Important data (NFHS-5) | WOMEN

- 57% women of reproductive age anemic (NFHS-5)
- 79 → 89% institutional birth
- owning land/jointly – 43%
- Bank account – 79%
- Mobile ownership – 54%
- Contraceptive prevalence : 67%
- Child marriage : 23%

Gender gap index = 138 (WEF)

Steps

1. Expansion of existing schemes

BP – Tamil Nadu Model

identify | monitor | intervene

High risk mothers mothers

SDG 5.4 : recognise care work

– 5 : Achieve gender equality & empower all women & girls.

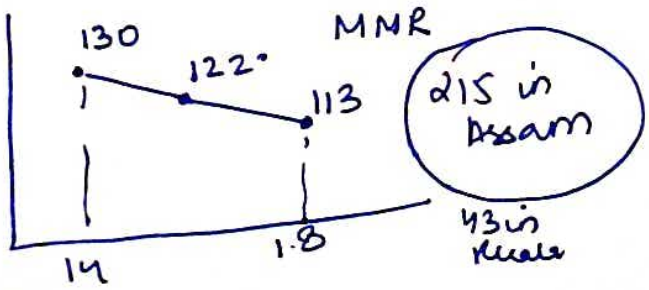
TFR : 2.0 < urban 1.6, rural 2.1

– except Bihar, Jharkhand, UP, Meghalaya, Manipur

IMF : If women participation = men

↳ GDP = ↑ by 27%

MoSPI MMR = 103



Women : [redacted]

ISSUES

- Social
- economical
- political

Social

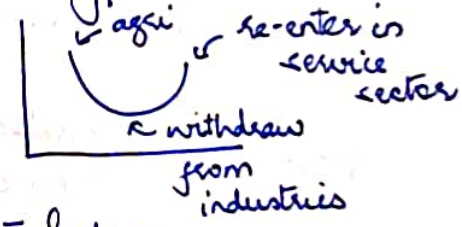
1. Invisibilisation of work
2. Time poverty (81% in unpaid 4.5 hrs)
3. Gender stereotyping & patriarchy
4. Domestic abuse
5. Low human capital (65% literacy)

Economic

↓ LFPR: 21%

1. Wage discrimination
2. Glass ceiling & glass cliff
3. Sexual harassment at workplace
4. Financial dependence

- Penalty of mother hood
- 'U' hypothesis



- lack of quality jobs

Political

1. Low representation
2. Policy inertia : ↓ gender integration
3. Lack of empowerment
4. Lack of data (inefficiencies)

5. Unintended consequence of policy
   - Maternity Benefit Act 2017

Ideas : [redacted]

- Freedom ⇒ Development
  by Amartya Sen
  1. Internal - edu, skill, health
  2. Participatory - representation
  3. Transactional - idea ex: social cap
  4. Procedural - w/o discrimination, absence of inequality
  5. Protective freedom:
     - social safety net

- Drane Elson : 3 R strategy
  - Reduction
  - Redistribution of resp
  - Recognition of work

- 3 General failures (Amartya Sen)

- Exchange entitlement concept
  ↳ Amartya Sen
  accidents of life : ↓ in exchange entitlement

Principles for universal (xyz)
- Solidarity - all sections
- Proportionality - liability ≡ rights
- Transparency - good governance & public trust

Intergenerational inequity

Mother undernourished → unhealthy child → impaired cognitive development → low human capital → Poverty

Triple burden of malnutrition
1. Undernutrition
1. Hidden hunger
3. Obesity

Empowerment
- Power to: control lives
- Power with: collective power to bargain
- power within: confidence in oneself

Judgments

1. Lata Wadhwa case (2001)
   quantify contribution as homemakers

2. Deepika case Madras HC
   compensation on loss of mother & father

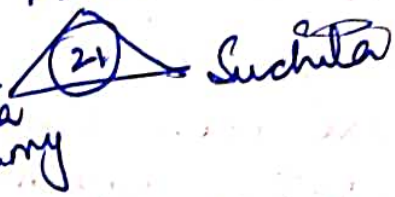
3. Vineeta Sharma v. Rakesh Sharma

4. Gita Hariharan v. RBI
   ↳ adaption

5. Lt. Col. Nitisha v. UoI
   "structures of society have been created by males & for males".

6. Right against sexual harassment part of ~~light~~ right to life & dignity U/A 21
   ↳ UoI v. Mudrika Singh

Mudrika



wrt reproductive choices

→ Right to make repro choices FR U/A 21 — Suchita Srivastava

→ S. Khusboo — live in relation

- KS Puttaswamy — bodily integration part of RTP U/A 21

Case studies

1. Acatenomics
2. Millet Sisters Network
3. Dibao village China

E. governance

- JAM
- Virtual courts
- Digital loans / banking services
- Education – DIKSHA, SWAYAM
- Health – ND Health Mission
- BHIM UPI
- Open Network Digital Commerce
- COVIN / Aarogya Setu
- Digital India
- Digilocker (*)
- IGRS / CPGRAMS portal
- CCTNS
- Online applications
  - Passport
  - form for exams
- Faceless tax assessment
- Portals – GST portal
- VAHAN
- MyGov
- GeM portal
- MCA 21
- DIKSHA / Swayam
- SWANTIVA scheme (6.6 lakh villages 2021-25)

