

Human Rights – Human Rights Organizations

Human Rights

- Human rights are rights that we have simply because we exist as human beings.
- These are universal rights inherent to all of us, regardless of nationality, sex, national or ethnic origin, color, religion, language or any other status.
- They range from the most fundamental, the right to life to those that make life worth living, such as the rights to food, education, work, health, and liberty.
- World Human Rights Day is observed by the international community every year on 10th December.
- It commemorates the day in 1948 the United Nations (UN) General Assembly adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR).
- UDHR is a part of the International Bill of Human Rights.
- Headquartered in Geneva, with many regional offices, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights has lead responsibility in the UN system for the promotion and protection of human rights.

International Bill of Human Rights

- Following the second world war (1939-45), a series of declarations and covenants began to articulate universal human rights.
- In 1948, for the first time, countries agreed on a comprehensive list of inalienable human rights.
- In December of that year, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), a milestone that would profoundly

influence the development of international human rights law.

- 30 articles of UDHR provide the principles and building blocks of current and future human rights conventions, treaties and other legal instruments.
- In December 1966, the UN General Assembly adopted two international treaties that would further shape international human rights:
 - The International Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) which is monitored by the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.
 - The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)- monitored by the Human Rights Committee.
 - These are often referred to as “the International Covenants”.
 - The UDHR and these two Covenants together are known as the International Bill of Human Rights.

Other Treaties related to Human Rights

- Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (1948)
- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (1965)
- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (1979)
- Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (1984)
- Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989)
- International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (1999)
- International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (2006)

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- Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2006)
- In 2011, the United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) passed the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs).

National Human Rights Commission:

- The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) of India was established in 1993.
- The statute under which it is established is the Protection of Human Rights Act (PHRA), 1993.
- The Act provides for the establishment of State Human Rights Commissions.
- NHRC can investigate any complaints related to violations of Human Rights in India either suo-moto or after receiving a petition.
- NHRC can interfere in any judicial process that involves any allegation of violation of Human Rights.
- NHRC has the power to recommend suitable steps that can prevent violation of Human Rights in India to both Central as well as State Governments.
- The President of India gets an annual report from NHRC which is laid before both the Houses of the Parliament.
- Chairperson - Chief justice of the Supreme court or the Judge of the Supreme Court shall be the chairperson of NHRC
- Other Members - NHRC must consist of two members to be appointed from among the persons having knowledge of, or practical experience in the matters relating to Human Rights -

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- The bill amends this to allow three members to be appointed of which at least one will be a Woman.
- Ex-Officio Members - The Chairpersons for National Commission for Minorities, National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and National Commission for Women shall be deemed to be Member of the Commission.
- The 2019 Amendment Bill provides for including the chairpersons of the National Commission for Backward Classes, National Commission for the protection of Child Rights and the Chief Commissioners for Persons with Disabilities as the members of NHRC.
- Chairperson and members are appointed by the president on the recommendations of a six-member committee.
- Consisting of the prime minister as its head, the Speaker of the Lok Sabha, the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha, leaders of the Opposition in both the Houses of Parliament and the Central home minister.
- Further, a sitting judge of the Supreme Court or a sitting chief justice of a high court can be appointed only after consultation with the chief justice of India.
- Salaries, allowances and other conditions of service of the chairperson or a member are determined by the Central government. But, they cannot be varied to his disadvantage after his appointment

Term- The Act states that the Chairperson and Member of NHRC will hold office for 5 years or till the age of 70 years, whichever is earlier.

2019 Amendment Bill reduces the term of Office to 3 years or till the age of 70 years whichever is earlier.

Human Rights as Incorporated in Indian Laws:

- The Indian Constitution incorporated several provisions of human rights in the Indian Constitution.
- Part III of Fundamental Rights from Article 14 to 32.
- Articles 14 to 18 of the Constitution guarantee the right to equality to every citizen of India.
- Article 19 deals with freedom of speech and expression and Article 21 provides Right to life and liberty.

In case of violation of fundamental human rights:

- The citizens can move to the Supreme Court under Article 32 and High Courts under Article 226.

Directive Principles of State Policy from Articles 36 to 51.

India has also ratified:

1. The international convention on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination.
2. The convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women.
3. The convention on the rights of the child.
4. Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

RIGHT TO INFORMATION ACT 2005

Right to information

- It is a basic right guaranteed by the Indian constitution under Article 19.1.(a)
- Each individual does have the right to speak freely and express, according to article 19.1.(a)

Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan (MKSS)

- Aruna Roy resigned from the IAS in 1975 to work with peasants and workers in rural Rajasthan.
- In 1990 she helped co-found the Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan (MKSS).
- Founded in Rajasthan
- The MKSS struggles in the mid 90s for wages and other rights gave birth to the now celebrated Right to Information movement.
- The MKSS played a pioneering role in getting the Right to Information (RTI) law passed in India.

Freedom of Information Act-2002

- The law known as the predecessor of the Right to Information Act in India.
- Passed by Lok sabha in 2002, but it could not be implemented.
- The main weakness of this law is that it does not recognize the right to information of the people.
- Thus, the Right to Information Act-2005 came into force by repealing this Act

RTI ACT

- Act to regulate the effective governance of the right to information in order to make available to citizens the information under the jurisdiction of the public authorities and to increase transparency and accountability in the activities of government officials.
- The Right to Information Act 2005 is one of the most democratic laws passed by the Indian Parliament since independence.
- The Act is known as the “Sunshine of democracy”

Objectives of the Right to Information Act

- Ensure accountability and transparency in the activities of public authorities.
- Eliminate corruption.
- Ensure the commitment of the rulers to the people.
- Make information held by public authorities available to citizens.
- The Right to Information Chapter of the Kerala Panchayat Raj Act, 1994 was added to the State through the 1999 Amendment.
- Thus, in Kerala, all the documents were made available to

the citizens except for some notified documents related to the Local Self Government Institutions.

RTI ACT 2005

- Chapter - 6
 - Sections - 31
 - Schedule - 2
 - The first RTI application in India was filed by - Shahid Rasabarney (Application filed at Pune Police Station)
 - Case that influenced the enactment of the Right to Information Act 2005 - Raj Narayanan Vs UP
 - Two laws that lost their significance with the enactment of the Right to Information Act.
- FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT, 2002
- THE OFFICIAL SECRETS ACT, 1923
- Who is the head of the five-member bench that ruled in 2019 that the Office of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court would fall within the ambit of the RTI Act - Justice Ranjan Gogoi (Supreme Court of India Vs Subhash Chandra Agarwal case)

CONFUSING FACTS

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- The first state to launch the RTI movement - Rajasthan
- The first state which passed right to information act - Tamil Nadu (1997)
- The first state to issue a non-bailable arrest warrant against a public information officer for failing to provide accurate information - Arunachal Pradesh.
- The first country in the world to pass a Right to Information Act - Sweden (1766).

“ Information “ in RTI ACT 2005

- 'Information ' means any material in any form, including records, documents, memos, e-mails, opinions, advice, press releases, circulars, orders, logbooks, contracts, reports, papers, samples, models, data material held in any electronic form and information relating to any private body which can be accessed by a public authority under any other law for the time being in force;

“PUBLIC AUTHORITY “ in RTI ACT 2005

- "public authority" means any authority or body or institution of self- government established or constituted—
 - (a) by or under the Constitution;
 - (b) by any other law made by Parliament;

(c) by any other law made by State Legislature;

(d) by notification issued or order made by the appropriate Government,

and includes any—

(i) body owned, controlled or substantially financed;

(ii) non-Government organisation substantially financed, directly or indirectly by funds provided by the appropriate Government;

“Third party” in RTI ACT 2005

- "Third party" means a person other than the citizen making a request for information and includes a public authority.
- The section which deals with the disposal of request - Section 7
- Within how many days shall the Public Information Officer respond to the application received by him? - 30 days (Including holidays)
- Within how many days shall the Assistant Public Information Officer respond to the application received by him? - 35 days
- Information affecting the life, property or liberty of the person should be answered within - 48 Hours

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- According to the RTI Act 2005, the application fee for an information search or court fee stamp to be affixed on the application form is Rs.10.
- People below the poverty line are exempted from this fee.

Central Information Commission

Established by the Central Government in 2005.

- It was constituted through an Official Gazette Notification under the provisions of the Right to Information Act (2005).
- The Right to Information Act came into effect on October 12, 2005.
- It entertains complaints and appeals pertaining to offices, financial institutions, public sector undertakings, etc., under the Central Government and the Union Territories.
- The RTI Act, 2005 did not create a new bureaucracy for implementing the law.
- This act was enacted in order to consolidate the fundamental right in the Indian constitution 'freedom of speech'.
- Since RTI is implicit in the Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression under Article 19 of the Indian Constitution, it is an implied fundamental right.
- Genesis of RTI law started in 1986, through judgment of Supreme Court in Mr. Kulwal v/s Jaipur Municipal Corporation case.

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- At last in the Ashwanee K. Singh case on 20 September 2020, it is balanced out that the right to information is a fundamental right.
- Shahid Raza Burney was the person who filed India's first RTI application at a police station in Pune.
- Reply for information asked can be given within 30 days.

COMPOSITION

- The Commission consists of a Chief Information Commissioner and not more than ten Information Commissioners.
- The Commission, when constituted initially, had five commissioners including the Chief Information Commissioner.

They are appointed by the President on the recommendation of a committee consisting of the-

1. Prime Minister as Chairperson,
2. Leader of Opposition in the Lok Sabha
3. Union Cabinet Minister nominated by the Prime Minister

TENURE AND SERVICE CONDITIONS

- Chief Information Commissioner and an Information Commissioner shall hold office for such term as prescribed by the Central Government or until they attain the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier.
- They are not eligible for reappointment.

The President can remove the Chief Information Commissioner or any Information Commissioner from the

office under the following circumstances:

- (a) if he is adjudged an insolvent; or
 - (b) if he has been convicted of an offense which (in the opinion of the President) involves a moral turpitude; or
 - (c) if he engages during his term of office in any paid employment outside the duties of his office; or
 - (d) if he is (in the opinion of the President) unfit to continue in office due to infirmity of mind or body; or
 - (e) if he has acquired such financial or other interest as is likely to affect prejudicially his official functions
- In addition to these, the President can also remove the Chief Information Commissioner or any Information Commissioner on the ground of proven misbehavior or incapacity.

POWERS AND FUNCTION

1. It is the duty of the Commission to receive and inquire into a complaint from any person:
2. The Commission can order inquiry into any matter if there are reasonable grounds (suo-moto power).
3. While inquiring, the Commission has the powers of a civil court.
4. During the inquiry of a complaint, the Commission may examine any record which is under the control of the public authority and no such record may be withheld from it on any grounds.
In other words, all public records must be given to the Commission during inquiry for examination.
5. The Commission submits an annual report to the Central

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Government on the implementation of the provisions of this Act.

6. When a public authority does not conform to the provisions of this Act, the Commission may recommend (to the authority) steps which ought to be taken for promoting such conformity.

- The Commission can impose a penalty on the Public Information Officer at the rate of ₹250 per day upto a maximum of ₹25,000. It can also recommend disciplinary action against the errant official.
- Central Information Commission Falls Under Ministry of Personnel.
- The Central Information Commission (CIC) had held that the political parties are public authorities and are answerable to citizens under the RTI Act.
- In August 2013 the government introduced a Right To Information (Amendment) Bill which would remove political parties from the scope of the law.

State Information Commission

- The Right to Information Act of 2005 provides for the creation of not only the Central Information Commission but also a State Information Commission at the state level.
- Accordingly, all the states have constituted the State Information Commissions through Official Gazette Notifications.

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- It entertains complaints and appeals pertaining to offices, financial institutions, public sector undertakings, etc., under the concerned state government.

COMPOSITION

- The Commission consists of a State Chief Information Commissioner and not more than ten State Information Commissioners.
- They are appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of a committee consisting of the Chief Minister as Chairperson, the Leader of Opposition in the Legislative Assembly and a State Cabinet Minister nominated by the Chief Minister.
- The State Chief Information Commissioner and a State Information Commissioner shall hold office for such term as prescribed by the Central Government or until they attain the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier. They are not eligible for reappointment.
- The Governor can remove the State Chief Information Commissioner or any State Information Commissioner from the office.
- Governors can also remove the State Chief Information Commissioner or any State Information Commissioner on the ground of proven misbehavior or incapacity.
- However, in these cases, the Governor has to refer the matter to the Supreme Court for an enquiry.
- If the Supreme Court, after the enquiry, upholds the cause of removal and advises so, then the Governor can remove him.

RTI AMENDMENT ACT, 2019

The various features or provisions of the Right to Information (Amendment) Act, 2019 are as follows:

1. It provided that the Chief Information Commissioner and an Information Commissioner shall hold office for such term as prescribed by the Central Government. Before this amendment, their term was fixed for 5 years.
2. It provided that the salary, allowances and other service conditions of the Chief Information Commissioner and an Information Commissioner shall be such as prescribed by the Central Government.
3. It provided that the State Chief Information Commissioner and a State Information Commissioner shall hold office for such term as prescribed by the Central government. Before this amendment, their term was fixed for 5 years.
4. It provided that the salary, allowances and other service conditions of the State Chief Information Commissioner and a State Information Commissioner shall be such as prescribed by the Central Government.
5. It removed the provisions regarding deductions in salary of the Chief Information Commissioner, an Information Commissioner, the State Chief Information Commissioner and a State Information Commissioner due to pension or any other retirement benefits received by them for their previous government service.

