CIVILS CAFE IAS

"Fearless is the new version"

MAINS PUNCH

Capsule 5
GS1 Vol-1
For
UPSC Mains 2019

THE CIVILS CAFE IAS

Contents
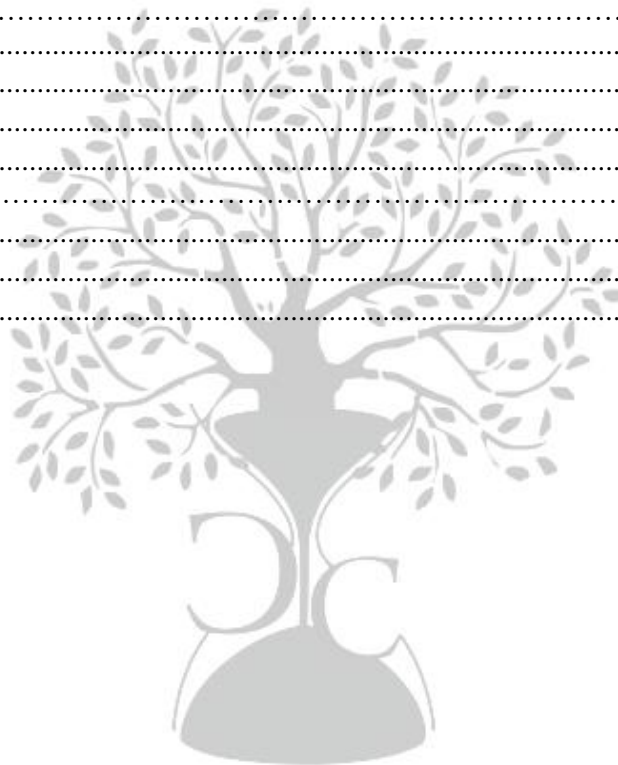
Women

Following can be used in question related to gender development, discrimination, bias, need of protecting rights of women etc.

Constitutional provisions for women in Political Participation:

- The Constitution of India guaranteed **justice-social, economic and political, liberty of thought, and equality to all citizens.** Constitution provided for equality of women and called State to take measures to **neutralize the socio-economic, educational and political disadvantage faced by women.**

- **Article 14:** It guarantees equality before law and equal protection of law with in the territory of India.

- **Article 15:** It p**rohibits discrimination o**n the basis of religio**n, race, caste, sex, place of birth. According to article 15(3),** State can m**ake special provisions for the benefit women and children.**

- **Article 16:** Equality of opportunity for all citizens in matter relating to employment. No citizen can be denied employment on grounds of religion, race, cast, sex, decent, place of birth residence or any of them.

- **Article 39:** Article 39(a) provides for an adequate means of livelihood for all citizen. Article 39 (b) has provisions for equal pay for equal work for both men and women. Article 39 (c) has provisions for securing the health and strength of workers, men and women, and not to abuse the tender age of children.

- **Article 42:** It guarantees just and humane condition of work and maternity relief. Article 42 is in accordance with Article 23 and 25 of Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

- **Article 325 and 326:** They guarantee political equality, equal right to participate in political activity and right to vote, respectively.

- **Article 243 (D):** It provides for the political reservation to women in every panchayat elections. It has extended this reservation to elected office as well.

Mckinsey Report: "**The Power of Parity**": If gender gap is filled by 2025 then Indian GDP could increase by 60%.

Can be used in topics: Economic development of India or Education or Work Force participation in India

'Himmat' app released by Delhi government: How technology can be used in safety of Women.

Can be used in topics: Women Safety, Sexual/Physical offences, Martial violence, Governance initiatives, Role of IT in governance etc.

UN report "**Cyber violence against women and girls**" - 73% women reported facing violence online.

Can be used in topics: Gender Bias, Women Safety, Cyber crimes etc.

In 21 out of 30 Indian states, female voter turnout exceeded male turnout in their most recent assembly elections – Election Commission.

Can be used in topics: Women empowerment, Elections in India, Indian Politics, Role of women etc.

The general election of 16th Lok Sabha reveals that out of 543 members only 66 members are women making up to 12.16% despite the fact that women make 50% of country's population.

Can be used in topics: Gender disparity, Indian Politics.

The recent incident of throwing off two women from a bus by its conductor in the presence of 15 other co-passengers points to the apathy of Indian citizens towards the persisting discrimination and oppression of women in our society.

Only 13 persons were convicted out of the 639 charge sheeted in 2014 under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005.

Can be used in topics: Women issues, Gender disparity, Failure of our legal system etc.

GER of girls in elementary education has improved dramatically, from 66% in 1991 to 97% in 2014.

GER of girls has also improved in higher education, from 7.5% in 2002–03 to close to 20% in 2012–13 (just a shade behind boys at 22%).

☐ In fact, women account for 51% of all post-graduates in India today.

Can be used in topics: Literacy/education in India, Governance in India, Achievements of India etc.

☐ Out of the total 397 million workers in India, 123.9 million are women and of these women *96% of female workers are in the unorganized sector*.

Can be used in topics: Workforce participation, Gender bias, Lack of opportunities to women, Unorganised sector, Economic development etc.

☐ #heforshe Campaign : Example of what men can do for women

☐ Gender Parity in Armed force: Opposition to it was an example of prevailing biasness in society. Its adoption is an example of how time is changing

☐ Marital Rape:
o   Right to bodily integrity

o   Self determination
o   Justice Verma Committee
o   IPC Section 375

☐ Misuse of Women laws :
o   The government recently told the Rajya Sabha that provisions of the Domestic Violence and Anti-Dowry Acts are being misused
o   Only 13 persons were convicted out of the 639 charge sheeted in 2014 under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005.

☐ Triple Talaq issue:
o   92% of Muslim women in India want oral triple talaq to go
•   The 'triple talaq' has been abolished in 21 Islamic theocratic countries including Pakistan.
•   Shayara Bhano case 2017: SC Bans.
•   2019: Act passed
☐ Nirbhaya Fund: Example of good intentions of government; It is not used which is an example of lethargy and apathy prevailing in society and system.

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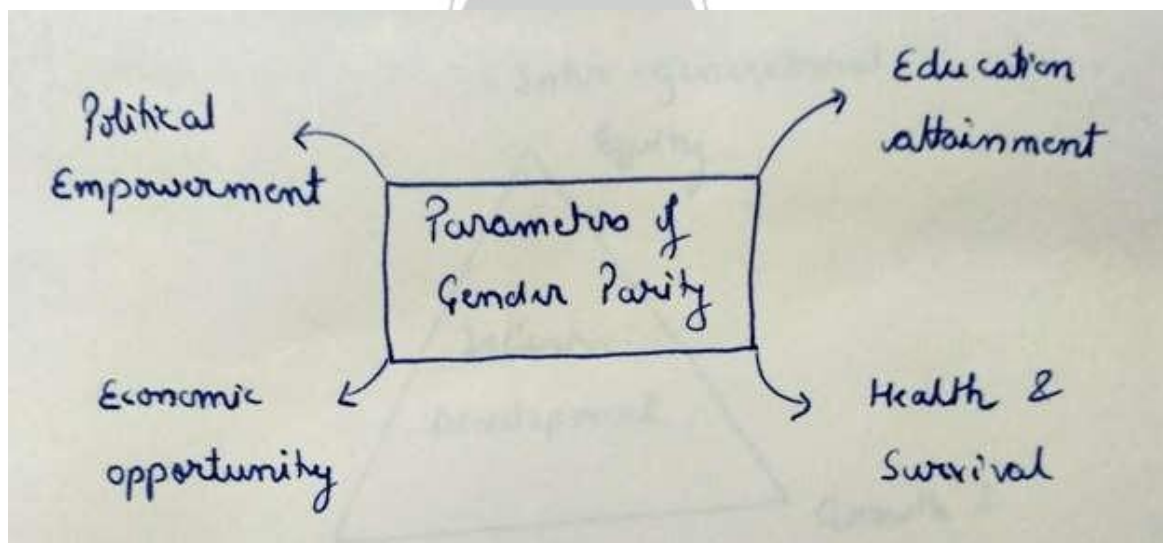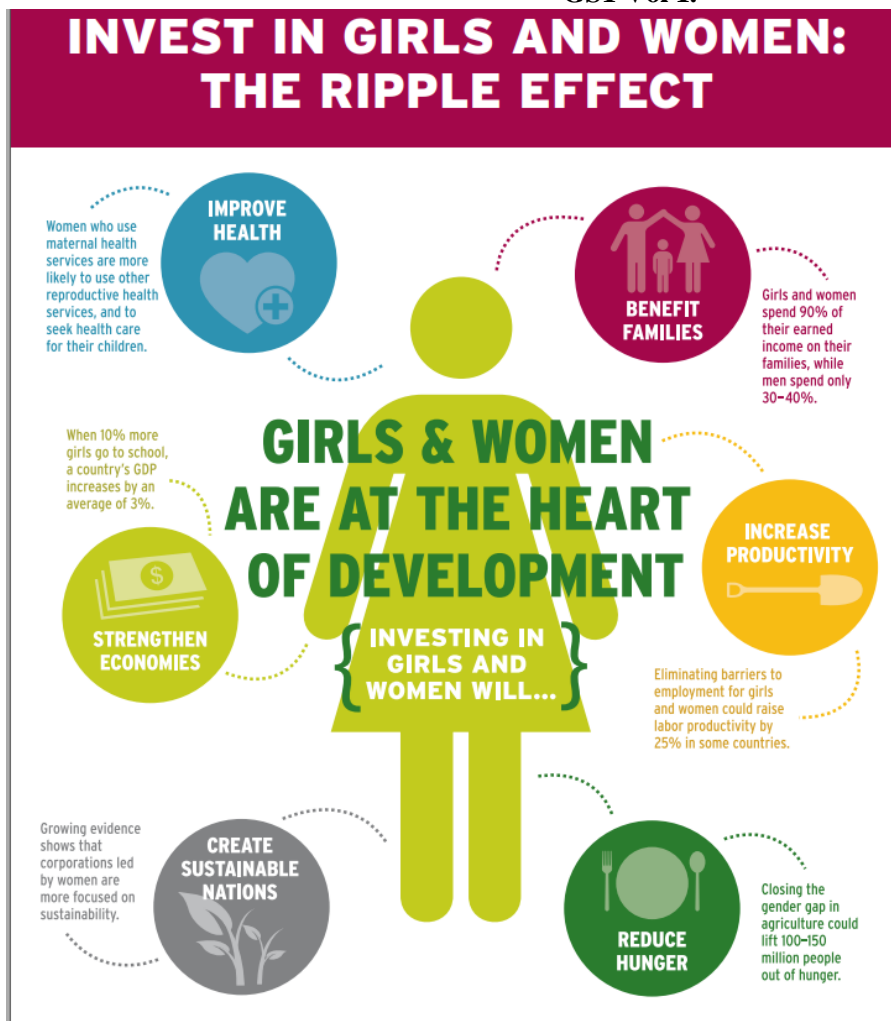
- **Gift a Skill:** An appeal to the natio**n to 'Gift a Skill' to sisters on the occasion of Raksha Bandhan.**

