

# TARGETING

# TNPSC

# GROUP-II

# 2023



# MAINS WRITTEN EXAM

# QUESTION WITH SIMPLIFIED ANSWER

# 2 TEST

- Role of the Govt. in Women Empowerment
- Social Injustice to Womenfolk
- Domestic Violence
- Dowry Menace
- Sexual Assault



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**English Medium**

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## 6 Marks

## 1) Give short notes on Mahila Sakthi Kendra

1. 2017 1
2. Ministry of Women and Child Development

**Aim:**

1. To empower rural women through community participation 1

**Salient features:** 2

1. Provide an interface between rural women and government
2. Improve child sex ratio
3. Set up in 115 most backward districts

**Benefits** 2

1. Empower rural women
2. Training and capacity building
3. Student volunteers are encouraged
4. Survival, Protection and Education of girl child

## 2) Describe the Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyaar Higher Education Assistance Program.

**Origin:** 1

1. 2022
2. Revamped version of Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyaar marriage assistance scheme

**Aim:** 1

1. Financial assistance to poor women
2. To encourage girl children to pursue higher education

**Implementation:** 2

1. A scholarship of Rs. 1000 for all girl students from class 6 to 12
2. directly into their bank accounts till the completion of undergraduate degree, diploma, IIT course
3. shift from "Compulsory" marriage toward education and employment

**Key aspects:** 2

1. Women empowerment -Reduced inequality
2. Economic development
- Increased enrollment ratio of girls

## 3) Briefly write about Beti Bachao Beti Padhao scheme.

1. 2015 0.5

**Aim:**

1. To ensure education and participation of girl child 1

**Implementation:**

1. Address sex selective abortion and declining sex ratio
2. Under Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
3. Across 405 districts in the country

**Key aspects:**

1. As per Health Management Information system (HMIS), child sex ratio has increased 16 points

2. 2019-20 – CSR 934/ 1000 2.5

**Benefits** 2

1. Under five, child mortality rate has reduced
2. Percentage of institutional deliveries shown improvement
3. Increase in GER in secondary education
4. In TN, Cuddalore has been selected under this scheme

## 4) Give short note on TN state commission for women

1. 1993 statutory body

**Aim:** 1

1. To ensure equal livelihood for women & to prevent any kind of violence against women

**Composition:** 1

1. Chairperson & 9 members
2. Current Chairperson – A. S. Kumari
3. Office period 3 years

**Objective:** 2

1. Protection to women
2. Welfare of women
3. Gender issues
4. Equality

**Functions:** 2

1. Recommend amendments in the provisions of law

2. To create awareness among public
3. To create awareness among legislation related to woman
4. Take up issues related to violation of rights of women

**5) Pre Conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic technique (Prohibition of Sex) Act 1994**

1. Enacted 1994
2. Amended 2004 **2**

**Objective:**

1. To stop female foeticide and arrest declining sex ratio **1**

**Provision:** **3**

1. Prohibits sex selection
2. No lab can conduct such test
3. No person shall communicate sex of the fetus
4. Curb the misuse of Ultrasound technique for detection of sex

**Components**

1. Central Supervisory body
2. State Supervisory body

**Punishment:**

1. Imprisonment up to 3 years
2. Fine Rs.10,000

**6) Chief Minister Girl Child Protection Scheme**

1. 1992

**Aim:** **1**

1. To prevent gender discrimination

**Salient Features:** **3**

1. Promotes the enrollment and retention of girl child in school
2. Rs. 50,000 fixed deposit for family with one girl child
3. Rs. 25000 fixed deposit for family with two girl child
4. Renewed at the end of 5 years
5. Interest Rs.1800 per year
6. Empowers girl child socially and economically
7. Eligibility Annual income less than 72,000

**Benefits:** **2**

1. Increased female literacy-Reducing dropout rate
2. Strengthen the status of women

**7) Sahi – One Stop Centre**

1. 2015

**Aim:** **2**

1. To provide a range of integrated services under one roof

**Key Aspects:**

**4**

1. Support women affected by violence
2. Emergency access medically, legally and psychologically
3. Temporary shelter
4. Free legal aid
5. Police assistance

**Features:**

1. Medical assistance
2. Psycho-social support
3. Counselling

**Fund: Nirbhaya Fund**

1. In Tamil Nadu, as a pilot project – first one stop center in Chennai since January 2017

**8) State Resource Center for Women (SRCW)**

1. 2014 **2**
2. National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW)

**Objective:**

1. To work for the holistic empowerment of women

**Nodal officer for SRCW:** **1**

1. Commissioner of Social Welfare

**Function:** **3**

1. To implement gender sensitive program, laws and schemes
2. Regularly reviews and evaluates existing policies
3. Bring sustainable recommendations to State Mission Authority and National Resource Center for Women
4. Facilitates the government regarding women empowerment