• National Educational Alliance for Technology

Definition: application of information & communication technologies to the processes of govt functioning to accomplish efficiency in governance

SMART
- Simple – Digi locker
- Moral
- Accountable – CPGRAMS
- Transparent
- Responsive

- Business
  - ✓ GST portal – e way bill filing
- Common citizens: Passport
- Students: form, admission
- Professionals – ITR
- Police personnel / adm – VAHAN

OR

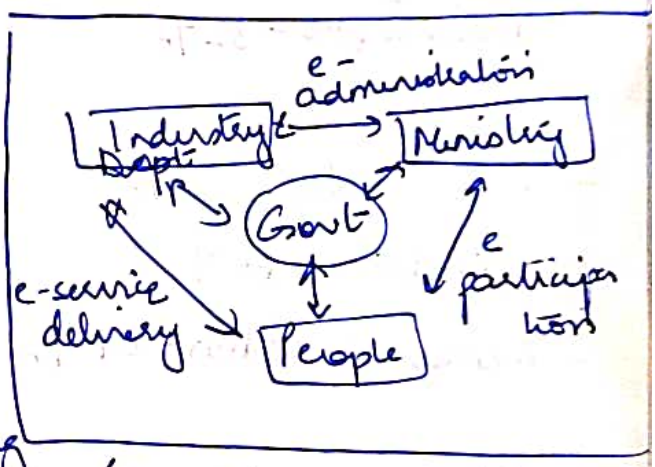
→ Streamlining business –
→ ~~GST~~ grievance redressal –
→ Citizen consumer – IRCTC
→ ~~Reducing~~ streamling processes – Tax, bill payments
→ Participative demo: MyGov

Challenges

- Digital divide, low IT literacy
- Rural-urban divide ;
- Privacy - lack / withdrawal of data protection bill
- Partnership with Bigtech
  - data sovereignity issue
- Vulnerability - critical infra
  eg: cyber attacks/ Pegasus
- Creative destruction brought about by 4th IR

Suggestions

1. local lang / visual interface
2. PPP
3. Monitoring (2nd ARC)
4. Interoperability - SOP
   (govt sites = same interface)
5. B.N. Sri Krishna committee
6. Capacity building



e-participation

↓

Transparency → Policy making / Service delivery

↓

Public trust

↓

Social capital

Def: E governance is the use of ICT by govt. agencies to transform relations with citizens, business & other arms of govt.

4th IR

- AI / ML
- Augmented reality
- Big Data
- Nanotech
- Robotics
- 3D printing

[redacted] {CHILDREN}

- SDG : 8.7 : against child labour
- Malnutrition : 2.2

- IMR : 32/1000
- Stunting - 35.5%
  wasting - 19%
  underweight - 32%

- Child marriage 23%
- Vaccination : 76%
- Anemia in children = 67%

Child sex ratio 919/1000 (Census 2011)

320 million students affected by COVID pandemic

Midday meal - 115.9 million (disrupted)

Education budget -

- 158 million children 0-6 years
  472 mn upto 18 years
  └ 30% mn abandoned (UNICEF)

Definition

- Child labour (Art 24, 39 (f))

ILO - work that deprives children of their childhood, potential, dignity and is harmful to their physical & mental development.

- Every 8 minutes a child goes missing in India (NCRB 2019)
  └ only ~ 60% located back (Khoya Paya portal, MHA, Op Muskan)

Census 2011 : 10.1 million child labourers in India

1/10th of global

UNESCO Global Education Monitoring Report 2019
└ 80% seasonal migrant children
└ no school made

Causes

1. Poverty
2. Social norms condoning
3. Lack of work opportunities
4. Migration
5. Displacement
6. Accidents of life < COVID disasters
7. Conflict
8. Lack of implementation

Steps

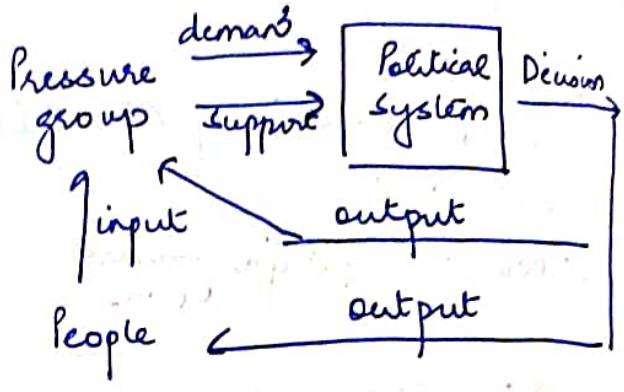
1. Child labour prohibition & regulation Act 1986
2. Gurupadswamy committee
   - CL ≡ poverty
3. Parent portal
4. ILO – 138 – min age
   - 182 worst forms

Measures

1. Strengthen child protection
2. Address inequity
3. Education access
4. Mobilise public support
5. Awareness generation
6. Civil society
   - BBA
   - 100 mn for 100 mn
   - CRY

Pressure groups

Definition: organisations formed to promote a specific demand persistently through coercive techniques to bring about changes in govt policies & influence policymaking.