- **SHE-Box:** The Minis**try of Women and Child Developm**ent has provided a facility to all wo**rking women to file complaints under the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act, 2013 with it.**

- The prob**lem of drug abuse among wome**n is increasing in **Punjab, acc**ording to the studies in Punjab.

- The recent study titled 'Epidemiology of Substance Use and Dependence in the State of Punjab', by the faculty of PGIMER, pointed out the following facts:

- Number of wome**n addicted to drugs is rising "alarmingly" in the State.**

- According to experts**, social stigma, state of denial and lack of exclusive facilities are the key reason**s why wo**men are not coming forward for treatment.**

- Delhi will be the *first police force in the country to have an all-women SWAT team*.

- Trained by special**ists from India and abroad, 36 women consta**bles from n**ortheastern state**s **have been inducted into the squad after rigorous, 15-month trai**ning.Many of them would be posted i**n anti-terror vans** called *Parakram*.

- **Country's first state-run all-woman hotel in Kerala:**

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- The Kerala Tourism Development Corporation **(KTDC) is all set to launch India's first public sector hotel run** entirely by **wom**en for women in the state's capital **city, Thiruvananthapuram**.

- The h**otel is n**amed *'Hostess'*. The all-wo**man hotel is the first such initiative from a government institution in the country.**

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- A new research report' **the power of parity'** from the **mckinsey Global Institute (MGI) finds that Asia-Pacific econom**ies could b**oost their collective GDP by \$4.5 trillion per year by 2025**, just by **accelerating progress toward gender equalit**y.

- India is the c**ountry that stands to gain the most from inclusion, w**ith the pote**ntial to increase its usual GDP by a staggering 18% through increased particip**ation, amounting to **a total of \$770 billion by 2025.**

- The **West Bengal governmen**t, in June 2017, won the prestigious *UN Public Service Award* for its initiativ**e to combat child marria**ge and ensure **education to the gir**l child in the state.

- West Bengal has been awarded for the *'Kanyashree Prakalpa' initiative* that sough**t to reduce the high child marriage rates and low female education rates in the state.**

- Through the initiative, ca**sh was deposited into the bank account of girls for every year they remained in school and were unma**rried. This initiative led to a **"drastic reduction in child marriage, increase in female education and female empowerment**."

- E**mergence of a peer learning platform**: **the Pradhan Mantri LPG Panchayat.**

  o By sh**aring the vision of early adopters and ironing out service issues, the LPG Panchayats** being held at village levels across I**ndia are helping more and more people appreciate the advantages of clean fuel.**

- *NITI Aayog's Women Entrepreneurs Platform (WEP)* has signed five separ**ate Statement of Intent (sois)** with F**inancial Institutions & Social Organisations.**

- From providing **unique services such as credit evaluation of women-led startups by CRISIL** and potentia**l equity investments** through an I**NR 10 crore fund established by DICE Distric**ts, the **WEP opens up avenues of growth and opportunity for women entrepreneurs.**

- **World Bank h**as said tha**t Failing to let girls finish their educatio**n could cost the world a**s much as \$30 trillion in** lost e**arnings and productivity annually.**

- About **132 million girls worldwide aged 6 to 17 do not at**tend sc**hool,** while fewer than t**wo-thirds of those in low-income nations finish primary schoo**l, and o**nly a third finish lower secondary school.**

- **Need for education:**

- Women who have c**ompleted secondary educatio**n are more *likely to work and earn on average nearly twice* as much a**s those with no schooling.**

- If ever**y girl in the world finished 12 years** of quality education, *lifetime earnings for women could increase by \$15 trillion to \$30 trillion every year*.

- *Other positive impacts* of comp**leting secondary school education for girls include**

  o **A reduction in child marr**iage,

  o **Lower fertility rates in countries with high population growth, and**

o **Reduce**d child mor**tality and malnutrition**.
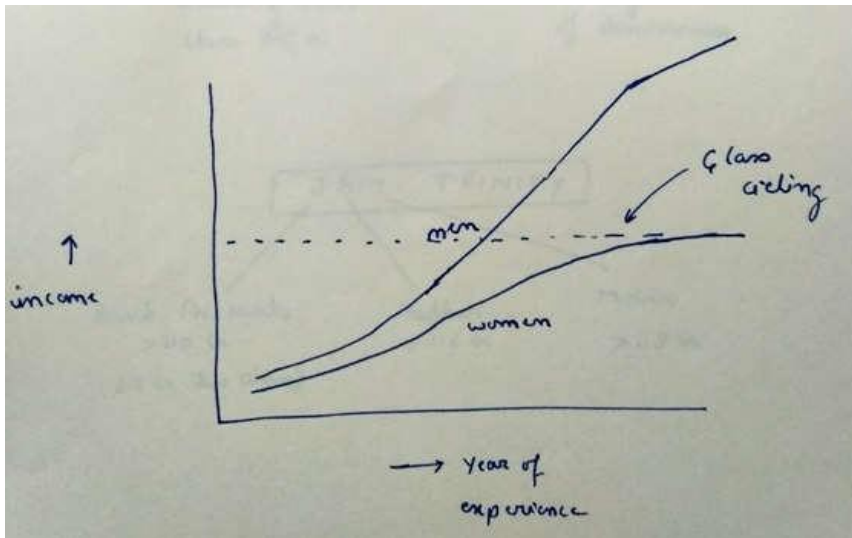
- Also, women who have completed secondary education are at *lesser risk of suffering violence* at the hands of their **partners and have children who are less likely to be malnourished** and themselves are more likely to go to school.

- First p**reliminary observation**s on a ru**le barring women from entering the Sabarimala templ**e in Kerala due to **biological reasons**, the Supreme Court has said *women have the constitutional right of equal access to public places of worship to pray*. Any rule tha**t stood in their way would be against this right, the apex court said.**

o *Bharatiya Muslim Mahila Andolan[BMMA]..Tripple talaq verdict.*

o *Ranragini brigade; Shani Signapur temple, sabarimala.*

o *#metoo campaign against sexual violance*

o *Women in Cinema Collective[WCC]*

o *Indian Woman cinematographers collective[IWCC]*

B.R. Ambedkar once said that **"political power is the key to all social progress".** What, then, to make of the fact that India—a country w**here women suffer substantially gre**ater **socio-economic disadvantages** than W**estern democracies like Spain**—has **a cabinet t**hat is **only 22% female** and **a Lok Sabh**a that has a **meagre 12% female representation?**

- Nationally, **Beti Bachao Beti Padhao** directly tac**kles pre-birth sex-determination and along with Sabla** and **Sukanya Samriddhi Yojan**a supports the empowerment of girls.

