BHARATHIDASAN UNIVERSITY
TIRUCHIRAPPALLI-620 024
TAMIL NADU, INDIA

Programme: MSW

Course Title   : Management of Welfare Organisation
Course Code : CC-8

UNIT III
Management of Welfare Organisation
Dr.D.Nirmala
Associate Professor
Department of Social Work

UNIT III

- **Social Policy**: Concept and Scope, need, evolution & constitutional base; Sources and instrument of social policy, Distinction between social and economic policies. Place of ideology and values. Review of Policies regarding Education, Health, Shelter, Environment, Social Security Employment, Family, Child, Youth and Women, aged, disabled, OBCS and. SC/STs.

- **The welfare of Weaker Sections** -Women, Children, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled tribes & de-notified Communities small and marginal farmers, landless labourers and rural artisans. Policy& Programmes for women, children, aged & disabled, Role of the social worker in development and implementation of programmes for the weaker Section.

Concept and Scope, need, evolution & constitutional base; Sources and instrument of social policy,

- Historical Background Earlier known as Social Administration (now changed to Social Policy), this subject has its roots in nineteenth century Britain.

- The change of name from social administration to the study of social policy was meant to signify a dramatic shift, as it was felt that administration focused to closely on the analysis of how welfare services operated, whereas the word policy would encompass a more broad understanding and holistic analysis of the political and ideological bases of welfare provisions.

Continues….

- The history of social policy draws closely from Fabian Politics, whereby a critical analysis of the existing socio-economic problems in Britain led to the ushering in of social protection through the state.

- As new research evidence began to be developed, the notion that economic markets could meet the welfare needs of all began to be challenged.

- It was then realized that state-led policy interventions were necessary to provide the forms of support and protection which markets were not equipped to handle.

Continues….

- Social policy was primarily concerned with what William Beveridge, the chief architect of the British welfare state,

- had termed the 'five giants'. In modern terms, these giants were poverty, ill health, poor housing, insufficient education and unemployment.

- post-war period, social policy analysts and academicians began to identify gaps in the Beveridgean welfare state.

- Some highlighted the persistence of poverty amidst plenty.

- Others pointed to 'hidden' giants of sexism and racism that the welfare state had failed to address.

- These criticisms reflected not only a concern with the weaknesses of government policy but a broadening of the focus of the academic subject of social policy which began to draw much more widely on ideas from sociology and political science and adopted a more critical perspective on the welfare state.

Continues….

- The word 'policy' denotes the principles that govern action directed towards any given ends, and can therefore even imply change.

- Therefore, it can be said that policy is action-oriented. Social policy, thereby can be seen as a positive instrument of change and is part of a political process.

- However, it is important to understand that social policies may not always be associated with altruism and may not always be positive, because a social policy that may benefit one group, may actually be detrimental to another group.

- Hence, a critical lens towards social policy is pertinent

Continues….

- a)It aims to be beneficent by directing welfare for its citizens.

- b) It includes economic as well as non-economic objectives.

- c) It involves some level of progressive redistribution in the command over resources from the rich to the poor.

Models of Social Policy

- **Social Policy can be divided into three models**

The Residual Welfare Model of Social Policy: This is based on the premise that individual's needs can only be fulfilled via two channels; the private market and the family. It is only when both these systems break down, should social welfare be made available, that too temporarily. Some justify this by saying that the true objective of the Welfare State is to teach people how to live without it. The theoretical basis of this model can be traced back to the days of English Poor Law.

- **The Industrial Achievement-Performance Model of Social Policy:**

This model places social welfare in a significant position, whereby it acts as supplements to the economy. The basis of it remains that social needs must be met based on merit, work performance and productivity. Its theoretical base lies in theories that looked at incentives, effort and reward along with the formation of class loyalties. It is also known as the 'Handmaiden Model'.

- **The Institutional Redistributive Model of Social Policy:**

This model views social welfare as an important institution that is part of the society, providing Universalist services outside of the market on the principle of need. It is partly based on the principle of social equality and is meant to incorporate systems of redistribution in command over resources through time.

Social Expenditure

- Social Expenditure One of the ways in which the amount of social policy in any society can be measured is to sum up the money spent on it.

  This forms two different kinds of expenditure-

- • Public Social Expenditure: Money and resources spent directly by governments. Eg: Cash benefits, pension schemes, unemployment benefits and other such social care services.

- • Private Social Expenditure: Money spent by non-government organizations on benefits and services for citizens.

Scope of Social Policy

- The scope of Social Policy is extensive and aims to address the well-being of individuals and society as a whole through government intervention and support.

- Key areas covered by social policy include health care, education, housing, employment, social security, and welfare.

- In each of these areas, social policy aims to promote equity, social justice, and economic development.

- In the area of health care, social policy seeks to ensure access to affordable, high-quality health services for all members of society.

- This includes policies related to health insurance, preventive care, and disease management.

- By providing access to health care, social policy aims to improve the health and well-being of individuals and communities, while also reducing health disparities.

Continues…..

- In education, social policy aims to ensure access to quality education and training opportunities that enable individuals to achieve their full potential.

- This includes policies related to early childhood education, primary and secondary education, and higher education.

- Through these policies, social policy aims to promote social and economic mobility, reduce inequality, and support the development of a skilled workforce.

Continues…..

- Social policy also encompasses policies related to housing, employment, and social security.

- In the area of housing, social policy focuses on ensuring access to safe, affordable, and adequate housing for all members of society.

- In employment, social policy seeks to promote fair working conditions, equal opportunity, and access to training and support.

- In social security, social policy aims to ensure access to income support, pensions, and other forms of social protection for those who need it.

Continues…..

- The goals and objectives of Social Policy are to promote social equity, enhance well-being, support economic development, and reduce poverty and inequality.

- Social policy seeks to address social and economic challenges by providing a safety net for vulnerable populations, reducing disparities in access to services, and promoting opportunities for social and economic mobility.

Continues…..

- The scope of Social Policy is wide-ranging, reflecting the diverse needs and aspirations of individuals and society.

- Effective social policy requires collaboration across sectors and stakeholders, as well as a commitment to ongoing monitoring and evaluation to ensure that policy objectives are met.

- By addressing the challenges facing individuals and communities, social policy plays a vital role in promoting social justice, reducing inequality, and achieving economic growth and development.

Need of social policy

- Social policy aims to improve human welfare and to meet human needs for education, health, housing and economic security.

- Social policy aims to improve human welfare and to meet human needs for education, health, housing and economic security.

- Important areas of social policy are well-being and welfare, poverty reduction, social security, justice, unemployment insurance, living conditions, animal rights, pensions, health care, social housing, family policy, social care, child protection, social exclusion, education policy, crime and criminal justice, urban development, and labour issues.

- It refers to programmes that redistribute resources across society and often seek to cushion people against life's socioeconomic risks.

Need of social policy

- These programmes usually take the form of cash transfers or in-kind benefits such as medical care.

- Taken together, social programmes constitute the welfare state.

- Modern social programmes span a multitude of policy areas, including those for the unemployed, retirees, the sick, the disabled, the poor, and families with children

Need of social policy

1. **Addressing Social Inequities**: Social policies aim to bridge gaps in areas such as health, education, employment, and housing by ensuring access for marginalized and disadvantaged groups. They are designed to tackle systemic issues like poverty, discrimination, and inequality.

2. **Promoting Social Justice**: By focusing on fairness and equality, social policies provide frameworks to protect the rights of vulnerable populations, including women, children, persons with disabilities, and the elderly.

3. **Economic Stability and Growth**: Effective social policies contribute to economic stability by fostering a skilled and healthy workforce. Programs for unemployment benefits, skill development, and social security help sustain economic growth and reduce dependency.

Need of social policy

1. **Guiding Welfare Services**: Social policy provides direction for the implementation of welfare programs, ensuring that they align with societal needs and priorities. It ensures that resources are allocated effectively and transparently.

2. **Maintaining Social Order**: Social policies contribute to harmony by addressing potential sources of conflict and fostering community integration. They help create a balance between individual needs and collective responsibilities.

3. **Adapting to Societal Changes**: In a dynamic society, social policies enable governments and organizations to respond to emerging challenges such as urbanization, aging populations, climate change, and technological advancements.

Sources and instrument of social policy

- **Sources of Social Policy**

- Social policies are influenced and shaped by various sources that guide their formulation and implementation. Key sources include:

1. Government:
  1. **Legislative Bodies**: Parliament or legislative assemblies draft and enact laws that serve as the foundation for social policies.
  2. **Executive Agencies**: Ministries and departments develop and implement policies based on legislative mandates.

2. International Organizations:
  1. Institutions like the United Nations, World Bank, and International Labour Organization influence policies through guidelines, funding, and global standards.
  2. International treaties and conventions, such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, shape domestic policies.

3. Constitution:
  1. Fundamental rights and directive principles enshrined in constitutions provide a legal framework for social policies.
  2. Constitutional mandates often require governments to promote social justice and welfare.

Sources and instrument of social policy

1. **Public Opinion**:
   1. Social movements, advocacy groups, and citizen participation influence policy priorities and decisions.
   2. Media plays a critical role in shaping public discourse and highlighting issues.

