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FACULTY NAME: Dr. S. SIVARAJAN

MOBILE: 9994845333

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UNIT IV SOCIAL WELFARE POLICIES

SOCIAL WELFARE POLICIES IN INDIA

Out of the pool of initiatives those that have made remarkable progress in the lives of the needy and have significantly contributed in bettering the lives of the people include Antyodaya Anna Yojna, Ujjawala Yojna, Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, UDAN scheme, National Gramin Awaas Mission, Bharat Nirman, Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan,

Social welfare includes healthcare, empowerment, housing and other programs geared towards assisting the poor, unemployed and marginalized in society. Such programs include Medicaid, AFDC (Aid for families with dependent children), WIC (women, infants and children) programs, veteran programs and others.

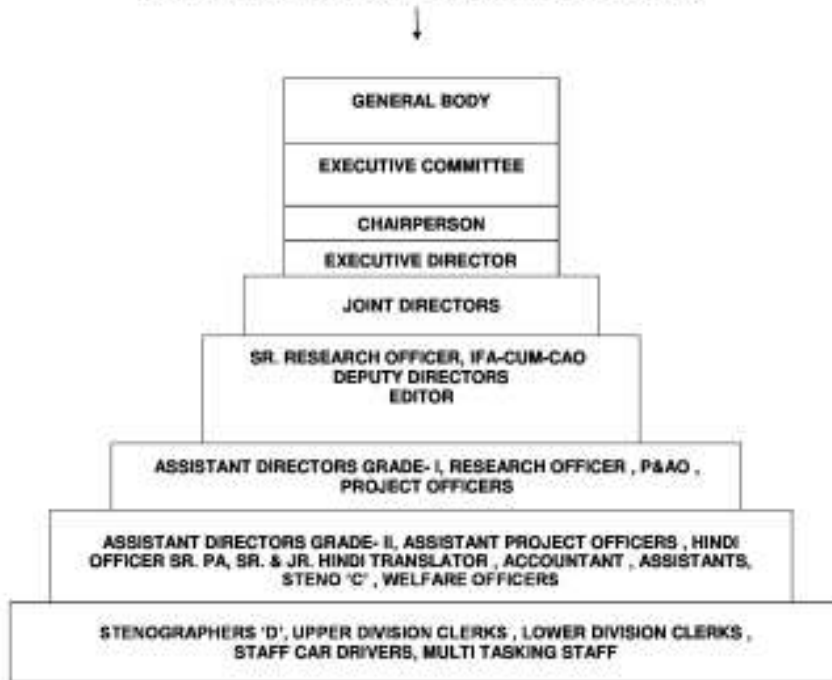
- Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) ...
- From Jan Dhan to Jan Suraksha. ...
- Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) ...
- Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) ...
- Atal Pension Yojana (APY) ...
- Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana. ...
- Stand Up India Scheme. ...
- Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojana.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE FOR SOCIAL WELFARE

The central government has set up a full-fledged ministry and organizations subordinate to it, like National Commission for Scheduled Castes/Tribes, Minorities Commission, National Institute of Social Defense, National Institute for the Handicapped, Department of Women and Child Development, Central Social Welfare Board.

Social Welfare Administration is the process of efficiently providing resources and services to meet the needs of the individuals, families, groups and communities to facilitate social relationship and adjustment necessary to social functioning.

ORGANOGRAM OF CENTRAL SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD



The Central Social Welfare Board is the key organisation in the field of social welfare in India. Created in 1953 it comprises of a full-time chairperson and members representing state and union territories. Its general body consists of 51 members headed by the chairperson. She is appointed by the government in consultation with the ministry of social welfare from amongst prominent women social workers.

- (1) To survey the need and requirements of social welfare organisations.
- (2) To promote the setting up of social welfare institutions in remote areas.
- (3) To promote programmes of training and organize pilot projects in social work.
- (4) To subsidize hostels for working women and the blind.
- (5) To give grants-in-aid to voluntary institutions and NGOs providing welfare service to vulnerable sections of society.
- (6) To coordinate assistance extended to welfare agencies by Union and state governments.

CHILD AND LAW

In India, a child has the right to be protected from neglect, exploitation, and abuse at home and elsewhere. Children have the right to be protected from the incidence of abuse, exploitation,

violence, neglect, commercial sexual exploitation, trafficking, child labour, and harmful traditional practices to name a few.

- Every child has the right to be born well. ...
- Every child has the right to a wholesome family life. ...
- Every child has the right to be raised well and become contributing members of society. ...
- Every child has the right to basic needs. ...
- Every child has the right to access what they need to have a good life.

CHILD LABOUR

The term “child labour” is often defined as work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity, and that is harmful to physical and mental development. It refers to work that: is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful to children

All over the world, children are being exploited through child labour. This mentally and physically dangerous work interferes with schooling and long-term development—the worst forms include slavery, trafficking, sexual exploitation and hazardous work that put children at risk of death, injury or disease.

It is work that is mentally or physically dangerous, work that interferes with their ability to go to school which can affect their income-earning potential as adults. The health and wellbeing of child labourers is at risk, and they can end up being trapped in a cycle of poverty.

Under the child labour law in India, adolescents between the age of 14 and 18 are prohibited from working in any hazardous or dangerous occupations and processes. They can only work in certain government declared non-hazardous occupations or in a family business or as an artist.