- **"One stop shop"** centres for s**urvivors of violence aga**inst women have been set up and are being utilised.

o **Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Yojana,**

o **Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram and**

o **Janani Suraksha Yojana support pregnant women, new mothers and infants.**

o **PM Matru Vandana Yojana**

- The **Economic survey for 2017-18** tabled in Parliament said **factors such as**

  o **Domestic responsibilities,**

  o **Prevailing cultural attitudes regarding roles of women in society and**

  o **Lack of support from family** were among **main reasons that prevented them from** *entering* *politics.*

- In a country like I**ndia with around 49 per cent of wome**n in the population, the p**olitical participation of women has been low**".**12%**

- The survey said there are developing **countries like Rwanda** which has **more than 60% women representatives** in parliament in 2017.

- Swed**en with 47% female participation** has almost **equal participat**ion of **women in Parliament** followed b**y** Cuba and Iceland.

- **Women's presence in parliamen**t is **highest in Nordic countries (42.5%),** followed by **America (22%), Europe (19.5%), Asia (18%), Sub-Saharan Africa (18%), the Pacific (15**%) and lastly in Ara**b states (9.4%).**

- Require **inclusive political institutions**.

- **Increase women representatives**

- **Gender stereotypes** should be changes through **awareness and education.**

- Enh**ance the participa**tion of **women in governance in large numbers.**

- **Women Panchayati members** have to b**e trained to analyse a**nd u**nderstand their role**s and **responsibilities given in the 73rd am**endment act.

- **Women's leadership and communication skills** need to be enhanced by **increasing female literacy e**specially in **rural areas to break socio-cultural barrier**s and impr**ove their status in the society.**

- "When we **empower the women in a family**, we e**mpower the entire househol**d. When w**e help with a woman's education, we ensure that the entire family is educated**… When we **secure her future**, we secure the **future of the entire home."**– PM Modi.

- It is *a programme for women techies unveiled by NASSCOM*. It aims to in**crease the number of women in senior levels in the Information Technology (IT) industr**y.

- **Trade Related Entrepreneurship Development Assistance Scheme (TREDA) women entrepreneurship programme.**

- **STAND UP INDIA, MUDRA, STEP-entrepreneurs park.**

- **For women in research: DISHA and KIRAN**

- **MAA-Mother's Absolute Affection** To bring undiluted focus on pro**motion of breastfeedin**g and provision of services towards supporting breastfeeding

- **National Early Childhood Care & Education (ECCE) Policy2017**

- IMR has **reduced by 58%** in India during the period of 1990-2015 which is more than the g**lobal decline of 49% du**ring the same period.

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- **Odisha government** has launched **'She Means Business'** **programme** of Facebook for **women entrepreneurs.** **Ai***med to reduce the digital divide and empower nearly 25,000 women entrepreneurs and shgs***.**

- **Navika Sagar Parikrama** is *a project where***in a team of women officers of the Indian Navy** has *circumnavigate the globe on an Indian-built sail boat **INSV Tarini**.*

- A **2015** study by the [FICCI]**Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry and EY** suggested th**at 36% of Indian companies and 25% of multinational corporations in Indi**a were **not compliant with the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace** (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013.

- **40 per cent reservation for girls at 100 Navodaya-type schools**also be applicable in **five higher education institutes, planed by the government, for minority community students.**

- **80% financially independent women** are engaged in **farm-related activities in India.** Out of them**, 33% are working as agricultural labourers and 48% are self-employed farmers.**

- According to as **per NSSO report**, wom**en lead almost 18% agricultural households a**nd there is no**t a single area of agriculture in which they are not involved.**

- The government has decided **to recruit women jawans i**nto the **Army's Corps of Military Police (CMP) f**or investigating gender specific crimes**.**

- **T**he proposal is very significant as **women will be inducted in the military's non-officer cadre for the first time**, although they **will be in a non-combat role.**

- To hono**ur soldiers who have been disabled in line of d**uty, while ser**ving the Nation and to celebrate the undying spirit of 'Soldier**ing', Indian A**rmy is observing the ye***ar 2018 as the 'Year of Disabled Soldiers in Line of Duty'.*

- **Hindu couples** who have mu**tually agreed to separate need not wait anymore for the mandatory "cooling off**" period **of six months b**efore divorce, the S**upreme Court h**eld on 12th September, 2017.

- *[Bengaluru Named Among World's Top 25 High-Tech Cities](#)*

- **Assam legislative assembly** has passed a government resolution for adopting a **'Population and Women Empowerment Policy of Assam'.**

- **She-Box.:** To ensure the effective imp**lementation of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act (the SH Act), 2013**, the government has launched a comprehensive **she-Box.**

- **I**t is an onl**ine complaint Management System for women working in both** *public* **an**d *private* **organizations to lodge complaints of sexual harassment at workplace.**

- Once a complaint is submitted to the portal, it will be dire**ctly sent to the ICC/LCC of the concerned employe**r. Through this portal, t**he Ministry of Women and Child Welfare as well as complainant can monitor the progress of inquiry c**onducted by the ICC/LCC.Inte**rnal Complaint Committee (ICC) or Local Complaint Committee (LCC) constituted under the SH Act**

- The Sup**reme Court** has questioned the **practice of female genital mutilation** in the **Dawoodi Bohra community** saying that i**t violates the bodily integrity and privacy of a girl child**

- **Prac**tice of genital mutilation is an offence under **the Protection of Children from Sexual Offenders (POCSO) Act**

- The Centre h**as opposed a petition** before the Supreme Court that challenges th**e constitutionality of Section 497[adultery] of the Indian Penal Cod**e

- The petition challenge**s the validity of Section 198 (1) and (2) of t**he **Code of Criminal Procedu**re, which states that that only a h**usband can be an aggrieved party in adultery and only he can go to cour**t

- According **to Section 497 if a ma**n has s**exual intercourse with another's wife without the husband's "con**s**ent or connivance"**, he is g**uilty of the offence of adultery and shall be punished".**

- Critics of the Sec**tion 497 opine that the provision undermines individual independe**nt identity of **a woman as it treats woman as a mere property of her husband. This l**eads to su**bordina**tion of a woman wh**ile the Constitution confers women equal status**

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Caste

- Scheduled Castes and Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989
- Article 14, 15, 16
- Article 15(4): State can make special provisions for advancement of SEBC, SC and ST.
- Article 17: Abolition of untouchability
- Article 46: Promotion of Educational and Economic interests of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections
- Political Safeguard: Reservation in House of people (Article 330), Legislative Assemblies of State (Article 335), Panchayats (Article 243D, 243T)
- Article 335: Reservation for SC-ST in Government jobs.
- Article 338: National Commission for SC
- Article 341: Notification of Scheduled Caste
- Article 366: Definition
- Reservation in Local Bodies
- SC/ ST sub plan
- Stand Up India Scheme
- Gujarat incident : Tanners from SC were beaten by upper caste members (gaurakshaks)
- Saharanpur Violence: Clashes between scs and upper castes

Dowry

National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) data shows a rising graph in the number of dowry
Cases registered:
o   ~9,000 for 2012
o   10,050 for 2014
Section 498A of IPC

☐1.97 lakh people were arrested in 2012 for dowry harassment, nearly a quarter of thos being women. This depicts that mothers and sisters of the husbands were liberally included in complains. This is the reason SC has banned automatic arrests in dowry cases.

☐Dowry Prohibition Act of 1961

Population issues

☐Census data shows that mean age for marriage has increased 18.3 to 19.3 years for female and 22.6 to 23.3 years for males, fertility had declined [from 2.5 to 2.2] for all age groups in the last decade.

Can be used in topics: Population control, Women empowerment.

☐Female sterilization contributes to more than 95% of all sterilizations in India. Chhattisgarh case.

Can be used in topics: Population issues, Gender bias, Lack of foresight in government policies, Lack of Medical facilities, Drawbacks of target based approach etc.