- Association for Democratic Reforms
- Religious: BVHP, Jamat e Islami
- Women: SEWA
- Professional: BCI, MCI
- India Against Corruption – public opinion] Public interest
- All India Kisan Sabha] Farmer
- CII, ASSOCHAM, FICCI] Business
- Narmada Bachao Andolan] Environment
- Student groups – ABVP, NSUI, AISA] Student
- Caste groups – Harijan Sevak Sangh
- Trade Unions: AITUC, Hind Mazdoor Sabha

Techniques

1. Electioneering
2. Lobbying – eg: Gun lobby in US
3. Narrative development – FICCI, ASSOCHAM "trade unions = bad"
4. Petitioning: Indian Young Lawyers Association

Issues

1. Anonymity – crony capitalism, against reforms
2. Not transparent
3. Lobbyists – concerns of nexus
4. Unrepresentative (no inter group demo)
5. Street veto often?
6. Promotion of caste & religion in secular polity

Importance

1. Aid in governance

AIKS → Farm law repeal

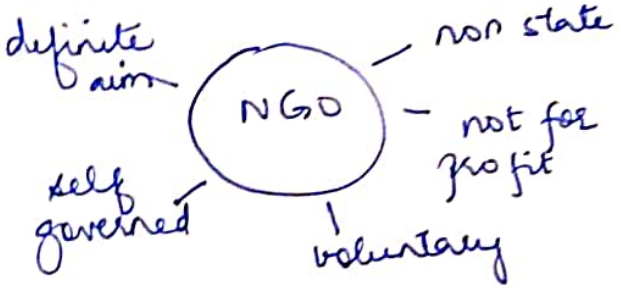
2. Social change catalyst
   eg: Akshay – against sexist BW lyrics
3. Interest Articulation
   ↳ Indian Against corruption
4. Political socialization agent – Harijan sevak sangh
5. Public administration → policy implement.

6. Promote legislation
7. Political awareness & monitoring
eg: MKSS → RTI
8. Raise grievances

Just Peace & Meira Paibis organisation → Against AFSPA

NGOs

World Bank – not-for-profit organisation that pursues activities to promote interests of poor, protect environment, provide social services and undertake community development



Reg Art (19)(1)(c) – freedom to form associations

Art 43 – rural cooperatives

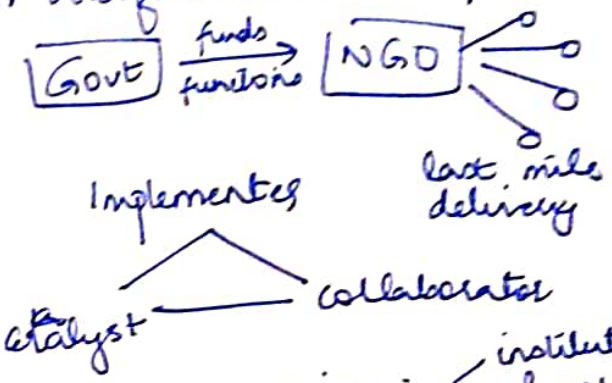
GoA 7th schedule – charitable & religious institutions

Regulations

- FCRA 2010 u/ MHA
- FEMA
- Reg u/ SRA 1860 S.8 company

Role

1. Welfare scheme implementation



2. Capacity building < institution / People
   eg: Kerala Sadha Saksharta Parishad ~ 100% literacy rate

3. Human rights
   – YUVA & SPAC – ~~protest~~ improve quality of slums

4. Remove Social evils ~~and~~ and aid in development
   – eg. Going against period poverty

5. ~~Broad~~ Broaden govt accountability
   eg: MKSS → RTI

6. Conflict resolution

7. Aid needy & vulnerable
   eg: Vikalang Sahayta Samiti → Jaipur foot

8. Environment Protection
   eg: Greenpeace, CSE

9. Child rights
   ↳ Bachpan Bachao Andolan

10. Disaster management

Challenges

1. Misuse of funds / Fund accessibility — Double dilemma
   ↳ 14000 licences cancelled by FC
2. Lack of transparency
   eg: only 10%, file ITR
3. Inequality — less in rural areas
   / more in urban areas
4. Engage in illegal activities
   IB — NGO responsible for anti-nuclear protests
   ↳ reduce GDP growth by 2-3%
5. Religious & cultural encroachment
   ↳ eg: compassionate international

Measures

1. Monitoring : Govt committees to investigate
2. Cooperative approach
3. Promote in rural areas
4. Support in kind — ?
5. Accreditation council
6. Decentralise FCRA (and ARC)

