

Question: Why is maritime security vital to protect India's sea trade? Discuss maritime and coastal security challenges and the way forward. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

CLASS HANDOUT

Maritime Security

1. Sea Vigil 2024
2. Sagarmathan: The Great Oceans Dialogue
3. Parliamentary standing committee on defence reviewed the role of the Indian Coast Guard in ensuring coastal security.
4. Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) Operation Sagar-Manthan.
5. SLINEX-24 Exercise.

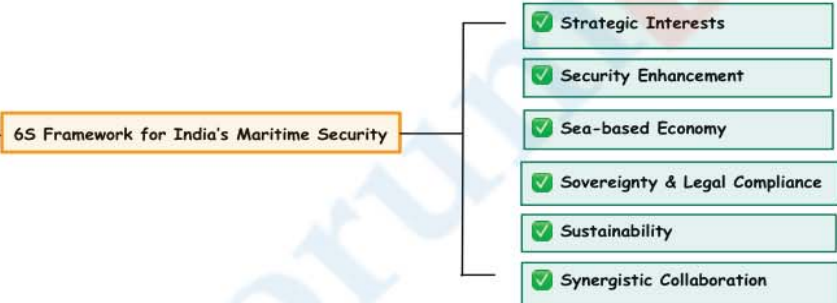
Quote

- The ocean is our joint heritage. Our sea routes are the lifeline of international trade. (PM Modi)
- SAGAR is a continuation of India's thinking for the Indian Ocean region. (Pratnashree Basu)

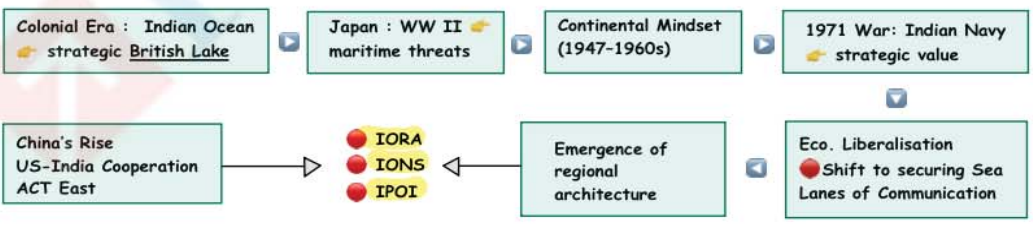
Data

- India's maritime sector = backbone of commerce, handling 95% of the country's trade by volume and 70% by value.
- 1382 islands.
- India's coastline : 7517 Km.
- EEZ : 2.4 million sq. kms

Key concepts

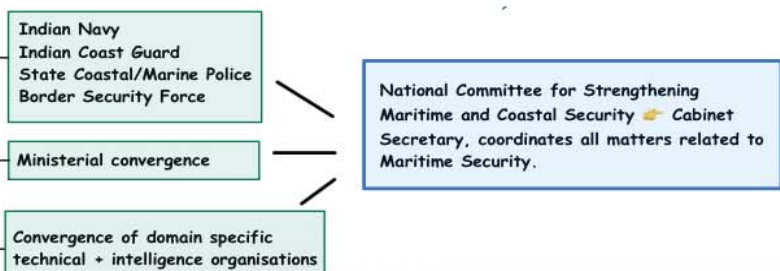


Evolution of Maritime paradigm in India



Maritime security structure

Institutional / Organisational



● Coastal Security : Kargil Review Committee

- ✓ Specialised marine police
- ✓ Fishermen watch groups
- ✓ Joint operation centres (JOC)

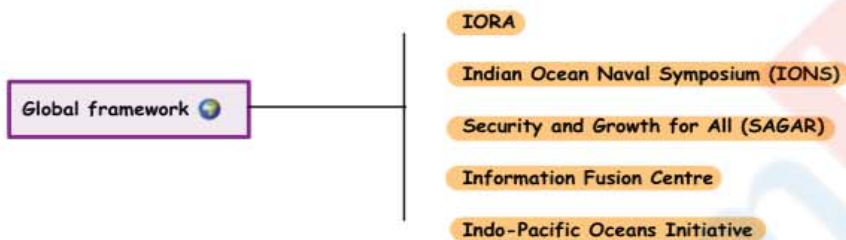
● Coastal Security Scheme (CSS)