2. **Academic Research and Think Tanks**:
   1. Studies and recommendations from universities, research institutions, and policy think tanks provide evidence-based insights.
   2. Empirical data guides policymakers in addressing social challenges effectively.

3. **Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)**:
   1. NGOs contribute to policy formulation by identifying gaps and advocating for marginalized communities.
   2. They also offer ground-level insights into the efficacy of existing policies.

Sources and instrument of social policy

- **Instruments of Social Policy**

- Social policy is operationalized through a variety of instruments designed to achieve specific objectives. These include:

1. **Legislation**:
   1. Laws and regulations establish legal frameworks for addressing social issues. Examples include labor laws, anti-discrimination acts, and welfare acts.

2. **Social Security Programs**:
   1. Initiatives like pensions, unemployment benefits, health insurance, and disability support provide financial and social safety nets.

3. **Public Services**:
   1. Provision of essential services such as healthcare, education, housing, and sanitation ensures equitable access for all citizens.

Sources and instrument of social policy

1. **Tax Policies**:
   1. Progressive taxation and tax benefits for specific groups or activities promote social equity and resource redistribution.

2. **Regulatory Frameworks**:
   1. Rules and standards regulate private and public sectors to ensure accountability and fairness in service delivery.

3. **Awareness Campaigns and Capacity Building**:
   1. Public awareness programs and training initiatives empower individuals and communities to access their rights and opportunities.

4. **Partnerships**:
   1. Collaboration with NGOs, private sectors, and international bodies enhances resource mobilization and program effectiveness.

Distinction between social and economic policies

Aspect	Social Policy	Economic Policy
Focus	Addresses societal issues such as health, education, welfare, and equality.	Concentrates on economic growth, stability, and resource management.
Primary Objective	Promotes social justice, equity, and the welfare of individuals and communities.	Ensures economic stability, promotes growth, and manages inflation, unemployment, and trade.
Target Group	Focuses on individuals and communities, especially marginalized or disadvantaged populations.	Targets broader economic systems, including industries, markets, and financial institutions.
Examples	Policies on healthcare, education, housing, child welfare, and social security.	Policies on taxation, monetary control, fiscal management, trade, and industrial growth.
Time Horizon	Typically addresses long-term societal needs and issues.	Can address both short-term economic adjustments and long-term structural changes.
Implementation	Delivered through welfare programs, public services, and legal frameworks.	Implemented via fiscal tools (taxation, government spending) and monetary tools (interest rates, money supply).
Measurement of Impact	Measured by indicators like literacy rates, life expectancy, poverty levels, and inequality indices.	Assessed through GDP growth, inflation rates, unemployment levels, and trade balances.
Stakeholders	Involves governments, NGOs, international organizations, and civil society.	Involves governments, central banks, businesses, and international economic bodies.
Interdependence	Relies on a robust economy to fund social welfare programs.	Benefits from a healthy, educated workforce and equitable social conditions for sustained growth.

Social and Economic policies

- Social policy and economic policy differ primarily in their focus and objectives. Social policy is concerned with societal welfare and aims to improve the quality of life by addressing issues like healthcare, education, housing, and social equity.

- Its primary goal is to promote inclusivity and ensure equitable access to resources, particularly for marginalized groups.

- In contrast, economic policy focuses on managing resources to achieve economic stability, growth, and efficiency.

- It deals with areas such as taxation, inflation, employment, and trade.

- While social policy is implemented through welfare programs and public services, economic policy relies on fiscal measures (e.g., government spending, taxation) and monetary tools (e.g., interest rates, money supply).

- The impact of social policy is measured by improvements in societal indicators like literacy and poverty levels, whereas economic policy is evaluated through economic metrics such as GDP growth and inflation rates.

- Despite their differences, the two are interdependent, as social well-being supports economic productivity, and economic resources enable robust social programs.

Place of ideology and values.

Place of ideology and values.

- Ideology and values are foundational to the development, implementation, and interpretation of social policy. They influence the goals, priorities, and approaches taken by policymakers to address societal challenges.

1. **Ideology as a Framework**:
   Ideology provides the overarching framework that shapes the vision and direction of social policy. For instance:

   1. **Liberal Ideologies** emphasize individual rights, freedom, and limited state intervention, often promoting market-based solutions to social issues.
   2. **Socialist Ideologies** advocate for collective welfare, equality, and significant state involvement in addressing social disparities.
   3. **Conservative Ideologies** prioritize tradition, family values, and minimal changes to the social structure.

Place of ideology and values.

- **Values as Guiding Principles**:
  Values such as equity, justice, compassion, and solidarity underpin social policy decisions.

- They help define what is considered important or desirable in a society. For example, a policy prioritizing free education reflects the value of equal opportunity.

1. **Influence on Policy Priorities**:
   1. Ideologies and values influence what issues are prioritized (e.g., poverty reduction, gender equality, healthcare access).
   2. They determine the level of state versus private sector involvement in delivering services.

2. **Cultural and Historical Context**:
   Social policies often reflect the dominant cultural and historical values of a society. For example, welfare models in Scandinavian countries are rooted in egalitarian values, whereas those in liberal democracies like the U.S. are shaped by individualistic ideologies.

3. **Potential for Conflict**:
   Diverse ideological perspectives can lead to debates and conflicts in policymaking, as different stakeholders may prioritize competing values (e.g., efficiency vs. equity).

Conclusion

- Ideology and values play a crucial role in shaping social policy by influencing its principles, priorities, and methods.

- They ensure that policies resonate with the moral and ethical foundations of a society while guiding the balance between state intervention and individual responsibility.

Education

- **Policies**: Right to Education Act (RTE), National Education Policy (NEP) 2020.
- **Focus**: Universal access to quality education, skill development, digital education, and equity in learning opportunities.
- **Challenges**: Regional disparities, high dropout rates, lack of infrastructure in rural areas, and teacher shortages.

Health

- **Policies**: National Health Policy 2017, Ayushman Bharat Scheme.
- **Focus**: Affordable and accessible healthcare, universal health coverage, and emphasis on preventive care.
- **Challenges**: Inadequate funding, shortage of medical professionals, and disparities in rural-urban healthcare delivery.

Shelter & Environment

- Shelter
- Policies: Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY), Housing for All.
- Focus: Affordable housing, slum redevelopment, and provision of basic amenities.
- Challenges: Slow implementation, inadequate funding, and urban housing shortages.
- 4. Environment
- Policies: National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC), Environmental Protection Act 1986.
- Focus: Sustainable development, conservation, renewable energy, and combating climate change.
- Challenges: Poor enforcement, deforestation, pollution, and conflicts between development and conservation.

Social Security& Employment

- 5. Social Security

- Policies: Employees' Provident Fund (EPF), Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana, and National Pension System (NPS).

- Focus: Providing financial safety nets, pensions, and insurance for vulnerable populations.

- Challenges: Limited coverage and awareness among informal workers.

- 6. Employment

- Policies: Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Skill India Mission.

- Focus: Job creation, skill development, and unemployment reduction.

- Challenges: Underemployment, lack of formal job opportunities, and mismatch of skills with market demands.

Family & Child

- 7. Family
- Policies: National Family Policy, schemes supporting family welfare (e.g., family planning).
- Focus: Strengthening family units, reproductive health, and work-life balance.
- Challenges: Limited outreach and cultural resistance.
- 8. Child
- Policies: Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act (POCSO).
- Focus: Child nutrition, education, protection, and rehabilitation.
- Challenges: Malnutrition, child labor, abuse, and trafficking.

Youth and Women& Aged

- 9. Youth and Women
- Youth Policies: National Youth Policy, skill development programs.
- Women's Policies: Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, POSHAN Abhiyaan, and National Policy for Women.
- Focus: Empowerment, education, health, and employment.
- Challenges: Gender inequality, unemployment, and safety concerns.
- 10. Aged
- Policies: Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act 2007, National Policy on Older Persons.
- Focus: Welfare, health, and social security for the elderly.
- Challenges: Poor implementation, lack of healthcare access, and elder abuse.

Disabled& OBCs and SC/STs

11. Disabled

- Policies: Rights of Persons with Disabilities (RPWD) Act 2016.
- Focus: Inclusion, accessibility, and empowerment of disabled persons.
- Challenges: Poor awareness, lack of infrastructure, and stigma.

12. OBCs and SC/STs

- Policies: Reservation policies, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989, and economic welfare schemes.
- Focus: Social justice, educational and employment opportunities, and protection from discrimination.
- Challenges: Ineffective implementation, caste-based discrimination, and limited reach of benefits.

POLICY ON EDUCATION

Historical Perspective:- Education

❖ The Constitution of India directs the state to promote inclusive education.

❖ Article 21 & Article 45 concerned with promoting quality education for all

❖Education is the Concurrent list of the Constitution of India

❖ The National Policy on Education ,1968 was formulated to provide education to all children up to the age of 14, better training and qualification of teachers and improve the quality of education in the country

❖ Focused on regional language formula to be implemented in secondary education, encouraging the teaching of Sanskrit language and increasing expenditure on education to 6% of the National Income.

