

Paper : Contemporary Issues and Trends in Indian Politics

Unit : 5

Subject Code : 18MPO44C

Faculty : Dr.P.Kanagaraj PhD.

Mobile Number : 9443935919

Women

Women in India face many problems

1. Lack of education
2. Domestic violence
3. Sexual Harassment in working places
4. Dowry
5. Denial of Inheritance rights
6. Comparatively low access to health care
7. Female feticide and infanticide
8. Cybercrimes and attacks
9. Lack of Political empowerment

Measures for Development

- Social reformers have worked hard for their development in the last two centuries
- Many provisions in the Constitution have promoted their development
- Many legislations have been enacted in Parliament and Legislative Assemblies have empowered them

- Many administrative measures and policy decisions have promoted their development
- National Commission for Women works for their protection and empowerment

Indian State and Women Empowerment

-Indian state had implemented certain crucial measures for protecting women. The Seventy Third and Seventy Fourth Constitutional Amendment Acts reserve one third of the seats in panchayat and urban local bodies for women.

-The implementation of reservation in elected local bodies in the last two decades has led to political empowerment of women.

- The Supreme Court of India had provided '**Vishakha Guidelines**' to protect women from sexual harassment in working places

- Accordingly the Union Government had enacted **The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013**.

-The Act establishes Internal Complaints Committee and Local Complaints Committee to provide redressal to women seeking justice from sexual harassment in their work places.

- The parliament had earlier passed The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 to provide justice and protection from violence within their homes.

Scheduled Tribes

- They are among the most under privileged in our country
- They are known as tribes, scheduled tribes, aboriginals, pre modern communities
- Central India has a strong presence. Santhals, Mlaer, Oraon are the important communities
- North Eastern India has immense concentration of tribal communities
- Andaman and Nicobar Islands are originally tribal inhabited regions
- In Tamil Nadu Ooty and Thiruppathur districts have notable tribal population

Tribal face many problems

- Illiteracy
- Poverty
- Lack of Communication
- Technological backwardness
- Environmental degradation
- Landlessness

Indian State had taken a variety of measures for their development

- Constitutional Provided Reservation in Education, Legislature and Employment
- National Scheduled Tribes Commission
- Integrated Tribal Development Plan

Dalits

- The constitutional name for them is Scheduled Castes.
- They form around seventeen percent of Indian population
- They are found in most parts of the country except North Eastern Indian (outside Asom), Andaman Nicobar Islands and Lakshwadeep Islands
- They are found in higher proportion in agriculturally fertile lands
- They face numerous problems
 - Illiteracy
 - Poverty
 - Landlessness
 - Lack of housing
 - Lack of sanitation
 - Lack of health access
- Many measures have been implemented by the Indian state for their development
- Constitution provides reservation in Legislative Institutions, Education and Public Employment
- National scheduled Castes Commission is constitutionally established body
- Article 17 of the constitution eradicates untouchability
-

E-Governance

E-governance has several positive benefits

- Transparency in administration
- Reduction or elimination of corruption
- Greater participation of people in governance
- Elimination of red tapism and Bureaucratic Stagnation
- Faster decision making
- Faster redressal of public grievances
- Promotion of democratic functioning
- Promotion of national development

Tamil Nadu Model of Development

- Tamil Nadu is one of the most developed states in the country
- Uniqueness of the state's development lies in the fact that it had achieved both social and economic development
- Socially it has low Infant Mortality Rate(IMR), Sex Ratio higher than the national ratio, higher Life Expectancy, Literacy Rate etc
- Economically it is among the top developed states. Size of Gross Domestic Product. Number of Industries, Diversity of Industries, Information Technology Industry, relatively higher Per Capita Income and low poverty level are the important components of its economic development
- The causes for its development include social reform movements, excellent policy initiatives, stable administration, basic consensus on development

among political parties, spread of education and peaceful law and order situation

Kerala Model of Development

- Kerala Model of Development is one of the best models in the developing world.
- It has been appreciated internationally
- It has higher Sex Ratio, higher Life Expectancy, lower Infant Mortality Rate, higher access to health facilities, hundred percent Literacy
- Social reform movements, ideological mobilizations, significant policy interventions etc are among the causative factors
- The lacunae lie in the unidimensional development. There is a great level of social development but no commensurate economic development

Gujarat Model of Development

- Gujarat is among the highly developed states of India
- It has achieved a great level of economic development. Large scale industrialization is the salient feature of Gujarat
- Geographical factors like broken coast, traditional factors like religious inclination towards trade and commerce, initiatives of the government are among the causative factors
- The limitation of its developmental model is its unidimensional nature. There is no social development commensurate with that of its economic development