- ✓ strengthen infrastructure for patrolling and the surveillance of the coastal areas

● Reforms Post 2008 : 26/11

● National Command Control Communication and Intelligence Network (NC3I)

● National Maritime Security Coordinator (NMSC)



Challenges ⚠️

⚠️ Abhijit Singh : ORF

Asymmetrical Tactics
Grey-Zone Warfare
Zero-Sum Competition
Combat Drones

Sovereign

Sovereign + Non state actors

⚠️ Other challenges

Illegal Fishing
Marine Pollution
Human and Drug Trafficking
Infiltration, illegal migration
Terrorism/ Fundamentalism

Non traditional

Coordination issues
Situational unpreparedness

Suggestions




- ✓ 5 Principles : by PM Modi remarks at the UNSC High-Level Open Debate on "Enhancing Maritime Security"
- ✓ ORF : Pillar-specific dialogues
- ✓ Proposed Maritime Theatre Command
- ✓ Maritime Security Body: Putin
- ✓ Maritime Finance : Blue Bonds , UNEP Finance Initiative (UNEP FI)
- ✓ Parliamentary Standing Committee on Defence : need for a third aircraft carrier,

Question: Terrorism is a global scourge. How has it manifested in India? Elaborate with contemporary examples. What are the counter measures adopted by the State? Explain. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

CLASS HANDOUT

 Defence Minister articulated India's Defence Vision at Delhi Defence Dialogue  Adaptive Defence







Key concept

-  AD  strategic approach where a nation's military and defence mechanisms continuously evolve to counter emerging threats.
-  Transition from intuitive decision-making to data-driven, objective approach.





Ideas

Adaptive defence is **not merely responding** to what has happened but **anticipating what could happen** and preparing for it proactively.







Core pillars of Adaptive defence

-  Situational awareness
-  Flexibility at strategic and tactical levels
-  Resilience
-  Agility
-  Integration with futuristic technologies
-  Atmanirbharta

Need for Adaptive Defence

-  Technological Acceleration: Emergence of AI , drones, swarm technologies, quantum computing , cyber warfare
-  Emergence of Hybrid and Grey Zone Warfare
-  Unpredictability of threats
-  Space-based espionage


Implementation

-  Establishment of Chief of Defence Staff
-  Modernized training curriculum
-  Defence Acquisition Procedure - 2020
-  FDI limit up to 100 % in specific cases
-  Defence Industrial Corridors in Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu
-  Rewards for innovation through the schemes of iDEX and ADITI

Key Data 

- ✔ Defence production reached ₹1.27 lakh crore in FY 2023-24 from ₹46,429 crore in 2014-15
- ✔ Defence exports increased from ₹686 crore in 2013-14 to ₹23,622 crore in 2024-25
- ✔ 65% of defence equipment now manufactured within India

Min of Defence

Case study 

Israel 

USA 



This Document is a part of ForumIAS Current Affairs Classes

Question: The Government of India recently stated that Left Wing Extremism (LWE) will be eliminated by 2026. What do you understand by LWE and how are the people affected by it? What measures have been taken by the government to eliminate LWE?

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

CLASS HANDOUT

Hybrid warfare

● Observance of Hybrid warfare in context of Russia-Ukraine War & India-Pak confrontation

Key concept

✦ Hybrid warfare merges kinetic and non-kinetic tools like drones, cyberattacks into integrated campaigns.

Tools / components

Kinetic ✦ Both conventional forces and irregular units, including special forces and proxy militias , precision strikes.

Non kinetic ✦ Political, Economic, Civilian, and Informational Tools

Political

● Proxy or covert operations + Support for non-state actors, separatist groups, political + exploitation of internal political divisions.

▶ Case study : Urban Naxalism : PM : though government eradicated Naxalism from the jungles, but it's now rapidly spreading to urban areas.