Conclusion

- Vijay Kumar committee
  - accreditation guidelines
- Niti Aayog :- nodal agency for registration
- NGO Darpan

RTI — those which receive govt fund = public authority u/s 2

SHG

Example MAVM

Small voluntary organisation of people who come together to solve a common problem through mutual help. Ori = 7th FYP

organised method to eradicate poverty

Prompt book keeping

Regular meeting

Panch sutras

Regular repayment

Regular saving

internal lending

Aim

1. Build saving habits
2. ~~Inter~~ Social insurance against financial / economic crisis
3. Economic stability of group
4. Women empowerment
5. Entrepreneurship cultivation
6. Education & literacy
7. Improved health outcomes
8. Enhanced bargaining power
9. Reduce inequality
10. Poverty reduction

Challenges → use for steps

1. Socio ~~economic~~ cultural
   - Patriarchy
   - Time poverty
2. Regional divide
   - South - 70 %
3. Infra deficit in rural areas
4. Training & cap build
   - ↓ trained resource personnel
5. Internal governance issues
   - non regular meeting
   - leadership
   - Poor accounting practices
6. Marketing of products

Measures

(5)

1. Micro credit & micro market support
2. IT connectivity for financial infra
3. Expansion to peri-urban areas
4. Marketing (eg TRIFED)

4. Monitoring
5. Implement malimath recommendations

Steps — DAY-NRLM
- NABARD — E-Shakti Project
  - Aadhar linkage
  - 250 dist.

Case studies / Conclusion

✓ Mahila Arthik Vikas Mahamandal Maharashtra (1)

✓ Kudumbashree model of Ker can be emulated for better outcomes

(2) Shreeja Milk union
- income security despite bad harvest

(3) Lijjat Papad - 1600 crore venture

(4) Mission Shakti in Odisha
- 6 lakh.

(5) Kamla Bisoi

Empowerment
1. Income security, thereby agency
2. Seeking solutions for common problems
   eg: Domestic violence
3. Participation in governance
   eg: Panchayat elections
4. Psychological support of "sisterhood"
5. Home, health, sanitation * ✓

Data
✓ 66 lakh SHG
7.14 cr rural women
✓ SEWA alleviated poverty (FAO) report

Committee
- Malegam committee for NABARD

Community led - ecotourism

(1) Na Nudge Institute - backyard poultry in Barabanki

(2) Brand Pabitoen - aesthetic hand purses from rags

(3) 5000 Dalit women farmer of Deccan Development Society - organic rainfed farming + dryland

(4) Kala cotton
- handloom weavers of Gujarat
  - new silks + cotton

SHG

Def: voluntary associations formed by people with similar backgrounds to achieve collective social & economic goals.

NABARD: (2019)	1 crore SHG 12 crore families

2021 < 69 lakhs SFG
7.5 crore members

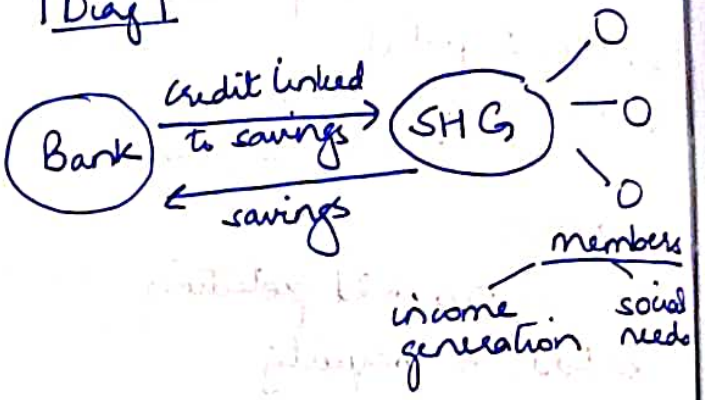
Schemes

1. SHG-Bank linkage
   - SK Kalia committee
   - loans < income gener / social needs (edu + housing)

2. PSL
3. DAY-NRLM
4. state govt – Kudumbashree
   - Jeevika : Bihar
   - Mahila Arthik Vikas Mahamandal (Maha)

- Inclusion
- Awareness
- Empowerment

Diag



Cooperatives

Def: voluntary association of individuals having a common need coming together to achieve a common economic goal