☐Chhattisgarh Case

*Can be used in topics:* Population control measures, Failure of government policies, Gender bias

☐National Population Policy 2000 and 2015

☐Malthus Theory : Can be used to justify that we need to control population

☐Demographic dividend

Elderly

- The number **of elderly in India was 103.8 millio**n in **2011 and is projected to be 173.2 million in 2026.**

- **SC's verdict in Kashinath Mahajan cas**e ON **SC/ST Prevention of Atrocities Act.**

- The Government of India has demonstrated its commitment to ensure a

o   **[S.D.P LIFE FOR ELDERLY]secure, dignified and productive life for the elderly** through various measures:

• **National Policy on Older Persons 2011**

• **Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP)**

• **Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme**

• **Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme**

• **Annapurna scheme**

• **National Programme for Health Care of Elderly (NPHCE)**

- **Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007**

- Recent initiatives include

  o **PM Vaya Vandana Yojana.**

  o P**radhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana,**

  o **Atal Pension Yojana,**

  o **Varishtha Pension** Bima Yojana 2017,

  o **Senior Citizens Welfare Fund.**

  o Other important measures include

  o S**cheme of National Award for Senior Citizens (Vayoshreshtha Samman),**

  o **In**suran**ce schemes for senior citizens,**

  o **Tax incentives** for se**nior citizens,**

  o **Reservation of seats and concessions in road, rail and air** transport,

  o R**ecognition of International day for older per**sons etc.

- The n**umber of reported cases of rapes of children increased in India by 82% in 2016 compared to 2015.**

- **Impetus to carry out crimes against wome**n and **children.**

- A climate of

  o **Violence,**

  o **Social and economic insecurity,**

  o **Alienation, and a**

  o **Progressive undermining of the status of wome**n and c**hildren**

  o Seem to have given **an impetus to carry out crimes against wome**n and **children.**

- Statistics ha**ve not been able to prove or disprove the efficacy of capital punishment as a deterre**nt.

- While the **U.K. has seen an increase in murders since 1965 wh**en capital p**unishment for murder was removed f**rom the statute book,

- **Ca**n**ada has not seen any such impact since it abolished the death penalty in 1976.**

- The u**nderlying socio-economic conditions in a society that cause crimes see**m to **h**ave as much of **an impact on the increase or decrease of crimes as the law does.**
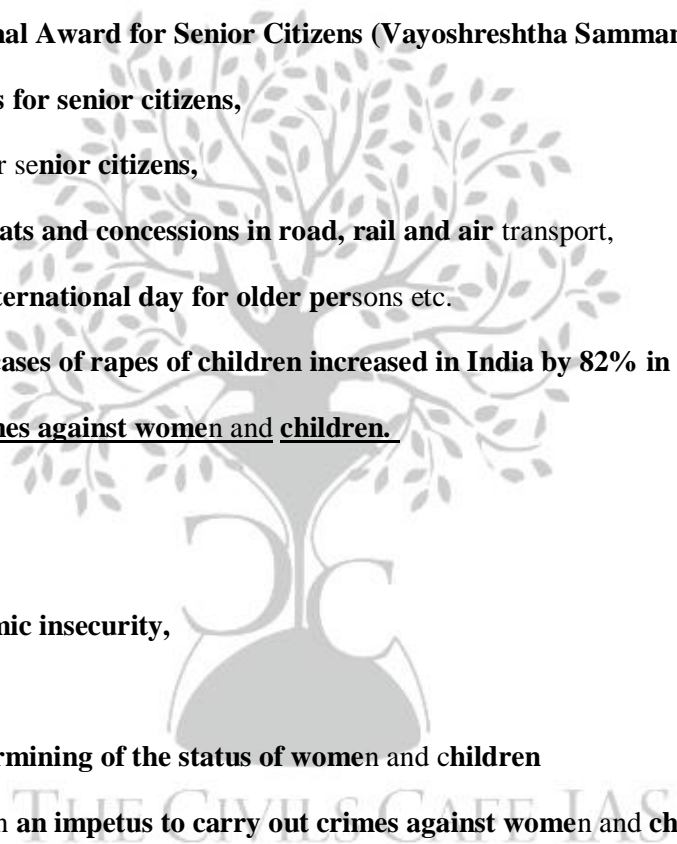
Transgenders

- Laws Criminalizing Homosexuality

- **Navtej Sing Johar vs UOI case: SC stuck down** : Sect**ion 377 of IPC criminalises homose**xuality. It says whoever voluntarily has **carnal intercourse against the order of nature** with any man, woman or animal, shall be **punished with imprisonment for life, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to 10** years, and shall also **be liable to pay a fine.**

- **Sec 377 remein relating to sex wwith monors, non consensual sexul act, and bestiality. Only consensual sex bet adult homosexuals stuck down.**

- **A**ndhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Eunuchs Act criminalises transgender persons.

- Se**ction 36A of the Karnataka Police Act of 1963, criminalised transgender persons .The Act was recently amende**d in 2016

- **Criminal Tribals Act:**

- Criminal T**ribes Act of 1871 considered a number of marginalised population groups like transgender** as "**innately crimin**al".

- The Crim**inal Tribes Act was repealed in 1949.** However, **S**ection 377 exists

- *Petitioners argue that Section 377 violates Articles 15 (discrimination on sex), 14 (equality), 19 (liberty) and 21 (life and dignity) of the Constitution.*

- *Bengaluru Declaration calls for SC/ST quota in judiciary*

- **In a Rajesh Sharma judgment[2017], a**imed at putting an end to misuse o**f section 498A of the IP**C **that is dowry-related offences, the Supreme Court h**as proposed a slew of measures.

- *They aim to put an end to the automatic arrest of the husband and his family members.*

- The government has made it mandatory to install G**lobal Positioning System (GPS) in all mobile phones**, including feature phones that will be sold in India, from J**anuary 1, 2018 so** as t**o locate subscribers in emergency situations especially for women**

- Women **constitute close to 65 per cent of all agricultural workers**. An e**ven greater share, 74 per cent of the rural workforce[3/4], is female.**

- *'Women Wizards Rule Tech' programme*

- **Transgender:**

o **Expert committee on TG by mosocial Justice & empowerment;**

o **3rd gender,**

o **Access to helathcare,**

o **Edu opportunities at all levels without discrimination n stigma,**

o **Formulation of Umbrella scheme for TG,**

- o **Social wefare plicy to be tg inclusive,**

- o **Set up welfare board in lines of TN.**

- **NALSA judgement for** *reservation in edu, jobs***, treating em as** *minority, 3rd gender*

- **Transgender policy of kerrala govt.**

- **Delhi govt: 3rd colum for sex**

- **Kochi metro: employs transgenders .**

- *Transgender welfare board* **in tn,mh,wb**

- **Justice board for welfare of TG in kerala**

- **Odisha - frst state to g***ive wlfare to tg-bpl card-* **including pensions, housing and 5kg food grains under NFSA, 100 days paid annual work,loans to start their own business. Aimed at iproving overall socio eco status**

Issues:

- *No edu n job opportunities means frced into sex work*, moving around in groups *begging* r **demanding money.**

- *Ostracism n discriminaton,*

- *Physical verbal n sexual abuse,*

Sports

- ☐ Mission Olympics 2024
- ☐ Lodha Committee report
- ☐ Girl Power : Deepa Karmakar, Sakshi Malik and PV Sindhu (Use it in women empowerment answers also)
- ☐ National Welfare Fund for Sports Persons

Urbanisation

- ☐ **E-waste :**
- o 1.7 million tonne e-waste produced in India in 2014
- o Under, E-Waste (Management & Handling) Rules 2011, EPR: Extended Producer Responsibility. Manufacturers have to set up collection centre for their product
- o E-Waste (Management) Rules 2016: CFL and other mercury lamp now in ambit of e-waste

- ☐ **Solid Waste:**

o   62 million waste produced annually.

o   Only 70% collected

o   Only 28 per cent of solid waste can be treated scientifically at present

o   Best Practices : Solid Waste management practiced in Alleppey, Kerala. The municipality bears no cost for collection and transportation. In this unique model, every household segregates its waste, composts it, or makes biogas out of its wet waste. The municipality collects dry waste weekly. For households that cannot treat their waste in-

House, every ward has community sheds, where people come from 7-9 in the morning to give their wet waste and deposit the dry waste

o   Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016

- UN Habitat estimates that by 2030 India will have 14 major clusters of cities accounting for 40 per cent of its GDP

☐Smart Cities Mission, AMRUT, Hriday

☐Municipal Bonds : To raise money for urban governance and infrastructure development.

☐India is on the way to have 69 metropolitan cities by 2025.

☐   By 2030, the Mumbai Metropolitan Region will be more populous than Australia and, with its GDP at about $230 billion in 2030, its economy will be bigger than that of Thailand or Hong Kong today

☐   Swacch Bharat Mission (Link it to urbanisation)

- *Ease of Living index* Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has released Ease of Living Index.

- The index has been developed *to allow city managers to get a grip on the city's baseline and compare its performance across key indicators*.

- The index covers 111 cities that are **smart city contenders, capital cities, and cities with population of 1 million plu**s.