❖ New education policy framed in 1986, The policy called for expanding scholarships, adult education, recruiting more teachers from the SCs, incentives for poor families to send their children to school regularly, development of new institutions and providing housing and services

❖ It launched "Operation Blackboard" to improve primary schools nationwide

Historical Perspective:- Education

❖ It expanded the Open University System with the Indira Gandhi National Open University which was created in 1985

❖ This Policy was further updated in 1992 to spread knowledge and freedom of thought among the citizens of the country

❖ It aimed at conducting a common entrance examination on all India basis for admission to professional and technical Programmes in the country

❖ In 2005 a new education policy based on the " Common Minimum Programme" was adopted

❖ In 2016, a new education policy was proposed for addressing gender discrimination, creation of educational tribunals and a common curriculum for Science, Mathematics and English

❖ Quality education, innovation and research a new education policy has been proposed for the year 2019

Historical Perspective:- Education

❖ The draft National Education Policy 2019, seeks to address the challenges of access, equity, quality, affordability and accountability faced by the current education system

❖ The draft policy provides for reforms at all levels of education from school to higher education

❖ Increase early childhood care

❖ reform the current exam system

❖ Strengthen teacher training and restructure the education regulatory framework

❖ It also seeks to set-up a National Education Commission, increase focus on vocational and adult education among others

Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan

❖ Centrally sponsored scheme, launched in 2013 for reforming the state higher education system

❖ During the 12th plan period, 80 new universities would be created by converting autonomous colleges in a cluster of state universities

❖ 100 new colleges, including professional/technical colleges would be setup and 54existing colleges would be converted into model degree colleges

❖ Infrastructure grants would be given to 150 universities and 3500 colleges to upgrade and fill critical gaps in infrastructure, especially libraries and laboratories

❖ RUSA would also support 5000 faculty positions

Saakshar Bharat

❖ 2009, with the objective of achieving 80% literacy rate by 2012 at national level

❖ Focusing on adult women's literacy seeking to reduce the gap between male and female literacy to not more than 10% points

❖ The principal target of the mission is to impact functional literacy to 70 million non-literate adults in the age of 15 years and beyond

Rashtrya Madhyamik Shiksha

❖ Launched in March 2009, to enhance access to secondary education and to improve its quality

❖ It envisaged to achieve an enrollment rate of 75% from 52.26% in 2005-06 at secondary state of implementation of the scheme by providing a secondary school within a reasonable distance of any habitation

❖ Improve quality of education imparted at secondary level through making all secondary schools confirm to prescribed norms, removing gender, socio-economic and disability barriers

❖ Providing universal access to secondary level education by 2017

❖ Achieving universal retention by 2020

Mid Day Meal Scheme

❖ 1995,to enhance the enrollment, retention, attendance and to simultaneously improve nutritional levels among school going children

❖ Centrally- sponsored scheme and the cost of the MDMS is shared between the Central and State Government provides greater share of funds

❖ It envisages to provide cooked mid day meal at upper primary level

❖It involves providing nutritional support to children of elementary stage in drought affected area during summer vacation

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

❖ Launched in 2000, to promote universal elementary education access and retention and to bridge gender and social category gaps in education

❖ Beneficiaries- Children from 6-14

❖ Flagship programme which includes variety of interventions like opening of new schools, construction of toilets (Swatch Vidyalaya Campaign- separate toilets for girls and boys in all schools)

❖ Periodic teacher training and academic resource support

Padhe Bharath Badhe Bharath

❖ Launched in 2014

❖ Improve language development, create interest in mathematics and recognize social perspective of home school translation

❖It focuses on learning outcomes of children in class 1 and 2 and reading initiative up to class 8

❖ The two tracks of the programme are Early Reading and Writing with Comprehension and Early Mathematics

Ek Bharath Shreshta Bharth Programme

❖ Introduced in 2016 to actively enhance interaction between people of diverse cultures living in different states in India to promote greater mutual understanding amongst them

❖ Each year, every state would be paired with another state in India for reciprocal interaction with people

❖ Rashtriya Ektha Shiviris are organised under this programme by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan

Udaan : Giving Wings to Girls

❖ Project launched by [Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE)](#) under guidance of [Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD)](#), to address the low enrolment of girl students in prestigious engineering institutions and the teaching gap between school education & engineering entrance examination.

❖ The effort is to enrich the teaching & learning of Science and Mathematics at School level by addressing the three dimensions of education - curriculum design, transaction and assessments.

❖ Free of cost support to Girl students of Classes XI and XII to prepare for engineering entrance examination

❖ Availability of tutorials, videos and study material

❖ Organization of Virtual contact classes at 60 designated city centers

❖ Pre-loaded Tablet to facilitate learning beyond class room

❖ Orientation Session on using technology to all selected students

Udaan : Giving Wings to Girls

❖ Assessments designed to provide useful feedback on learning

❖ Remedial steps to correct learning

❖ Peer learning and mentoring opportunities for meritorious students

❖ Motivation sessions with students/parents

❖ Student helpline services to clarify doubts, monitor student learning and support technology

❖ Constant monitoring and tracking of student progress with feedback

Unnat Bharat Abhiyan

❖ The conceptualization of Unnat Bharat Abhiyan started with the initiative of a group of dedicated faculty members of Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Delhi working for long in the area of rural development and appropriate technology.

❖ The concept was nurtured through wide consultation with the representatives of a number of technical institutions, Rural Technology Action Group (RuTAG) coordinators, voluntary organizations and government agencies, actively involved in rural development work, during a National workshop held at IIT Delhi in September, 2014.

❖ The workshop was sponsored by Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART),

❖ Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India. The program was formally launched by the Ministry of Education (MoE) (formerly Ministry Human Resource Development (MHRD)) in presence of The President of India on 11th November, 2014.

Unnat Bharat Abhiyan

❖ Vision

❖ Unnat Bharat Abhiyan is inspired by the vision of transformational change in rural development processes by leveraging knowledge institutions to help build the architecture of an Inclusive India.

❖ Mission

❖ The Mission of Unnat Bharat Abhiyan is to enable higher educational institutions to work with the people of rural India in identifying development challenges and evolving appropriate solutions for accelerating sustainable growth.

❖ It also aims to create a virtuous cycle between society and an inclusive academic system by providing knowledge and practices for emerging professions and to upgrade the capabilities of both the public and the private sectors in responding to the development needs of rural India.

SWAYAM

❖ SWAYAM are in 4 quadrants – (1) video lecture, (2) specially prepared reading material that can be downloaded/printed (3) self-assessment tests through tests and quizzes and (4) an online discussion forum for clearing the doubts. Steps have been taken to enrich the learning experience by using audio-video and multi-media and state of the art pedagogy / technology.

❖ In order to ensure that best quality content is produced and delivered, nine National Coordinators have been appointed. They are:

❖ AICTE (All India Council for Technical Education) for self-paced and international courses

❖ NPTEL (National Programme on Technology Enhanced Learning) for Engineering

❖ UGC (University Grants Commission) for non technical post-graduation education

❖ CEC (Consortium for Educational Communication) for under-graduate education

❖ NCERT (National Council of Educational Research and Training) for school education

SWAYAM

❖ NIOS (National Institute of Open Schooling) for school education

❖ IGNOU (Indira Gandhi National Open University) for out-of-school students

❖ IIMB (Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore) for management studies

❖ NITTTR (National Institute of Technical Teachers Training and Research) for Teacher Training programme

Institutions of Eminence

❖ Institutions of Eminence scheme has been launched in order to implement the commitment of the Government to empower the Higher Educational Institutions and,

❖ to help them become world class teaching and research institutions, as announced by the Honrable Finance Minister in his budget speech of 2016.

❖ Ten public and ten private institutions are to be identified to emerge as world-class Teaching and Research Institutions.

❖ This will enhance affordable access to high quality education for ordinary Indians.

❖ To pay special attention to teaching and research in unique and emerging areas of knowledge, including interdisciplinary areas, which are regarded as important for strategic needs of the country but are not being pursued by conventional or existing institutions so far, and award degrees, diplomas and other academic distinctions.

❖ To aim to be rated internationally for its teaching and research as a top hundred Institution in the world over time.

Institutions of Eminence

❖ To provide for higher education leading to excellence and innovations in such branches of knowledge as may be deemed fit at post-graduate, graduate and research degree levels and award degrees, diplomas and other academic distinctions;

❖ To engage in areas of specialization to make distinctive contributions to the objectives of the university education system wherein the academic engagement is clearly distinguishable from Programmes of an ordinary nature and is tuned to developing the capacity of the students and the researchers to compete in the global tertiary education marketplace through the acquisition and creation of advanced knowledge in those areas;

❖ To provide for high quality teaching and research and for the advancement of knowledge and its dissemination through various research programmes undertaken in-house by substantial number of full time faculty and research scholars in diverse disciplines;

POLICIES ON HEALTH

Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana

❖ RSBY has been launched by Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India to provide health insurance coverage for Below Poverty Line (BPL) families. The objective of RSBY is to provide protection to BPL households from financial liabilities arising out of health shocks that involve hospitalization.

❖**Eligibility**

❖Unorganized sector workers belonging to BPL category and their family members (a family unit of five) shall be the beneficiaries under the scheme.