for g: AMUL

Art 19(1)(c) — cooperatives (R)
(a) FR

— 43B
— IX-B M state

Types
- farming
- Housing
- Consumers
- products FPO
- Cooperative AMUL

Eg: SEWA
Indian Coffee House

Committee

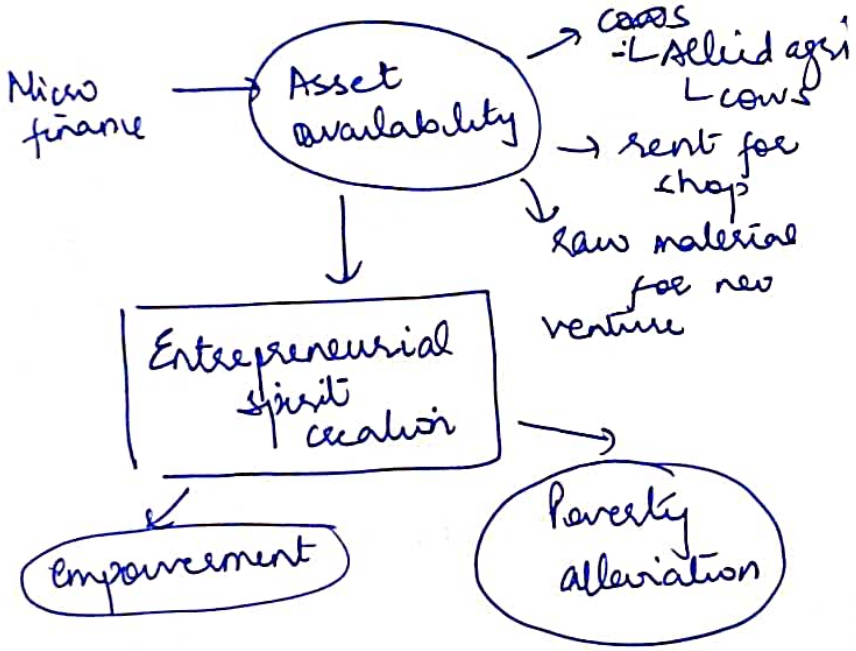
Narasimham committee
- define rights & liabilities
- Transparency ↑
- Finance

Dalit

Farmers

Microfinance

refers to provisioning of small credit amount to lower & ~~into~~ middle income groups for micro entrepreneurship and poverty alleviation



Role

1. Asset creation & empowerment eg: Lijjat Papad 21600 venture
2. Financial inclusion

Data Governance

Objectives

1. Ensure greater awareness & participation through open data (non personal)
2. G2G — Govt wide & searchable database
3. India Data office under MeITY

Govt (Model) ↓ requests

NPD Authority

↓

high value data set creation in a sector

↓

~~Data trustee~~

NDPA requests sharing from public & private sources

↓

Dispute — NDPA

- Govt Tech 1.0 - computerisation
- Govt Tech 2.0 - Digitisation
- Govt Tech 3.0 - Open Digital Ecosystems
  eg: UPI, eSign, Digilocker

MeITY - Draft Data Accessibility and Use Policy

1. Informed decision making
2. ~~cen~~ citizen centric ~~data~~ delivery of services
3. Digital innovation

[By 4. Maximising access to Non Personal Data]

Issues

- Slow progress on Open Govt Data platforms
- Fragmentation of data sets
- absence of anonymisation tools
- insufficient attention to data stewardship models
- lack of data quality standards, licensing & valuation framework for Data sharing

Minorities

Muslims

✓ Sachar committee

equity

security — identity

✓ 25 % no school

✓ 2 % in PG courses

- Ghettoisation
- Fundamentalism
- 2 % in public services
- LS : 4.9 % ONLY

NCM A 1992

- Evaluate progress
- Monitor safeguards
- Recommendations
- Look into complaints
- R & D

Sachar com

1. Equal Opportunity commission
   - grievances of deprived groups
2. National Data Bank ✓
3. TK Vishwanathan Committee
   - 505A
   - 153C

PwD (Art 41)

- 2.21% (Census 2011)

19 medals at Tokyo paralympics
└ 5 Gold

- State subject - entry 9

PWD u/ RoPWD Act 2016

person with long term physical, mental, intellectual and or sensory impairments which hinders full & effective participation in equality with others.

>69% in rural areas

Disability → Denial of opp → prevalence → vulnerability → Disability

exclusion & stigma

lack of social, economic, cultural rights

Schemes

- Accessible India
  - built env
  - ICT
  - Transport
- Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act 2016
- Assistance to Disabled Persons for purchase of aids & appliances (ADIP)
  - └ durable sophisticated scientifically manufactured aids
- Inclusive India Initiative
- Unique Disability ID project (UDID) - ID card - valid pan India
  - └ to avail schemes & benefits
- Early Intervention Centers
  - └ to therapeutic intervention to reduce disability burden.
- Indian Sign Language Research & Training Centre, Delhi
- (*) - Deendayal Disabled Rehab Scheme → support NGOs to run projects

Issues

1. Health :- No proactiveness to prevent disability
   - l/o access to healthcare, aids, appliances
2. Education :- special schools
   - Trained teachers
   - educational material (UNESCO - 27% PwD never to school)

- Employment ↓
- Accessibility
- Discrimination, exclusion, marginalisation
- Lack of data
- Exacerbated by COVID

Dignity
RoPwD
independence — autonomy

Steps – RoPwD
- Reservation [Jobs 3-4% / Edu - 3-5%]
- No of disabilities increased (7 → 21)
- 6-18 RTE Edu
- Regulatory bodies
  - Chief Commission
  - State co
- Funds [National / state]
- Special courts

BP

→ Odisha – 2.5 L for marriages
→ Kerala : Newborn screening survey
→ Vocational training school
  - Paralympics
  - eg Avani Lekhara @ shooting

Conclusion

Nobody is disabled until society makes them so.

