

Topic: INTRODUCTION OF HOME SCIENCE

BA PART I, 1st PAPER, By: Dr. AMARJEET KUMAR, Home Science Department, Rohtas Mahila College, Sasaram.

E-mail ID: amarjeetkumar011@gmail.com.

Special welfare measures for women and children

The main focus of programmes for women is to ensure their social and economic empowerment. The strategy comprises attitudinal change towards girl child, education, training, employment, support services and emphasis on women's rights and law.

Indira Mahila Yojana (IMY): The IMY which aims at empowerment of women was launched during 1995-1996 in 200 blocks. Based on the findings of the Joint Study Team of the Planning Commission, to recast IMY with the awareness generation and training component has recently been approved to overcome the existing weaknesses, as a mid-term correction. The Mahila Samridhi Yojana (MSY) has been merged with IMY. The MSY was launched in 1993. Under MSY every rural adult woman was encouraged to have her MSY account in the post office, which has jurisdiction over her village. For an amount of Rs. 300 in a year, the government contributes 25 per cent as incentive. The main aim of the programme was to promote thrift among women and to empower them with control over their household assets.

Balia Samridhi Yojana: The BSY, launched in 1997 with the specific aim of changing the community's attitude towards the girl child has been further recast in June 1999. Earlier, the mother of a girl child born on or after August 15, 1997 in a family below the poverty line in rural and urban areas was given a grant of R. 500. In the recast scheme, the post-delivery grant of Rs. 500 per child is deposited in an interest-bearing account in the name of the new born girl child.

In addition, the benefit of scholarships approved will also be deposited in the same account.

ADULT EDUCATION The National literary Mission (NLM) launched in 1988 aims at attaining functional literacy among 100 - million persons in age group of 15-35. The goal of the NLM is to attain full literacy by 2005. Special focus is on the promotion of literacy among women SC/ST and backward classes. After analysing some of the programmes for women and children, let us glance through some of the statistics on population rate, literacy levels, health status and other relevant information, which will help students to know about our country at a glance.

General features of Indian demography

1. A population too large for the area of the country.
2. An overwhelming proportion of rural population
3. High growth rate of population
4. Less production in terms of demands.
5. Low sex ratio,
6. High percentage of non-workers.
7. Low literacy levels.
8. Low nutritional status.
9. Lop sided age structure and
10. Ethnic diversity.

Population totals 2001 (India)

Persons	102, 70, 15, 247
Males	53, 12, 77, 078
Female	49, 57, 38, 169
Literates	

Persons	56,	67,	14,995
Male	33,	99,	69,048
Female	22,	67,	45,947

	crude birth rate	infant mortality rate
1998	72%	26.4%
2002	23.0%	50%
Percentage of population below poverty line in Tamilnadu		
	Tamil Nadu	In India
1993 - 1994	35.03%	35.97%
1999 -2000	21.12%	26.10%

- Thirty three percent of world's poor live in India.
- Twenty-five million people in India are homeless.
- One hundred and seventy million people don't have access to clean drinking water.
- Fifty three percent children below 5 years are underweight.

Monitorable targets (tenth plan)

- Reduction of poverty ratio to 20 percent by 2007 and to 10 percent by 2012.
- Gainful employment to the addition to the labour force over the Tenth Plan Period.
- Universal access to primary education by 2007.
- Reduction in the decadal rate of population growth between 2001 and 2011 to 16.2 per cent.
- Increase in literacy to 72 per cent by 2007 and to 80 per cent by 2012.

- Reduction of infant mortality rate (IMR) to 45 per 1,000 live births by 2007 and to 28 by 2012.
- Reduction of maternal mortality ratio (MMR) to 20 per 1,000 live births by 2007 and to 10 by 2012.
- Increase in forest and tree cover to 25 percent by 2007 and 33 percent by 2012.
- All villages to have access to potable drinking water by 2012.
- Cleaning of all major polluted rivers by 2007 and other notified stretches by 2012.