❖It will be the responsibility of the implementing agencies to verify the eligibility of the unorganized sector workers and his family members who are proposed to be benefited under the scheme.

❖The beneficiaries will be issued smart cards for the purpose of identification.

Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana

❖**Benefits**

❖The beneficiary shall be eligible for such in - patient health care insurance benefits as would be designed by the respective State Governments based on the requirement of the people/ geographical are.

❖State Governments are advised to incorporate at least the following minimum benefits in the package / scheme:

❖The un-organized sector worker and his family (unit of five) will be covered.

❖Total sum insured would be Rs. 30,000/- per family per annum on a family floater basis.

❖Cashless attendance to all covered ailments

❖Hospitalization expenses, taking care of most common illnesses with as few exclusions as possible

❖All pre-existing diseases to be covered

❖Transportation costs (actual with maximum limit of Rs. 100 per visit) within an overall limit of Rs. 1000.

National Rural Health Mission

❖ The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) was launched by the Honorable Prime Minister on 12th April 2005,

❖ to provide accessible, affordable and quality health care to the rural population, especially the vulnerable groups.

❖ The Union Cabinet vide its decision dated 1st May 2013, has approved the launch of National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) as a Sub-mission of an over-arching National Health Mission (NHM), with National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) being the other Sub-mission of National Health Mission.

❖ NRHM seeks to provide equitable, affordable, and quality health care to the rural population, especially the vulnerable groups. Under the NRHM, the Empowered Action Group (EAG) States, as well as the North Eastern States, Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh, have been given special focus.

National Rural Health Mission

❖ The thrust of the mission is on establishing a fully functional, community-owned,

❖ Decentralized health delivery system with inter-sectoral convergence at all levels,

❖ To ensure simultaneous action on a wide range of determinants of health such as water, sanitation, education, nutrition, social and gender equality.

❖ Institutional integration within the fragmented health sector was expected to provide a focus on outcomes, measured against Indian Public Health Standards for all health facilities.

❖ The thrust of the mission is on establishing a fully functional, community-owned, decentralized health delivery system with inter-sectoral convergence at all levels,

❖ To ensure simultaneous action on a wide range of determinants of health such as water, sanitation, education, nutrition, social and gender equality. Institutional integration within the fragmented health sector was expected to provide a focus on outcomes, measured against Indian Public Health Standards for all health facilities.

Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi

❖ Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi is a centrally sponsored scheme.

❖ It aims at providing financial assistance to the patients who live under the poverty line.

❖ The scheme covers patients suffering from diseases that are identified as life-threatening.

❖ As a part of this scheme, patients can avail of medical treatment at any hospital or institute providing super-speciality facilities or at any other government hospital.

❖ Earlier referred to as the National Illness Assistance Fund, the scheme was established in 1997 under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

❖ The state always provides financial assistance to people belonging to BPL (below poverty line) group. As a part of this scheme, this assistance is given to patients with life-threatening diseases in the form of a 'one time grant'.

❖ This grant is provided to the concerned Medical Superintendent of the particular medical institute or hospital where treatment is being provided.

National Urban Health Mission

❖ The National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) as a sub-mission of National Health Mission (NHM) will meet the health needs of the urban population with a focus on urban poor, by making available to them essential primary health care services and reducing out of pocket expenses for treatment.

• Availability of resources for addressing the health problems in urban areas, especially among the urban poor.

• Develop a health care system based on the specific health needs of the city. This system will take care of vulnerable and poor sections of the urban population and meet the diverse medical and health needs.

• Partnership with the community for more proactive involvement in planning, implementation and monitoring of health activities.

• Growth in urban population is directly proportional to their health risks. These challenges need to be fixed by a mechanism involving different institutions and management systems.

• Framework for partnership with NGOs, for profit and not for profit health service providers and other stakeholders.

National Urban Health Mission

❖ 1 Urban Primary Center for every 50,000- 60,000 population

❖ 1 Urban Community Health Center for five to six big cities

❖ One Auxiliary Nursing Midwives for ten thousand population

❖ One Accredited Social health Activist for 200 to 500 households

Janani Suraksha Yojana

❖ Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) is a safe motherhood intervention under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) being implemented with the objective of reducing maternal and neo-natal mortality by promoting institutional delivery among the poor pregnant women.

❖ The Yojana, launched on 12th April 2005, by the Honorable Prime Minister, is being implemented in all states and UTs with special focus on low performing states.

❖ JSY is a 100 % centrally sponsored scheme and it integrates cash assistance with delivery and post-delivery care.

❖ The Yojana has identified ASHA, the accredited social health activist as an effective link between the Government and the poor pregnant women in 10 low performing states, namely the 8 EAG states and Assam and J&K and the remaining NE States.

❖ In other eligible states and UTs, wherever, AWW ((Anganwadi workers)and TBAs or ASHA like activist has been engaged in this purpose, she can be associated with this Yojana for providing the services.

Janani Suraksha Yojana

❖ The scheme focuses on the poor pregnant woman with special dispensation for states having low institutional delivery rates namely the states of Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Assam, Rajasthan, Orissa and Jammu and Kashmir. While these states have been named as Low Performing States (LPS), the remaining states have been named as High performing States (HPS).

❖ Tracking Each Pregnancy: Each beneficiary registered under this Yojana should have a JSY card along with a MCH card. ASHA/AWW/ any other identified link worker under the overall supervision of the ANM and the MO, PHC should mandatorily prepare a micro-birth plan. This will effectively help in monitoring Antenatal Check-up, and the post delivery care.

❖ Eligibility for Cash Assistance: BPL Certification – This is required in all HPS states. However, where BPL cards have not yet been issued or have not been updated, States/UTs would formulate a simple criterion for certification of poor and needy status of the expectant mother's family by empowering the gram pradhan or ward member.

Mission Indradhanush

❖ Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MOHFW) has launched Mission Indradhanush on 25th December 2014 with the aim of expanding immunization coverage to all children across India by year 2020.

❖ The Mission Indradhanush, depicting seven colors of the rainbow, targets to immunize all children against seven vaccine preventable diseases namely Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, Childhood Tuberculosis, Polio, Hepatitis B and Measles. In addition to this, vaccines for JE (Japanese Encephalitis) and Hib (Haemophilus influenzae type B) are also being provided in selected states.

❖ Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MOHFW) has launched Mission Indradhanush on 25th December 2014 with the aim of expanding immunization coverage to all children across India by year 2020.

❖ The government intends to cover 201 high focus districts in the first phase of year 2015. These districts have nearly 50% of all unvaccinated or partially vaccinated children. Out of these 201 districts, 82 districts lie in just four states of India namely, UP, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. Nearly 25% of the unvaccinated or partially vaccinated children of India live in these 82 districts of 4 states. Furthermore, another 297 districts will be targeted in the second phase of year 2015.

Electronic Vaccine Intelligence Network(eVIN)

❖ **Electronic Vaccine Intelligence Network (eVIN)** is an innovative technological solution aimed at strengthening vaccine supply chain systems across the country.

❖In 2015, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India introduced eVIN to strengthen Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) under National Health Mission (NHM).

❖The effectiveness of UIP depends largely on a functional end-to-end immunization supply Chain system. eVIN is an indigenously developed technology system that aims to provide real-time information on vaccine stocks, flows and storage temperatures of the vaccines across all cold chain points in the country.

❖ eVIN is an integrated package of people, process and product. It is a combination of IT infrastructure and trained human resource to enable real-time monitoring of stock and storage temperature of the vaccines kept in multiple locations across the country.

❖ IT infrastructure consists of software and SIM-enabled temperature loggers (product) specially designed to improve vaccine stock keeping practices and temperature monitoring (processes) across eVIN states.

Pradhan Mantri SurakshitMatritva Abhiyan (PMSMA)

❖ **Pradhan Mantri SurakshitMatritva Abhiyan (PMSMA)** was launched in the year 2016 under National Health Mission.

❖ The program aims to provide assured, comprehensive and quality antenatal care, free of cost, universally to all pregnant women on the 9th of every month.

❖ A fixed day ANC is given every month across the country.

❖ If the 9th day of the month is a Sunday/ a holiday, then the Clinic is to be organized on the next working day. This service is given in addition to the routine ANC at the health facility.

❖ **Goal of the PMSMA**

❖ Pradhan Mantri SurakshitMatritva Abhiyan envisages to improve the quality and coverage of Antenatal Care (ANC) including diagnostics and counselling services as part of the Reproductive Maternal Neonatal Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCH+A) Strategy

Ayushman Bharat

❖ It covers over 10 crore poor and vulnerable families (approximately 50 crore beneficiaries) providing coverage upto 5 lakh rupees per family per year for secondary and tertiary care hospitalization. Ayushman Bharat - National Health Protection Mission will subsume the on-going centrally sponsored schemes - Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) and the Senior Citizen Health Insurance Scheme (SCHIS)

❖ Benefits of the scheme are portable across the country and a beneficiary covered under the scheme will be allowed to take cashless benefits from any public/private empanelled hospitals across the country.

❖ Ayushman Bharat - National Health Protection Mission will be an entitlement based scheme with entitlement decided on the basis of deprivation criteria in the SECC database.