Steps → Awareness
→ Inclusion
→ Access (< 7% buses) MoSJE
→ Removal of GST

Elderly

8.6% in 2011 census)

> 60 years : 104 million

53 million females, 51 million males (Census 2011)

- Increase to 173 million by 2026 (World Pop Fund)

- 81% have faced verbal abuse,
  53% – neglect
  37% – material abuse
  23% – physical abuse

- Maintenance & Welfare of Senior Citizens Act 2017
- S.20 Hindu Marriage & Adoption Act
- National Policy Prog for Health care of elderly
- 6 medical institutions
  └ geriatric learning
- Art 41

Sunny Paul v. State of NCT
└ Senior citizens can evict abusive children

Rashtriya Vayoshree Yojana

India will have 20% of world's population of world's 60 years & above by 2050 & largest no. of oldest adults in the world.

Measures

- Community based 1° healthcare approach
- capacity building of medical & paramedics
- caretakers within family
- Promotional, preventive, curative, rehabilitative care services

Eco survey: ↑ retirement age in a phased manner

Problems

A. Inadequate resources for geriatric care

B. by elderly

Social
- abandonment due to ✗ traditions
- nuclearisation of family
- alienation due to gender gap
  └ digital divide
- Disillusionment due to retirement
- Feminisation of ageing (1033 ♀ 2011)
- Ruralisation (71%)

Economic
- TOOPG ; high health insurance

✓ Art 41

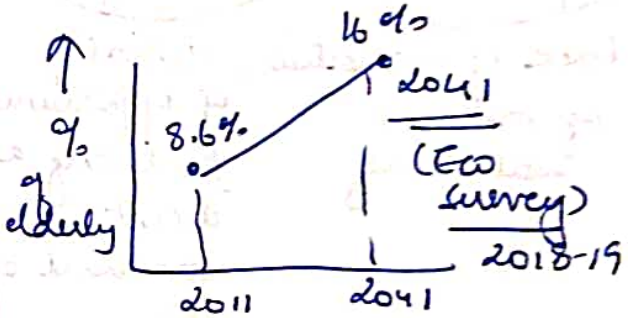
Governance
- Mental & physical illness (30-50% have symptoms related to depression (JPAL & Govt TN Govt)
- L/o constitutional support
- Poor safety against theft & violence

BP

PLMWAM Act, Assam
Govt employees to give 10-12% of their salaries to parents if not taking care.

Bihar, Maha
└ entertainment facilities (Village of books)

Measures
1. Treat them as an asset
└ social bridge
2. Female member = support
3. Help reduce social tensions
4. Increase social security
5. Civil society - HelpAge India
6. Geriatric Pharmacotherapy



National Population commission
18% (60 years and above) by 2036

Poverty (SDG 1)

Poverty refers to lack of resources to afford a minimum standard of living.

As UNDP

- Income poverty — lack of necessities of material well being
- Human Poverty — denial of opportunity for living a decent standard of life

UN: "Poverty is a denial of choices and opportunities, violation of human dignity."

incidences of poverty (UN) — susceptible to violence
- insecurity
- powerlessness
- exclusion

of individuals / households / community

India : head count ratio : 25.01 %
(Number of poor)

Intensity of poverty = 47.13 %
(extent of poverty)

MPI = head count ratio (Incidence) × intensity

- measures
  - absolute poverty ↑/↓
  - deprivations faced by poor (severity of poverty)

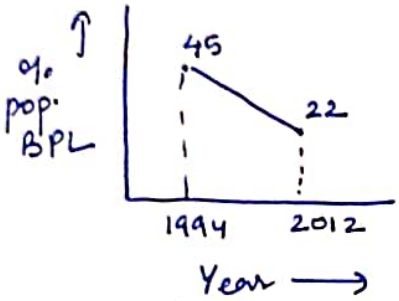
Dimensions

- Health
  - Nutrition
  - child & adolescent mortality
  - maternal health
- Education
  - Years of schooling
  - attendance
- Standard of living
  - Sanitation
  - Electricity
  - Drinking water
  - Housing
  - Assets
  - Bank A/c
  - Cooking fuel

India) ↗ 816/month rural
↘ 1000/month urban

India home to 364 million poor = 62nd | 107

Progress



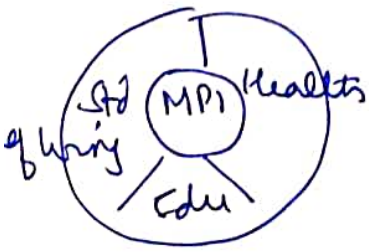
- Global MPI
  - 271 million lifted out of poverty

Extreme poverty is reduced

Incidence = poverty ratio

Intensity = severity of condition of poorest
- Poverty gap index

1.3 billion people in the world = multidimensionally poor



Intensity
- Years of schooling
- nutrition
- drinking water
- cooking

Key take aways
1. Childrens most cruel
2. Subsaharan Africa
3. 271 million
4. COVID → backsliding

Issues
1. Data
2. Inequality
3. Happiness ?