▶ Approach :New Democratic Revolution (NDR) ✦ Mao Zedong ✦ "New Democracy" to describe the first stage of revolution

▶ Guiding document : Strategy and Tactics of the Indian Revolution ✦ released by the Central Committee of CPI (Maoist) 2004

Three Strategic Phases

● Strategic Defensive

● Strategic Stalemate

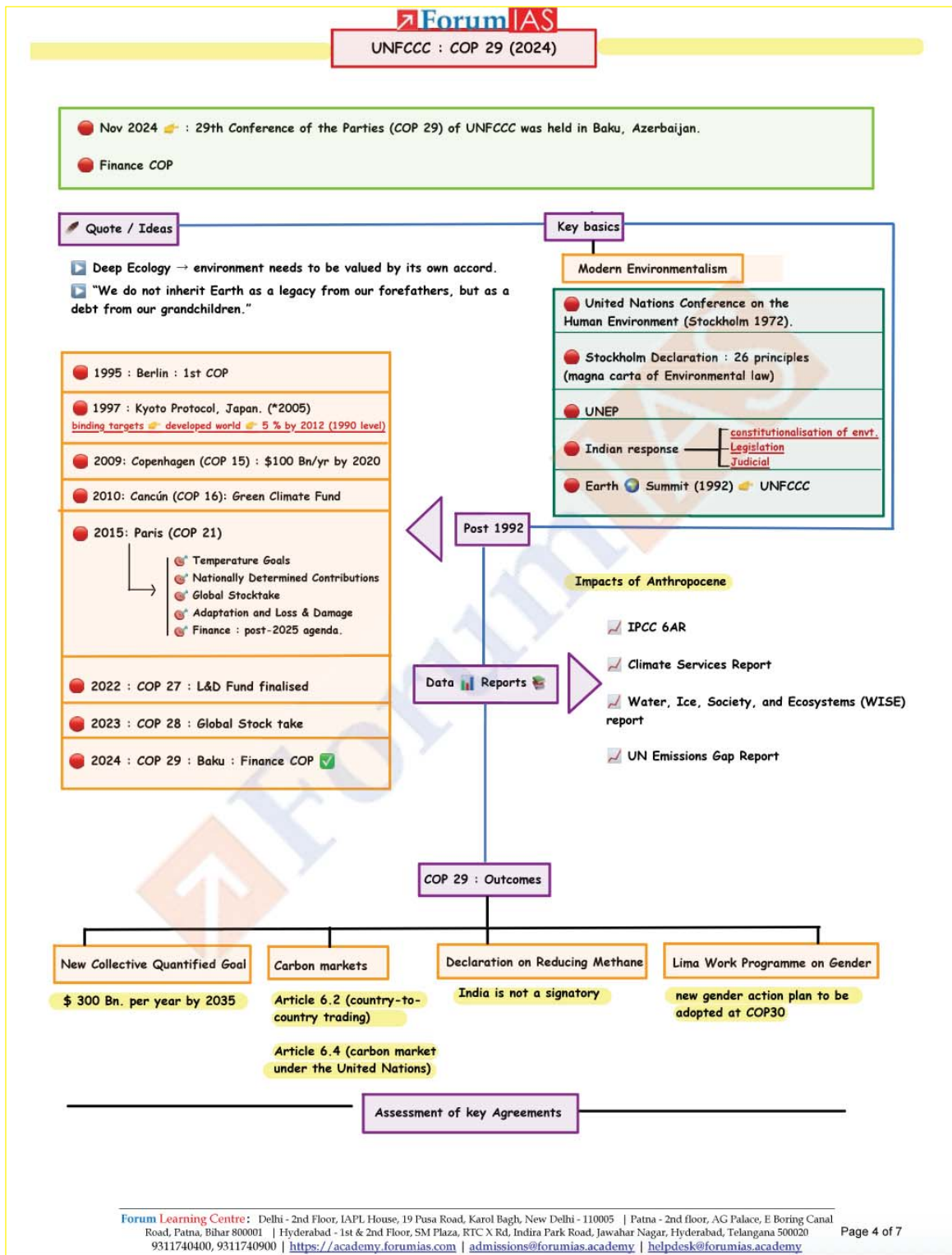
● Strategic Offensive

Response : Naxalmukt Bharat Abhiyan + National Policy and Action Plan

▶ focus on a blend of security, development, and rights-based empowerment.