Section 6- Request for obtaining information

- (1) A person, who desires to obtain any information under this Act, shall make a request in writing or through electronic means in English or Hindi or in the official language of the area in which the application is being made, accompanying such fee as may be prescribed,
- (2) An applicant making a request for information shall not be required to give any reason for requesting the information or any other personal details except those that may be necessary for contacting him.
- (3) Where an application is made to a public authority requesting for an information the public authority, to which such application is made, shall transfer the application or such part of it as may be appropriate to that other public authority and inform the applicant immediately about such transfer:

Section 7- Disposal of request.

- Subject to the proviso to sub-section (2) of section 5 or the proviso to sub-section (3) of section 6, the Information Officer or , as the case may be, on receipt of a request under section 6 shall, as expeditiously as possible, and in any case within thirty days of the receipt of the request,

Act and Rules regarding Consumer Protection

- The new Consumer Protection Act was passed by Parliament in 2019.
- It came into force in July 2020 and replaced the Consumer Protection Act, 1986.

- Enactment Date - August 9, 2019 ,Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution

Rights of the consumers:

- Consumers have the right to information on various aspects of goods and services. This could be information about the quantity, quality, purity, potency, price, and standard of goods or services.
- To be protected from hazardous goods and services. Right to protection against goods and services that can be dangerous to life and property.
- To be protected from unfair or restrictive trade practices.
- Consumers have the right to access a variety of goods and services at competitive prices.
- Consumers should have the right to redressal.

Salient Provisions of the Consumer Protection Act

- As per the Act, a person is called a consumer who avails the services and buys any good for self-use.
- Worth to mention that if a person buys any goods or avails any service for resale or commercial purposes, he/she is not considered a consumer.
- This definition covers all types of transactions i.e. offline and online through teleshopping, direct selling or multi-level marketing.

Central Consumer Protection Authority:

- The Act proposes the establishment of the Central Consumer Protection Authority (CCPA) as a regulatory authority.(Section 10(1))

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- The CCPA will protect, promote and enforce the rights of consumers and regulate cases related to unfair trade practices, misleading advertisements, and violation of consumer rights. CCPA would be given wide-ranging powers.
- The CCPA will have the right to take suo-moto actions, recall products, order reimbursement of the price of goods/services, cancel licences, impose penalties and file class-action suits.
- The CCPA will have an investigation wing to conduct independent inquiry or investigation into consumer law violations.

Composition

The Central Consumer Protection Authority shall consist of the following members appointed by the Central Government.

1. Chief Commissioner

2. Two Commissioners. One commissioner each will represent goods and services.

Nidhi Khare is the current Chief Commissioner of Central Consumer Protection Authority.

Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission:

- The Act has the provision of the establishment of Consumer Disputes Redressal Commissions (CDRCs) at the national, state and district levels to entertain consumer complaints.
- As per the notified rules, the State Commissions will furnish information to the Central Government on a quarterly basis on vacancies, disposal, the pendency of cases and other matters.

The CDRCs will entertain complaints related to:

- Overcharging or deceptive charging
- Unfair or restrictive trade practices
- Sale of hazardous goods and services which may be hazardous to life.
- Sale of defective goods or services
- As per the Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission Rules, there will be no fee for filing cases up to Rs. 5 lakh.

E-Filing of Complaints:

- The new Act provides flexibility to the consumer to file complaints with the jurisdictional consumer forum located at the place of residence or work of the consumer.
- This is unlike the earlier condition where the consumer had to file a complaint at the place of purchase or where the seller has its registered office address.
- The new Act also contains enabling provisions for consumers to file complaints electronically and for hearing and/or examining parties through video-conferencing.
- Consumers will also not need to hire a lawyer to represent their cases.

Product Liability & Penal Consequences:

- The Act has introduced the concept of product liability.
- A manufacturer or product service provider or product seller will now be responsible to compensate for injury or damage caused by defective products or deficiency in services.
- This provision brings within its scope, the product manufacturer, product service provider and product seller, for any claim for compensation.

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- The term 'product seller' would also include e-commerce platforms.

Penalties for Misleading Advertisement:

- The CCPA may impose a penalty on a manufacturer or an endorser, for a false or misleading advertisement.
- The CCPA may also sentence them to imprisonment.

Provision for Alternate Dispute Resolution:

- The new Act provides for mediation as an Alternate Dispute Resolution mechanism. For mediation, there will be a strict timeline fixed in the rules.
- As per the recently notified rules, a complaint will be referred by a Consumer Commission for mediation, wherever scope for early settlement exists and parties agree for it.
- The mediation will be held in the Mediation Cells to be established under the aegis of the Consumer Commissions.
- There will be no appeal against settlement through mediation.

Unfair Trade Practices:

- The new Act has armed the authorities to take action against unfair trade practices too.
- The Act introduces a broad definition of Unfair Trade Practices, which also includes the sharing of personal information given by the consumer in confidence unless such disclosure is made in accordance with the provisions of any other law.

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- **The Central Consumer Protection Council:**
- The Consumer Protection Act empowers the Central Government to establish a Central Consumer Protection Council.
- It will act as an advisory body on consumer issues.
- As per the notified Central Consumer Protection Council Rules, the Central Consumer Protection Council would be headed by the Union Minister of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution with the Minister of State as Vice Chairperson and 34 other members from different fields.
- The Council, which has a three-year tenure, will have a Minister-in-charge of consumer affairs from two States from each region – North, South, East, West, and NER.
- There is also a provision for having working groups from amongst the members for specific tasks.

Applicability:

- This Act is applicable to all the products and services, until or unless any product or service is especially debarred out of the scope of this Act by the Central Government.

Significance of the Act

Empowering consumers:

- The new Act will empower consumers and help them in protecting their rights through its various rules and provisions.
- The new Act will help in safeguarding consumer interests and rights.

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- Consumer-driven businesses such as retail, e-commerce would need to have robust policies dealing with consumer redressal in place.
- The new Act will also push the consumer-driven businesses to take extra precautions against unfair trade practices and unethical business practices.

Inclusion of the e-commerce sector:

- The earlier Act did not specifically include e-commerce transactions, and this lacuna has been addressed by the new Act.
- E-commerce has been witnessing tremendous growth in recent times.
- The Indian e-commerce market is expected to grow to US\$ 200 billion by 2026.
- The Act also enables regulations to be notified on e-commerce and direct selling with a focus on the protection of interest of consumers.
- This would involve rules for the prevention of unfair trade practices by e-commerce platforms.
- E-commerce entities that do not comply will face penal action.

Time-bound redressal:

- A large number of pending consumer complaints in consumer courts have been common across the country.
- The new Act by simplifying the resolution process can help solve the consumer grievances speedily.
- A main feature of the Act is that under this, the cases are decided in a limited time period.

Upholding consumer interests:

- For the first time, there will be an exclusive law dealing with Product Liability.
- Product liability provision will deter manufacturers and service providers from delivering defective products or deficient services.
- The new legislation empowers the National Consumers Dispute Redressal Committee as well as the State Commission to declare null and void any terms of a contract while purchasing a product.
- This will go a long way in protecting consumers, who are often subject to contract conditions that favour a seller or manufacturer.

LOKPAL & LOKAYUKTA

Ombudsman

- An ombudsman is a government official tasked with investigating complaints about a service or a government agency.
- They are usually appointed by governments; however, they can also be appointed by private companies.
- In India, ombudsmen have been appointed to to inquire into allegations of corruption against certain public functionaries and for matters connected therewith.

BACKGROUND

- In 1809, the institution of ombudsman was inaugurated officially in Sweden.
- In 1966, the First Administrative Reforms Commission

recommended the setting up of two independent authorities- at the central and state level, to look into complaints against public functionaries, including MPs.

- The ombudsman in India is called LOKPAL/LOKAYUKTA
- Anna Hazare formed India against corruption and went on a hunger strike to get the Lokpal Bill passed.
- The hunger strike started on April 5, 2011 by Anna Hazare at Jantar Mantar in Delhi with the demand of Jana Lokpal Bill forced the central government to intensify its efforts to amend the proposed Lokpal Bill into law.
- The Lokpal Bill was signed by the President on 1st January 2014.
- Later on 16th January 2014 Lokpal & Lokayukta Act came into force.

Election & Political Parties

ELECTORAL SYSTEM

- Articles 324 to 329 in Part XV of the Constitution - the electoral system.
- Article 324 - an independent Election Commission in order to ensure free and fair elections in the country.
- Power of superintendence, direction and conduct of elections to -
 1. Parliament, state legislatures.
 2. Office of the President and,
 3. Office of the Vice President.

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- At present, the commission consists of a chief election commissioner and two election commissioners.
- Elections to the Lok Sabha and the state assemblies are to be on the basis of adult franchise.
- Every person who is a citizen of India and who is 18 years of age, is entitled to vote at the election.

Election Commission of India (ECI)

- As per article 324 of the Constitution of India, The Election Commission of India is a three-member body, one Chief Election Commissioner and two Election Commissioners.
- The President of India appoints the Chief Election Commissioner and the Election Commissioners.

Supreme Court Verdict on ECI Appointments

- Five-judge bench of the Supreme Court (SC) unanimously ruled that the appointment of the Chief Election Commissioner and the Election Commissioners shall be made by the President on the advice of a Committee.
- Prime Minister.
- Leader of the Opposition of the Lok Sabha.
- Chief Justice of India (CJI).

Chief Electoral Officer (CEO)

- Chief Electoral Officer of a state/ Union Territory is authorised to supervise the election work in the state/Union Territory subject to the overall superintendence, direction and control of the Election Commission.
- The Election Commission of India nominates or designates an Officer of the Government of the State/ Union Territory as the Chief Electoral Officer in

consultation with that State Government/ Union Territory Administration.

District Election Officer (DEO)

- Subject to the superintendence, direction and control of the Chief Electoral Officer, the District Election Officer supervises the election work of a district. The Election Commission of India nominates or designates an officer of the state Government as the District Election Officer in consultation with the state government.

Returning Officer (RO)

- The Returning Officer of a Parliamentary or assembly constituency is responsible for the conduct of elections in the Parliamentary or assembly constituency concerned.
- The Election Commission of India nominates or designates an officer of the Government or a local authority as the Returning Officer for each of the assembly and parliamentary constituencies in consultation with the State Government / Union Territory Administration.

Electoral Registration Officer (ERO)-

- The Electoral Registration Officer is responsible for the preparation of electoral rolls for a Parliamentary / assembly constituency.

Presiding Officer

- The Presiding Officer with the assistance of polling officers conducts the poll at a polling station. The District Election Officer appoints the Presiding Officers and the Polling Officers. In the case of Union Territories, such appointments are made by the Returning Officers

Legislature

Parliament

- Parliament is the legislative organ of the Union government.
- It occupies a pre-eminent and central position in the Indian democratic political system due to adoption of the parliamentary form of government, also known as 'Westminster' model of government.
- Articles 79 to 122 in Part V of the Constitution deal with the organisation, composition, duration, officers, procedures, privileges, powers and so on of the Parliament.
- The Parliament House (Sansad Bhavan) is located in New Delhi.
- It was designed by Edwin Lutyens and Herbert Baker, who were responsible for planning and construction of New Delhi by the British government, as the home of the Central Legislative Assembly, the Council of State, and the Chamber of Princes.
- The construction of the building took six years and the opening ceremony was performed on 18 January 1927 by

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the then Viceroy and Governor-General of India, Lord Irwin.

- The Central Hall consists of the chambers of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, and the Library hall.
- The Indian Constitution was framed in the Central Hall.
- In 1946, it was converted and refurbished into Constituent Assembly Hall. At present, the Central Hall is used for holding joint sittings of both the houses of parliament and also used for address by the President in the commencement of the first session after each general election.

ORGANISATION OF PARLIAMENT

- Under the Constitution, the Parliament of India consists of three parts viz, the President, the Council of States and the House of the People.
- In 1954, the Hindi names 'Rajya Sabha' and 'Lok Sabha' were adopted by the Council of States and the House of People respectively.
- The Rajya Sabha is the Upper House (Second Chamber or House of Elders) and the Lok Sabha is the Lower House (First Chamber or Popular House).
- The former represents the states and union territories of the Indian Union, while the latter represents the people of India as a whole.