CHILD WELFARE POLICY

In India the primary child protection provisions are found in the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015. Chapter VI of the Act lays out the procedure in relation to a child in need of care and protection and Chapter IX describes certain offenses against children, including cruelty.

The Constitution of India recognize children as equal right holder and grants highest priority for their protection and well-being. ... It aims at providing a safe and conducive environment for all children through the prevention and response to child abuse, exploitation and neglect.

The Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA) is a federal law that seeks to keep Indian children with Indian families. It was passed in 1978 in response to compelling evidence of the high number of Indian children that were being removed from their families by public and private agencies and placed in non-Indian families.

CWS envisions a safe and accessible pathway that leads Nepal's disadvantaged children and young people from early childhood to sustainable livelihoods. CWS aims to reinforce this pathway so that no child gets lost or diverted away from it as they grow into adulthood.

ICDSS

Integrated Child Development Services is a government programme in India which provides food, preschool education, primary healthcare, immunization, health check-up and referral services to children under 6 years of age and their mothers.

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme is world's largest community based programme. The scheme is targeted at children upto the age of 6 years, pregnant and lactating mothers and women 16–44 years of age. The scheme is aimed to improve the health, nutrition and education (KAP) of the target community.

six services

Services under ICDS

The ICDS Scheme offers a package of six services, viz. The last three services are related to health and are provided by Ministry/Department of Health and Family Welfare through NRHM & Health system.

Umbrella Integrated Child Development Services) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and the Government of India releases grants-in-aid to the States / UTs presently on the following. cost sharing ratio between Centre and States/UTs: SI.

Anganwadi is a centrally sponsored scheme implemented by the States / UTs which serves as a rural child and maternal care centre in India. It was started by the Government of India In 1975 as part of the Integrated Child Development Services program to combat child hunger and malnutrition

Anganwadi centre provides basic health care. It is a part of the Indian public health-care system. Basic health-care activities include contraceptive counselling and supply, nutrition education and supplementation, as well as pre-school activities.

The beneficiaries of the Scheme are children in the age group of 0-6 years, pregnant women and lactating mothers. ICDS is the largest outreach programme operational through Anganwadi Centres (AWC) which serves as first outpost for health, nutrition and early learning services at the village level.

PLACEMENT OF PERSONS WITH DIFFERENTLY ABLED

The Government of India has enacted three legislations for persons with disabilities viz. (i) Persons with Disability (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995, which provides for education, employment, creation of barrier-free environment, social security, etc.

The RPwD Act, 2016 was enacted on 28.12.2016 which came into force from 19.04.2017. The salient features of the Act are:- Responsibility has been cast upon the appropriate governments to take effective measures to ensure that the persons with disabilities enjoy their rights equally with others. The Government of India formulated the National Policy for Persons with Disabilities in February 2006 which deals with Physical, Educational & Economic Rehabilitation of persons with disabilities. Right to respect for human dignity. ... Right to protection against exploitation, discrimination, and abuse. Right to qualified legal aid. Right to consult organizations of disabled persons for in matters of concern.

RESERVATION POLICY

As per extant instructions, reservation is provided to Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs) at the rate of 15%, 7.5% and 27% respectively in case of direct recruitment on all India basis by open competition.

Reservation Policy in India is a process of reserving certain percentage of seats (maximum 50%) for a certain class such as Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Backward classes, etc. in Government educational institutions, government jobs, etc. The reservation policy is an age old policy being practiced in India.

It is intended to realize the promise of equality enshrined in the Constitution of India. Reservation is primarily given to all 4 groups: Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes and Forward Classes, abbreviated as SC, ST, OBC and GC respectively.

In May 2019 the Supreme Court upheld the Karnataka law that allows reservations in promotions for SCs and STs with consequential seniority

STs and OBCs: (i) SCs/ STs get reservation in all groups of posts under the Government in case of direct recruitment and in case of promotions made by non-selection method.

NEW EDUCATION POLICY

National Education Policy, 1968

The government then set up a 17 member Education Commission under UGC chairperson DS Kothari {Kothari Commission}. On the basis of recommendations of Kothari Commission, the first National Education Policy was released in 1968.

The 1968 policy or NEP-I was not very successful. There were several reasons for this. Firstly, at that time, a proper programme of action was not brought out. Secondly, there was a shortage of funds, India's economy was in tatters. Thirdly, at that time, Education was in state list, so role of centre was little on how the states would implement this scheme. Despite this, the key legacies of this policy include our current 10+2+3 system of education; and three language formula, which is followed by most schools. Science and Math were now getting more priority.

National Education Policy, 1986

The 1986 policy was issued during tenure of Rajiv Gandhi as Prime Minister and it was updated in 1992 when PV Narsimha Rao was prime minister. This policy focussed on modernization and role of IT in education. More attention was paid on restructuring the teacher education, early childhood care, women's empowerment and adult literacy. It also accepted autonomy of universities and colleges, something which was resisted in past.

In comparison to the 1968 policy, the 1986 policy performed better. There were several reasons to this. *Firstly*, this policy came after 42nd amendment in 1976. In this amendment, five subjects were transferred from State to Concurrent List including Education, Forests, Weights & Measures, Protection of Wild Animals and Birds; and Administration of Justice. *Secondly*, now centre was able to accept wider responsibility and introduced a number of programmes in line with this policy. Most of our classic government schemes such as Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Mid Day Meal Scheme, Navodaya Vidyalayas (NVS schools), Kendriya Vidyalayas (KV schools) and use of IT in education were started under the NEP of 1986.