Question: Write a review on India’s climate commitments under the Paris Agreement (2015) and mention how these have been further strengthened in COP26 (2021). In this direction, how has the first Nationally Determined Contribution intended by India been updated in 2022? (15 Marks, 250 Words)

CLASS HANDOUT



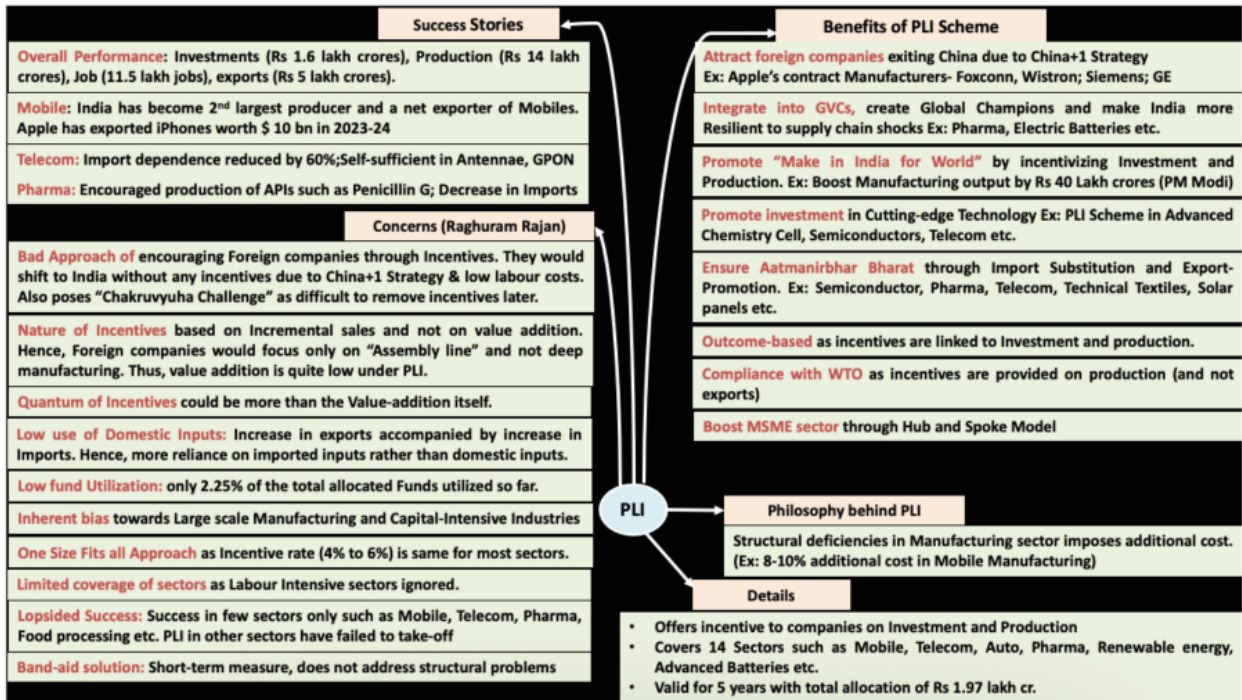
Question: What are the challenges before the Indian economy when the world is moving away from free trade and multilateralism to protectionism and bilateralism? How can these challenges be met? (10 Marks, 150 Words)