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- Though the President of India is not a member of either House of Parliament and does not sit in the Parliament to attend its meetings, he is an integral part of the Parliament.
- This is because a bill passed by both the Houses of Parliament cannot become law without the President's assent.
- He also performs certain functions relating to the proceedings of the Parliament, for example, he summons and prorogues both the Houses, dissolves the Lok Sabha, addresses both the Houses, issues ordinances when they are not in session, and so on.
- In this respect, the framers of the Indian Constitution relied on the British pattern rather than the American pattern.
- In Britain, the Parliament consists of the Crown (King or Queen), the House of Lords (Upper House) and the House of Commons (Lower House).
- By contrast, the American president is not an integral part of the legislature. In USA, the legislature, which is known as Congress, consists of the Senate (Upper House) and the House of Representatives (Lower House).
- The parliamentary form of government emphasises on the interdependence between the legislative and executive organs. Hence, we have the 'President-in-Parliament' like the 'Crown-in Parliament' in Britain.

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- The presidential form of government, on the other hand, lays stress on the separation of legislative and executive organs. Hence, the American president is not regarded as a constituent part of the Congress.

Composition of Rajya Sabha

- The maximum strength of the Rajya Sabha is fixed at 250, out of which, 238 are to be the representatives of the states and union territories (elected indirectly) and 12 are nominated by the president.
- At present, the Rajya Sabha has 245 members. Of these, 229 members represent the states, 4 members represent the union territories and 12 members are nominated by the president.
- The Fourth Schedule of the Constitution deals with the allocation of seats in the Rajya Sabha to the states and union territories.

Judiciary

Supreme Court

- Unlike the American Constitution, the Indian Constitution has established an integrated judicial system with the Supreme Court at the top and the high courts below it.
- Under a high court (and below the state level), there is a hierarchy of subordinate courts, that is, district courts and other lower courts.

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- This single system of courts, adopted from the Government of India Act of 1935, enforces both Central laws as well as the state laws.
- In USA, on the other hand, the federal laws are enforced by the federal judiciary and the state laws are enforced by the state judiciary
- There is thus a double system of courts in USA—one for the centre and the other for the states.
- To sum up, India, although a federal country like the USA, has a unified judiciary and one system of fundamental law and justice.
- The Supreme Court of India was inaugurated on January 28, 1950.
- It succeeded the Federal Court of India, established under the Government of India Act of 1935.
- However, the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is greater than that of its predecessor. This is because, the Supreme Court has replaced the British Privy Council as the highest court of appeal.
- Articles 124 to 147 in Part V of the Constitution deal with the organisation, independence, jurisdiction, powers, procedures and so on of the Supreme Court. The Parliament is also authorised to regulate them.

COMPOSITION AND APPOINTMENT

- At present, the Supreme Court consists of thirty-four judges (one chief justice and thirty three other judges).
- In 2019, the centre notified an increase in the number of Supreme Court judges from thirty-one to thirty-four, including the Chief Justice of India. This followed the enactment of the Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Amendment Act, 2019.

E ▶ ENTRI

- Originally, the strength of the Supreme Court was fixed at eight (one chief justice and seven other judges).
- The Parliament has increased this number of other judges progressively to ten in 1956, to thirteen in 1960, to seventeen in 1977, to twenty-five in 1986, to thirty in 2008 and to thirty-three in 2019.
- The sanctioned judge strength of the Supreme Court is 34 (including Chief Justice of India). As on 25.03.2021

Appointment of Judges

- The judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the president.
- The chief justice is appointed by the president after consultation with such judges of the Supreme Court and high courts as he deems necessary.
- The other judges are appointed by president after consultation with the chief justice and such other judges of the Supreme Court and the high courts as he deems necessary.
- The consultation with the chief justice is obligatory in the case of appointment of a judge other than Chief justice.

Appointment of Chief

- Justice From 1950 to 1973, the practice has been to appoint the senior most judge of the Supreme Court as the chief justice of India.
- This established convention was violated in 1973 when AN Ray was appointed as the Chief Justice of India by superseding three senior judges.
- Again in 1977, M.U. Beg was appointed as the chief justice of India by superseding the then senior-most judge.

- This discretion of the government was curtailed by the Supreme Court in the Second Judges Case (1993), in which the Supreme Court ruled that the senior most judge of the Supreme Court should alone be appointed to the office of the chief justice of India

Qualifications of Judges

- 1. He should be a citizen of India.
- 2. (a) He should have been a judge of a High Court (or high courts in succession) for five years; or
- (b) He should have been an advocate of a High Court (or High Courts in succession) for ten years; or (c) He should be a distinguished jurist in the opinion of the president.
- From the above, it is clear that the Constitution has not prescribed a minimum age for appointment as a judge of the Supreme Court.

Oath or Affirmation

- A person appointed as a judge of the Supreme Court, before entering upon his Office, has to make and subscribe an oath or affirmation before the President, or some person appointed by him for this purpose. In his oath, a judge of the Supreme Court swears:

1. to bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India;
2. to uphold the sovereignty and integrity of India;
3. to duly and faithfully and to the best of his ability, knowledge and judgement perform the duties of the Office without fear or favour, affection or ill-will; and
4. to uphold the Constitution and the laws.

Tenure of Judges

E ▶ ENTRI

- The Constitution has not fixed the tenure of a judge of the Supreme Court. However, it makes the following three provisions in this regard:

Removal of Judges

- A judge of the Supreme Court can be removed from his Office by an order of the president.
- The President can issue the removal order only after an address by Parliament has been presented to him in the same session for such removal.

Bureaucracy

- Bureaucracy is constituted to help and advise the government and to execute the programmes.
- A public administrative system from the local to the national level is constituted for this.
- The bureaucrats make the public administration system dynamic.
- All the services of the government reach the people through them.
- The employees who work under the public administrative system and administer the country are together known as 'bureaucracy'.
- A country develops when human and material resources are utilized to the maximum.
- It is the bureaucracy which prepares plans for their scientific utilization and implements them effectively.
- The federal bureaucracy performs three primary tasks in government: implementation, administration, and regulation.

E ▶ ENTRI

- The four typical kinds of bureaucracy are cabinet departments, government corporations, independent agencies, and regulatory agencies.
- In countries such as India, Pakistan and Bangladesh, bureaucrats are known to be the officials that run the government sector at administrative levels as well as ministerial levels and also they are known as executives that run the corporate sector at managerial and directorial level.

Features of Bureaucracy

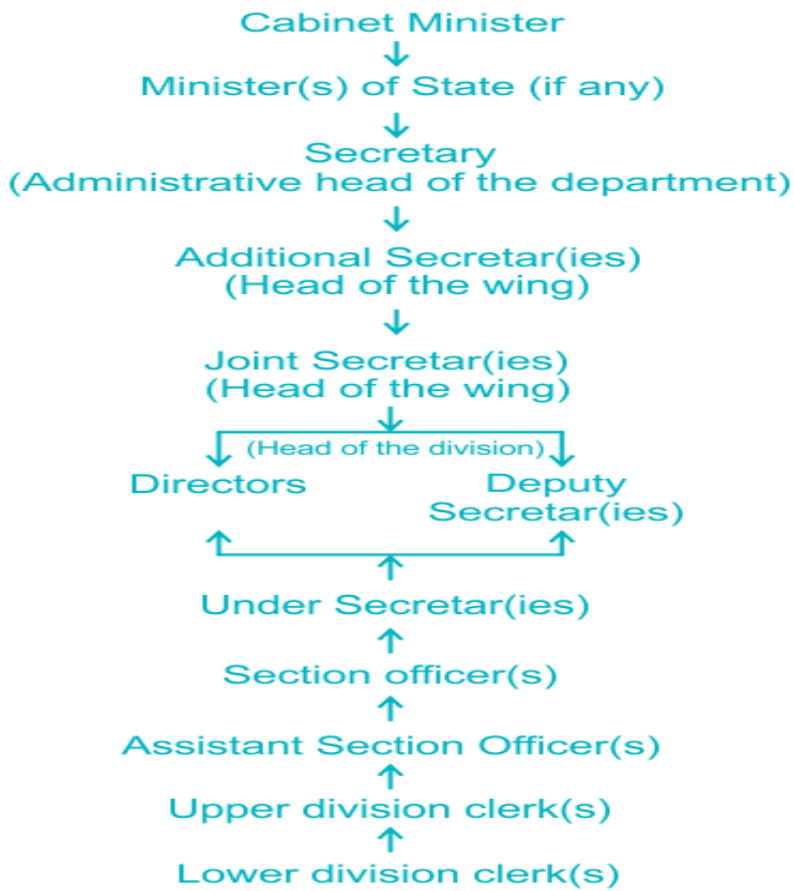
- Hierarchical organization - Bureaucracy is organised in such a way that there is one employee at the top and the number increases when it reaches the lower levels. This is known as hierarchical organization.
- Permanence - Persons appointed will continue in service till the age of retirement.
- Appointment on the basis of Qualification - Employees are recruited and appointed on the basis of educational qualification.
- Political Neutrality - Bureaucrats are liable to implement the policies of whichever party comes to power. Party interests should not reflect in their work. They should act neutrally.
- Professionalism- Every government employee must be skilled in their work.
- Observing Laws And Regulations- Strict adherence to rules and regulations has always been a hallmark of bureaucracies. As a result, the phrase "bureaucratic" has been coined to describe anyone or any organization that places excessive emphasis on rules, regulations, and processes.

- The above mentioned features of bureaucracy makes administration easy and effective. In all democratic countries bureaucracies will have these features.

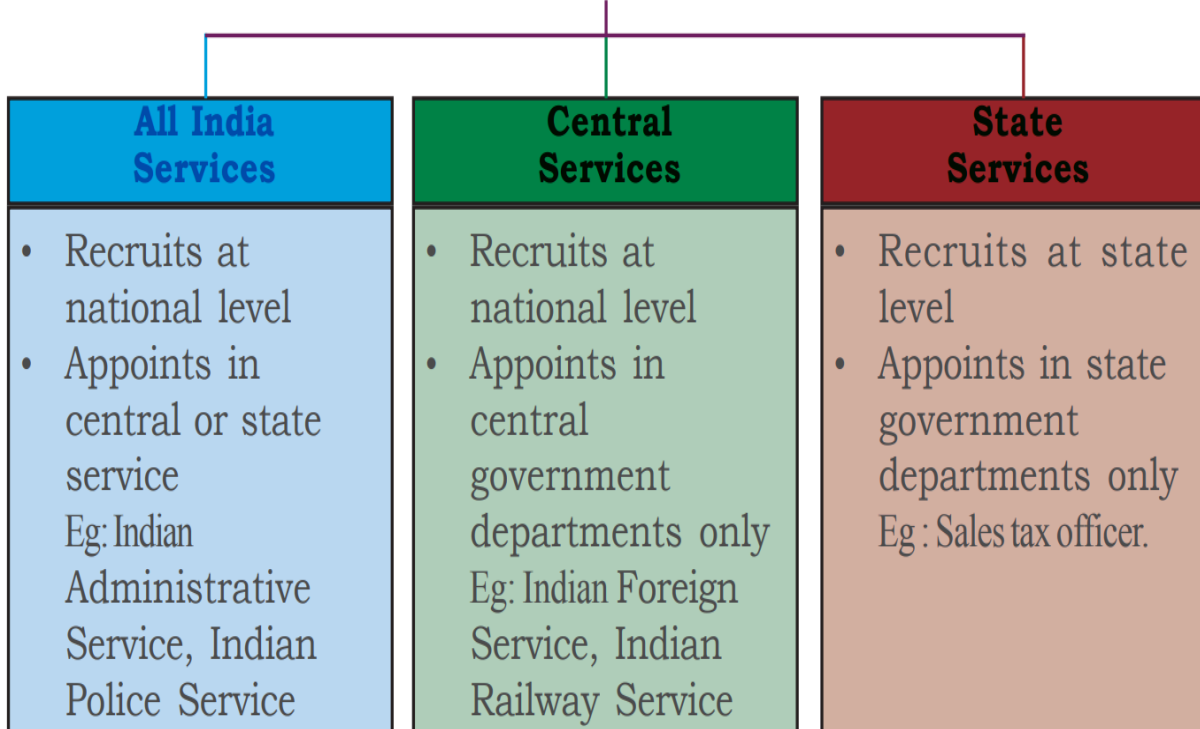
Bureaucracy in India

- All the employees who work under the central and the state governments and the employees under the public sector undertakings are part of India's civil service.
- The Prime Minister, the Cabinet of Ministers, and a sizable organization known as the bureaucracy or administrative machinery comprise the government's executive branch.
- The modern Indian bureaucracy is a colossally complicated system. It consists of people working for local governments, All-India services, State services, and technical and management staff managing public sector enterprises.

Organizational structure of a department in The Government of India



Indian Civil Service



Advantages of Bureaucracy

- Power division- This facilitates work and fosters specialization.
- Effectiveness - Competence increases; work is carried out efficiently under the supervision of direct supervisors in the hierarchy.
- Accountability and compliance - Ordinary citizens may hold government officials and bureaucrats accountable for their actions while performing their duties. If anything goes wrong, the organization is held responsible.
- Decision-making power- Individuals are often assigned decision making authority by their immediate superiors, while managers are given authority by those above them in the hierarchy.
- Regulations and rules: A collection of clearly defined rules and regulations makes compliance with them an obligation inside the bureaucratic system, restricting the degree to

ENTRI

which non-adherence to the framework of rules and protocols is tolerated.

