



Booklet – 11



Government Schemes



A
Joint Venture of
National Literacy
Mission Authority,
Ministry of HRD,
Govt. of India &
Department of Justice,
Ministry of Law and
Justice, Govt. of India
on Legal Literacy under
Access to Justice (NEJ&K) Project

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Saakshar Bharat Mission was started on September 2009 in India. Under this programme, 410 districts have been included where the female literacy is low. The main focuses of Saakshar Bharat Programme are rural women, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and the minorities. In this programme besides basic literacy, equivalency programme, skill development programme and continuing education are also emphasised.

To make literacy more interlinked with daily life and interesting to the learners/ beneficiaries, the Interpersonal Media Campaign has been initiated. In this campaign, along with the main subjects of emphasis, legal literacy has also been given due importance.

With the aim of creating awareness of legal literacy in an easy manner among the people, the Legal Literacy materials have been developed in Hindi by National Literacy Mission Authority (NLMA), Govt. of India. These materials have been translated into English by State Resource Centre, NEHU, Shillong with the help of Department of Justice, Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India under the Access to Justice Project for North-East and Jammu & Kashmir (A2J NEJ&K).

The State Resource Centre, NEHU, Shillong is grateful to all the supporting organizations and departments. It is hoped that this material on legal literacy will prove to be useful in bringing legal awareness among the common people.

B. Laltanpuia

Director

State Resource Centre

North-Eastern Hill University

Shillong

LEGAL LITERACY SERIES

Topic	Sl. No.
◆ CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF INDIAN CITIZEN	1
◆ PRE-CONCEPTION AND PRE-NATAL DIAGNOSTIC TECHNIQUES ACT, 1994 AMENDED 2003	2
◆ THE RIGHT OF CHILDREN TO FREE AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION ACT, 2009	3
◆ THE SEXUAL HARASSMENT OF WOMEN AT WORK PLACE (PREVENTION, PROHIBITION AND REDRESSAL) ACT, 2013	4
◆ RIGHT TO INFORMATION ACT, 2005	5
◆ PROTECTION OF WOMEN FROM DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ACT, 2005	6
◆ NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY ACT, 2013	7
◆ SCHEDULED CASTES/SCHEDULED TRIBES (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) ACT, 1989	8
◆ THE LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITIES ACT, 1987	9
◆ THE SCHEDULED TRIBES AND OTHER TRADITIONAL FOREST DWELLERS (RECOGNITION OF FOREST RIGHTS) ACT, 2006 AND RULES 2008	10
◆ GOVERNMENT SCHEMES	11



साक्षर भारत
SAAKSHAR BHARAT

Translated and Printed by :
State Resource Centre,
NEHU, Shillong
Under
Access to Justice (NEJ&K) Project
Department of Justice, Ministry of Law & Justice
Govt. of India

website : www.srcnehu.org
E-mail : srcshillong@yahoo.in
Phone : 91-364-2224073

March, 2017

**GOVERNMENT OF MEGHALAYA
LAW (B) DEPARTMENT**

No.LJ(B). 114/2002/Pt/125 Dated Shillong, the 28th February, 2017.

C E R T I F I C A T E

This is to certify that the Law Department, Govenment of Meghalaya has vetted the Legal Literacy Materials consisting of 11 booklets and 11 folders in English Language. These material are found to be satisfactory and would be of immense use in disseminating legal awareness to the grassroots level in the State.

Date: 28.02.2017

Sangma

(S.K. Sangma)

Under Secretary to the Govt. of Meghalaya,
Law Department.

Deputy Legal Remembrance
& Under Secretary to the
Govt. of Meghalaya
Law Dept.



Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Yojana

The scheme was launched on 15th August, 2014 by the Prime Minister of India. This is a joint initiative of the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and Ministry of Human Resource Development. The trend of decline in the Child Sex Ratio (CSR), defined as number of girls per 1000 boys between 0-6 years of age, has been continuing since 1961.

- ✧ This scheme is being implemented through a nation-wide campaign covering all States and Union Territories (UTs) and focusing on multi-sectorial action in 100 select districts where the Child Sex Ratio (CSR) is low.
- ✧ Mortality rate from 8 to 5 to be achieved for children less than 5 years of age.