CLASS HANDOUT

Geo-Economic Fragmentation		
<p>Meaning: Reversal of global economic integration, guided by strategic and geopolitical considerations.</p> <p>Characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trade restrictions and tariffs impacting cross-border commerce. Ex: US-China Trade War, Reciprocal Tariffs by USA, Sanctions on Russia • Capital flow restrictions disrupting global investment patterns. Ex: Restrictions by US on Chinese Investments; India's FDI rules for China • Reorganization of supply chains due to shifting geopolitical alliances. Ex: China+1 Strategy; SCRI, USA- Inflation Reduction Act, EU- Chips Act • Rising protectionism as countries prioritize domestic economic resilience. Ex: America First Policy, China's Dual Circulation Strategy <p>Drivers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Covid-19 Pandemic; Geo-political tensions: US-China Trade War, Russia- Ukraine Conflict; Rise of Economic Nationalism; Weakening of Multilateral Institutions 		
Criteria	Challenges	Strategies
Fall in Global Trade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rising Protectionism could lead to fall in exports and affect export-driven industries such as IT/BPO, Steel etc. • Restrictions on export of critical raw materials such as Semiconductors, Rare Earth Minerals etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diversification of Trade- Destination and Products. • Secure Energy deal with countries such as Chile, Australia, Argentina etc. • Invest in R&D to develop Indigenous Technology Ex: Covaxin
Cross Border Labour Flows	Reduced Opportunities in the overseas market, Affect the profits of IT Companies, Decrease in remittances etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shift to high value services such as AI, IoT • Renegotiate FTAs to push for easier movement of Indian Professionals • Explore alternative markets such as Canada, Mexico etc.
Cross Border Capital Flows	Higher Subsidies offered by the developed countries such as USA, EU, Vietnam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen Domestic capital market to reduce external dependence • Attract companies through attractive incentives under PLI Scheme • Promote collaboration with foreign companies by taking advantage of China+1 Strategy. Ex: Micron
International Payment System	Fragmentation of International payment system as evident in blocking access to Russian Banks from the SWIFT Platform. Ex: China's Cross Border Inter Bank Payment System	Promote International payments through Internationalisation of UPI, Developing messaging payment systems such as SFMS.
Forex Reserves	Gradual reduction in share of dollars in the Global Forex Reserves	Promote Internationalisation of Rupee- Facilitating international payments in Rupee
Global Public Goods	Decline in provision of global public goods such as reduced cooperation on climate change	Push for Multilateralism through forums such as G-20, BRICS etc. based upon spirit of "Vasudeva Kutumbakam"

Question: Discuss the rationale of the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme. What are its achievements? In what way can the functioning and outcomes of the scheme be improved?
(15 Marks, 250 Words)