- *The index captures* the qu**ality of life bas**ed on the **data collected from the urban local bod**ies on **four pa**rameters, which were further broken down into 15 categories.

- *The four parameters* include

- **Institutional (governance),**
- **Social (identity, education, health, security),**
- **Economic (economy, employment) and**
- **Physical factors (waste water and solid waste management, pollution, housing/ inclusiveness, mixed land** use, **power and water supply, transport, public open spa**ces).

- **Pune has ranked firs**t while two more Maharashtra cities — N**avi Mumbai and Greater Mumbai — figure in the second and th**ird spots.

- **Rampur in Uttar Pradesh has ranked the worst** on the scale with **Kohima and Patna on the bottom two and three ranks while Varanasi stands at 33.**

- The S**mart Cities Mission of 2015** proposed inv**estment allocations to convert 99 Indian cities into smart cities.**

- A **mere 8% of the intended projects have been** completed so far in the past th**ree yea**rs, according to the recent report released by **Housing and Land Rights Netw**ork.

- The **2011 Census peg**s the **total number of internal migrant**s in the country inc**luding those who have moved within and across Stat**es, at a sta**ggering 139 millio**n.

- It is the respo**nsibility of state to provide migrant worker**s with p**roper documents, secure jobs, housing and provisioning of other public utilities.**

- The report documents **forced evictions and shelter demolitions** in **32 out of the 99 proposed smart cities so far.**

- **The state's r**ole in ensuring **equality, basic dignity, livelihood and providing minimum social securit**y **to its people must be upheld before all other priorities.**

- <u>Urban cities are facing **following challenges** on 'smart cities' front:-</u>

- **Poverty and poor infrastructure**

- **Poor urban planning**

- **Increasing population le**d to increasing **demands for basic services.**

- Over **90 'smart cities' have identified 2,864 project**s, Indi**a lags on implemention**, with abou**t 148 projects completed**.

- Sh**ortage of affordable house despite go**vernment initiative.

- **Instances of floods in Mumbai, dengue in Delhi, lakes on fire in Bengaluru presents a worst picture.**

- Sl**ow work on the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor project** and the **bullet train.**

- **Low level of urban infrastructure investment and capacity building.**

- **India spends about $17 per capita annual**ly on **urban infrastructure projects, against a global benchmark of $100 and China's $116.**

- Various g**overnment schemes like Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission [AMRUT]not implemented prop**erly.

- **Urban institutions also suffer from a shortage** of **skilled people.**

-

- <u>**Solutions:**</u>

o **Needs systematic policy to deal with urban** migration.

o In**ternal migration in India** helps in redu**cing povert**y or prevents households from slipping into it.

o **Lowering the cost of migration****, along with**

o **Eliminating discrimination** **against** migran**ts, while protecting their rights.**

- **Revitalizing cities such as Meerut,**

o   **Building transport links and connectivity**.

- Urba**n policy makers also need to be cognizant of the historical context for urban develo**pment.

- The **creation of hill stations in northern India and the advent of the plantation** economy, alon**g with industrial township transforma**l tra**ding networks.**

- The c**reation of cantonment and civil lines areas, along with railway stations** in major cities led to the haphazard growth of urban areas.

- Need **different model of urbanization.**

- **Need t**o empowe**r cities, with focus**

o   **On land policy reforms,**

o   **Granting urban local bodies** the f**reedom to raise financing and**

o   **Enforce local land usage norms.**

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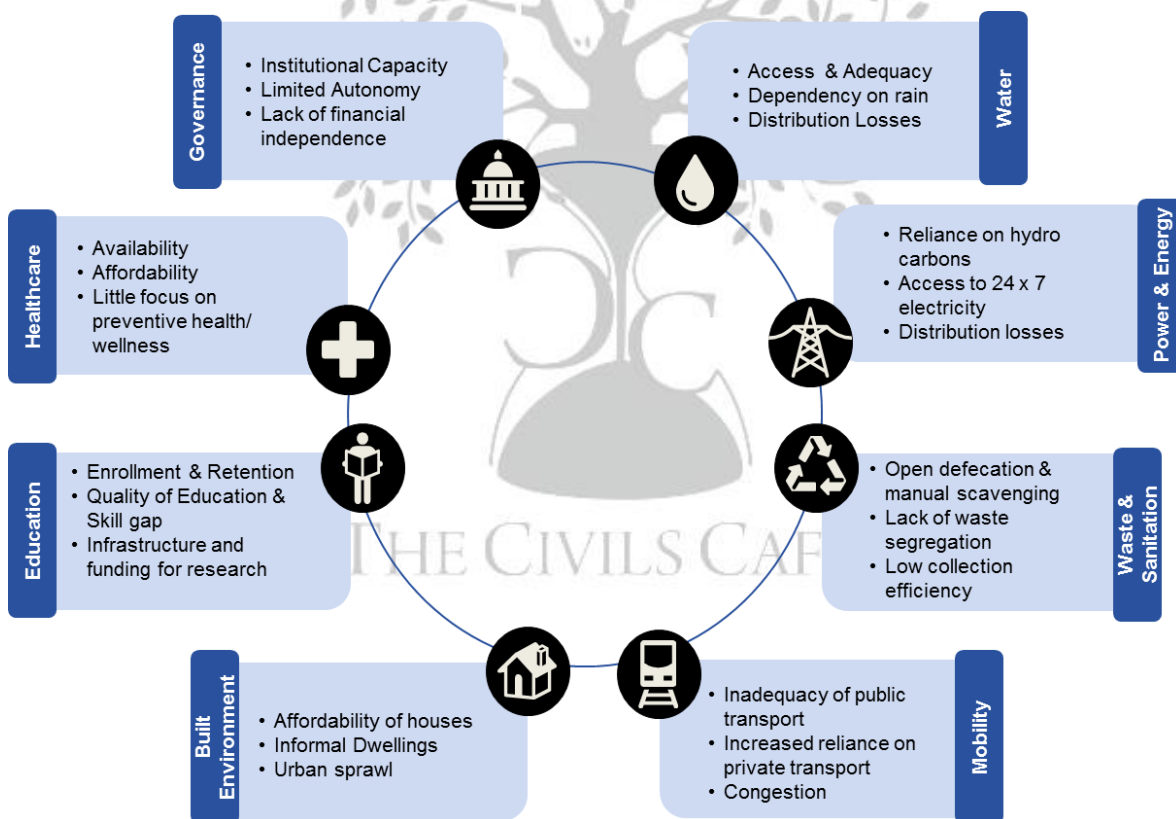
- *Global Liveability Index: The Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) has released the Global Liveability Index 2018*. The index r**anks 140** global cities based on their living conditions.

- *For India, only New Delhi and Mumbai could make it to the list with:*

- N**ew Delhi at 112th po**sition.

- Mum**bai at 117th position.**

- **Problems faced by Urban Transport in India:**

- **Unprecedented Transport Growth:** According to Niti Aayog, the number of registered motor vehicles has increased from 5.4 million in 1981, to 210 million in 2015 . This rapid growth in demand in the absence of widespread public transport system has caused a rapid increase of private car ownership in India.

- **Inadequate Public Transport:** According to government data, there are about 19 lakh buses in the country and only 2.8 lakh of them are run either by state transport undertaking or under stage carriage permits**.**

- **#** China has about six buses for 1,000 people while India has only four buses per 10,000 people

- Further, a CSE study points out that the share of public transport is expected to decrease from 75.5% in 2000-01, to 44.7 per cent in 2030-31, while the share of personal transport will be more than 50%

- **Urban Pollution:** According to a WHO study 14 out of the top 15 most polluted cities in the world belong to India. Vehicular pollution has been one of the major contributors to rising urban air pollution in Indian cities along with other factors such as construction activity, road dust and industrial activity.

- **Urban Congestion:** Major Indian cities like Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Bengaluru are ranked among world's most congested cities. For example: Average speed for vehicles in Bengaluru is reported as 17 km/h. These high levels of congestion have huge economic implications in the form of reduced productivity, fuel waste, and accidents. Further, there is an **acute shortage of parking spaces** both on and off the streets in the urban centres.

- **Road safety- Traffic injuries and fatality:** According to the Report **'Road Accidents in India-2016'**, road accidents in India have decreased by around 4.1% in 2016 from 2015. However, fatalities resulting from these accidents have risen by about 3.2%. The major reasons for traffic crashes include poor quality of roads, poor traffic management, unsafe and overcrowded vehicles and unsafe driving behaviour.

- **Equity Issues:** Unplanned urbanization in India has led to gentrification (as per upper and middle socio-economic class) of city centres and lower income groups are forced to live in peripheral suburbs which have increased their cost and time they allocate to commute. Most of the lower income groups and urban poor fail to afford private transport and even public transport are high for them. For example, a CSE study ranks Delhi Metro as the second most unaffordable metro (after Hanoi in Vietnam) with lower income group people spending nearly 22% of their monthly transport on Delhi Metro fares.