- ✧ To provide nutritional support for girl child.
- ✧ To increase the level of education of the girl child.
- ✧ By 2017, every school must have toilets for girl child.
- ✧ To protect the girl child from being sexually harassed.

Functions

- ✧ To create awareness about the rights of the girl child.
- ✧ Through the village council, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and other stake holders, those areas are focused where the ratio of the girl child is low.
- ✧ Proper utilisation of Right to Education (RTE), Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Scholarship schemes.

Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana

The Prime Minister announced the scheme "PradhanMantri Jan Dhan Yojana" (PMJDY) on 15th August, 2014.

Benefits of the Scheme

- ✧ Zero balance account.
- ✧ A *RuPay*® Kisan Debit Card will be issued which can be used to withdraw money from ATM's.
- ✧ Accidental insurance cover of Rs. 1,00,000/-
- ✧ Life insurance cover of Rs. 30,000/-
- ✧ No minimum balance required to open the account.
- ✧ An overdraft facility of Rs. 5000/- will be provided after six months of opening the account.

Who can open an Account under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana?

The following are the eligibility criteria for opening a bank:

- ✧ A person who has attained the age of 10 years and above.
- ✧ An illiterate person can also open an account.
- ✧ Joint account can also be opened.
- ✧ A person who already has an account in the bank.

Documents Required for Opening an Account.

- ✧ No additional documents are required if there is an Aadhaar Card or Aadhaar Number.
- ✧ If required, a person can change the address with self-certification.
- ✧ If there is no Aadhaar Card, he or she can produce Electors Photo Identity

Card (EPIC), driving licence, PAN Card, Passport and Job Card.

- ✧ If no other documents are available, he or she can get a certificate from a Gazetted Officer.

Where to Open an Account under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana?

- ✧ A person can open an account under the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana in any nationalised bank of India.

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan

The Prime Minister of India introduced the scheme “Swachh Bharat Abhiyan” or “Clean India Mission” on 2nd October, 2014 to fulfill the dream of clean and hygienic India.

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan or “Clean India Mission” is a nation-wide campaign of the Government of India, covering 4,041 statutory cities and towns. It aims to clean

the streets, roads, lanes and the infrastructure of the country.

Objectives

- ✧ To eliminate open defecation.
- ✧ To provide toilets with flush/cistern.
- ✧ To introduce modern and scientific waste management.
- ✧ To eradicate manual scavenging.
- ✧ To change the attitude for people in participating in cleanliness drives.

Steps taken by the Government

- ✧ This is a nation-wide campaign by the Government of India, covering 4,041 statutory cities and towns. It aims to clean the streets, roads, lanes and the infrastructure of the country.
- ✧ 80% subsidy will be provided by the Government to make toilets in the villages for the poor.

- ✧ Schemes for waste management have already been implemented.

Execution of the Scheme

- ✧ Toilets to be provided with flush / cisterns.
- ✧ Village councils should take up the responsibility to construct public toilets and bathrooms in the areas where such facilities are not available.

Rashtriya Sadhan Saha Yogyata Chatrabritti Yojana

This scheme was started in 2008, which aims to bring underprivileged children under the ambit of mainstream education.

Aims/Objectives

- ✧ As per this scheme, scholarship is awarded to the underprivileged children above Class VIII having good academic record and who cannot afford education.

- ✧ This scheme also aims to motivate the students to complete matriculation and higher secondary education.

Allocation of Scholarship

- ✧ Quota is reserved for every state and Union Territory (UT) for allocation of the scholarship.
- ✧ This scholarship is allocated to Parents/ Guardians of students whose annual income is less than Rs.1, 50,000/-.
- ✧ This scholarship will be allocated as per the standards and norms set by the states and Union Territories (UTs).
- ✧ The selection for students who are eligible for this scholarship will be decided through the examination conducted by the State Governments/ Union Territories (UTs).
- ✧ The scholarship is directly credited to the student's account.

✧ 1,59,127 scholarships have been provided to the students since 1st January, 2013 to 31st January, 2014.

Saakshar Bharat Karyakram

The “Saakshar Bharat Karyakram” or “Saakshar Bharat Mission” was launched on September 2009 by Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh for Female Literacy on International Literacy Day.

This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, under the aegis of Department of School Education & Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), Government of India.