❖ The beneficiaries can avail benefits in both public and empanelled private facilities.

❖ To control costs, the payments for treatment will be done on package rate (to be defined by the Government in advance) basis.

❖ One of the core principles of Ayushman Bharat - National Health Protection Mission is to co-operative federalism and flexibility to states.

POLICIES FOR SC, ST AND OBC'S

POLICIES FOR SC, ST AND OBC'S

❖ The Constitution of India included various provisions for the upliftment of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes in the Constitutional mechanism

❖ Article 17 abolishes the Untouchability

❖ Article 46 asks the State " to promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and in particular of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and to protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation.

❖ Article 335 provides that the claims of the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled tribes shall be taken into consideration, consistently with the maintenance of efficiency of administration, in the making of appointments to services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or of a State.

❖ Article 15 (4) makes special provisions for the advancement of socially and educationally backward

POLICIES FOR SC, ST AND OBC'S

❖ **Article 16 (4A)** provides reservation in matters of promotion to any class or classes of posts in the services under the State in favour of SC/STs, which are not adequately represented in the services under the State.

❖ **Article 330 and Article 332** of the Constitution respectively provide for reservation of seats in favour of the Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribes in the House of the people and in the Legislative Assemblies of the Sates.

❖ National Commission of Scheduled Castes

❖ National Commission of Scheduled Tribe

❖ National Commission for OBCs

❖ The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment

Venture Capital Fund Scheme for Scheduled Castes

❖ It was launched in 2015

❖ To promote entrepreneurship amongst the SCs who are oriented towards innovation and growth technologies

❖ To provide concessional finance to the SC's Entrepreneurs who will create wealth and value for society and at the same time profitable business. The assets so created will also create chain effect in the locality

❖ To increase financial inclusion for SC entrepreneurs and to motivate them for further growth of SC Communities

❖ To develop direct and indirect employment generation for SC population in India

Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowships for OBCs

❖ It was launched in 2014-15

❖ the scheme had been initiated keeping in view the socially Other Backward Classes candidates of the society and to provide them opportunities to undertake advanced studies and research

❖ This scheme is to provide fellowships in the form of financial assistance to unemployed students belonging to OBC pursue higher studies leading to M.Phil and Ph D degrees (full-time) in Sciences, Social Sciences, Humanities and Engineering and Technology, in Indian Universities, Institutions/Colleges under UGC Act and in Non-universities/Institutions.

Dr. Ambedkar Scheme for Interest Subsidy on Education Loans for Overseas Studies for OBCs

❖ Launched in 2014-15

❖ The objective of the scheme is to award interest subsidy to meritorious students belonging to economically weaker sections of the society so as to provide them better opportunities for higher education abroad and enhance their employability

❖ Under the scheme, interest payable by the students availing the education loans of the IBA for the period of moratorium as prescribed under the Education Loan Scheme of the IBA, shall be borne by the Government of India.

Van Bandhu Kalyan Yojana for ST

❖ Union Tribal Welfare Minister Jual Oram launched the Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana, aimed at improving the infrastructure and human development indices of the tribal population on 28th October 2014

❖ The scheme modelled on one with a similar name in Gujarat, allots 10 crore to each block with a tribal population of over 33%

❖ Provides qualitative and sustainable employment

❖ Emphasize on quality education and higher education

❖ accelerate economic development of tribal areas

❖ Provide health for all

❖ Safe drinking water for all

❖ Housing for all

Van Bandhu Kalyan Yojana for ST

❖ Irrigation facilities

❖ Universal availability of electricity

❖ Urban development

❖Promote and conserve Tribal Cultural Heritage

❖ promote sports in Tribal areas

❖ Provide all weather roads with connectivity to nearby cities/town

Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana

❖ Launched in 2014 by the Government of India

❖ Integrated development of SC majority villages by

❖ Convergent implementation of the relevant Central and State schemes

❖ Providing these villages Central Assistance in form of gap- filling funds to the extent of Rs.20 Lakh per village, to be increased by another 5lakh if state makes a matching contribution

❖ This scheme is being implemented for integrated development of SC majority village having SC majority villages having SC population concentration>50%

❖ The scheme was launched in 1000 villages in 5 states viz, Assam, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu

❖ The scheme further revised and extended to 1500 SC majority villages in Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, UP, Telegana, Haryana, Jharkand, Uttarakhand, West Bengal and odisha

POLICIES AND SCHEMES IN INDIA

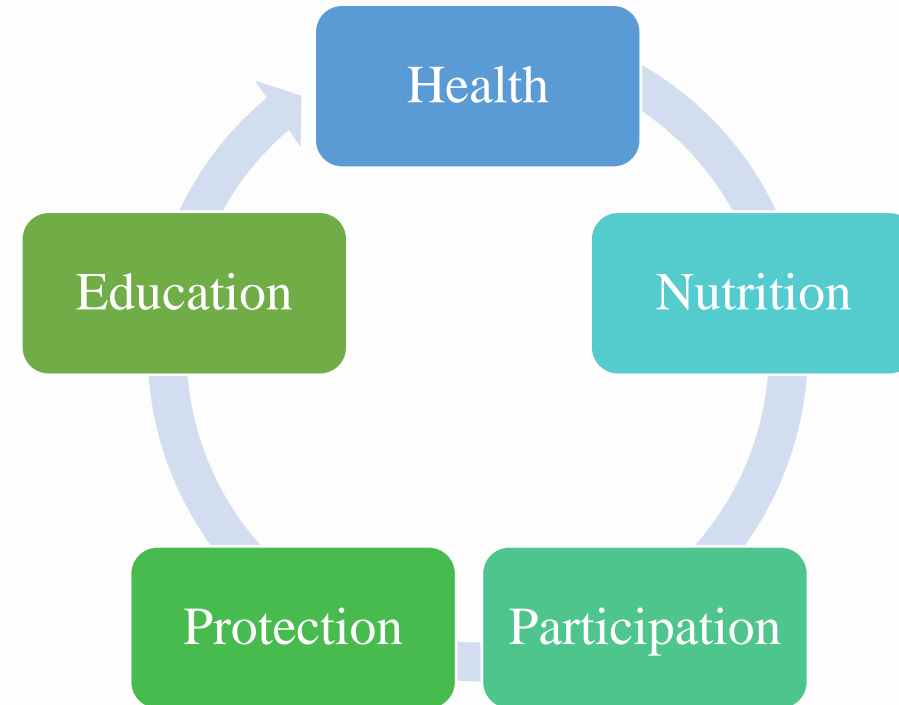Children, Women, Old age, SC/ST, OBC

POLICIES & SCHEMES FOR WOMEN

❖**National Policy for Children**

❖ Initiated Date: 1974

❖ Aims to ensure their rights and well-being.

Health

Nutrition

Participation

Protection

Education

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme

❖Initiated Date: 1975

❖ICDS is one of the world's largest and most unique outreach programs for early childhood care and development.
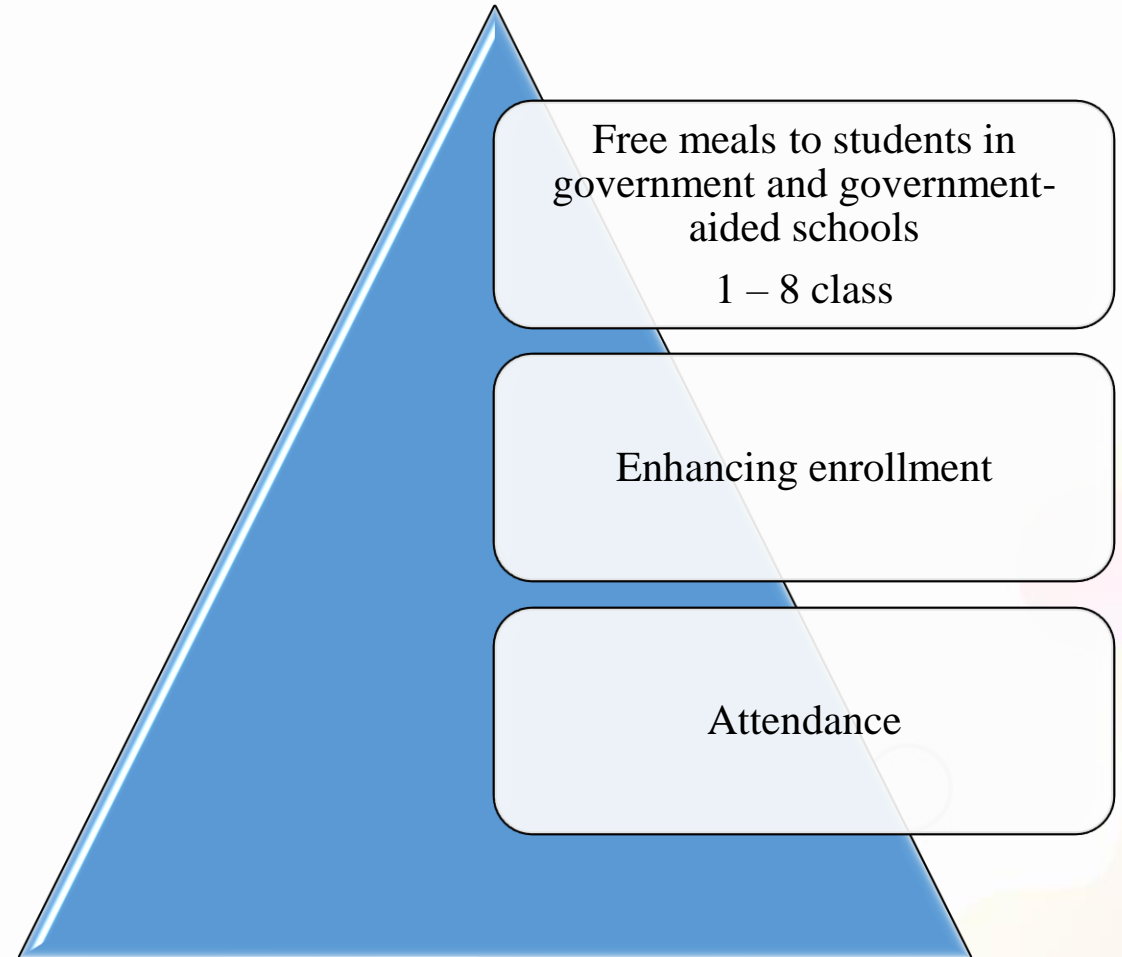
Supplementary Nutrition	Immunization
Health Check-ups	Preschool Education To Children (Under – 6)