- Ease of administration: Makes administration easier by rationally structuring the organization in a structural hierarchy.
- Because of the organization's size, maintaining control of management, making required changes as needed, and adopting new rules as needed are made easier under a bureaucratic structure.

Indian Civil Service & State Civil Service

- Civil Service - collection of civil servants of the government who constitute the permanent executive branch of the country.

public services (civil services or government services) in India are classified into three categories—

- All-India services.
- Central services.
- State services.

→ who are recruited by the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC), the Staff Selection Commission (SSC), and each state's Public Service Commissions.

- Charles Cornwallis is known as 'the Father of civil service in India'.
- Highest ranking civil servant in india- Cabinet Secretary.
 - 1) ex-officio Chairman of the Civil Services Board.
 - 2) chief of the Indian Administrative Service.

3) Head of all civil services under the rules of business of the Government of India.

4) 11th position in the Order of Precedence of India.

- All appointments in the rank of Joint Secretary to Government of India and above, other major appointments, empanelment, and extension of tenure - Appointments Committee of the Cabinet.
- Lower appointments - handled by the Civil Services Board.
- Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions - unofficially the 'Ministry of Civil Services'

All-India Services

- All-India services are those services which are common to both Central and state governments.
- Members of these services occupy top positions (or key posts) under both the Centre and the states and serve them by turns.

1. Indian Administrative Service (IAS)

2. Indian Police Service (IPS)

3. Indian Forest Service (IFS)

- In 1947, the Indian Civil Service (ICS) was replaced by IAS, Indian Police (IP) was replaced by IPS - Recognised by the Constitution as all-India services.
- In 1966, the Indian Forest Service was established as the third all-India service.
- Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was the chief protagonist of all-India services in the Constituent Assembly.
- 'Father of all-India Services'.
- In 1963, a provision was made for the creation of three more all-India services.
- Indian Forest Service, Indian Medical and Health Service and Indian Service of Engineers. However, out of these three, only the Indian Forest Service came into existence

in 1966.

- All-India Services Act of 1951 - authorized the Central government to make rules in consultation with the state governments for the regulation of recruitment and service conditions of the members of all-India services.
1. Members of these services are recruited and trained by the Central government.
 2. assigned to different states for work.
 3. They belong to different state cadres.
 4. Center having no cadre of its own in this regard.
 5. Serve the Central government on deputation.
 6. After completing their fixed tenure they go back to their respective states.
 7. Central government obtains the services of these officers on deputation under the well-known tenure system.
 8. irrespective of their division among different states,
 9. Each of these all-India services form a single service with common rights and status.
 10. uniform scales of pay throughout the country.
 11. Their salaries and pensions are met by the states.
 12. all-India services are controlled jointly by the Central and state governments.
 13. Ultimate control lies with the Central government while the immediate control is vested in the state governments.
 14. Any disciplinary action (imposition of penalties) against these officers can only be taken by the Central government.

Central Services

- ❑ Personnel of Central services work under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Central government.
- ❑ They hold specialized (functional and technical) positions

in various departments of the Central government.

Before Independence, Central services were classified :-

1. class-I,
2. class-II,
3. subordinate
4. inferior services.

- After Independence, the nomenclature of subordinate and inferior services was replaced by class-III and class-IV services.

in 1974, the classification of Central services:

- 1) class-I, - group A
- 2) class II, - group B
- 3) class-III - group C
- 4) class-IV - group D

- Group A Central services have also corresponding group B services.
- Group C Central services consists of clerical personnel while group D consists of manual personnel.
- Group A and group B comprises of gazetted officers while group C and group D are non-gazetted.
- Among all, the Indian Foreign Service (IFS) is the highest central service in terms of prestige, status, pay and emoluments.

State Services

- The personnel of state services work under the exclusive jurisdiction of the state government.
- They hold different positions (general, functional and technical) in the departments of the state government.
- they occupy lower positions (in the administrative hierarchy of the state) than those held by the members of the all-India services (IAS, IPS and IFS)
- State Civil Services examinations and recruitment are

conducted by the individual states' public service commissions in India

- Number of services in a state differ from state to state.
- Among all the state services, the civil service (also known as the administrative service) is the most prestigious.
- State services are also classified into four categories: class I (group I or group A), class II (group II or group B), class III (group III or group C) and class IV (group IV or group D).
- State services are also classified gazetted class and non-gazetted class.
- Class I (Group-A) and Class-II (Group-B) - gazetted classes Class-III (Group-C) and Class-IV (Group-D) - non-gazetted classes.

Chief Secretary

1. Chief Secretary is the top-most executive official and senior-most civil servant of the state government.
2. Chief Secretary is the ex-officio head of the state Civil Services Board, the State Secretariat, the state cadre Indian Administrative Service and all civil services under the rules of business of the state government.
3. Chief Secretary acts as the principal advisor to the chief minister on all matters of state administration.
4. Chief Secretary is the officer of Indian Administrative Service.
5. Chief Secretary is the senior-most cadre post in the state administration, ranking 23rd on the Indian order of precedence.
 - Gazetted class are published in the Government Gazette for appointment, transfer, promotion and retirement.
 - Non-gazetted are not published. Further, the members of the gazetted class enjoy some privileges which are denied

to the members of non-gazetted class.

- Gazetted class are called 'officers'.
- Non-gazetted are called 'employees'.
- The All-India Services Act of 1951 specifies that senior posts not exceeding thirty-three and one third per cent in the Indian Administrative Service (IAS), Indian Police Service (IPS) and Indian Forest Service (IFS) are required to be filled in by promotion of officers employed in the state services.
- Promotions are made on the recommendation of selection committee constituted for this purpose in each state. - Committee Chairman or a member of UPSC.

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS

- Articles 308 to 314 in part XIV of the Constitution - all-India services, Central services and state services.

1. Recruitment and Service Conditions

Article 309 -

- ❑ Empowers the Parliament and the state legislatures to regulate the recruitment and the conditions of service of the persons appointed to public services and posts under the Centre and the states, respectively.
- ❑ Until such laws are made, the president or the governor can make rules to regulate these matters.
- ❑ Recruitment includes any method provided for inducting a person in public service like - appointment, selection, deputation, promotion and appointment by transfer.



Parliament or the state legislature can impose 'reasonable' restrictions on the Fundamental Rights of public servants

- in the interests of integrity, honesty, efficiency, discipline, impartiality, secrecy, neutrality, anonymity, devotion to duty

and so on.

- Such restrictions are mentioned in the conduct rules.

Tenure of Office

Article 310, - office during the pleasure of the president.

1. Members of the defence services.
2. civil services of the Centre.
3. all-India services.
4. Persons holding military posts or civil posts under the Centre.

pleasure of the governor

1. Members of the civil services of a state.
2. Persons holding civil posts under a state.

However, there is an exception to this general rule of dismissal at pleasure. president or the governor may (in order to secure the services of a person having special qualifications) provide for the payment of compensation to him in two cases:

(i) if the post is abolished before the expiration of the contractual period.

(ii) if he is required to vacate that post for reasons not connected with misconduct on his part.

Safeguards to Civil Servants

Article 311 places two restrictions on 'doctrine of pleasure'.

In other words, it provides two safeguards to civil servants against any arbitrary dismissal from their posts:

(a) A civil servant cannot be dismissed or removed by an authority subordinate to that by which he was appointed.

(b) A civil servant cannot be dismissed or removed or reduced in rank except after an inquiry in which he has been informed of the charges against him and given a reasonable opportunity of being heard in respect of those charges.

two safeguards are available only to -

1. Members of the civil services of the Centre.
2. All-India services.
3. civil services of a state or to persons holding civil posts under the Centre or a state.
 - Not to the members of defence services or persons holding military posts.

However, the second safeguard (holding inquiry) is not available in the following three cases:

(a) Where a civil servant is dismissed or removed or reduced in rank on the ground of conduct which has led to his conviction on a criminal charge.

(b) Where the authority empowered to dismiss or remove a civil servant or to reduce him in rank is satisfied that for some reason (to be recorded in writing), it is not reasonably practicable to hold such inquiry.

(c) Where the president or the governor is satisfied that in the interest of the security of the state, it is not expedient to hold such inquiry.

All-India Services

Article 312 makes the following provisions in respect of all-India services:

(a) The Parliament can create new all India services (including an all-India judicial service), if the Rajya Sabha passes a resolution declaring that it is necessary or expedient in the national interest to do so.

- Such a resolution in the Rajya Sabha should be supported by two-thirds of the members present and voting.
- This power of recommendation is given to the Rajya Sabha to protect the interests of states in the Indian federal system.

(b) Parliament can regulate the recruitment and conditions of

service of persons appointed to all-India services.

Accordingly, the Parliament has enacted the All-India Services Act, 1951 for the purpose.

(c) The services known at the commencement of the Constitution (that is, January 26, 1950) as the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Police Service are deemed to be services created by Parliament under this provision.

(d) The all-India judicial service should not include any post inferior to that of a district judge.

A law providing for the creation of this service is not to be deemed as an amendment of the Constitution for the purposes of Article 368.

Though the 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 made the provision for the creation of all India judicial service, no such law has been made so far.

E-Governance

e-Governance

- Application of information and communication technology (ICT) for providing government services, exchange of information, transactions, integration of previously existing services and information portals
- “e” in e-Governance stands for ‘electronic’.

Council of Europe referred to e-Governance as:

Use of electronic technologies in three areas of public action:

1. relations between the public authorities and civil society
2. functioning of the public authorities at all stages of the democratic process (electronic democracy)
3. provision of public services (electronic public services)

Reasons for Opting e-Governance

1. Governance per se has become very complex
2. Increase in citizens' expectations from the government

Different Connotations of e-Governance

e-Administration: The use of Information and communications technologies to modernize the state;

- creation of data repositories for Management Information System (MIS) and computerization of records (land, health etc).

e-Services: The emphasis here is to bring the state closer to the citizens.

- For Examples: Provision of online services.
- e-administration and e-services together constitute what is largely termed as e-government.

e-Democracy: use of information technology to facilitate the ability of all sections of society to participate in the governance of the state.

- Emphasis is on bringing transparency, accountability, and participation of people.
- It includes online disclosures of policies, online grievance redressal, e-referendums etc.

Akshaya Centre

- For the benefit of people Akshya centres have been constituted to make use of Government service delivered through E- governance. It also aims at making people E-literate. E-literacy is the awareness of basic information about Internet technology.

Origin

- e-Governance originated in India during the 1970s with a focus on in-house government applications in the areas of defence, economic monitoring, planning and deployment of ICT to manage data intensive functions related to elections, census, tax administration etc.

Initial Steps Taken

- The establishment of the Department of Electronics in 1970 was the first major step towards e-governance in India as it brought 'information' and its communication to focus.
- National Informatics Centre (NIC) established in 1977, launched the District Information System program to computerize all district offices in the country.
- The main thrust for e-governance was provided by the launching of NICNET in 1987 – the national satellite-based computer network.

Objectives

1. Better service delivery to citizens.
2. Ushering in transparency and accountability.
3. Empowering people through information.
4. Improve efficiency within Government i.e between centre-state or inter-states.
5. Improve interface with business and industry.

Pillars of e-Governance

1. People
2. Process

3. Technology
4. Resources

Types of Interaction in e-Governance

1. G2G i.e. Government to Government (primary aim is to increase efficiency, performance and output)
2. G2C i.e. Government to Citizen (primary aim is to make the government citizen-friendly.)
3. G2B i.e. Government to Business (The G2B initiatives help in services such as licensing, procurement, permits and revenue collection.)
4. G2E i.e. Government to Employees

Initiatives Taken for e-Governance in India

e-Courts

1. Launched by the Department of Justice, Ministry of Law and Justice.
2. Mission Mode Project (MMP) aims at utilizing technology for improved provisioning of judicial services to citizens.

e-District

1. Launched by the Department of Information Technology.
2. Mission Mode Project aims at delivery of high volume, citizen-centric services at the District level such as the issue of birth/death certificate, income and caste certificates, old age and widow pension, etc.

e-Office

1. Launched by the Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances.

2. Mission Mode Project aims at significantly improving the operational efficiency of the Government by transitioning to a "Less Paper Office".
3. The National Task Force on Information Technology and Software Development was set-up in 1998.
4. The Ministry of Information Technology was created at the Centre in 1999.
5. A 12-point agenda was listed for e-Governance for implementation in all the central ministries and departments.
 - State governments launched e-Governance projects like e-Seva (Andhra Pradesh), Bhoomi (Karnataka), and so on.
 - Information Technology Act (2000) was enacted. This Act was amended in 2008.
 - National Policy on Information Technology (NPIT) was adopted in 2012.

Benefits/ Outcomes of E-Governance

1. Enhanced Transparency and Accountability.
2. Expanded reach of Governance.
3. Improved Public Administration.
4. Enables Environment for Promoting Economic development.
5. Improved service delivery in the form of better access to information and quality services to citizen.

Public Administration

- "Public Administration is concerned with the administration of the government." - N. Gladden.