This programme is specially initiated for minorities and women in rural areas and SCs/STs, OBC youths. As per this scheme, priority has to be given to the districts with low literacy rate so that the literacy rate increases to 80% amongst males and females above the age of 15 years.

Aims/Objectives

- ✧ New learners should be given opportunity to continue formal education.
- ✧ The programme includes basic, technical and continued formal education.
- ✧ Anyone can voluntarily provide his or her service in conducting workshops, residential training camps, etc.
- ✧ Public Education Centre (PHC) to be set up at the village level for the implementation of this programme.
- ✧ The successful candidates are awarded certificates by the National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS).
- ✧ Intense monitoring and evaluation of training has to be undertaken.

Educational Programmes of “Saakshar Bharat Mission”

✧ **Basic Literacy Programme**

- o 200 hours of study for children of 15 years through primer and 100 hours for bridge primer.

✧ **Basic Educational Programme**

- o After 300 hours of literary programme, the new learners can continue to study. New Learner and drop-outs should be provided education upto Class VIII or equivalent.

✧ **Vocational and Technical Education**

- o New learners should be provided vocational and technical education for better employment opportunities.

✧ Continuing Education Programme

- o It aims to create an educated/literate society. Under this programme, new learners are to continue their education and expand their knowledge base and thereby increase the standard of literacy. It also provides education through Media, IT and books to support the programme.

Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS)

Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) are institutes of People's Education focusing on the poor, the illiterates, the neo-literates, the under-privileged and the un-reached. It is set up to provide vocational training in the district level by Ministry of the Human Resource Development (MHRD) and the Department of National School Education and Literacy. There are 271 vocational training centres in the urban, semi-urban, industrial and rural areas.

Aims/Objectives

- ✧ To impart informal entrepreneurship/ vocational trainings amongst the youth of 15 – 35 years.
- ✧ To generate employment for the neo-literates, illiterates, SCs/STs, women and adolescent girl children.

Roles

- ✧ Various vocational trainings of multiple durations are conducted and after completion of the trainings, certificates are awarded to the trainees.
- ✧ It helps the beneficiaries to be experienced and be equipped with the necessary skills to be self-employed.

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is a programme for achievement of Universalization of Elementary Education (UEE) making education, a Fundamental

Right, free and compulsory to all the children in the age group of 6-14 years.

- ✧ This programme has provision for arrangement for the training of teachers and the educational programmes are set up in accordance with the National Education Policy of 2005.
- ✧ Special care has been taken for children belonging to SC/ST and minorities; children with special needs; and children of the underprivileged and the unreached.
- ✧ The programme seeks to open new schools in those areas which do not have schooling facilities and strengthen the existing school infrastructure by providing provision for additional class rooms, toilets, drinking water, and setting up of maintenance grants and school improvement grants.
- ✧ Existing schools with inadequate teacher strength are provided with ad-

ditional teachers, while the capacity of existing teachers is being strengthened by extensive training, grants for developing teaching-learning materials and strengthening of the academic support structure at a cluster, block and district level.

- ✧ The programme includes revised syllabus to educate and to uplift the status of women in the society.
- ✧ Efforts have been made to educate parents/guardians about Right to Free and Compulsory Education and to make this programme accessible to all the children.

Objectives

- ✧ To provide nutritious food under mid-day meal scheme.
- ✧ 6000 model schools shall be established under different blocks in the country.

Rastriya Madhyamic Shiksha Abhiyan

With the programme for compulsory education up to elementary school in place, this new programme is aimed to make education compulsory upto secondary level (matriculation).

Aims/Objectives

- ✧ To achieve minimum 75% enrolment of students to boost the standard of education in schools.
- ✧ To fight socio economic differences and other obstacles by imparting the same universal pattern of education.
- ✧ To make secondary education compulsory by 2017 under the 12th Five Year Plan.

Role of the Government

- ✧ Government should provide financial aid to the agencies who implement this programme.

- ✧ Government should make provision for additional class rooms, toilets, drinking water, maintenance grants and school improvement grants.

Importance of the Programme

- ✧ Teacher: Student ratio has to be 18:1.
- ✧ Importance should be given to Mathematics, Science and English.
- ✧ Teachers Training Programme.
- ✧ To impart education through media and information technology.
- ✧ Separate toilets for girls.