Pregnant And Lactating Mothers

Mid-Day Meal Scheme

- Initiated Date: 1995 (initially launched in 1962 in Tamil Nadu)

- This scheme aims to improve the nutritional status of children and encourage regular attendance in schools.

Free meals to students in government and government-aided schools
1 – 8 class

Enhancing enrollment

Attendance

Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram

- Initiated Date: 2013

- RBSK is an initiative under the National Health Mission that aims to provide comprehensive healthcare to all children in the age group of 0-18 years.

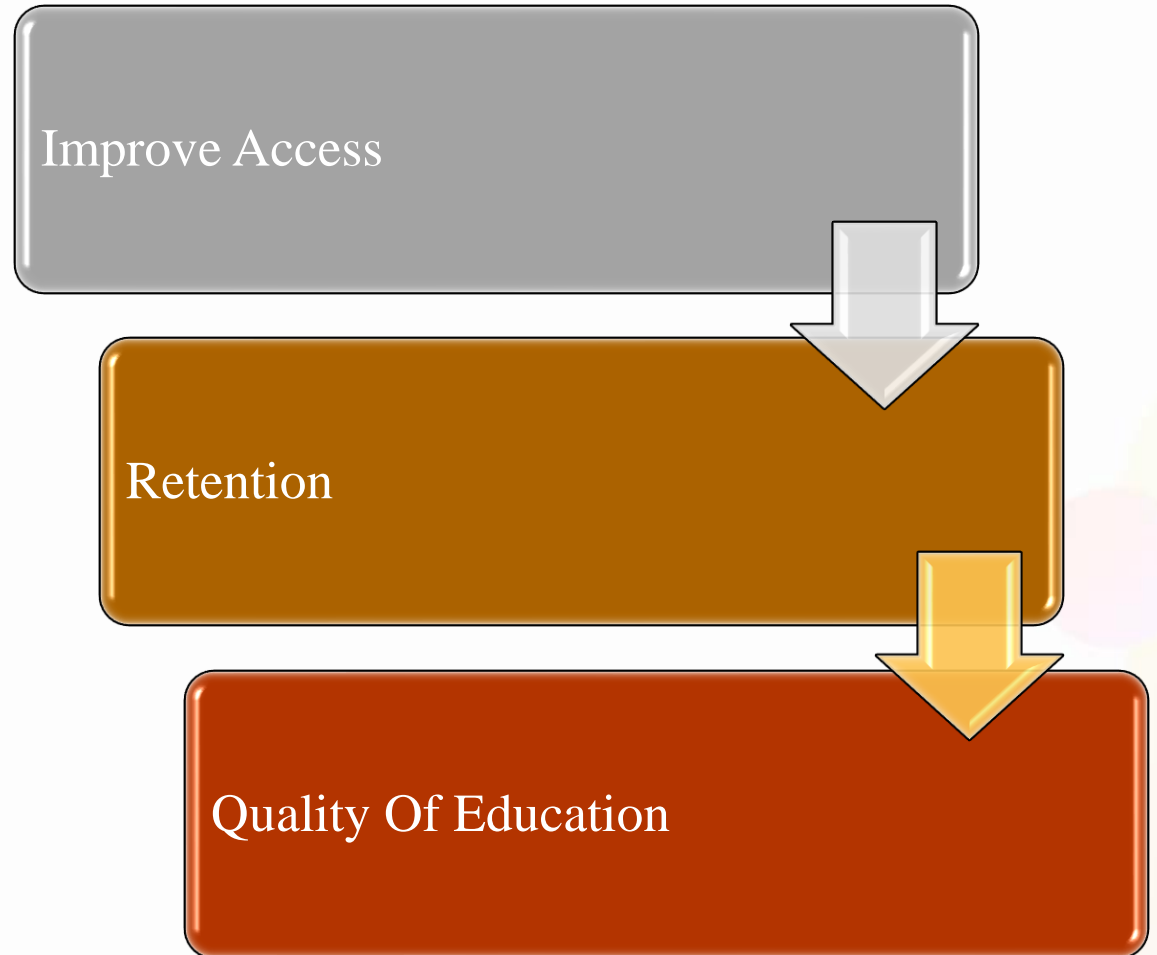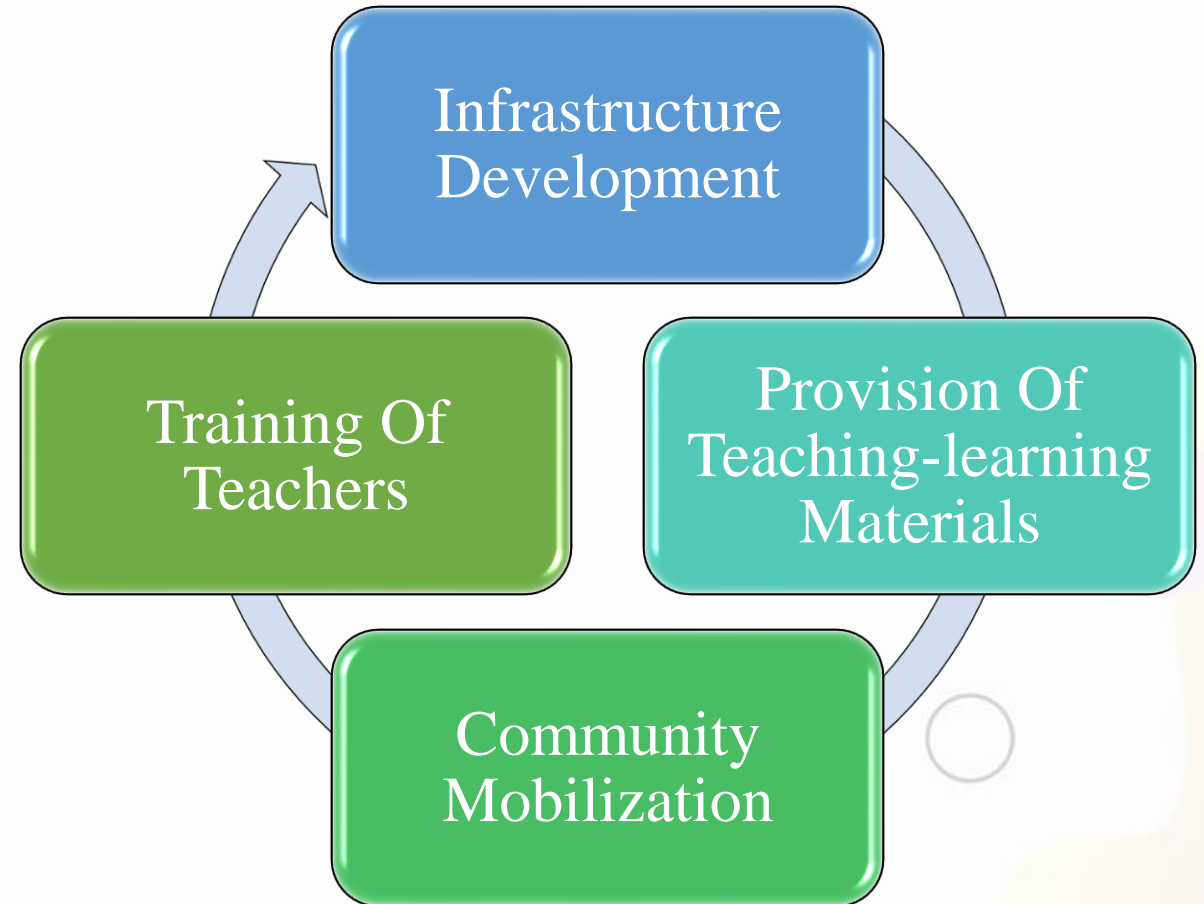| Early Detection And Intervention For Birth Defects	Deficiencies
Diseases, And Developmental Delays	Through Screening Camps

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)

- Initiated Date: 2001

- SSA is a flagship program for universalizing elementary education in India. It aims to provide quality education for all children in the age group of 6-14 years

- special focus on girls and children from marginalized communities.