**Fund:**

1. 60:40 by Central and State

**9) Child Marriage Prohibition Act 2006**

**Aim:** **1**

1. To eradicate Child marriages

**Origin:**

1. Child Marriage Restriction Act 1929 has been repealed

**Objective:**

1. Protects the basic rights (whether the child marriage happens to a boy or girl)
2. Provide relief to victims
3. Enhanced punishment for those who promote child marriage

**Provision:** 3

1. Minimum age of Marriage Girls-18 and Boys-21
2. Considered as Criminal offence
3. Imprisonment 2 years
4. Fine 1 lakh

**Origin**

1. 21 lakh

**Girls marriage age**

1. 10 - Akbar period
2. 12 - British period
3. 13 - Saradha Act
4. 18 - Indian Constitution

**Features** 2

1. Principle of equality
2. Curb the menace of Child marriage
3. Ensure womens' physical and mental health
4. National Family Health Survey data
5. 2015-16 – 27%
6. 2019-20 – 23%
7. 70% of early marriages take place in deprived communities
8. Rural women are being more affected than Urban women
9. 51% of women who marry early are uneducated

**10) TN Social Welfare Board**

1. 1954 1

**Aim:**

1. Development of Women and Children

**Composition:** 2

1. 1 chairperson
2. 15 board members (nominated by TN government & Central Social Welfare Board)
3. One non-official Chairperson
4. 30 non-official members

**Functions:** 3

1. Encourage voluntary efforts by NGOs
2. To render technical and financial assistance
3. Education training
4. Awareness creation
5. Income generation

**12 Marks**

- 1) a) Ujjawala
- b) Rashtriya Mahila Gosh
- c) Smile Scheme

- a) Ujjawala 1

1. 2007 1

**Objective:** 1

2. Prevention of trafficking, rehabilitation, rescue and re-integration

**Features:** 2

1. Rehabilitation centers (with financial support)
2. Food, clothing, medical care
3. Vocational training
4. Repatriation of victims

**Implementation:**

1. Implemented mainly through NGOs

**b) Rashtriya Mahila Gosh**

1. 1993 1
2. Ministry of Women and Child Development

**Aim:**

1. To provide low-interest microcredit to improvise women 1

**Features:** 2

1. To promote and support scheme for credit to women
2. Asset creation
3. Asset redemption
4. Tiding over consumption
5. 2 lakh poor women got benefitted through SHGs

**c) SMILE Scheme**

1. Support for Marginalized Individuals for Livelihood and Enterprise
2. Feb 12 - 2022
3. Upto 2026

**Aim:** 1

1. To provide welfare and rehabilitation measures to transgender community and people engaged in the act of begging.

**Sub-schemes:** 1

1. Central sector Scheme for Comprehensive Rehabilitation for welfare of transgender persons
2. Comprehensive Rehabilitation of person engaged in the act of begging

**Features:** 2

1. Medical facilities
2. Counseling
3. Temporary shelter
4. Education and skill development
5. 60,000 poorest are benefitted each year

**Status of beggars:**

1. New Delhi has largest number of beggars followed by Chandigarh in UT
2. State West Bengal tops followed by Uttar Pradesh

3. Decriminalizing begging (Prevention of Begging Act)

**2) Mission POSHAN 2.0**

1. 2021 **1**

**Aim:** **2**

1. Integrated nutrition support
2. Early Childhood care & Education (3-6 years)

**Features:** **3**

1. Develops the practices that nurture health, wellness and immunity
2. Addresses the challenges of malnutrition in children (0-6), adolescent girls (14 – 18) and pregnant women
3. Optimizes the quality of food-Contribution to human capital
4. Promote good eating habits

**Objective:** **3**

1. Focus on maternal nutrition, Infant and young child feeding norms
2. Treatment and wellness through AYUSH
3. Promote inter- ministerial and inter-sectoral convergence
4. Intensified health and nutrition service

**Advantages:** **3**

1. Improved quality of food at Anganwadi Services
2. Improved health of women
3. eradicate undernutrition
4. Strengthen nutritional content
5. Promotes nutrition awareness

**3) How the Free bus fare to women in TN empowering them economically? Analyze**

- May07, 2021 **1**

**Aim:** **1**

1. To enable women in the state to travel free of cost
2. It sparked to empower the women in the male centric society.
3. To increase mobility of women and their savings.
4. It ensure financial freedom for women

**Features** **10**

1. Increased participation of women in work
2. To provided to enhance the economic and educational enhancement.
3. It is considered as an investment in the future of women
4. Financial security and safety for women

5. Change in the lives of women, especially in unorganized sectors

6. Growth in the economy of women for long term

7. Helps in breaking “Vicious circle of poverty”

8. Women travelers increased 40% - 61%

**4) a) Cradle baby scheme**

**b) Swadhar scheme**

**a) Cradle baby scheme**

1. 1992 **1**

2. At Salem

3. First one of its kind in the Country

**Aim:** **1**

1. To eradicate female infanticide and gender based abortion
2. Rehabilitated with an alternate family under adoption programme.