- **Mobility for women:** Safety or the lack thereof, is the single biggest factor constraining women's mobility. According to Action Aid UK, 79% of women in major Indian cities reported being harassed on streets. Overcrowding in public transport adds to insecurity and safety issues with a large number of women complaining about harassment in public transport across major Indian cities like Delhi and Mumbai.

- **Government Initiatives to address Urban Transport issues:**

- **Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission JNNURM, 2005**:JNNURM was launched in 2005 and closed in 2014 (now succeeded by Atal AMRUT Mission). It attempted to improve the public transport system in larger cities through funding of public transport buses, development of comprehensive city mobility plans and supporting city transport infrastructure projects.

- **National Urban Transport Policy, 2006**: The policy envisages safe, affordable, quick, comfortable, reliable and sustainable urban transport through establishment of quality focused multi-modal public transport systems.

- **Green Urban Transport Scheme, 2016:**. The scheme aims to improve non-motorised transport infrastructure such as dedicated lanes for cycling, pedestrians, increasing access to public transport, use of clean technologies and adoption of intelligent transport systems (ITS).

- **Mass Rapid Transit/ Transport Systems (MRTS**): The metro rail has come up as a favoured alternative of mass transport in Indian cities. In 2017, the government introduced new Metro Policy which aims to improve collaborations, standardising norms, financing and creating a procurement mechanism so that the projects can be implemented effectively.

- **Bus Rapid Transport System (BRTS):** BRTS segregates the movement of buses from all other transport modes, and introduces other changes in the road infrastructure that are associated with safety. BRTS is an important component of AMRUT (Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation)

- **National Transit Oriented Development Policy, 2017:** The policy framework aims to promote living close to mass urban transit corridors like the Metros, monorail and bus rapid transit (BRT) corridors.

- **Sustainable Urban Transport Project (SUTP):** The project in partnership with Ministry of Urban Development and UNDP aims to promote environmentally sustainable urban transport in India.

- **Personal Rapid Transit System (PRT):** It is a transport mode combining small automated vehicles, known as **pods**, operating on a network of specially built guideways. In 2017, the National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) had called the expression of interest (EOI) for launching India's first driverless pod taxi systems on a 70 km stretch from Dhaula Kuan in Delhi to Manesar in Haryana

- **National Public Bicycle Scheme (NPBS):** In 2011, NPBS was launched to build capacity for the implementation and operation of cycle sharing systems across the country. The first public bicycle sharing (PBS) initiative — Trin Trin was launched in Mysuru.

- **Promotion of Electric Vehicles:** Indian Government plans to have an all-electric fleet of vehicles by 2030. For promotion of electric vehicles **FAME (Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (hybrid &) Electric vehicles.** Under FAME, the Centre subsidizes the cost of electric buses and has sanctioned 390 buses in 11 cities (as of April 2018).

- **Institutional Challenges:**

- **Gaps in Laws and regulations:** There is no central, state or local level that comprehensively covers urban transport requirements and issues in Indian cities. Further, the weak enforcement and lacunae in existing laws such as the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 fail to manage fast motorization in Indian cities

- **Poor Institutional Framework:** Functions of Urban transport system are performed by multiple agencies under the central, state and city governments which lack coordination and makes accountability difficult.

- **Land as a Barrier to development of Transport Infrastructure**: High cost of land acquisition and time-consuming processes has been a major hindrance to integrated urban transport infrastructure. For example, land acquisition issues have delayed the East-West metro Corridor Project in Kolkata over years.

- **Human Resource Challenges:**Lack of urban transport skills amongst city and state officials is a major challenge in effectively implementing transport projects.

- **Absence of Reliable Transport Data:** The lack of standardised, systematized data and scientific analysis of urban transport statistics is a major barrier in assessing impact of various ongoing government initiatives and formulate a robust urban transport plan

- **Lack and Delay in release of funds**: The urban infrastructure projects have a long gestation period which requires locking of huge amount of funds for a longer period of time. This creates problems in accessing the required funds, thereby impacting timely completion and maintenance of projects

- **NITI Aayog Recommendations:**

- It calls for a **3C Framework (Clean, Convenient and Congestion free)** for transforming mobility in India. To achieve this, it lays down the following action-agenda:

- **Connect Bharat:**

- Niti Aayog calls for a **Safe, Adequate and Holistic Infrastructure (SAHI)** for the Indian population including women, elderly and the disabled. Major recommendations for achieving this:

- Increased emphasis on safety and accessibility

- Leveraging multiple modes of transport – road, rail, coastal and inland waterways, small regional airports, ropeways etc.

- Higher usage of data for holistic mobility needs

- **Optimize Travel footprint:**

- It calls for increased emphasis to reduce congestion caused by passenger and goods flow in urban areas. Major recommendations include:

- Integrated land use- Planning residential and commercial complexes in an integrated manner so that travel time is reduced

- Focused policy based measures for optimizing travel

- Data-based measures such as intelligent transport systems

- **Promote Seamless Public Transport:**

- It calls for an efficient and convenient public transport to address the issue of air pollution and congestion in Indian cities. Major recommendations include:

- Data-driven planning and urban transport, with a clear hierarchy amongst different modes- from non-motorized(pedestrians, cycles) to public and lastly private transport.

- Focus on multi-modal systems

- Make public transport affordable, comfortable and accessible for urban India, to ensure better adoption

- **Adopting Green Modes and Technologies:**

- It calls for rapid adoption of electric vehicles and non-motorized transport (NMT). Major recommendations include:

- To improve adoption of non-motorized transport, the routes and paths should be planned so that they integrate seamlessly with public transport.

- To ensure safety for NMT users by outlining norms & dedicated traffic signals should be a key priority.

- There should be a clear push towards clean technologies. This has to be enabled through ecosystem development which includes domestic manufacturing, deployment of charging infrastructure etc.
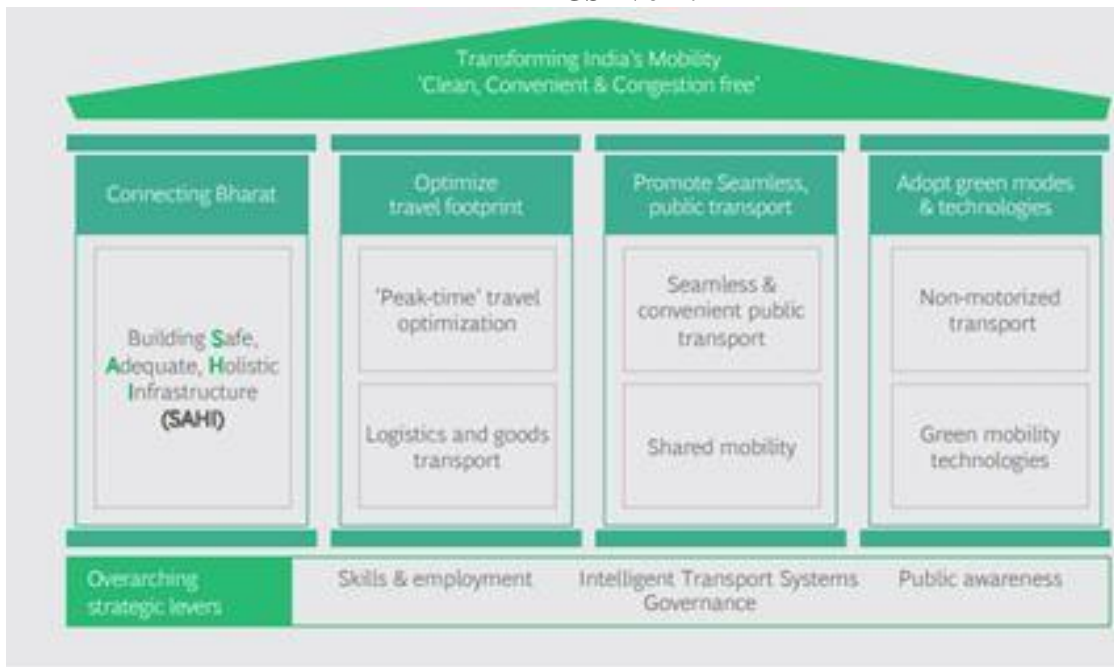
- For effective execution of these actions-agenda, the Niti Aayog recommends to optimise the following **strategic enablers:**

- **Skill development** which will ensure high employability and address the issue of human resource demand
- **Intelligent Transport systems** based on ongoing technological developments
- Well-defined **Governance** mechanism involving different stakeholders.
- A strong **public awareness** and communication campaign

- **International Best Practices:**

- **Singapore:**

- According to mckinsey report titled "**Elements of success: Urban transportation systems of 24 global cities**" (2018), Singapore's public transport system is the best and most affordable system in the world.
- Nearly 80% of trips in Singapore are performed on Public Transport comprising of bus, MRT, LRT, Taxis.
- Singapore has one of the highest supplies of public transport per capita in the world. A well planned and extensive public transport system coupled with travel demand restraint measures, like area licensing system, vehicle quota system, congestion pricing etc. Has resulted in decreasing registration of private cars and high usage of public transport. Singapore has also introduced "Incentives for Singapore's Commuters" – a scheme which incentivises commuters to shift their travel time to an earlier or later time belt to avoid the peak travel period on trains and thus avoid overcrowding.