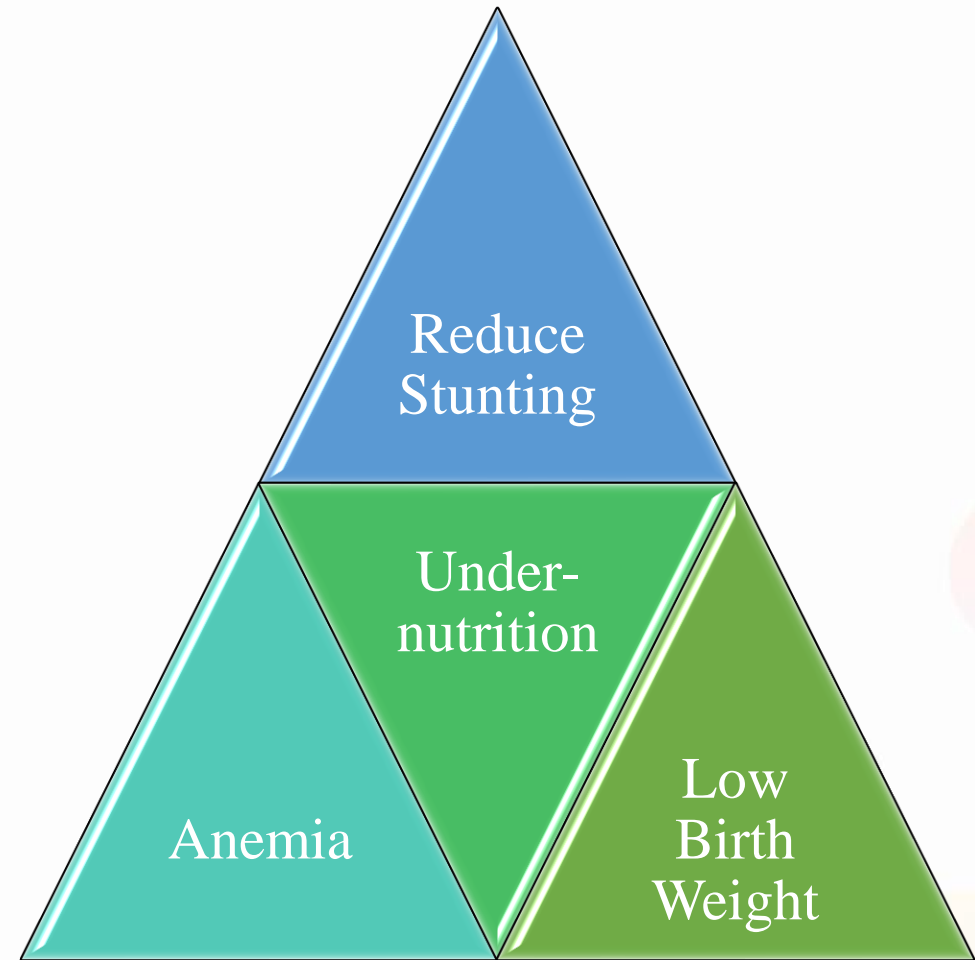Improve Access

Retention

Quality Of Education

National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL)

- NPEGEL was launched 2013 to address gender disparities in elementary education by targeting areas with low female literacy rates.

- 6 – 14 years

Infrastructure Development

Provision Of Teaching-learning Materials

Community Mobilization

Training Of Teachers

National Nutrition Mission (POSHAN Abhiyaan)

- Initiated Date: 2018

- POSHAN Abhiyaan aims to address the issue of malnutrition comprehensively by integrating various nutrition-related schemes and programs.

- It focuses on the first 1000 days of a child's life (from conception to 2 years)

Reduce Stunting

Under-nutrition

Anemia

Low Birth Weight

POLICIES & SCHEMES FOR WOMEN

Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)

- Initiation Date: January 1, 2017

- PMMVY aims to provide financial assistance to pregnant and lactating women to partially compensate for wage loss during childbirth and child care. It also aims to ensure proper nutrition to pregnant and nursing mothers.

- This centrally sponsored scheme provides a cash incentive of Rs. 5,000 in three installments to pregnant women and lactating mothers for their first living child.

- Pregnant women not employed by the government or PSUs, and earning less than Rs. 3 lakh annually.

- Focus: Promotes good prenatal and postnatal care, improving maternal and child health outcomes.

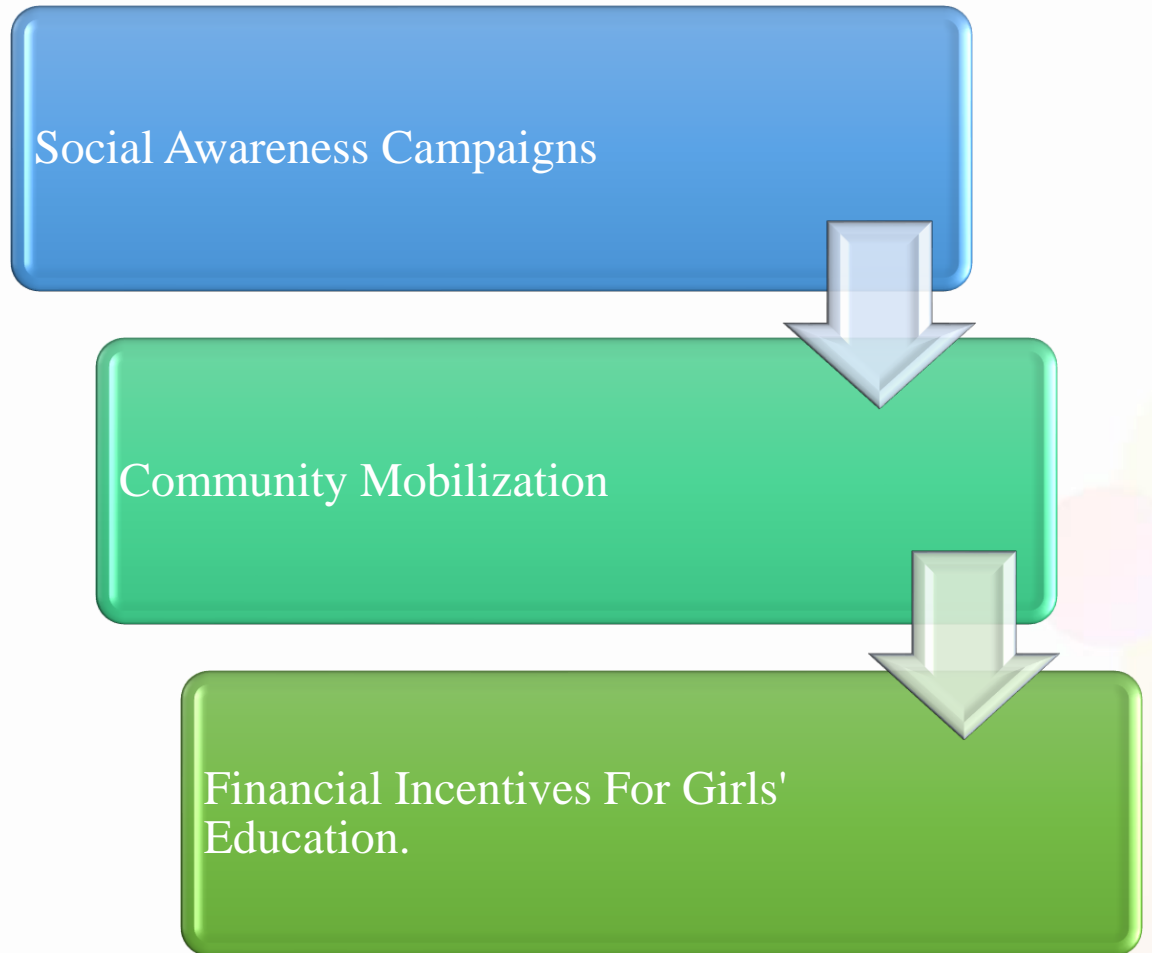# Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) 2010

- Conditional cash transfer scheme offering Rs. 6,000 in installments to pregnant and lactating mothers meeting specific health check-up and vaccination milestones for themselves and their children.

- Eligibility: Pregnant women above 19 years, belonging to Below Poverty Line (BPL) families

- Focus: Encourages essential healthcare practices for mothers and children, leading to better health outcomes.

Mahila Shakti Kendra (MSK) & Mahila e-Haat

- Initiation Date: October 17, 2017

- Objective: MSK aims to empower rural women through community participation by providing a range of services such as skill development, health awareness, legal aid, and counseling.

- Initiation Date: March 7, 2016

- Objective: Mahila e-Haat is an online platform that enables women entrepreneurs to showcase and sell their products and services. It aims to provide women with a wider market reach and promote their economic empowerment.

Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP)

- Initiation Date: January 22, 2015

- Objective: The primary objective of the BBBP scheme is to address the declining child sex ratio and promote the education of girls. It aims to prevent gender-biased sex-selective elimination and ensure the survival, protection, and education of the girl child.