Conclusion
✓ SDG-1

Tribals

Art 46: protect from injustice & all forms of exploitation

- 11 crore
- 8.6% population (2nd largest tribal pop in any country in the world)

Lancet study: 2nd highest IMR in the world!

State of India's tribal people health:

- Tribals concentrated in 809 blocks called "scheduled Areas"
  - 5.5 crore however live outside as scattered & marginalised minority
- U5 mortality: 57/1000 (2014)
  135/1000 (1988)
- higher child malnutrition: 50%
- Malaria, tuberculosis = 3–11 times higher in tribal population
  - account for > half of malaria deaths in the country
- No participation in planning at any level

- Tribal sub plan: financial outlay
-

Measures (needed)

1. National Tribal Health Action Plan
2. Identify priority problems to work on
   - HR gaps
   - governance gaps
   - healthcare gaps

Legal measures

- Article 15, 16
- SC & ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1987
- 15 Nov : Janjatiya Gaurav Diwas

Kal belia Kal = snake
belia = friendship

Issues

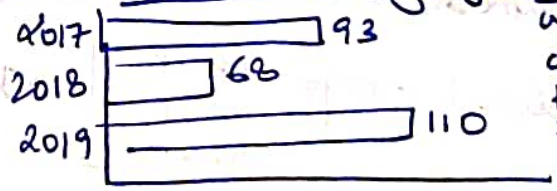
1. Forest Rights
2. Mining related
3. Financial deprivation
4. Atrocities
5. Nutrition & health
6. Education
7. ST component

Kundu Report

- 44.8% ST, 33.8% SC] BPL in rural India
- 5% Inter caste marriages
  - 5% ONLY
- Crime against Dalit every 18 minutes

15, 16, 21, 14

Manual Scavenging : deaths while cleaning tanks



Act: Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers & Rehab Act 1993
- Prohibits const. & maintain of unsanitary latrines

→ Safai Mitra Suraksha Challenge
→ NC Safai Karamchari
→ Bandicoot robot

CAG

- Article 148
- Comptroller & Auditor General's (Duties, Powers & Conditions of service) Act 1971
  - extent of resp.

CAG examines the propriety, legality, validity of all expenses incurred by govt

CAG Audit
- Financial
  - Regulatory
    - checks approval & authorisation
    - compliance of rules
  - Certification
    - Reporting a/c to standards?
- Performance
  - Whether objective met? efficiency

- S. 14, 15, 19(3) & 20(1) of DPC Act curtail CAG's powers
- 15(2) – deprive authority to conduct audit
- no power to pass decree or investigation
- No right to release reports in public domain on own

Data

- V. Subramaniam Balaji v. Govt of Tamil Nadu 2013
  - duty of CAG arises only after expenses have occurred
- PM Suleman Rehmat Khan v. State of ~~Tam~~ Gujarat
  - CAG cannot question policy objectives of Govt. (*)
- Association of unified tele services providers v. UoI

  CAG can audit any private company if
  - loss to consolidated fund of India
  - Revenue sharing agreement b/w Govt & Private cos
- Arvind Gupta v. UoI (2013)
  - CAG has no power to give performance audit under Regulation of Audit & c Act 2007

  fn – efficiency, economy, effectiveness

Art 149

↳ Purposive interpretation

wrt policy objectives –

- State's welfare, progress, requirements & need of people are better answered by state

- If every decision taken by state is tested by a microscopic & suspicious eye → administration will come to a stand still

Duties & Powers of CAG (in DPCA)

1. Govt audit (centre)
   Consolidated fund, Contingency, Public A/c
2. Departments : Trade, manu, profit & loss, balance sheet
3. 279 – certificate net proceeds from tax or duty.
4. F, P, Guide to PAC

Independence

1. Security of tenure = SC judge
2. Post retirement – no office
3. Salary ≠ disadvantage
4. Expenses = CF 1
5. Conditions of

Best practices

- Audit and courts – Germany, Italy, France

- Separate AGs for all states : US

Conclusion

B. R. Ambedkar – CAG is the ~~bat~~ bulwark of democratic system of government in India

Limitations – Use SC judgments

1. Appointment by exec
2. No comptroller – post facto
3. Limited resources
4. Cannot question policy objective

Measures

1. Institutionalise : multi member body
2. Timely access to info
3. Statutory status to IA & AD

NCSC / NCST / NCBC / NCM / NCW / NCPCR

NCSC - 338

NCST - 338 A
89th CAA

NCBC - 338 B (102nd CAA)

Structure

Chair
Vice chair
M1 M2 M3
Appointed by President

Functions

1. investigate & monitor matters wrt. consti & legal safeguards
2. Inquire into specific complaints
3. Participate in planning process
4. Annual Report
5. Monitor disposal rate of special courts