- Word 'administer' is derived from the Latin word administer, which means to care for or to look after people, to manage affairs.
- Public administration is governmental administration.
- Public administration is the effective utilisation of manpower and materials for the implementation of existing laws, governmental policies, programmes and developmental projects.
- Governmental institutions are part of public administration. They function for the welfare of the people.
- An administrative system is needed for governments to exist and function.
- The history of public administration begins with the formation of the state.
- Based on differences in the form of government can find differences in public administration also.
- During monarchy, the interests of the monarch were the basis of public administration.
- But in democratic system, importance is given to the interests of the people.
- Democratic administration becomes more effective and efficient through public administration.

- In the United States of America, Woodrow Wilson is considered the father of public administration.
- He first formally recognized public administration in an 1887 article entitled "The Study of Administration".

Definitions by a few famous writers

E.N. Gladden

- "Administration is a long and slightly pompous word, but it has a humble meaning, for it means to care for or look

after people, to manage affairs.... is determined action taken in pursuit of conscious purpose”.

Brooks Adams

- “Administration is the capacity of coordinating many, and often conflicting, social energies in a single organism, so adroitly that they shall operate as a unity.

Felix A. Nigro

- “Administration is the organisation and use of men and materials to accomplish a purpose”.

L.D. White

- “The art of administration is the direction, coordination and control of many persons to achieve some purpose or objective”.

Woodrow Wilson

- Public administration is the detailed and systematic application of law. Every particular application of law is an act of administration.

NATURE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

- There are two views regarding the Nature of Public Administration, that is, Integral and Managerial.
- According to the integral view, ‘administration’ is the sum total of all the activities – manual, clerical, managerial, etc., which are undertaken to realise the objectives of the organisation.
- In this view all the acts of officials of the government from the Attendant to the Secretaries to the government and Head of the State constitute Public Administration.
- Henri Fayol and L.D. White are the supporters of this view.

- According to the managerial view of administration, the managerial activities of people who are involved in planning, organising, commanding, coordinating and controlling constitute Public Administration.
- This view regards administration as getting things done and not doing things. Luther Gullick, Herbert Simon, Smithburg and Thompson are the supporters of this view.

EVOLUTION OF INDIAN ADMINISTRATION

- History of Indian administration traces its earliest known form to the monarchical system.
- Since the earliest times, the monarchical system was used in public administration in the execution of governmental functions.
- A lot of information regarding the organisation and functions of Indian administration is obtained from Vedic literature, Buddhist treatises, Jain literature, Dharmasastras, Indian Puranas, Ramayanas, Mahabharata, Manu Smriti, Sukra Niti and Arthashastra.
- During the Vedic period the king was assisted in his work by many officers. He was surrounded by a circle of his friends and principal officers.
- There is a reference regarding this in the two epics of Ramayana and Mahabharata. A similar reference is also to be found in Manu Smriti and Sukra Niti.
- In Kautilya's Arthashastra is obtained a detailed account about the offices of the state for the first time in the history of India. By this time the administrative system was fully developed.
- The decentralisation process had started in ancient India. As a result of this, empires were divided into provinces, provinces into districts and districts into urban and rural centres from an administrative angle.

- During the ancient period state administration was divided into numerous departments.
- In Vedic times the number of such departments was limited. Gradually, the number of such departments increased and their jurisdiction extended.

Legacy of British Rule in Politics and Administration - Indianization of Public Services

- Lord Cornwallis developed the Civil Services Code and so he is aptly known as the Father Of Modern Civil Services.
- He regularised and specified the office of the District Collector and established the office of the District judge.
- Lord Wellesley's rule period saw the emergence of the office of the Chief Secretary (1799).
- 1844 established 4 departments of Finance, Home, Foreign and Military as well as a little later on under Lord Dalhousie the setting up Post and Telegraph Services, Railways and Public Work Departments.
- The government of India Act 1858 passed in the British parliament led to the company's dissolution and all powers transferred to the British Crown which then created an India Office in India and a Secretary of State post was established with Indian governance and policy formulation matters.
- Governor General was converted to Viceroy General of India (Chief Administrator of the British Crown in India) who implemented the policies devised by the India office which actually only had the role of passing on orders of the British Parliament.
- Impey devised a civil procedure code and Macaulay devised the Indian Penal Code, Contract Act and Indian Council Act.

- Portfolio system was introduced in the Central Secretariat under Lord Canning and arrangement of departments under Lord Mayo, Lord Lytton and Lord Ripon.
- Tenure arrangement was introduced under the Secretariat staffing scheme of Lord Curzon in 1905.

Post Independence

Report on Reorganisation of the Machinery of Government (1949) by Mr. Gopaldaswami Ayyangar

- It recommended that the Central Ministries be bunched into Bureaus and Administrative Reforms in India after independence.

Paul H. Appleby submitted two reports on Indian Administration :

- The O & M organisation and the Indian Institute of Public Administration were set up as a result of the recommendations.

The Committee on Prevention of Corruption was set up under the Chairmanship of Mr. K .Santhanam (MP).

- The Central Vigilance Commission was set up, Administrative Reforms in India after independence.
- The First Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC) was set up in 1966.
- The ARC set up 20 study teams, 13 working groups and 1 Task Force. It gave 20 Reports making a total of 581 recommendations in a period spread over 1966-70.

Public Administration in India

- Enactment of Indian Constitution -

- Union Government –
- The Cabinet –
- Central Secretariat -
- All India Services –
- Training of Civil Servants –
- UPSC –
- Niti Aayog –

Labour and Employment

- Labour is an important and indispensable factor of production.
- Labour is the human input in the process of production.
- No production is possible without human labour.
- By 'labour' we mean the capacity to exercise physical or mental effort for the purpose of producing goods or services by human beings.

Problem of Unemployment in India

- The condition of one who is capable of working, actively seeking work, but unable to find any work.
- As unemployed person is one who is willing to work at the prevailing wage rate but is unable to find work.
- In India, the number of unemployed and jobless persons is higher and increasing

Types of Unemployment in India

- **Disguised Unemployment:** This is a type of unemployment where people employed are more than actually needed. Disguised unemployment is generally traced in unorganised sectors or the agricultural sectors.

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- **Structural Unemployment:** This unemployment arises when there is a mismatch between the worker's skills and availability of jobs in the market.
- **Seasonal Unemployment:** That situation of unemployment when people do not have work during certain seasons of the year such as labourers in India rarely have occupation throughout the year.

Causes of Unemployment in India

- Jobless Growth
- Increase in labour force
- Inappropriate technology
- Dependence on agriculture
- Decline of small scale and cottage industries
- Low mobility of labour
- One of the factors of production
- Included in the Concurrent List of the Constitution
- First Labor Commission came into existence on 24th December 1966
- Current Union Labor Minister- Bhupender Yadav
- Current Labor Minister in Kerala- V Sivankutty
- Thiruvananthapuram is the most unemployed district in Kerala

Important Labor Laws

- The employees compensation act -1923
- The trade union act- 1926
- Payment of wages act-1936
- The Factories Act- 1948
- The Employees Provident Fund act -1952
- Minimum wages act- 1948
- Maternity Benefit Act- 1961

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- Equal remuneration act -1976
- Child labour (prohibition and Regulation) Act -1986
- Sexual harassment at the workplace(prevention, prohibition & redressal)act -2013

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

- ILO
- 1919
- Founded-Paris Peace Conference
- Parent organization- United Nations
- In 1946, the ILO became a specialized agency of the United Nations
- Headquarters- Geneva ,Switzerland
- First Director General-Albert Thomas
- Present Director General- Gilbert F. Houngbo

Important labour laws Passed by the Kerala Assembly

- Kerala Shop and Commercial Establishment Act -1960
- Kerala Agricultural Workers Act -1974
- Kerala Labor Welfare Fund Act - 1975
- Kerala Recognition of Trade Union Act -2010

My profession my pride

- Promotion of the Kerala Knowledge Economy Mission Karma programme formulated with the objective of providing employment to 20 lakh educated people by 2026 by enhancing their employability skills.
- The survey of this camp was conducted by -Kudumbasree
- Task Management -K DISC
- K DISC- Kerala Development and Innovation Strategic Council
- DWMS (digital workforce management system) is a digital platform designed to connect employees and employers.

Kerala Institute of Labor and Employment (KILE)

- Established in 1978 under Kerala State Labor Department
- Study and research in the field of objective work
- President of KILE- Labor Minister Shri V Sivankutty

LAND REFORMS

- Land reform refers to the redistribution of ownership and control of land from the landowners to the landless for agriculture or special purposes.
- The landlord system introduced by the British government led to low agricultural productivity during that period.
- There were mainly three types of land tax systems in British India. Zamindari, Ryotwari, Mahalwari.
- 1793 British Governor General Lord Cornwallis introduced Zamindari system.
- The British implemented the Zamindari system in the province of Bengal.
- Zamindars were appointed by the British Government as the inheritors of the land. Zamindars were also given the right to collect taxes from farmers.
- Ryotwari system was implemented in South Indian regions.
- The ryotwari system, introduced by Colonel Read in 1792, was modified by Thomas Munro in 1820.
- In the ryotwari system ownership was transferred to the peasants and the British government collected taxes directly from the peasants.
- The government fixed the tax rate for a temporary period

of 20 to 30 years and revised the tax rate thereafter.

- But the Mahalwari system was practiced in the north-western parts of India.
- In this system land was divided into mahals.
- Each mahal consisted of one or more villages.
- Ownership rights were given to farmers and the village council was responsible for collecting taxes.
- 1950 A committee headed by J.C. Kumarappan was appointed to look into the land issue.
- The report of the Kumarappa Committee recommended comprehensive agrarian reform measures.
- Major incident related to implementation of land reforms in West Bengal – Operation Barga (1978).
- A movement started with the objective of free distribution of land received as gift from the rich to the landless - Bhoodan Movement.
- Bhoodan movement was started by Acharya Vinoba Bhave (Telangana- Pochampally (18 April 1951)).
- About 45 lakh acres of land was given to the poor through the Bhoodan movement.
- Ram Chandra Reddy was the first person to donate his land (100 acres) to the poor in the land donation movement.
- Janmi system is the landlord system that existed in Kerala.
- The janmi system is a system in which landlords give land they own to tenants for cultivation and they lease a portion of the proceeds to the landlord.
- But in 1865, with the Pandara Patta Proclamation,

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Pandara land, known as government land, was given to the tenants to cultivate, and the tenants got the right to enjoy and transfer it from generation to generation.

- Later in 1867, Janmi Kudiyan proclamation (Kanapatta proclamation) was held to ensure the stability of the right of tenants in the properties of Janmi.
- Pandara Patta proclamation and Janmi Kudiyan proclamation takes place during the reign of King Ayilyam Thirunal.
- Proclamation to confiscate the land held by the middlemen and give it to the tenants - written proclamation 1886 (during the time of Sri Moolam Thirunal).
- Exemption of Middlemen Act was passed -1948.
- This Act was first implemented in Madras.
- Malabar Tenancy Act was enacted in 1929.
- The Malabar Tenancy Act is a law that includes extensive provisions to provide security of rights to various types of tenants and to obtain fair rent from civil courts.
- During the 1st EMS government, a committee was formed with
- C Achuthamenon as the convener to frame the Comprehensive Land Reforms Act.
- Year of Prohibition of Eviction Act in Kerala- December 1957.
- KR Gouri Amma, who was the revenue minister in the first EMS cabinet, introduced the Agricultural Bond Bill (First Land Reforms Act) on 21 December 1957.
- The Kerala Legislative Assembly passed it on 10 June

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1959, but on 31 July 1959, following the liberation struggle, the first EMS cabinet was dissolved and the bill was sent back by the President.

- Later on 22 February 1960, the government came into existence with Pattam Thanupilla as the Chief Minister. (Revenue Minister K Chandrasekhar)
- Thus on October 15, 1960, the Agricultural Relations Bill was re-passed with amendments.
- This Act received the President's assent on 21 January 1961.
- But the Supreme Court ruled that this law was not valid as the ryotwari system existed in Kasargod and Hosdurg areas and struck down the Agrarian Relations Bill.
- After the repeal of the Agrarian Relations Act, a new law was passed by the R Shankar Cabinet- Kerala Land Reforms Act 1963.
- The Kerala Land Reforms Act was approved on 31 December 1963.
- This Act came into force under the name of Act 1 of 1964.
- During the implementation of the Kerala Land Reforms Act 1963, the Revenue Minister- PT Chacko.
- But the government could not implement this law.
- Later, in 1967, during the second EMS Namboothiripad government, the Land Reforms Act became a major issue again.
- Thus, in 1969, the EMS government passed the Land Reforms Act.
- At that time the EMS government resigned.

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- The C Achutha Menon cabinet that came to power then passed the Land Reforms Act with amendments.
- So finally on January 1, 1970 the Kerala Land Reforms Amendment Act was enacted.

Land Reforms - Important Rules

1. The Kerala Land Conservancy Act

- Act 8 of 1958.
- Uniform law enacted to prevent illegal encroachment of government land.

Kerala Land Assignment Act -1960

- Act 30 of 1960.
- The Act was enacted with a view to enacting a comprehensive Statewide legislation to regulate the assignment of Government lands.