Mahila Samakhya Programme

This programme was started in 1988-89 to uplift the status of women through education in the society. This programme was developed by the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

Aims/Objectives

- ✧ Empowerment of women in rural areas.
- ✧ Setting up women's organisation or group so that they can share their views especially about education, health and employment in their free time.
- ✧ Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), Village Councils and other stake holders to organise awareness programmes.

Implementation of the Programme

- ✧ This programme has been implemented in 10 states.
- ✧ The women working under this programme are called "*Sahayogini*". There are more than 5000 *Sahayoginis* who have reached out to about 140 lakh women.

Sabala Yojana

(Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls)

This is a nutrition related scheme for adolescent girls, which was introduced in the year 2000 by the Ministry of Women and Child Development. Under this programme, along with the development in health and nutrition of girls in the age group of 11 to 18 years, training in vocational skills and home skills are also included.

Aims/Objectives

The objectives of the scheme are:

- ✧ To enable self development and empowerment of adolescent girls.
- ✧ To improve their nutritional and health status.

- ✧ To spread awareness among them about health, hygiene, nutrition, Adolescent Reproductive and Sexual Health (ARSH), and family and child care.
- ✧ To upgrade their home based skills, life skills and vocational skills;
- ✧ To bring the out-of-school adolescent girls into the ambit of mainstream formal/non-formal education.
- ✧ To inform and guide them about existing public services, such as Public Health Centre (PHC), Post Offices, Banks, Police Stations, etc.

Importance of the Scheme

- ✧ Distribution of iron and folic acid tablets.
- ✧ Regular health check-ups and follow ups.
- ✧ Legal rights, importance of media and leadership.

Implementation of the Scheme

- ✧ This scheme is implemented and co-ordinated by *Anganwadis*, Schools, Community Halls, and Public Health Centres (PHC).
- ✧ A centre by the name of "Sabala Kendra" is set up for the interaction with the adolescent girls every Tuesday and Saturday.
- ✧ Training is organised in groups consisting of 15 – 25 drop-out adolescent girls.
- ✧ "Kishori Divas" or "Adolescent Girls' Day" is observed once in every 3 months. On this day, health check-ups are conducted and the adolescent girls are distributed folic acid tablets and iron tablets.
- ✧ Every adolescent girl is issued a Health Card wherein her health report is regularly recorded and maintained for future reference.

Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)

This scheme is implemented in both urban and rural areas by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare through the Rural Health Mission.

Aims/Objectives

- ✧ To reduce the mortality rate of mothers and infants.
- ✧ Family planning.

Facilities under the Scheme

- ✧ Delivery of a child in a Government Hospital or hospitals recognised by the government.
- ✧ Trained mid-wife/*Anganwadi* Workers (AWW)/ASHA Workers are engaged for delivery and post delivery requirements of poor pregnant women in the villages.
- ✧ Registration of pregnant women in Government Hospitals or Government Recognised Hospitals.

- ✧ For registration of the women in Government Hospitals or Government Recognised Hospitals, mobile number, bank account details and Aadhaar Card copy has to be submitted to the hospitals.
- ✧ Ambulance services can be availed during emergency.

Advantages of the scheme

✧ In Rural Areas

- o Financial assistance of Rs. 1400/- is provided to the mother for delivery in Government Hospitals.
- o ASHA workers are paid Rs. 300/- before delivery.
- o ASHA workers are paid an additional amount of Rs. 300/- after delivery.

✧ In Urban Areas

- o Financial assistance of Rs. 1000/- is provided to the mother for delivering in Government Hospitals.

- o ASHA worker are paid Rs. 200/- for before delivery.
- o ASHA workers are paid an additional amount of Rs. 200/- after delivery.

For more details contact *Anganwadi* Workers (AWW)/ASHA Workers/Block Development Officer (BDO).

Rastriya Gramin Ajivika Mission (National Rural Livelihood Mission)

The Rastriya Gramin Ajivika Mission, which is popularly known as National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) was launched by the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), on June 2011 to enable the people in Below Poverty Line (BPL) category get permanent livelihood. It aims at dignity of labour and employment.

Aims/Objectives

- ✧ To raise the standard of living of people in BPL category.

