

**SUBJECT PAPER: POLICY SCIENCES**

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**CLASS: II M.A., POLITICAL SCIENCE**

## **UNIT V ISSUES AND MEASURES ON PUBLIC POLICY**

### **WELFARE POLICIES FOR WOMEN**

- ☐ The Swarnajayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY): ...
- ☐ The Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY): ...
- ☐ The Indira Awas Yojana (IAY): ...
- ☐ The National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP): ...
- ☐ Under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP): ...
- ☐ Rashtriya Mahilakosh (RMK): ...
- ☐ Development of women and children in Rural Areas (DWCRA)

### **WOMEN AND THE CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS**

*Constitutional rights available to women in India-*

Fundamental right to equality before Law that is, equal protection of laws in India- Article 14

Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth. However art 15(3) empowers state to make any special provision for women and children -Article 15

Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment or opportunity to any office under state and prohibits discrimination on ground of sex- Article 16

Freedom of speech and expression and freedom to practice any profession or to carry out any occupation , trade or business – Article 19

Protection of life and personal liberty- Article 21

Right to Privacy- Article 21

Right to property- Art. 300-A

Political rights- women reservation in for instance, panchayats. Art 15 of the Constitution allows special provisions for women and children to be made for their welfare.

Under the Legal Services Authorities Act women and children are entitled to free legal aid .

Under the Constitution of India , the Directive Principles of State Policy contain duties of the State to apply these principles while making laws .These principles state that state shall direct its policies to secure that citizens , men and women equally have the right to an adequate means of livelihood,

that there is equal pay for both men and women, provide free and compulsory education for children and duty to improve public health.

**WOMEN AND LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENTS**

various legislation in india relating to women's right: The Provisions of The Protection of Women From Domestic Violence Act,2005., Dowry Prohibition Act, Immoral Traffic Prevention Act, The Maternity Benefit Act 1961, , Muslim Women (Protection of rights on divorce) Act, The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act 1986, Tthe Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, Hindu Adoption And Maintenance Act

**MARRIGE AND DIVORCE**

Section 13B of the Hindu Marriage Act 1955 provides for divorce by mutual consent where the parties have been separated for a period of one year. Thereafter, the first motion for mutual divorce must be filed and presented. After a period of six to 18 months, the parties must present the second motion

But it is more surprising to know that the divorce rate in India ranks lowest among all the countries of the world. Statistics shows that only 1 out of 100 Indian marriages end up to a divorce which is quite low in comparison to America's 50% of marriages turning into breakups.

Only 13 out of 1,000 marriages in India, a mere 1 per cent, end in divorce. This is not a good thing, especially for abused women, who often have no way out of a marriage and anticipate a difficult life after divorce in India because of social stigma and financial dependence on the man

**ADOPTION**

- Step 1 – Registration. Prospective adoptive parents need to get registered with an authorized agency. ...
- Step 2 – Home Study and Counseling. ...
- Step 3 – Referral of the Child. ...
- Step 4 – Acceptance of the Child. ...
- Step 5 – Filing of Petition. ...
- Step 6 – Pre-Adoption Foster Care. ...
- Step 7 – Court Hearing. ...
- Step 8 – Court Order.

Age of the child	Maximum composite age of prospective adoptive parents (couple)	Maximum age of single prospective adoptive parent
Upto 4 years	90 years	45 years
Above 4 and upto 100 years		50 years

8 years

Above 8 and upto

110 years

18 years

55 years

The Adoptions and Maintenance Act of 1956 dealt specifically with the legal process of adopting children by a Hindu adult, and with the legal obligations of a Hindu to provide "maintenance" to various family members including their wife or parents, and in-laws.

### **DOWRY**

A dowry is a transfer of parental property, gifts, or money at the marriage of a daughter. Dowry contrasts with the related concepts of bride price and dower.

While it is commonly thought that a dowry is always given by a woman to her future husband, it is the reverse in other cultures, where the groom offers a gift to the bride or her family upon marriage. The dowry can serve as a gift to in-laws or insurance for the bride should she choose to leave her husband.

In the far eastern parts of India, dowry is called Aaunnpot. The dowry system can put great financial burden on the bride's family. In some cases, the dowry system leads to crime against women, ranging from emotional abuse and injury to even deaths.

Greed. The expectation that a dowry will be given at the time of the bride and groom's engagement is to compensate for the groom's education, career, and wealth. The bride's education, career, and wealth are completely disregarded, as she is not given equal societal status to a man.

Dowry is a social evil in the society, that has caused unimaginable tortures and crimes towards women

Dowry Prohibition Act, Indian law, enacted on May 1, 1961, intended to prevent the giving or receiving of a dowry. Under the Dowry Prohibition Act, dowry includes property, goods, or money given by either party to the marriage, by the parents of either party, or by anyone else in connection with the marriage

Penalty for giving or taking dowry. If any person, after the commencement of this Act, gives or takes or abets the giving or taking of dowry, he shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees, or with both.

### **IMMORAL TRAFFIC ACT**

An Act to provide in pursuance of the International Convention signed at New York on the 9th day of May, 1950, for the Prevention of Immoral Traffic.

Ministry: Ministry of Women and Child Development.

In pursuance of the International Convention signed by India in 1950 pertaining to the Prevention of Immoral Trafficking, a comprehensive Act called Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act was enacted in 1956. It makes the sexual exploitation of male and female a cognizable offence.

In 1950 the Government of India ratified the International Convention for the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Persons and the Exploitation of the Prostitution of others. In 1956 India passed the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956 (SITA

Trafficking in Human Beings or Persons is prohibited under the Constitution of India under Article 23 (1) The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 (ITPA) is the premier legislation for prevention of trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation

Whoever commits the offence of trafficking shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than 7 years, but which may extend to 10 years, and shall also be liable to fine.