The Kerala land utilization order

- Act 176 of 1967.
- By this order the District Collectors were empowered to implement the cultivation of food crops.

The Kerala Conservation of Paddy Land and Wetland Act 2008

- Approved by the Governor on 11 August 2008.
- An Act enacted to protect paddy fields and wetlands in Kerala, regulate their conversion activities, protect the environment and grow the agricultural sector.

WATERSHED MANAGEMENT

- The term is derived from the German word

'Wasserscheid'

- Watershed-A line separating the sources of different rivers.
- A watershed (also called drainage basin/catchment area) is an area of land that drains or “sheds” water into a specific waterbody
- It is an independent drainage unit for surface water runoff.
- One watershed is separated from another by a natural boundary known as the water divide or the ridge line.

Watershed Management

- It is the process of implementing land use practices and water management practices to protect and improve the quality of the water and other natural resources within a watershed.

Types of Watershed Management

There are many types of watershed systems, but the main 5 are mini, micro, milli, Sub-watershed, and Macro watershed; Watershed system is distinguished based on drainage, shape, and land.

Objectives of Watershed Management

- Pollution control
- Minimising over-exploitation of resources
- Water storage, flood control.
- Wildlife preservation
- Support to Farmers
- Erosion control and prevention of soil
- Recharging groundwater to provide regular water supply

Significance of Watershed Management

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- Controls Pollution: Runoff from rainwater or snow melt can contribute significant amounts of pollution into the lake or river.
 - Watershed management helps to control pollution of the water and other natural resources in the watershed.
- Identifies and Regulates Ecologically Hazardous Activities: All activities that occur within a watershed somehow affect its natural resources and water quality.
 - Watershed management planning comprehensively identifies such activities and makes recommendations to properly address them so that their adverse impacts can be reduced.
- Enhances Partnership Among the Stakeholders: Watershed management planning results in enhanced partnership among all the stakeholders in the watershed which is essential for the successful management of the land and water resources.
- Inclusive Growth: Inclusive growth refers to economic growth that is distributed fairly across society and creates opportunities for all. Watershed management is key for sustainable and inclusive growth.
- For instance, in drought-prone rainfed areas watershed management has shown the potential of doubling the agricultural productivity and assisting the rural families through increased water availability and diversifying the cropping and farming systems resulting in diversified sources of income.

Integrated Watershed Management Programme(IWMP)

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- The government of India has played a very important role in promoting Watershed Management in India, as its benefits are endless.
- The ministry of rural development implements this program to cover the huge area under Watershed Management, around 55 million of land, by 2027.
- This program was implemented in- 2009
- It is considered the second largest water management program by the government of India after China.
- This program is implemented in all the states of India and is funded by both center and state governments. (90:10)
- Both governments have promoted the program extensively in various parts of India with the active participation of the people.
- The primary objectives of integrated watershed management programme are harnessing ,conserving and developing degraded natural resources such as soil ,vegetative cover and water;
- Prevention of soil run off, rainwater harvesting and recharging of the groundwater table;
- Increasing the productivity of crops ,introduction of multi cropping and divers agro based activities promoting sustainable livelihood and increasing the household income
- Thus IWMP has now been converted as PMKSY – Watershed Development. (in 2015)
- Prime Minister Krishi Sinchayee Yojna (Watershed Development Component) (WDC-PMKSY)
- All the existing activities of IWMP will be continued under

Other Initiatives By The Government for Watershed Management

- Haryali; It is executed by the gram panchayat, which the central government supports, through this program, the government tries to conserve water for rural people and their future use.
- The objective of this project is to conserve water for drinking water, irrigation, fisheries and forestry and to empower the rural people for the same.
Sansad; This scheme is related to the construction of multiple water harvesting structures.
- Another initiative was taken by the Tamilnadu government, which made it compulsory for everyone to do water harvesting, the best step towards water management, and to make people aware of such a scheme.
- Neeru-Meeru Project (Water and You)- Andhra Pradesh
- Arwari Pani Sansad - in Alwar, Rajasthan
- Central Government scheme related to ground water utilization-Atal Bhujal Yojana (Atal Gel)
- Neeranchal Watershed Program (World Bank assisted National Watershed Management Project.)
- Implementation by -Central Government
- Tenure- 2016-2022
- The scheme was formed with the aim of ensuring livelihood and food security to the people through water security-Jalakranti Abhiyan
- Implemented- 2015-2016

OBJECTIVE – To ensure water security through per capita water availability in the country, with large scale participation of local self-governing bodies and non-governmental agencies.

- **INSTITUTE FOR WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT, KERALA** Located in - **CHADAYAMANGALAM (Kollam)**
- At the state level there is the State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) with Agricultural Production Commissioner as the chairperson.
- At the district level there is the Watershed Cell cum Data Centre (WCDC) which will oversee the implementation of watershed programmes in each district.

Kerala Paddy Wetlands Conservation Act-2008

- Signed by the Governor- August 11, 2008
- Kerala Chief Minister at that time - VS Achuthanandan
- An Act to protect paddy fields and wetlands and to regulate their conversion or replenishment in order to promote the growth of the agricultural sector in Kerala and to maintain the ecological system.

THE LOKPAL AND LOKAYUKTAS ACT, 2013

- An Act to provide for the establishment of a body of Lokpal for the Union and Lokayukta for States to inquire into allegations of corruption against certain public functionaries and for matters connected therewith.
- It shall apply to public servants in and outside India.
- **LOKPAL** Consist of a Chairperson + 8 Members (Total 9)

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- Qualification for Lokpal chairperson
 1. who is or has been a Chief Justice of India
 2. Who is or has been a Judge of the Supreme Court
 3. if he is a person of impeccable integrity and outstanding ability having special knowledge and expertise of not less than twenty-five years in the matters relating to anti-corruption policy, public administration, vigilance, finance including insurance and banking, law and management.

Qualification for Lokpal members

- 50% (4) - Judicial members
- 50%(4) -Non-Judicial members
- Provided that not less than fifty per cent. of the Members of the Lokpal shall be from amongst the persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes, Minorities and women.
- Selection committee for the appointment of Chairperson and Members
 - (a) the Prime Minister—Chairperson;
 - (b) the Speaker of the House of the People—
 - (c) the Leader of Opposition in the House of the People—
 - (d) the Chief Justice of India or a Judge of the Supreme Court nominated by him
 - (e)A lawyer recommended by the Chairperson and other members of the Selection Committee were nominated by the president.
- The word Lokpal was coined by L. M. Singhvi

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- K Hanumanthaya was the Chairman of the Commission at the time of submission of the first Administrative Reforms Report.
- The organization led by Anna Hazare for the passage of the Lokpal Bill – Jana thantra Morcha (India Against Corruption)
- Appointment of Lokpal Chairperson and Members-President
- Removal by- President
- Resignation to be submitted – to the President
- Annual report submitted to -the president
- Tenure of Chairperson and other members-5 years/70 years
- A Member shall be eligible to be appointed as a Chairperson, if his total tenure as Member and Chairperson does not exceed five years.
- There shall be a Secretary to the Lokpal in the rank of Secretary to Government of India, who shall be appointed by the Chairperson from a panel of names sent by the Central Government.
- There shall be a Director of Inquiry and a Director of Prosecution not below the rank of Additional Secretary to the Government of India or equivalent, who shall be appointed by the Chairperson from a panel of names sent by the Central Government.
- The appointment of officers and other staff of the Lokpal shall be made by the Chairperson or such Member or officer of Lokpal as the Chairperson may direct:

Inquiry Wing

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- Lokpal shall constitute an Inquiry Wing headed by the Director of Inquiry for the purpose of conducting preliminary inquiry into any offence alleged to have been committed by a public servant punishable under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988:
- The officers of the Inquiry Wing should not be below the rank of the Under Secretary to the Government of India.
- The Inquiry Wing of the Lokpal has been vested with the powers of a civil court.

PROSECUTION WING

- A Prosecution Wing is headed by the Director of Prosecution for the purpose of prosecution of public servants in relation to any complaint by the Lokpal under this Act.
- The Director of Prosecution shall, file a case in accordance with the findings of investigation report, before the Special Court and take all necessary steps in respect of the prosecution of public servants in relation to any offence punishable under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.
- Expenses of Lokpal to be charged on Consolidated Fund of India.

JURISDICTION IN RESPECT OF INQUIRY COVERS

- Prime minister /Former Prime minister
- Minister of the Union /Former Minister of union
- Member of either House of Parliament/ Former member of either House of Parliament
- Group A,B,C,D Officers
- any person who is or has been a chairperson or member

or officer or employee in any body or Board or corporation or authority or company or society or trust or autonomous body established by an Act of Parliament or wholly or partly financed by the Central Government or controlled by it.

Supervisory powers of Lokpal-

1. Lokpal have the powers of superintendence over, and to give direction to the Delhi Special Police Establishment in respect of the matters referred by the Lokpal.
2. The Central Vigilance Commission shall send a statement, at such interval as the Lokpal may direct, to the Lokpal in respect of action taken on complaints referred by Lokpal.

POWERS OF LOKPAL

- powers of confiscation of assets, proceeds, receipts and benefits arisen or procured by means of corruption
- power to recommend transfer or suspension of public servant
- power to give directions to prevent the destruction of records during the preliminary inquiry.

LIMITATIONS OF LOKPAL

- Lokpal is not free from political influence as the appointing committee itself consists of members from political parties.
- There is no adequate provision for appeal against the Lokpal.
- No complaint against corruption can be filed until a period of seven years has passed.

REMOVAL OF LOKPAL CHAIRPERSON /MEMBERS

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- For the removal of Lokpal, a petition signed by 100 MPs shall be moved to the president, then it is referred to Supreme court. After inquiry if that person is found to be guilty, he can then be removed by the president.
- India's first Lokpal- Pinaki Chandra Ghosh
- Present Lokpal- Pradip Kumar Mohanty (Acting)(Judicial member)

Protection of women

Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005

- Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 is an Act of the Parliament of India to protect women from domestic violence.
- It was brought into force on 26 October 2006 by the Government of India and the Ministry of Women and Child Development.
- The Act provides a definition of "domestic violence" for the first time in Indian law, which is broad and includes not only physical violence but also other forms of violence such as emotional and psychological abuse.
- It is primarily a civil law for protective orders, rather than criminal enforcement.
 - (a) "aggrieved person" means any woman who is, or has been, in a domestic relationship with the respondent and

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who alleges to have been subjected to any act of domestic violence by the respondent;

(b) "child" means any person below the age of eighteen years and includes any adopted, step or foster child

(f) "domestic relationship" means a relationship between two persons who live or have, at any point of time, lived together in a shared household, when they are related by consanguinity, marriage, or through a relationship in the nature of marriage, adoption or are family members living together as a joint family

(q) "respondent" means any adult male person who is, or has been, in a domestic relationship with the aggrieved person and against whom the aggrieved person has sought any relief under this Act:

Provided that an aggrieved wife or female living in a relationship in the nature of a marriage may also file a complaint against a relative of the husband or the male partner;

Section 3 - Definitions of domestic violence

(a) harms or injures or endangers the health, safety, life, limb or well-being, *whether mental or physical*, of the aggrieved person or tends to do so and includes causing physical abuse, sexual abuse, verbal and emotional

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abuse and economic abuse; or

(b) *harasses, harms, injures or endangers* the aggrieved person with a view to coerce her or any other person related to her to meet any unlawful demand for any dowry or other property or valuable security

(c) has the effect of threatening the aggrieved person or any person related to her by any conduct mentioned in clause (a) or clause (b)

(d) otherwise injures or causes harm, whether physical or mental, to the aggrieved person.

Section 4 - Information to Protection Officer and exclusion of liability of informant

(1) Any person who has reason to believe that an act of domestic violence has been, or is being, or is likely to be committed, may give information about it to the concerned Protection Officer.

(2) No liability, civil or criminal, shall be incurred by any person for giving in good faith of information for the purpose of sub-section (1).

Section 5. Duties of police officers, service providers and Magistrate

- A police officer, Protection Officer, service provider or Magistrate who has received a complaint of domestic

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violence or is otherwise present at the place of an incident of domestic violence or when the incident of domestic violence is reported to him, shall inform the aggrieved person-

- (a) of her right to make an application for obtaining a relief by way of a protection order, an order for monetary relief, a custody order, a residence order, a compensation order or more than one such order under this Act;
- (b) of the availability of services of service providers;
- (c) of the availability of services of the Protection Officers;
- (d) of her right to free legal services under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 (39 of 1987);
- (e) of her right to file a complaint under section 498A of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860), wherever relevant:

Provided that nothing in this Act shall be construed in any manner as to relieve a police officer from his duty to proceed in accordance with law upon receipt of information as to the commission of a cognizable offence.

Section 6- Duties of shelter homes.

- If an aggrieved person or on her behalf a Protection Officer or a service provider requests the person in charge of a shelter home to provide shelter to her, such person in charge of the shelter home shall provide shelter to the

aggrieved person in the shelter home.