**Features:** **4**

1. Immediate short term measure to ensure survival of girl child
2. Advice to parents
3. Children rescued under cradle baby scheme
4. 2001 - Madurai, Theni, Dindugal, Dharmapuri
5. Extended to Cuddalore, Ariyalur, Vilupuram, Perambalur, Thiruvannamalai in 2011

Benefits	2001	2011
CSR	942 / 1000	943 / 1000
Child Literacy	64.55%	73.44%

**b) Swadhar Scheme**

1. 2002 **1**

2. A Scheme that caters to primary needs of women in difficult circumstances

**Aim:** **1**

1. To ensure social and economic security for women

**Features:** **2**

1. Provide temporary residential accommodation (food, clothing, medical facilities etc)
2. Vocational training
3. Counselling, behavioral training
4. Legal aid
5. Guidance

**Beneficiaries:** **2**

1. Deserted women
2. Women victims of domestic violence
3. Female prisoners

4. Trafficked women/girls
5. Women affected by HIV/AIDS

**Under the control of TN:**

1. 26 Short term hostels
2. 12 Swadhar Homes

**5) Efforts taken by TN govt for the welfare of transgender**

**Transgender welfare board**

1. 2008 12

**Aim:**

1. To provide scholarships and social security to transgender persons

**Chaired by:**

1. 11 Official members and 12 non-official members(Third gender)

**Transgender welfare policy:-**

1. first state to introduce the policy
2. Transgender access free sex reassignment surgery in government hospitals
3. Free housing, admission in college with scholarship

**Transgender education:**

1. 2008 third gender option
2. 2017, Manonmaniam Sundaranar University began offering tuition fee waiver

**Transgender livelihood**

1. Separate ration card
2. Special identity card

**Financial assistance:**

1. Subsidies are provided
2. Various self-employment opportunities
3. Loan upto 15 lakh with 25% subsidy

**Pension :**

1. Monthly pension of Rs.1000 for transgender for person above 40 years

**Government Support:**

1. Issue of birth certificates, education and caste certificates, family and voter ID card by concerned departments
2. Land pattas given to TG under IAY.
3. Third Gender Day – April 15

**6) Efforts taken for the political empowerment of women**

**Panchayat raj institutions:** 12

1. 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> amendment

2. Equal access (Article 326)
3. Increased participation of women
4. 50% reservation of women(Art243D)

**Reservation in legislative:**

1. 1/3<sup>rd</sup> seats for women (Bill 2008)

**Participation in decision making:**

1. Equal access
2. Full participation

**Women in politics**

1. Increased voting % of women
2. 65 women in lok sabha
3. 31 female MP out of 243 in Rajyasabha

**International cooperation:**

1. Political representation of women in UNESCO
2. Art 326 – Voting
3. Art 39 – Equal pay for Equal work
4. Free legal Advice
5. India ranks 20<sup>th</sup> from the bottom in terms of representation of women in Parliament.

**7) National Policy for Empowerment of Women 2001**

**Intro**

1. 2001
2. Advancement development and empowerment of women. 1

**Aim:** 5

1. To deal with all forms of violence against women
2. Eliminate all forms of discrimination against women.

**Provisions** 1

1. Creation of schemes for assistance
2. Special emphasis on programs to deal with trafficking in women and girls

**Operational Strategies:** 5

1. Strict enforcement of legal provisions
2. Speedy redressal of grievances
3. Special focus on domestic violence
3. Prevention of sexual harassment at work place
4. Regular review of crimes at Centre, State and district levels-Women' cell in Police station-Family counseling centers-Legal aid centers-Nyaya panchayats

**15 marks**

**1) Schemes for Empowerment of Women in India**

**Intro** **1**

**Swayamsiddha 2001** **14**

1. Holistic development of women
2. Integrated project for the development and empowerment of women through SHG
3. Encourages women microcredit enterprises
4. 52016 SHGs so far in 650 blocks

**Swa sakthi 1988**

1. Sustainable development and empowerment of women particularly from the deprived sections of the society.
2. Increase self-confidence and self-esteem of women
3. Support to women managed income generation activities
4. participation of women in planning and decision making process at family and community level