- A national campaign launched in 2015 to address the declining child sex ratio and promote girls' education.

Social Awareness Campaigns

Community Mobilization

Financial Incentives For Girls' Education.

Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana

- A government savings scheme launched in 2015 to promote girl child education and empower them financially.

- Allows parents or guardians to open a Sukanya Samriddhi account for a girl child below 10 years.

- Attractive interest rates and tax benefits are offered to encourage deposits.

- Minimum 250 to Max 1.5 lakh for 15 year

- 21 or 18 Marrige

Focus: Supports girls' education by providing a financial corpus for higher education or marriage.

Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls – Sabla 2011

- **A centrally sponsored scheme that provides nutritional support and life skills education to adolescent girls aged 11-18 years.**

Offers Supplementary Nutrition

Health Check-ups

Communication

Financial Literacy

Self-defense

Nutritional Status

Knowledge

Life Skills Of Adolescent Girls

Enabling Them To Make Informed Choices.

Protection and Empowerment

- **National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW)**

- Initiation Date: March 8, 2010

- Objective: NMEW aims to empower women through the convergence of various government schemes and programs. It focuses on economic empowerment, gender mainstreaming, and institutional mechanisms for women's empowerment.

- **Women Helpline (WHL)**

- A 24-hour, toll-free helpline (1091) providing emergency and non-emergency response to women affected by violence.

- Offers support services, including counseling, legal aid, medical aid, and shelter.

- Focus: Provides immediate assistance and intervention for women facing various forms of violence.

One-Stop Centres (OSCs

- Initiation Date: April 1, 2015
- Objective: OSCs provide integrated support and assistance to women affected by violence, including counseling, medical aid, legal aid, and shelter.
- They aim to facilitate immediate and emergency access to services for women in distress.

- These centers, established in every district, offer integrated support for women facing violence, including police assistance, medical aid, legal aid, counseling, and shelter.
- Function as a single window for accessing various services under one roof.
- Focus: Provides comprehensive support to survivors of violence, facilitating their recovery and reintegration into society.

- **Ujawala Scheme**

- Initiation Date: April 5, 2007

- Objective: Ujjawala Scheme focuses on rescue, rehabilitation, and reintegration of women victims of trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation. It provides them with shelter, counseling, medical aid, and skill development opportunities.

- **Ujjwala Yojana**

- A flagship scheme launched in 2016 that provides subsidies for LPG connections to poor households.

- Aims to replace traditional cooking fuels (like firewood or dung) with cleaner LPG, improving air quality and health, particularly benefiting women who are primarily responsible for cooking.

- **Swadhar Greh Scheme**
- Initiation Date: March 1, 2011
- Objective: Swadhar Greh provides temporary accommodation, rehabilitation, and support services to women in difficult circumstances such as destitute women, victims of domestic violence, and trafficking survivors.

- **National Scheme of Incentive to Girls for Secondary Education (NSIGSE)**
- Initiation Date: 2008-09
- Objective: NSIGSE provides financial assistance to encourage the enrollment and retention of girls in secondary education. It aims to reduce the gender gap in education and promote girls' education.

Senior Citizen Pension Schemes and Policies in India

- **National Programme for Health Care of the Elderly (NPHCE)**

- Launched in 2010.

- Aim: To provide accessible, affordable, and high-quality healthcare services to the elderly population.

- Objectives include early detection and management of age-related health problems, promotion of healthy aging, and training healthcare providers in geriatric care.

- **Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP)**

- Launched in 1992.

- Aim: To improve the quality of life of senior citizens by providing basic amenities like shelter, food, medical care, and entertainment opportunities.

- Offers services such as day care centers, physiotherapy, and recreational activities.

- **National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)**

- Introduced in 1995.

- Includes the Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) among its components.

- Aim: To provide financial assistance to destitute older persons.

- Eligible individuals aged 60 and above receive a monthly pension.

- **Varishtha Pension Bima Yojana (VPBY)**

- First launched in 2003 and later reintroduced in 2014.

- Aim: To provide regular income and financial security to senior citizens.

- Offers a pension plan administered by Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) of India.

- **Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojana (PMVVY)**

- Launched in 2017.

- Aim: To provide senior citizens with a regular pension income in the form of deferred annuity.

- Operated by the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC), it offers guaranteed returns and pension options.

- **Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana**

- Launched in 2017.

- Aim: To provide free physical aids and assisted living devices for senior citizens belonging to BPL (Below Poverty Line) category.

- Devices such as walking sticks, wheelchairs, spectacles, and hearing aids are distributed under this scheme.

- **Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana**

- Launched in 2017.

- Aim: To provide free physical aids and assisted living devices for senior citizens belonging to BPL (Below Poverty Line) category.

- Devices such as walking sticks, wheelchairs, spectacles, and hearing aids are distributed under this scheme.

- **Senior Citizen Savings Scheme (SCSS)**

- Introduced in 2004.

- Aim: To provide regular income to senior citizens through investment in a government-backed savings instrument.

- Offers attractive interest rates, quarterly interest payouts, and tax benefits.

Annapurna Scheme

- Introduced in 2000.

- Aim: To provide food security to senior citizens who are not covered under the National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS).

Eligible beneficiaries receive 10 kg of food grains per month free of cost.

Important Welfare Policies and Schemes for SC/ST and Minorities in India SC

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989

- This Act was established to prevent atrocities against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

- It provides for stringent punishment for various offences such as atrocities, harassment, and discrimination against SC/ST individuals.

Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme for Scheduled Castes

- This scheme provides financial assistance to SC students for pursuing higher education after matriculation.

- It covers various expenses like tuition fees, maintenance allowance, and other incidental charges.

Dr. Ambedkar Post-Matric Scholarship for Economically Backward Classes:

- This scholarship scheme aims to provide financial assistance to students belonging to SC communities for pursuing higher education at the post-matriculation level.

- It covers tuition fees, living expenses, books, and other incidental costs.

National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC)

- Established in 1989, NSFDC provides financial assistance to SC individuals for various economic activities such as self-employment, skill development, entrepreneurship, and education loans.

Scheduled Tribes (ST)

- Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006

- This Act was enacted to recognize and vest forest rights and occupation in forest land in forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers.

- It aims to empower ST communities by providing them legal recognition of their rights over forest resources.

- **Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP):**

- The Tribal Sub-Plan was introduced in 1974-75 to ensure the flow of targeted financial resources for the development of tribal areas.

- Under this plan, funds are allocated for various developmental activities focusing on education, health, infrastructure, and livelihood enhancement in tribal regions.

- **National Fellowship for Scheduled Tribe Students:**

- This fellowship scheme provides financial assistance to ST students pursuing higher education such as M.Phil and Ph.D.

- It covers expenses like tuition fees, maintenance allowance, and incidental charges.

Minorities

- **Prime Minister's 15 Point Programme**

- Launched in 2006 this programme aims to address the socio-economic and educational development of minorities in India. such as education, employment, skill development, and infrastructure

- **Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP):** This programme was introduced in 2008-09 to address the development deficits in minority-concentrated districts

- infrastructure, providing basic amenities, skill development, and livelihood enhancement in minority-dominated areas.

- **National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC):** Established in 1994, NMDFC provides financial assistance to minority communities for socio-economic empowerment through various schemes such as term loans, micro-credit, skill development, and self-employment ventures.

Role of the social worker in development and implementation of programes for the weaker Section.

Needs Assessment

Identifying the specific needs and challenges of the weaker sections through surveys, focus groups, and community engagement.

Analyzing the root causes of their socio-economic vulnerabilities.

Advocacy

Acting as a voice for marginalized groups by advocating for policy changes and resource allocation.

Engaging with government agencies, NGOs, and private stakeholders to highlight their issues.

Program Design

Collaborating with stakeholders to design programs tailored to address the unique challenges faced by weaker sections.

Ensuring inclusivity and equity in program objectives and strategies.

Capacity Building

Training and empowering individuals within the community to take an active role in program execution.

Providing life skills, vocational training, and awareness to enhance self-reliance.

Resource Mobilization

Facilitating access to financial, human, and material resources needed for program execution.

Building partnerships with donors, NGOs, and government agencies.

Implementation Support

Coordinating and supervising the rollout of programs to ensure effective delivery of services.

Addressing on-ground challenges and adapting strategies in real-time.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Developing performance metrics to assess the impact of the programs.

Regularly reviewing and refining strategies based on outcomes and feedback.

Community Engagement

Encouraging participation of weaker sections in decision-making processes.

Building trust and fostering a sense of ownership within the community.

Policy Implementation

Assisting in translating policies into actionable programs at the grassroots level.

Ensuring that programs align with governmental and legal frameworks.

Awareness Campaigns

Educating communities about their rights, government schemes, and available resources.

Promoting social awareness on issues such as education, health, and gender equality.

Crisis Intervention

Providing immediate support during crises, such as natural disasters, unemployment, or displacement.

Offering counseling, shelter, and rehabilitation services.

Building Partnerships

Collaborating with various stakeholders, including government bodies, private organizations, and international agencies, for program sustainability.