 in 2015-16 to **35.2 in 2019-21 (NFHS-5).**
- ◆ **Increasing** Life expectancy at birth: reached to **69.7 years** in the 2015-19 period from 31 in 1947.
- ◆ **Measures taken by India for population control:** National Programme for Family Planning (1952), National Population Policy 2000, Mission Parivar Vikas, India Family Planning 2030 Vision Document, etc.

## Youth development

- ◆ **Demographic dividend:** India is one of the youngest countries in world with an **average age of 29 years.**
- ◆ **Initiatives:** Samagra Shiksha Abhiyaan, PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana, Atal Tinkering Labs (ATL), Startup India, Khelo India, etc.

## Manual Scavenging

- ◆ **714 out of 766 districts** in the country have reported themselves as **manual scavenging-free. (2023)**
- ◆ **Constitutional provisions: Articles 15** (Prohibition of discrimination), **17** (Abolition of untouchability), **21** (Right to Life and Personal Liberty), etc.
- ◆ **Legal Provisions: Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013 (MS Act, 2013), SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989**
- ◆ **Safai Karamchari vs Union of India case (2014):** Supreme Court ruled that manual scavenging is in blatant violation of **Article 17.**
- ◆ **Initiatives:** National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC), National Action for Mechanised Sanitation Ecosystem (NAMASTE), Rashtriya Garima Abhiyan, etc.
- ◆ **International conventions:** Universal Declaration of Human Rights, International Convention for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, etc.

## Migration

- ◆ **Internal migration: 75.9 million individuals were living in internal displacement at the end of 2023,** Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) report.
- ◆ About 80% of seasonal **migrant children in major destinations lack access to education** near work sites
- ◆ **Marriage (81%)** is the leading reasons for **migration of women (PLFS).**
- ◆ **3/4<sup>th</sup> of migrant women are unemployed,** approximately 14% of migrant women are in self and wage-employed jobs and approximately 12% are in casual labour. (PLFS)
- ◆ **Initiatives taken for betterment of Internal Migrants:** National policy for rehabilitation and resettlement 2007, Enhancing accessibility to welfare schemes like 'One Nation One Ration Card', Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana 2.0, Ayushman Bharat, etc.

## Urbanization

- ◆ **Urban population:** 36% (World Bank, 2023)
- ◆ **Future projections on urbanization:** 40% population by 2036 (World Bank)
- ◆ **Contribution to GDP:** ~60% (NITI Aayog, 2022)
- ◆ **Urban slums** constitute around **49% of urban population.** (World Bank, 2020)
- ◆ **Initiatives for sustainable urbanization:** AMRUT, Smart Cities Mission, etc.

## Social isolation and loneliness

**World Health Organization has declared loneliness** a pressing **global health threat** and has initiated an **international commission** focused on tackling loneliness.

### Impact

- ◆ **Health Risks** with about a **50% increased risk of dementia, 29% increased risk of heart disease** and **32% increased risk of stroke.**
- ◆ Loneliness costs US economy an estimated \$406 billion a year.

## Suicide

- ◆ **Suicide rate has increased to 12.4 per 1 Lakh** -the highest rate ever recorded in India (**NCRB**).
- ◆ **Suicide rate among Indian women and girls is twice** that of global average. (Lancet)
- ◆ **Age-group 18-45 years** remains most vulnerable and **accounted for around 2/3rd of the suicides in 2021.**

### Steps taken for suicide prevention

- ◆ **Legal framework:** Decriminalization of suicide attempt under Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (2023) and Mental Healthcare Act (2017).
- ◆ **Policies and Programs:** National Suicide Prevention Strategy (2022), National Mental Health Policy (2014), National Palliative Care Programme, UMMED guidelines by Ministry of Education, Manodarpan, KIRAN Helpline, etc.



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