**STEP 1986**

1. to provide skills that give employability to women
2. to provide competencies and skill that enable women to become self-employed/entrepreneurs
3. to benefit women who are in the age group of 16 years and above

**Rajiv Gandhi National Creche scheme 2006:**

1. Day care facilities to children of 6 months to 6 years
2. Supplementary nutrition
3. Growth monitoring
4. Pre school education (0-3 years)

**Central social welfare board 2008**

1. Autonomous organization under ministry of women and child development
2. To address socio economic needs of women

**SABLA 2010:**

1. April 01, 2011
2. To enable adolescent girls for Self development
3. Aged 11 – 18
4. 200 districts

**Mahila sakthi vojana**

1. To empower rural women through community participation
2. To make them realize their full potential

**Short stay home for women:**

1. To help women rehabilitate themselves
2. Established through voluntary organizations

**Swadhar**

1. To provide home based holistic and integrated services to women prisoners, destitute widow, deserted women

**Mahila Udayam Nidhi:**

1. Credit facilities and financial assistance to women

**Shree Sakthi Puraskar:**

1. Recognize the achievements of individual women

**2) Various dimensions of violence against women and measures taken by govt.**

**Intro** **3**

- WHO – intimate partner violence, sexual violence as major public health problem and violation of womens' human rights.

1. Criminal violence: Rape, abduction, murder
2. Domestic violence: Dowry death, wife battering, sexual abuse, maltreatment of widows
3. Social violence: forcing for female infanticide, eve teasing, refusing a widow, harassing daughter-in-law **3**

**Legal provisions: Dowry prohibition Act 1961:**

1. Imprisonment 3 years **2**

**Protection of women from domestic violence 2005:**

1. To ensure no violence against women-To be resolved within 60 days **1.5**

**Indecent representation of women (Prohibition) Act 1986:**

1. In ad, writings, publications, paintings etc., **1.5**
2. In books and pamphlets- Imprisonment 2 years and fine Rs 2000 or both

**Sexual harassment of women at workplace (Prohibition, Prevention and redressal) Act 2013:**

1. Demanding sexual favour **2**
2. Showing pornography

3. Unwelcome physical and verbal conduct
4. Imprisonment 5 years

**Prohibition of Child marriage Act 2006: 2**

1. Minimum age of marriage 18 years for female
2. Whoever promote child marriage are solemnized
3. Non-bailable
4. Cognizable offense
5. Imprisonment 2 years
6. Fine 1lakh

**3) Initiatives taken for the development and protection of women in TN****Intro 1****Mahila Mandal Project: 6****Aim:**

1. To include rural women in governance

**Employment training assistance scheme:**

1. 1986
2. To employ women in various fields

**Sathiyavanimuthu memorial free supply of sewing machine scheme:**

1. Free sewing machine to widows, deserted women,
2. Eligibility income 72000 p.a

**Young women development scheme:**

1. Livelihood education to young girls (age 11-15)
2. Vocational training (age 16-18)

**Amma two wheeler scheme 2018:**

1. Financial assistance of 50%
2. Annual income less than 2.5 lakh
3. One women per family

**Safety and protection programs 8****One stop center:**

1. Scheme "Sakhi"
2. Support women affected by violence
3. Integrated supported

**Swadhar Scheme:**

1. 2001-02
2. **Aim:** To help widows, helpless women, sexually abused, refugees, migrants

**Ujjawala Project:**

1. 2007
2. To prevent abduction of women, children

3. To prevent trafficking
4. To save from sex industry

**She-box:**

1. Online complaint registration
2. E-box (for sexual harassment)

**4) Health and Family Welfare Programs implemented for Women****Intro 1****Janani Sishu Suraksha Yojana 2005: 14****Aim:**

1. To reduce cost of living for pregnant women and sick young children
2. Free medicine, medical treatment and hospital stay and food for pregnant women

**Home referral center and free transport****Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy Maternity benefit****Scheme:**

1. 2011
2. Rs. 18000 subsidy
3. Compensate loss of wages
4. Amma maternity nutrition kits (iron tonic, nutrition supplement)

**Amma Baby Care Kit:**

1. 2015
2. 16 items (for post-natal mothers and new born babies)

**Amma Arogya Thittam:****Aim:**

1. To provide opportunity for people aged above 30 years in rural areas
2. Access to basic health check up

**Kishori Shakti Yojana:**

1. For 11 to 18years of girls (ICDS program)
2. To improve nutritional development for adolescent girls
3. To impart life skills

**Indira Gandhi Matritva sahyog yojana:**

1. Provides wages compensation to women during child birth
2. To provide safe delivery and good nutrition

**Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana:**

1. **Aim:** essential medical treatment for pregnant women during pregnancy for 3 to 6 months in rural