Section 8 - Appointment of Protection Officers

(1) State Government shall, by notification, appoint such number of Protection Officers in each district as it may consider necessary and shall also notify the area or areas within which a Protection Officer shall exercise the powers and perform the duties conferred on him by or under this Act.

(2) Protection Officers shall as far as possible be women and shall possess such qualifications and experience as may be prescribed.

(3) terms and conditions of service of the Protection Officer and the other officers subordinate to him shall be such as may be prescribed.

PROTECTION OF CHILDREN

UNICEF

- A United Nations agency responsible for providing humanitarian and developmental assistance to children around the world.
- Name was shortened to United Nations Children Fund but it is still referred to as UNICEF
- The Government of India has signed the United Nations

Convention on the Rights of the Child on-11 December 1992

- Article dealing with prohibition of child labor in the Constitution of India-Article 24
- Regmark - Mark to indicate that no child labor has been used during the manufacture of products.
- Currently, Regmark is known as Good Weave

Laws enacted in India for child welfare and safety

- THE CHILD MARRIAGE RESTRAINT ACT, 1929
- THE PROHIBITION OF CHILD MARRIAGE ACT, 2006
- CHILD LABOUR (PROHIBITION AND REGULATION) ACT, 1986
- Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005
- THE RIGHT OF CHILDREN TO FREE AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION ACT, 2009
- PROTECTION OF CHILDREN FROM SEXUAL OFFENCES ACT, 2012
- THE JUVENILE JUSTICE (CARE AND PROTECTION OF CHILDREN) ACT, 2015

THE CHILD MARRIAGE RESTRAINT ACT, 1929

- An Act to restrain the solemnisation of child marriages
- Came into force on - 1st April, 1930
- Child means a person who, if a male, has not completed twenty one years of age, and if a female, has not completed eighteen years of age.
- This Act fixed the age of marriage at 14 for girls and 18 for boys

THE PROHIBITION OF CHILD MARRIAGE ACT, 2006

- An Act to provide for the prohibition of solemnisation of

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child marriages.

- Act came into force on- 2007
- According to this law, the age of marriage is 21 years for boys and 18 years for girls

CHILD LABOUR (PROHIBITION AND REGULATION) ACT, 1986

- An Act to prohibit the engagement of children in certain employments and to regulate the conditions of work of children in certain other employments.
- Signed by the President on -December 23, 1986
- "child" means a person who has not completed his fourteenth year of age
- "week" means a period of seven days beginning at midnight on Saturday night
- Act was amended on- 2016

Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005

- The act provides for constitution of National commission and state commissions for the rehabilitation, prosperity and wellness of children.
- The Act was signed into law by the President on -January 20, 2006
- Year of establishment of National Child Rights Commission under this Act- 2007

THE RIGHT OF CHILDREN TO FREE AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION ACT, 2009

- An Act to provide for free and compulsory education to all children of the age of six to fourteen years

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- Signed by the President -August 26, 2009
- Act came into force- 1st April 2010
- Years in which the Act was amended -2012, 2017, 2019

PROTECTION OF CHILDREN FROM SEXUAL OFFENCES ACT, 2012

- An Act passed by the Indian Parliament to prevent sexual violence against children
- Signed by the President-June 19, 2012
- POCSO Act came into force in India- 14 November 2012
- POCSO Act came into force in Kerala -2012
- Children under 18 years of age are considered as child in this act

THE JUVENILE JUSTICE (CARE AND PROTECTION OF CHILDREN) ACT, 2015

- Juvenile Justice Act 2015 came into force on- 15 January 2016
- Year of amendment of Act -2021
- An Act to consolidate and amend the laws relating to juvenile delinquents and children in need of care and protection.

National Commission for Protection of Child Rights

- National Commission for Protection of Child Rights
- NCPDR-statutory body
- The Child Rights Commission Act was passed in 2005 for the rights of children.
- The Child Rights Act came into force in 2006.
- Child Rights Commission came into existence- MARCH 2007
- Act that brought the Commission into being -

Commission for Protection of Child Rights Act 2005

- Under Ministry of Women and Child Development
- 7 (including Chairman), 1 Member Secretary
- A child under the law is a person below the age of 18 years
- At least two of the members should be women
- Tenure of Chairman - Three years or 65 years
- Tenure of members - Three years or 60 years
- First Chairperson of National Child Rights Commission - Shanta Sinha
- Presently the Chief Person of Child Rights Commission - Priyank Kanoongo
- Chairman of the three-member committee to select the chairman of the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights-Minister of Human Resource Development

National policy for children,2013

- National Policy for Children approved by Central Government - 26 April 2013
- The Policy has identified four key priority areas: survival, health and nutrition; education and development; protection and participation, for focused attention.
- The Ministry developed a Draft National Plan of Action for Children (NPAC).
- The purpose is to track and monitor the progress of what is already being done for children across Ministries and sectors.
- It recognizes every person below the age of eighteen years as a child

Kerala State – Commission for Protection of Child Rights

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- Came into force- June 3, 2013
- Headquarters- Thiruvananthapuram
- Present Chairman - KV Manoj Kumar
- Laws that caused formation- Commission for Protection of Child Rights Act 2005, Kerala State Commission for Protection of Child Rights Act 2012
- Chairman's tenure - 3 years/ 65 years
- The committee to select the State Child Rights Commission is chaired by the State Minister of Social Welfare
- Members of Kerala State Child Rights Commission – 7 (including Chairman)
- First Chairperson of Kerala Child Rights Commission - Neela Gangadharan
- The Secretary of the State Child Rights Commission is selected by the State Govt
- The power to appoint and remove the State Child Rights Commission is vested in the State Government.

CWC

- Child Welfare Committee
- Authority to deal with matters concerning children in need of care and protection.
- Constituted for each district by Government of Kerala and it consists of a chairperson and 4 other persons, at least one of whom should be a woman
- The Child Welfare Committee has been given the powers of a First Class Judicial Magistrate.

PROTECTION OF OLD AGE PEOPLE

- Senior citizen- Above 60 years of age
- Special conferences held by the United Nations for the protection of the rights of senior citizens are known- World Assembly on Ageing Convention
- World Assembly on Ageing Convention held on-1982 and 2002
- It happened for the first time- 26 July to 6 August 1982.
- Location – Vienna (Austria).
- Basics for building policies and programs on ageing -Vienna international action programme.
- International Day of Older Persons / Senior Citizens Day - October 1.
- Theme of the International Day of Older Persons 2022-RESILIENCE OF OLDER PERSONS IN A CHANGING WORLD.
- The Act is framed for the protection and constitutional rights of parents and senior citizens-Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007.
- This Act was implemented in all States and Union Territories including Kerala on- 24 September 2008.

Various schemes for the protection of child & old age persons

Balika Samridhi Yojana

- Balika Samridhi Yojana is an initiative of the central government for the encouragement of girl's birth and education.
- According to the initiative, a mother with a girl child gets

money.

- It improves enrollment of girls in school. It also helps girls to do income generating activities.
- Launched on 2nd October 1997.
- The Balika Samridhhi Yojana will cover both rural and urban areas in all districts in India.
- 100% fund by central government.

Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme

- Launched by the Prime Minister on 22 January 2015 in Panipat, Haryana.

Bachpan Bachao Andolan

- It is India's largest movement campaigning for the rights of children.
- It is an organisation that fight against child labour.
- It was started in 1980 by Nobel Laureate Kailash Satyarthi.
- It organises Baal Panchayat on the occasion of World Day against Child Labour i.e. 12th June.
- In 2014, Kailash Satyarthi was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize jointly with Malala Yousafzai for their contribution towards child education.
- Rehabilitation centre in rajasthan founded by Kailash Satyarthi for child who are engaged in child labour -Bal Ashram.
- A historic global march against child labor took place in -1998.

Sukanya Samridhhi Yojana Scheme

- It is small deposit scheme for girl child launched under “Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao” Scheme.

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- Launched on-22 January 2015 (Panipat, Haryana).
- The scheme offers higher interest rate.
- It is only for girls below age of 10 years.

Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)

- ICDS is a centrally sponsored scheme implemented by the Ministry of Women and Child Development.
- It was launched on 2 October 1975.
- 5th Five year plan.
- The beneficiaries under the Scheme are children in the age group of 0-6 years, pregnant women and lactating mothers.
- The scheme primarily runs through the Anganwadi center.

Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)

- Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) is a maternity benefit programme being implemented in all districts of the country with effect from 1st January, 2017.
- It is a centrally sponsored scheme being executed by the Ministry of Women and Child Development.
- Cash benefits are provided to pregnant women in their bank account directly to meet enhanced nutritional needs.

Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS)

- A monthly pension of Rs.200/- is given to elderly aged 60-79 years belonging to BPL category.
- The pension increases to Rs.500/- per month upon attaining the age of 80 years.
- It is merged into National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)
- NSAP was launched on 15th August 1995.

- It is under the Ministry of Rural Development.

SOCIAL SECURITY

Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana

- The scheme was announced by the central government on 28 August 2014 with the aim of having a bank account for at least one person in a family.
- Key Features- Accidental Insurance Coverage, No Minimum Balance, Life Insurance Coverage, Direct Subsidy, Overdraft.
- An Act enacted to provide social security benefits to workers in the unorganized sector- Unorganized Workers Social Security Act 2008
- The main features of this act - To provide social security to the workers in the unorganized sector by enacting many welfare schemes like life cover, accident cover, health cover, maternity benefits, old age protection and other benefits.

Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Yojana (PMJJBY)

- Insurance scheme for one year of Central Govt, Started in 2015.
- The scheme provides a maximum coverage of Rs 2 lakh to an Indian citizen between the ages of 18 and 50 for death due to any cause.
- 1 lakh in case of partial disability.

Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan

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- A nationwide campaign to create a barrier-free and friendly environment for the disabled.
- Started on -3rd December 2015.

Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojana-

- An insurance policy-cum-pension scheme that provides protection to senior men (above 60 years of age).
- Pension plan is provided by LIC.

Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana

- A health insurance scheme designed to protect poor families from the risk of health costs leading to poverty.

Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme

- Scheme to provide monthly income to senior citizens who have no other source of income and refugees above 60 years of age whose annual income should not exceed Rs.1 lakh.

Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana

- Scheme to boost the health sector by offering Tertiary Health Services to the vulnerable people of the society.
- Started - September 2018
- Through this scheme, a family will be allotted Rs 5 lakh per year for health care.

Social Security Code 2020

- The Code was enacted to amend and consolidate the laws relating to social security with a view to extending social security to all workers and employees whether organized or unorganized or in any other sector.
- Signed by the President - September 28, 2020

National Social Security Board

- Chairperson - Union Minister of Labour

ENTRI

- Tenure - Three years
- Functions- Recommend to the Central Government necessary schemes for unorganized workers, monitor social welfare schemes for unorganized workers and review expenditure from funds under various schemes.

State Social Security Board

- Chairperson - State Labor Minister
- Term is three years
- Kerala State Social Security Board started functioning as an autonomous body working with the help of Central Social Welfare Board started in the year 1954.

Kerala Social Security Mission KSSM

- Started on October 14, 2008
- A charitable society under the Department of Social Justice
- KSSM organizes social welfare programs across the state to provide services and support to the poor, elderly, women, children and chronically ill people.
- Pension scheme for unorganized sector workers:

Swavalamban Yojana

- The new scheme created by reforming Swavalamban Yojana
Atal Pension Yojana (APY)
- Amount received monthly through Atal Pension Yojana -1000 to 5000 (Monthly Pay Rs. 42 to Rs. 210)

National Food Security Act

- The Food Security Act was signed by the President September 12, 2013.
- Commission to be established by each State Government

for implementation of Food Safety Act- State Food Commission.

- KV Mohan Kumar is the Chairman of the first Food Safety Commission formed in Kerala.
- Number of Members of State Food Commission- 6 including Chairperson
- Tenure of the Chairperson and members of the Commission- Five years or 65 years
- Appointment and dismissal of Commission and its members- State Govt
- World Food Day - October 16
- Palakkad is the first district in Kerala to implement food security scheme.
- Two categories of beneficiaries
 1. Priority households (PHH)
 2. Antyodaya Anna Yojana Families (AAY)
- Entitled to 35 kg of food grains every month (5 kg per person per month)
- The State Government and the Central Government together run the public distribution system.
- Features- Provision of highly subsidized food grains through ration shops, Nutritional support to women and children, Free access to nutritious food to pregnant and lactating women through Anganwadis, Free nutrition to children aged 6-14 years, declaring the eldest female member of the family as the head of the household in the ration card.
- According to the estimate of 2022, the first position among the states to implement the National Food

Security Act - Odisha (Uttar Pradesh second)

Socio-Economic Statistical Data

Socio-economic data

- Socio-economic data are data about humans, human activities, and the space and/or structures used to conduct human activities.
- specific classes include
 - 1) Demographics (age, sex, ethnic and marital status, education)
 - 2) Housing (quality, cost)
 - 3) Migration
 - 4) Transportation
 - 5) Economics (personal incomes, employment, occupations, industry, regional growth)
 - 6) Retailing (customer locations, store sites, mailing lists)

National Sample Survey Office (NSSO)

- The NSSO was set up in 1950 to conduct large-scale sample surveys throughout India.
- The employees of the NSSO are from the Indian Statistical Service (appointed through the UPSC) and the Subordinate Statistical Service (appointed through the Staff Selection Commission).