NCST
- Minor Forest Pro → confer rights
- Development of tribals
- PESA
- safeguard rights of tribals

Issues

1. Lack of institutionalisation of processes
2. Decisions not binding
3. Arbitrary appointments
4. Declining quality of reports
   - mechanical issue
   - finding
   - lack of specifics
5. Inadequate use of suo moto powers
6. ~~Sea~~ Dilution of authority / lack of integration
   eg: Dalit woman → NCW, NCSC

Evaluation

1. ↑ in crime (60% → atrocities in
2. Higher pendency of complaints
3. Delayed appointments / vacancies
   "paper-legislation"
4. Irregularity < talking discussion of report

Constt status to NCBC

(+ve)

1. Welfare of BCs
2. Objectivity — Art 342A check misuse of creamy layer criteria
3. Grievance redressal
   - powers of civil courts ✓
4. Holistic development (not just reservation)
5. Annual report

-ves | issues

1. Non binding
2. can not definition backwardness
3. Periodic Revision of list not provided
4. Resources & adept manpower deficit

Steps

1. Data ⊛ — create database
2. Regional level bodies
3. Ease of complaint reg
4. Capbuil of all stakeholders
5. Inclusiveness - gender parity
6.

Case study

① India Meghwal
② 8 rapes every day (SC homes NCRB)
③ Payal Tadvi suicide
Rohit Vemula

Case studies

- Rohit Vemula case
- 5 lac claims rejected (tribals)

Statistics

Tribes: 8.5% ; 15% area
- 990/1000 sex ratio
- Female LFPR - 33.6% (India ~22%)
- lowest annual income (₹ 32,000 / avg 72000)
- India Human Dev survey
- Dropout
  - 59% literacy
  - 60% anemia

SC

- 4/82 secretaries to GoI
- 11 faculty member @ IIMs
- 20% GER @ Higher educ
- PHD - 9.1% from SC, 2.1% from ST at IIT

Poverty

- Rural areas: 5% wealth, 5% land agri, 17% population
- ↑ wage labour, poverty, malnutrition
- India land livestock survey until 2013 → 60% Dalits & no farmland
- 70% Dalit → labourers U/ 2011 Caste Census

RPA 1950 : U/A 327 - allocation of seats
- delimitation of constituencies
- qualification of voters
- electoral rolls

RPA 1951 : admin machinery
- registration of IP
- Qualifications / disqualification of MPs
- corrupt practices
- dispute resolution

Machinery

State: Chief Electoral Officer
↓
District EO
↓
Electoral reg officer
↓
Asst ERO
↓
Returning officer
↓
Asst RO

Disqualification: S.8 / 6 years
- enmity
- lapse
- untouchability
- import-export prohibited goods
- unlawful association
- Booth capturing
- insult to flag
- imprisonment > 2 years
- corrupt practices
- disloyalty → dismissal
- failure to lodge election expenses

Lily Thomas v. UoI
- immediate disqualification following conviction

Voting disqua
6 years
- IPC - bribery
  undue influence
- RPA - enmity
  removal of ballot papers
  defacing nomination papers

9(A): misuse of office & breach of trust / eg: Jharkhand CM)

S.77 RPA → account of expenses
if not → S.10A: DQ

S.20 RPA: Service voters

- armed forces of Union
- army act applicable
- Police force of state
- employed of GoI outside India
  - spouse

PWD + >80 years: postal ballots

- Jharkhand & Delhi elections

PUCL v. UoI 2013

- right to negative vote 2013

Harbans

UoI v. Harbans Singh & Jabl

MCC comes into effect the day press release of election is notified

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Criminalisation of politics

1. Public Interest Foundation v. UoI 2018
   - on websites
2. ADR v. UoI — all criminal cases to be declared in nomination
3. PUCL v. UoI — NOTA
4. PIF v. UoI 2014 — decide all cases within a year
   give reasons if not

S.123 - corrupt practice

S.23 - inclusion of name in electoral rolls

Aadhar (+) ← S.17 — one cannot be enrolled in >1 const.

S29A —

123 RPA - Corrupt practices

✓ Bribery : due to freebies

~~corrupt~~ ✓ Undue influence - Abhiram Singh case
(manipulation)

✓ Hate speech: Amish Devgn case

✓ False info filing: (Law comission)

Awareness + Decriminalisation + Political will

Any scheme

Issue:

1. Infrastructure
2. Funding
3. Operation in silos
4. Quality issues
5. Corruption / Accountability / Grievance redressal?
6. Inclusiveness ?
7. Public consultation while framing?
8. Data ?? (Not ~~data~~ data driven)

Any scheme benefits

- Welfare
- participation / representation
- social capital
- corruption ?
- AAA of the issue
- Agency / decision making to ?
- Access to ?

Doctrines

- Doctrine of public trust
  (management of natural resources
- Principle of subsidiarity