- **Mexico City- Right to Mobility:**

- In 2014, Mexico City passed a new law which explicitly guarantees the right to mobility and aims at expanding urban mobility through sustainable transportation. The law also created a new mobility hierarchy, placing pedestrians and cyclists above motorists and prioritizing active transport.

- **Best Practice in India:**

- **Ahmedabad BRTS Corridor:**

- Features that stand out:

- For the first three months, the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation (AMC) ran BRTS free and then made design changes based on commuter feedback
- It provides affordable Smart cards for commuters
- Integrated Transportation Management System (IMTS) which includes Advanced Vehicle Tracking System (AVLS), Fleet Management System (FMS), Automatic Fare Collection System (AFCS), Passenger Information System (PIS), Passenger announcement (PA), and Vehicle Scheduling and Dispatching (VSD)
- CNG Buses
- Safe and secure BRT bus stops with a standard attractive form for presenting passengers information such as signages, route details and graphics

- **Way Forward:**

- To address the **institutional challenges** there is a need for better cooperation among different transport agencies, departments, and ministries as well as better coordination of transport and land-use policies. Further, there should be adequate funding to address various issues plaguing public transport infrastructure
- To address the issues of **urban congestion and urban air pollution**, it is important to augment mass and share transit capacity and discourage use of private cars by enforcing restraint measures through parking policy, low emissions zones approach, tax measures and congestion pricing.

- Further, policies toward enhancing public transport should promote inclusive access to mobility.

- **Well engineered, safe infrastructure** for travel should be ensured. Further, there is an urgent need to address the issue of low woman mobility by ensuring **women safety** through gender-sensitive transport policies, dedicated seats/ coaches and emergency helplines.
- There should be focus on **enhancing non-motorised transport**. Focus should be to encourage use of non-motorised transport for short distances. Further, Pedestrian zones, bike lanes should be made to ensure safety to commuters. For example, well designated Bike-lanes and bike-sharing solutions have promoted use of bicycles as a mean of transport in cities like Amsterdam and Paris.
- Commuters should be provided with **multiple modes of connectivity**. To ease out travelling, a single smart card can be provided. For example, London's Oyster "smart" card enables a commuter to change from one mode to another with minimal loss of time or effort.
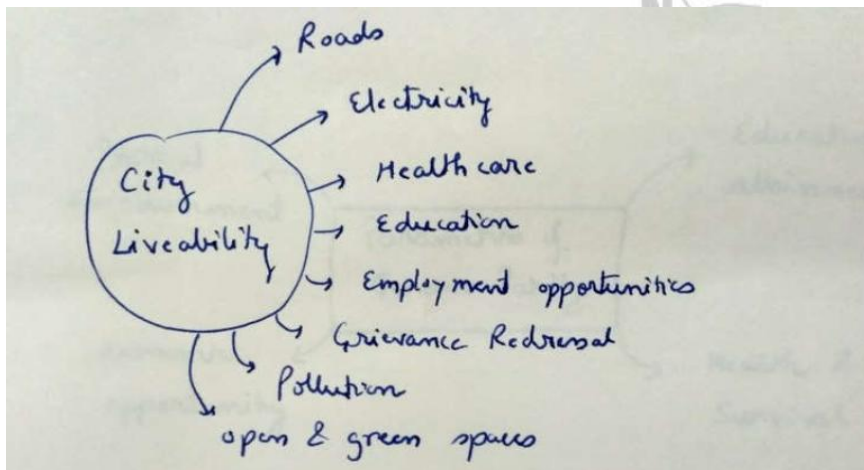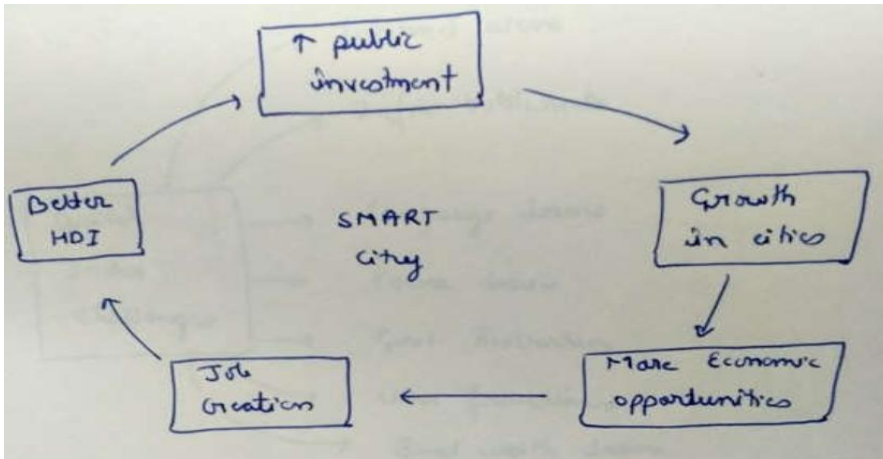
Poverty

☐Tendulkar Committee, Lakadwala Formula
☐WB has revised the global poverty line from $1.25 a day to $1.90 a day
☐India is still home to largest number of poor
☐Proportion of people living in extreme poverty has fallen to single digit (9.6 in 2015 down from 12.8 in 2012)
☐Socio Economic and Caste Census

