



## Goal - 5 ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

By 2030,

5.1	End all forms of discrimination against women and girls
5.2	Eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation
5.3	Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation
5.4	Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate
5.5	Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life
5.6	Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences
5.a	Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws
5.b	Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women
5.c	Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels



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## NATIONAL SCHEMES AND POLICIES

Nodal Ministry- **Ministry of Women & Child Development, Government of India**

Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS)	Related Interventions	Targets	Other Concerned Ministries/ Departments
1. National Mission for Empowerment of Women including Indira Gandhi Matritrav Sahyog Yojana (Core) 2. Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (SABLA) (Core)	1. Beti Bachao Beti Padhao	Target 5.1	Women & Child Development
	2. Sukanya Samridhi Yojana (Girl Child Prosperity Scheme)	Target 5.2	Women & Child Development
	3. Support to Training And Employment Programme For Women (STEP) 2014	Target 5.3	Women & Child Development
	4. Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)	Target 5.4	Women & Child Development
	5. SWADHAR 2011 (A scheme for women in difficult circumstances)	Target 5.5	Women & Child Development
	6. Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalay (KGBV)	Target 5.6	Health & Family Welfare, Women & Child Development
		Target 5.a	Women & Child Development, Land Resource, Urban Development, Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation
		Target 5.b	Telecommunication, Women & Child Development , Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeitY)
		Target 5.c	Women & Child Development, Social Justice

Source: - [http://niti.gov.in/writereaddata/files/SDGsV2o-Mappingo8o616-DG\\_o.pdf](http://niti.gov.in/writereaddata/files/SDGsV2o-Mappingo8o616-DG_o.pdf)



## GAPS AND CHALLENGES

Domestic and social/public violence against women is widely prevalent in our society. 'Cruelty by husband and relatives' continues to occupy the highest share (43.6 per cent) among the crimes committed against women followed by 'assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty' (18.6%). 15.7% cases were that of kidnapping and abduction, 10.2% of rape, 3.8% of 'insult to the modesty of women' and 3.7% of 'dowry prohibition act' (CSO, 2013). 36% of the rape victims were minor girls under the age of 18.

The National Family Health Survey IV found that 28% of women reported incidence of domestic violence. The National Crime Records Bureau data show that between 2005 and 2014 the proportion of crimes against women to all crimes committed has gone up from 3.1 per cent to 4.7 per cent which is an increase of over 50 per cent in the crime rate and a serious cause for concern (NCRB 2015).

Women find it difficult to access justice when their rights are violated. 10.8 per cent cases of 'cruelty by husband and relatives' underwent trial by the Courts of Law and conviction was done in only 1.6 per cent cases. The highest conviction rate of 7.8 per cent was observed for the crime 'insult to the modesty of women'. Also the conviction rate in crimes against women has declined from 32 per cent to 21 per cent over the past decade while that for all crimes taken together has increased from 73 per cent to 80 per cent.

With regard to political empowerment of women, India in 2015 had only 12.3% women as members of both houses of parliament combined. India is placed at the rank of 108 among the nations of the world in this respect (Gol, 2015). The women's reservation bill has been pending passage in parliament indefinitely.

The share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector in different states across the country is not up to the mark, the State of Manipur (41.6%) reported the highest proportion of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector, followed by Tripura (33.8%), Tamil Nadu (32.5%), Kerala (30.8%) and Meghalaya (30%). The lowest proportion of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector was in the states of Bihar (6.1%), Jharkhand (9.1%) and Uttarakhand (9.1%).

(Gol, 2015)



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### RECOMMENDATION

1. The legislations protecting women from violence (domestic, work place and in public) need to be implemented strictly with adequate supportive mechanisms for women.
2. The legislation for reservation of seats for women in parliament and state legislatures needs to be enacted urgently as this will provide women with more political power to bring about gender equity and counteract the deep rooted patriarchy that still stifles Indian society.
3. There should be reservations for women in education and employment also in addition to that in political posts.
4. Gender Resource Centers must be set up at the grassroots community level to provide women with space and skill training to engage in economic activity within planned sustainable development zones ensuring gender inclusion.
5. Gynaecological treatment must be provided free on a priority basis to poor women to improve their reproductive and sexual health.
6. The Government should directly transfer an amount equal to the minimum wage to the bank accounts of all women for the important service they provide to society by undertaking care and domestic work which is mostly unpaid presently.
7. Public services as child care, education, health should be strengthened to reduce the care burden of women.
8. Special Forces should be set up to ensure safety and security of women and plan and run programmes that ensure security of women in the workplace, transit and at home.
9. Special courts should be set up to try cases of crimes against women and investigation of such crimes by the police should be done properly so that the conviction rate goes up from the abysmal levels that prevail now.



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Holding the Government Accountable to its Promise to  
End Poverty, Social Exclusion & Discrimination

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