Central Statistics Office (CSO)

- Earlier known as the Central Statistics Organisation of India, CSO is responsible for the coordination of statistical activities in India, and evolving and maintaining statistical standards.

- The CSO is located in Delhi.
- CSO Official Bulletin- White Paper (published -1956)

Difference between NSSO & CSO

- While NSSO is responsible for conducting socio-economic surveys; CSO is responsible for the coordination of statistical activities in the country.

National Statistical Office (NSO)

- The National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) used to work under the Ministry of Statistics of the Indian government until May 2019.
- On 23rd May 2019, the Indian government passed the order to merge the NSSO with the Central Statistics Office (CSO) to form the National Statistical Office (NSO)
- The Government stated that the NSO will be headed by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI).
- NSO was first envisaged by Rangarajan Commission to implement and maintain statistical standards and coordinate statistical activities of Central and State agencies as laid down by the National Statistical Commission (NSC).

National Statistical Office: Key Functions

- Acts as the nodal agency for planned development of the statistical system in the country.
- Prepares national accounts as well as publishes annual estimates of national product.
- Maintains liaison with international statistical organizations.
- Compiles and releases the Index of Industrial Production

(IIP) every month in the form of 'quick estimates' and conducts the Annual Survey of Industries (ASI).

National Statistical Commission

- The Government of India through a resolution dated 1st June, 2005 set up the National Statistical Commission (NSC).
- With the recommendations of the Rangarajan Commission, which reviewed the Indian Statistical System in 2001
- The NSC was constituted with effect from 12th July 2006 with a mandate to evolve policies, priorities and standards in statistical matters.
- The Commission has a part-time Chairperson, four part-time Members and an ex-officio Member, each having specialization and experience in specified statistical fields.
- Ex-Officio Member-CEO Niti Aayog

Economic Survey

- The Economic Survey of India is an annual document released by the Ministry of Finance. It is usually presented in Parliament a day before the Union Budget.
- It is prepared by the Economics Division of the Department of Economic Affairs (DEA) under the guidance of the Chief Economic Advisor.
- It also presents the current state of the Indian economy, including data on gross domestic product (GDP), inflation, employment, and trade.
- The first Economic Survey in India was presented in the

year 1950-51.

National rural employment policy

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)

- The MGNREGA, also known as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGS), was enacted on August 25, 2005.
- it provides a legal guarantee for one hundred days of employment in every financial year to adult members of any rural household willing to do public work related unskilled manual work at the statutory minimum wage(150 days employment in drought areas)
- If the government fails to do so, then the person is given unemployment allowance.
- MGNREGA covers the entire country with the exception of districts that have a hundred percent urban population.
- According to a report the MNREGS is the world's largest anti-poverty programme, and has been successful in reducing poverty and empowering women.
- MGNREGA provides jobs to the people who-Are a job card holders
- Reservation of one-third of the proposed jobs for women
- Tenth five year plan

E ▶ ENTRI

- NREGP renamed as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme- October 2, 2009
- The organization behind this was Masdoor Kisan Shakti Sanghathan
- Administrative responsibility- Gram Panchayat
- Central Government scheme merged with MGNREGA- Green India
- JOB CARD is issued by- Gram Panchayat
- It is known by the name Ayyankali Urban Employment Guarantee Scheme in Kerala
- The first districts in Kerala where MGNREGA came into force were Wayanad and Palakkad

Food For Work Programme

- Started in - April 1 1977
- The scheme aim that eradication of Hunger and unemployment.
- In 1980, the scheme was merged into the National Rural Employment Programme

Training Rural Youth for Self Employment (Trysem)

- Started on -August 15, 1979
- A project to train students aged 18 to 35 years to impart basic technical entrepreneurship skills to the rural poor.
- In this scheme 50% youth should be from SC/ST categories
- 50% of the total customers of this scheme should be women
- This scheme was merged with Swarna Jayanti Gram Sarosgarh Yojana on 1 April 1999

Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)

- Started in 1978-79
- The scheme was extended to all development blocks in the country-1980-81
- Implemented by District Village Development Committee
- OBJECTIVE To enable families living below the poverty line to rise above the poverty line by increasing their income.
- Central-state fund sharing-50:50
- Target Groups- Small Farmers ,Agricultural Laborers ,Rural Artisans ,Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes
- Maximum subsidy amount available to SC/ST families and differently abled is- Rs.6000
- On April 1, 1999, scheme was merged with Swarna Jayanti Gram Sarosgarh Yojana

Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS)

- Started in - 2 October 1993
- 8th Five year plan
- PM- PV Narasimha Rao
- The scheme was designed to provide employment for a maximum of 100 days at a statutory minimum wage to a maximum of two consumers from a family in rural areas.
- Centre-State share – 80:20
- It is a central government scheme
- Gram panchayats should keep the records of those who get employment.
- Project Implementing Agencies : Block Development

E ▶ ENTRI

Officers District Officers of various Departments Gram Panchayats, NGOs.

- EAS was merged with Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) in the year 2001

Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana(SGSY)

- Started on 1st April 1999
- A new project started by merging TRYSEM, IRDP, MWS, GKY, TOOL KITS and DWCRA projects.
- Ninth Five Year Plan
- Scheme to ensure self-employment for members of below poverty line families in rural areas
- Consumers are known- Swarogaris

Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana

- On 15 August 2001, the then Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee announced a new wage employment programme.
- Launched on 25 September 2001
- 9th Five year plan
- Another name -Universal Rural Employment Programme
- The SGRY was launched to provide food and profitable employment to the rural poor.
- It is formed by merging the ongoing schemes of the Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) and the Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojna (JGSY).
- At present, the SGRY scheme has been merged with the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) since February 2006, now renamed the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA).

National Food for Work programme

ENTRI

- Started on November 14, 2004
- 10th Five Year Plan
- Prime Minister Manmohan Singh
- The District Collector is the Nodal Officer in the districts of this scheme
- Objective of this scheme is to give employment to Indian poors who can undertake unskilled jobs and thus also maintaining food security
- Meal is provided at work places and also the wages are paid on daily bases

Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana (PMRY)

- A project aimed at empowering the educated unemployed youth of the country through self-employment
- It came into force on October 2, 1993
- As per 8th Five Year Plan
- Prime Minister - PV Narasimha Rao

SOCIAL WELFARE

- **Aswasakiranam scheme** - A scheme that provides monthly financial assistance to carers of bed-ridden patients, mentally challenged and critically ill patients who require the services of a full-time carer.
- **Sneha Sparsham**- Social Justice Department scheme to rehabilitate exploited single mothers by providing financial assistance for daily living.
- **Vayomithram** - Vayomithram project is an attempt to find solutions to physical, mental and social problems of the

ENTRI

elderly. Implemented by Social Justice Department.

- **Sukrutham**-Free Cancer Treatment Plan.
- **Ayurdalam**- A scheme started by the state government for AIDS awareness.
- **Swanthanam**- Trained Community Health Nurses have been appointed for the treatment plan to visit and care for the bedridden patients at their homes.
- **Awaswa Kiranam** - Scheme of providing monthly pension to in-patients.600 is paid.
- **Amrutham Arogyam**- a scheme that provides free treatment for lifestyle diseases.
- **Thalolam**- Scheme to provide medical expenses including dialysis and surgery for children below 18 years of age for cardiac diseases, neurological diseases, cerebral palsy, autism, bone disorders and endosulfan patients.
- **Thoovalsparsham**- A project aimed at preventing violence against children and women.
- **Anuyatra** - Plan to make Kerala a differently abled friendly state.
- **Ammathottil** - a scheme implemented by the Department of Social Welfare to take in orphaned newborns.
- **Atulyam** - Literacy scheme implemented in every Panchayat under the leadership of State Literacy Mission.
- **ARDRAM** - A scheme to set up people-friendly government hospitals to provide quality treatment facilities at reasonable cost.
- **Aswash** - A scheme to make selective schools into Aswasa centers realizing the need to provide sports,

education, arts and vocational education to children studying in classes six to eight under the Right to Education Act.

- **Arogya Kiranam** - A scheme to ensure free treatment to patients under 18 years of age including cancer heart disease kidney brain disease regardless of APL BPL in the state.
- **After Care Home** - Institution for rehabilitating women after 18 years of age from Children's Home, Special Home, Children's Home, Poor Home and Orphanages of Social Justice Department.
- **Oru nellum oru meenum** - fish farming project along with paddy cultivation in wetlands in Kuttanad.
- **Operation Suraksha** - Scheme of Home Department to ensure peaceful life of people by cracking down on criminals, land mafias, anti-socials, violence against women and children.
- **Operation Sulaimani** - Free food distribution scheme jointly implemented by Kozhikode District Administration and Hotel and Restaurant Association.
- **Operation Sweep** - A scheme devised by the High Court to prevent dumping of garbage in public places etc.
- **Karunya Yojana** - Treatment scheme for economically backward people suffering from cancer, heart disease, kidney disease, hemophilia. The amount is found through Karunya Lottery.
- **DISHA HELPLINE** - A project started to enable children to deal effectively with the mental stress faced by children during the examination. Toll free number 1056.

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- **alanidhi** - A project implemented with the aim of ensuring water and sanitation for rural people.
- **Gotrajyoti** - Kerala government scheme for the welfare of Scheduled Tribe youth
- **Gotra Sarathi** - Kerala government scheme to bring children from tribal villages to school
- **Green Belt** - Green Belt is a bowl prepared by Kudumbashree with cut fruits and vegetables to reduce cholesterol and protect heart health.
- **Niramaya Arogya Insurance**- An insurance scheme that provides coverage of rs 100000 to people with medical conditions like autism, cerebral palsy, intellectual disability etc.
- **Nirav**- Scheme implemented by Department of Agriculture for comprehensive development of agricultural allied sectors from seed to market.
- **Naipunyam**- A scheme to provide some vocational training along with studies to higher secondary college level students in the state.
- **Padheyam** - A scheme to deliver home cooked meals to the underprivileged who have no way to satisfy their hunger .
- **Punarjani** - A two-month summer camp organized by the Children's Welfare Committee to train and mold children from the slums of Thiruvananthapuram into good citizens.
- **Punyam Poonkavanam** - Project related to cleaning of Sabarimala.
- **Pratiksha** - Scheme implemented by Rural district Panchayats for physically and mentally challenged

children.

- **Balamukulam** - School Level Health Scheme implemented by State Ayurveda Department.
- **Mathru Yanam** - Scheme to bring mother and baby back home after delivery.
- **Mathru Jyoti** - A scheme to provide Rs 2000 for newborn care to visually impaired mothers.
- **MEDISEP** - MEDISEP means medical insurance to state government employees and pensioners.
- **Lip** - A project jointly launched by various departments to create awareness among children as part of preventing the spread of lifestyle diseases.
- **LIFE** - Complete Housing Scheme of Kerala Government.
- **Vimukti** - An awareness program on intoxicating drugs abstinence under the auspices of Excise Department.
- **Vayo Madhuram** - Scheme of Department of Social Justice to provide free glucometer to BPL diabetic elderly.
- **Smile** - A scheme devised by the Kerala Police to provide emergency treatment to those involved in road accidents (Smile- scamles medical intervention for Life Care and emergency).
- **Snehasanthwanam**- A scheme to provide financial assistance to disabled and bed ridden victims of Endosulfan.
- **wasthyam** - awareness program to ensure early detection and treatment of cancer.
- **Operation Yellow** - Scheme launched by the State Public Supply Department to trace those who are ineligible holding priority ration cards.

ENTRI

- **Karma** - A project started in the state with mass participation to restore the polluted rivers and streams.
- **Vidyanidhi** - Kerala Bank Investor scheme launched with the aim of inculcating saving habits among children.
- **SPACE**- Samagra Shiksha Kerala is a scheme for differently abled children to interact with children from other schools.
- **Kalikkootam** - A project launched by Samagra Shiksha Kerala to nurture the creativity of autistic children.
- **Hridayam** - Free treatment scheme for children below 18 years of age with congenital heart disease.
- **Kaval Plus** - A scheme to identify and protect children with special needs.
- **Navajeevan** - Self-employment scheme launched by the government for unemployed senior citizens aged between 50 to 65 years.
- **USHAS** - A scheme implemented by the Health Department for the health care of common people living in urban slums of Kerala.
- **Jeevadhayini** - Comprehensive Blood Donation Scheme established by Kerala State Youth Welfare Board 2015.
- **Snehapoorvam** - New scheme implemented by the state government to provide special care to the children of HIV patients.
- **Shruti Tharangam** - Kerala Government scheme to provide funding for cochlear transplant surgery for deaf children.
- **Nava Kerala Mission** - A comprehensive development project launched by the Government of Kerala in



conjunction with the Diamond Jubilee of the formation of the State of Kerala.

Inauguration held - 10 November 2016.

Inaugurated by – P Sathasivam.

