INDIA’S NATIONAL ACTION PLAN TO IMPROVE GENDER STATISTICS

Layout

- Govt. initiatives towards gender equality and women’s empowerment
- Role of statistics
- Available Govt Machinery
- National Plan of Action proposed in the last workshop
- Action taken
- Way Forward
Constitutional and Legal Provisions

- Principles of Gender Equality enshrined in the Indian Constitution
- Constitution not only grants equality to women but also empowers the State to adopt positive discrimination in favour of women.
- Legal Provisions – Crimes directed specifically against women characterised as Crimes against women and identified under Indian Penal Code
- Legislations for women – Women specific (8) and Women related (44)
- Laws reviewed with a gender lens

Schemes for Women

- Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao (BBBP) to celebrate the girl child and enable her education.
- Sabla-Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls, aims to improve health status
- National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW), to address issues related to empowerment of women
- One Stop Centre Scheme in each State to provide support and assistance to women affected by violence
- Universalisation of Women Helpline Scheme to provide 24 hours emergency and non-emergency responses to women affected by violence
Schemes Contd

- Swadhar Greh – A scheme for women in difficult circumstances
- Ujjawala: A Comprehensive Scheme for Prevention of Trafficking and Rescue, Rehabilitation and Re-integration of Victims of Trafficking for Commercial Sexual Exploitation.
- Working Women Hostels to provide safe and affordable hostel accommodation for working women, prevent trafficking and providing quality services to the beneficiaries
- Rashtriya Mahila Kosht to empower poor women through micro financing and credit, and,
- STEP (Support to Training & Employment Programme for Women) Scheme to improve employability of women.
- Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana – cooking gas to women from HHs below poverty line

Available Machinery

- MWCD; NCW at Centre as well as in each State
- MoSPI with a SSD
- Stats Cells in the Ministries/Departments
- State Directorates of Economics and Statistics
Role of Statistics

• GoI recognises GE and WE as a key factor for attaining social and eco dev; takes measures to mainstream women in the dev process
• Stats adopted as an important tool of governance
• Used by the Govt. to know how its legislations/ prog/ schemes are being implemented at ground level.
• Indicators being developed
• Baseline data is a must to understand where we are; periodic monitoring through data is required to see if the schemes are running the way they were perceived
• Data required to monitor and evaluate the implementation of legal provisions

National Plan of Action

• NAP proposed in the South and South-West Worksop:
  • Generating the need of Gender Stats in various spheres
  • Prepare exhaustive list of gender gaps in gender statistics
Gender Statistics

- Need has increased for Gender Statistics.
- Succeeded in creating database on gender
- Men and Women in India
- National Data Bank
- Gaps:
  - Poverty (HH is the source)
  - Asset ownership
  - Unaccounted work of women
  - Employment in un-organised sector
  - Women in Sports, Skill Development

Actions initiated

- Inter-ministerial Group
  - Frame work for National Statistical Reporting Mechanism for social development
- High Level Committee of MWCD
  - Recommendations
- National Workshop in Nov 2015
  - Recommendations
  - Conducting of inter-ministerial discussions with 4-5 key line ministries whose work impacts women’s status most profoundly.
  - Planning self-standing, comprehensive surveys on:
    - Women's Asset Ownership
    - Time Use Study (already planned by MOSPI)
Future Plans

- There are 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 associated targets.
- Need to identify indicators focused on measurable outcomes.
- Responsibility of the Niti Aayog:
  - Identification of national targets
  - Assign them to the concerned Ministries/Departments in consultation with MoSPI.
- The task at hand for NITI Aayog is to
  - periodically collect data on SDGs
  - act proactively to fructify the goals and targets not only quantitatively but also maintaining high standards of quality.
- To achieve these tasks, actions that have already been initiated:
  - Draft mapping of the goals and targets on proposed Nodal and other Ministries.
  - Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs) being implemented by the Ministries have been mapped with the respective SDGs.
  - MoSPI undertaken a parallel exercise of interaction with the ministries to evolve the Global indicator framework reflecting the SDG goals and targets.

- After the circulation of nationally accepted Goals and Targets by NITI Aayog, the statistics officers in Ministries/Departments required to closely work with the respective programme officers in their Ministries/Departments to identify appropriate national indicators for each target along with source(s) of data, periodicity, disaggregation level and method of data collection.
- **Role of State DES**
  - National statistical office and State DES’s need to work together towards the achievement of reliable and cross nationally comparable data and in determining the priorities to strengthen the capacities towards building data collection systems.
  - Most of the data for monitoring of SDG at national level are expected to come from States.
- COCSSO held in November 2015 with the State DESs. Statistical officer from MWCD also participated in the meeting to brief the State officials on the available data and data gap on gender.
- Proposing another meeting in July 2016.
THANK YOU