- ✧ The mission aims to increase the household income of the rural poor.
- ✧ To improve access to financial services.
- ✧ To impart training for self-employment.
- ✧ To provide loan and financial assistance for self-employment and skilled wage employment.
- ✧ To achieve increased access to their rights, entitlements and public services

Features

- ✧ To avail this scheme, the beneficiary should be from a Below Poverty Line (BPL) family.
- ✧ This scheme includes the poorest of the poor. Out of the 100% BPL families included under this scheme, 50% of the beneficiaries are women, 15% are minorities and 30% are persons with disabilities.

- ✧ At least one woman member from each of the identified rural poor household is to be brought under the Self Help Group (SHG) network.

Financial Assistance under the Scheme

- ✧ The self help group (which 70% of the family fall under the BPL category) are entitled to a corpus fund of Rs. 10,000 - Rs.15,000/-.
- ✧ The maximum amount of subsidy that a SHG is eligible for is Rs. 2.50 lakh. Only BPL members are eligible for individual subsidy and only those SHGs wherein 70% of the families falling under the BPL category are eligible for the subsidy to SHGs.
- ✧ Capital Subsidy ceiling is applicable for both the members of SHGs and individual beneficiaries. Capital Subsidy

ceiling is Rs. 15,000/- per person in the general category and Rs. 20,000/- per person in the SC/ST category.

- ✧ Rs. 7,500/- is provided to each beneficiary for capacity building and skills training.

* * * * *

**DIFFERENT SCHEMES OF GOVT. OF INDIA AND ITS
ELIGIBILITY & BENEFITS**

Sl. No.	Name of the Schemes	Date of Launching	Implementing Authority	Eligibility and Benefits
1.	Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Yojana	15 th August, 2014	1. Ministry of Women & Child Development 2. Ministry of Health & Family Welfare 3. MHRD	Eligible for girl child to provide- 1. Nutritional support 2. Increase Education level 3. Toilet for girls at school 4. Protect from sexually harassed
2.	Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana	15 th August, 2014	Announced by the Prime Minister of India	1. Person the age of 10 years and above. 2. Illiterates. 3. Bank Account holders. 4. Joint Account can also be opened.
3.	Swach Bharat Abhiyan	2 nd October, 2014	Introduced by the Prime Minister of India	Make a Clean & Hygienic India
4.	Rashtriya sadhan Saha Yogyata Chatrabritti Yojana	Started in 2008	Department of School Education, Govt. of India	Scholarship for under privileged Children above Class VIII having good academic record.
5.	Saakshar Bharat Karyakram	September 2009	Under the Aegis of Deptt. of School Education and Literacy, MHRD, Govt. of India.	Minorities and Women in rural areas and SCs/ STs, OBC Youths.

6.	Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS)	Decided as a National Policy on Education on 1986 between GOI & NGOs	MHRD and Deptt. of National School Education & Literacy, Govt. of India	Priority has been given to low literate districts to increase the literacy rate, provides vocational training to the poor, the illiterates, the neo-literates, under – privileged and the un-reached amongst the youth of 15-35 years.
7.	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan	Set up in Accordance with the National Education Policy of 2005	Government of India's flagship programme	1.Accessible to all children in 6-14 years of age group for achievement of Universalization of Elementary Education making education a fundamental Right, free and compulsory education 2.Nutritious food under mid-day meal Scheme
8.	Rastriya Madhyamic Shiksha Abhiyan	2 nd March	Deptt. of School Education, Govt. of India	Compulsory Education up to Secondary level (Matriculation) to achieve minimum 75% enrolment of students
9.	Mahila Samakhya Programme	Started in 1988-89	MHRD	Empowerment of women in rural areas through education in the society.

10.	Sabala Yojana	Introduced in 2000	Ministry of Women and Child Development	For Adolescent girls, their development in health & nutrition in the age group of 11- 18 years, Vocational skills & home skills are also included.
11.	Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)	April, 2005	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare through the Rural Health Mission	It is a safe motherhood intervention under the NRHM- 1. To reduce the mortality rate of mothers & infants 2. Family Planning.
12.	Rastriya Gramin Ajivika Mission	June, 2011	Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD)	To enable the people in Below Poverty Line (BPL) category to get permanent livelihood.