Direct link between Growth and reforms:
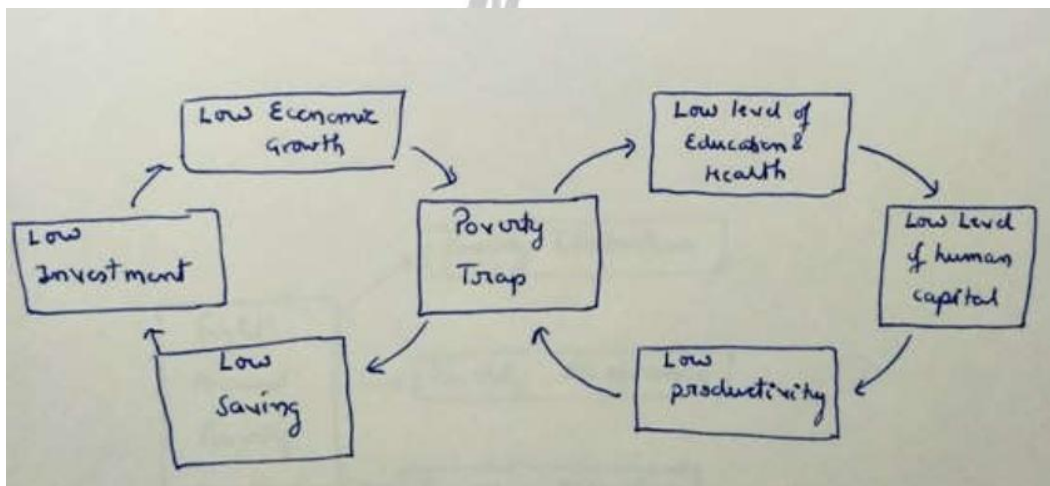☐After 1992-93, economy has grown by an average rate of 6.8%
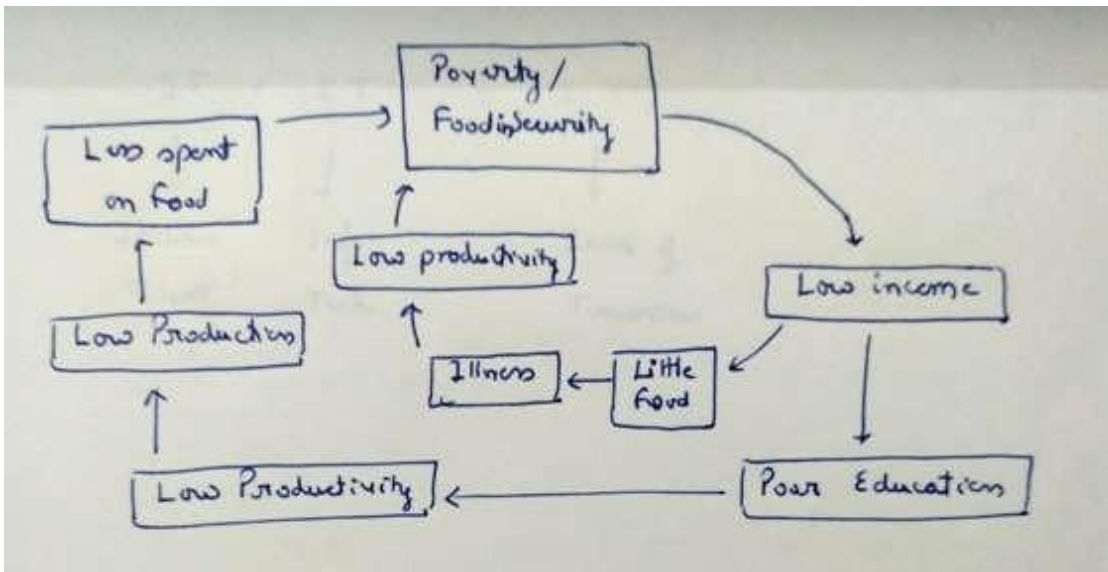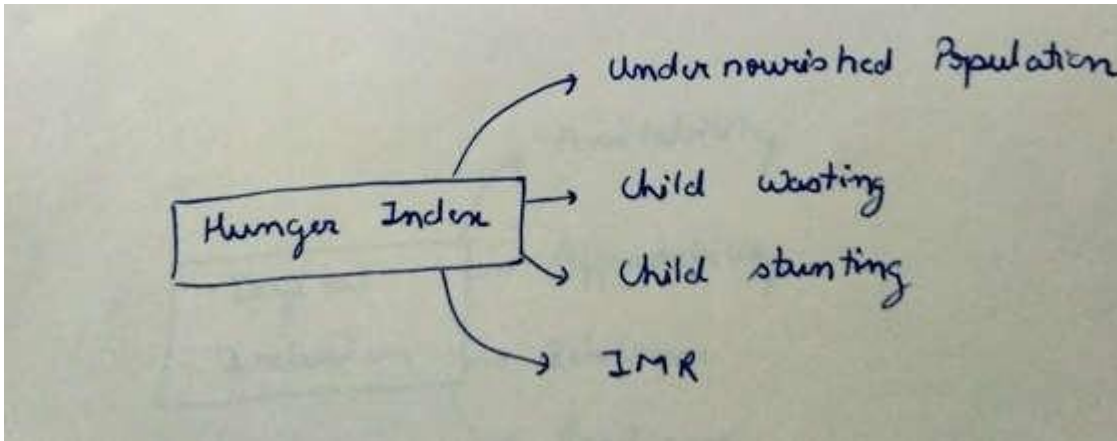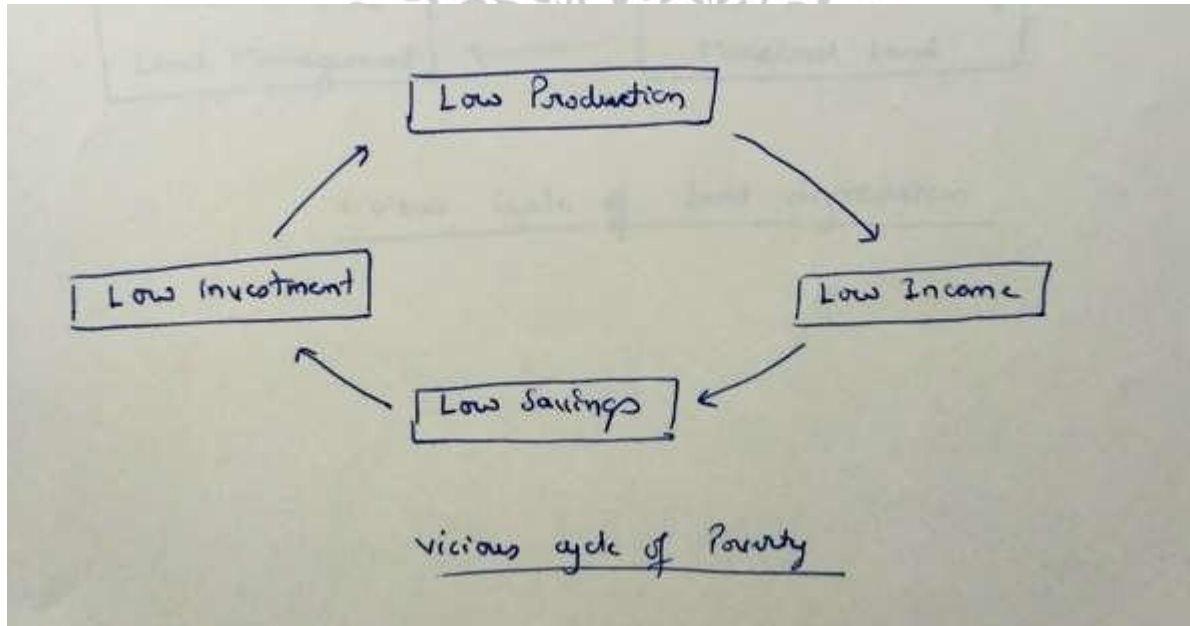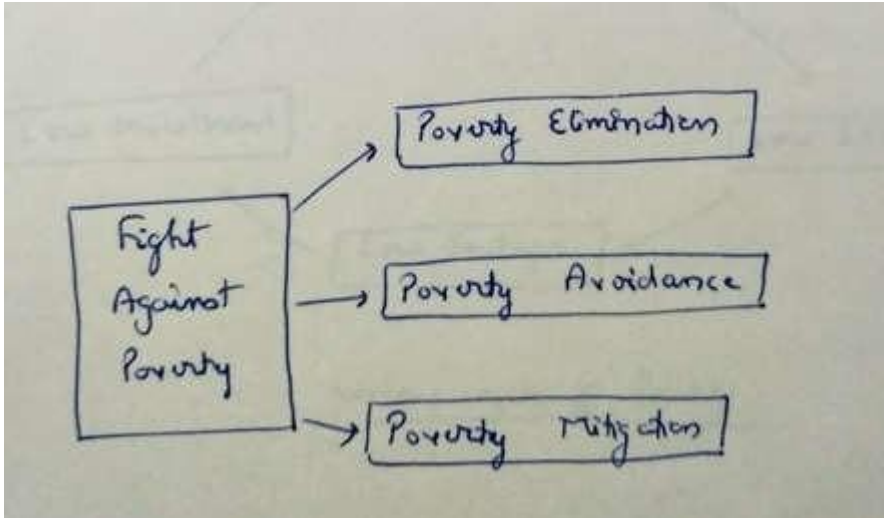☐From 1952-1980, average growth rate --> 3.5%

Link between growth and poverty:
☐Per capita income GR from 1992 - 2004 was 4.3% --> annual decline in poverty was 0.74%
☐GR for 2004 - 2011 was 6.7% --> annual decline in poverty was 2.18%

☐ 22% are Below Poverty Line = 290 million people
☐ Rs 33.3 BPL criteria in Urban areas
☐ Rs 27 BPL criteria in Rural areas
☐ 138 million moved above poverty line from 2005 to 2013 (Poverty reduced from 37% to 22%)
☐ More than 3 Lakh farm suicides in past decade

Food Availability per Capita (gm/day):

Food Grain	1951	2015
Cereal	334	424
Coarse Cereal	116	90
Pulses	61	39

Hunger Index →
- Under nourished Population
- Child wasting
- Child stunting
- IMR

Poverty / Food insecurity
Less spent on food
Low productivity
Low Production
Illness ← Little food
Low income
Low Productivity ← Poor Education

Low Economic Growth
Low Investment
Poverty Trap
Low level of Education & Health
Low level of human capital
Low Saving
Low productivity

vicious cycle of Poverty

☐

Drug Addiction and Alcoholism

- Alcohol is a subject in the State list under the seventh schedule of the Indian Constitution.
- Article 47 of the Directive Principle in the Constitution of India states that "The state shall undertake rules to bring about prohibition of the consumption except for medicinal purposes of intoxicating drinks and of drugs which are injurious to health."

Shgs

- Repayment ratio > 85%
- 80 lakh shgs
- 10 Cr members -> 90% women
- 6500 Cr bank balance

- Good Examples:

  o Kudumbshree
  o SEWA
  o Lizzat Papad

Water Scarcity

- India supports 18% of World Population
- India has only 4% of World Fresh Water resources.

- Per Capita Fresh Water (BCM)
  O 1947 : 6040
  O 2050 : 1140
- Agriculture is the biggest user of water
- NITI Aayog Report on Himalayan Region:
  o 30% of springs crucial to water security of people are drying and 50% have reported reduced discharge