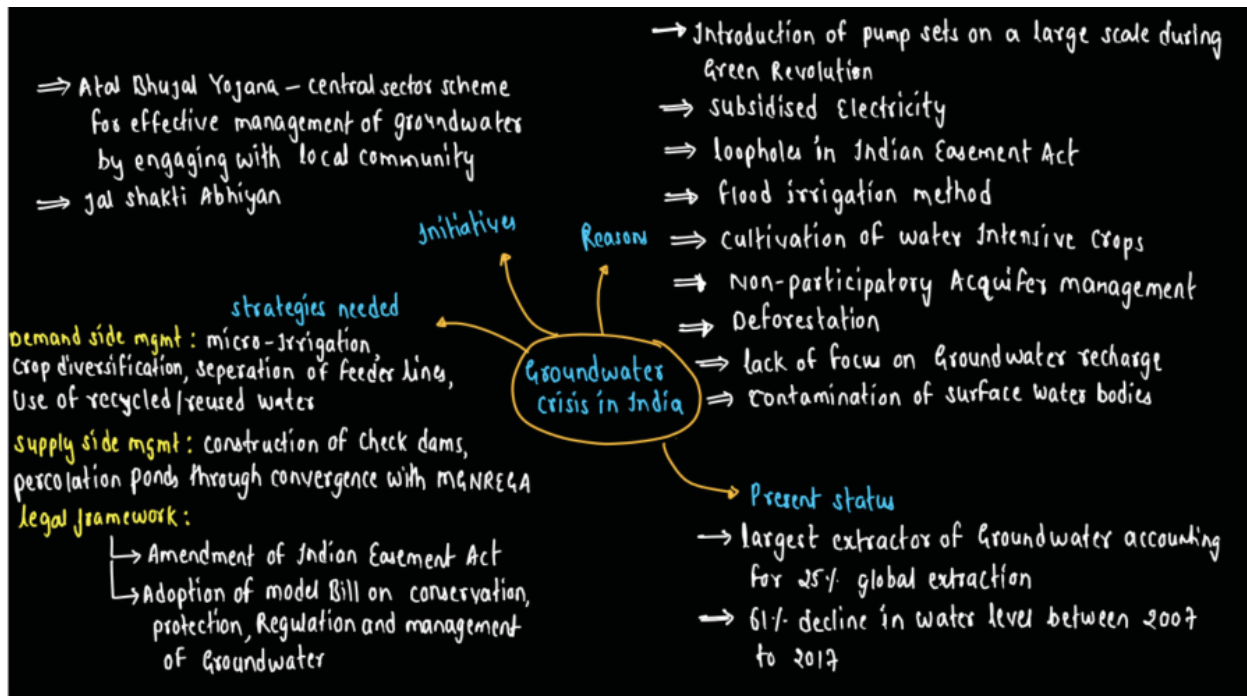
CLASS HANDOUT



Question: Examine the factors responsible for depleting groundwater in India. What are the steps taken by the government to mitigate such depletion of groundwater?

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

CLASS HANDOUT



Question: Elaborate the scope and significance of supply chain management of agricultural commodities in India. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

CLASS HANDOUT

**NATIONAL POLICY FRAMEWORK
ON
AGRICULTURE MARKETING**

Previous Year Questions

1. What are the main bottlenecks in upstream and downstream process of marketing of agricultural products in India? (Mains 2022, 15 Marks)
2. What are the main constraints in transport and marketing of agricultural produce in India? (Mains 2020, 10 Marks)
3. There is also a point of view that Agricultural Produce Market Committees (APMCs) set up under the State Acts have not only impeded the development of agriculture but also have been the cause of food inflation in India. Critically examine. (Mains 2014)

Practice Questions on Agriculture Marketing

1. Reforms in the Agricultural Marketing is a key to double farmers' income. In the light of this statement, discuss various strategies to bring out reforms in the agricultural marketing regime in India. (15 Marks)
2. Discuss the reformative steps taken by the states to improve agriculture marketing in India. (10 Marks)

Structure of Agricultural Marketing

Physical Markets

- 7057 Regulated Mandis under the state APMC acts
- More than 5000 Unregulated where either APMC Acts do not exist or are non-functional (Kerala, Bihar, A&N Islands and 3 NER States- Manipur, Mizoram and Sikkim)
- **Grameen Haats:** Presently there are 23000 grameen haats in the country under the control of local bodies (60%), private sector (30%) and APMCs.
- **Private Mandis:** About 125 wholesale private markets in the states of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh.
- 700 Farmer Consumer Markets under the local bodies. Ex: Rythu Bazars in Andhra and Telangana, Janata Bazar in Haryana, Punjab etc.

Electronic Trading Platforms/ Markets:

- **E-NAM:** At present, there are 1389 markets spread in 23 states and 4 UTs integrated with the platform.
- **Private e -Markets:** Examples include ITC's e-choupal, DeHaat, Ninjacart
- **Futures and Options:** instrument for price discovery and price risk management.

Significance of Agricultural Marketing

- Facilitate Inverse Fork-to-Farm Strategy leading to Agricultural Diversification.
- Reduce Post-Harvest losses
- Control Food Inflation by building adequate buffer stock
- Double Farmers Income by offering remunerative prices
- Boost Food Processing Industries and promote "Bake in India".
- Boost Agricultural Exports.

Question: Distinguish between the Human Development Index (HDI) and the Inequality-adjusted Human Development Index (IHDI) with special reference to India. Why is the IHDI considered a better indicator of inclusive growth? (10 Marks, 150 Words)

CLASS HANDOUT

Debate about Inequality in India

Mains Practice Question
 Reducing Inequality is a key to become Viksit Bharat. Explain the statement. Do you think that Inequality is reducing in India? Give arguments in support of your answer.

Meaning of Inequality: Uneven distribution of resources, opportunities and outcomes among individuals or groups in a society. It can manifest in the form of Income Inequality, Gender Inequality, Consumption Inequality, Sectoral inequality, Regional Inequality, Education and Health inequality, Digital Divide etc.

Why Inequality Matters?	Present Status of Inequality
<p>Income Equality leads to Self-Perpetuating Vicious cycle: Higher Inequality--> Concentration of wealth--> Increase in Savings and Decrease in Demand--> Lower Investment--> Low Job Creation and Human Capital Formation--> Higher Inequality.</p> <p>Gender Inequality: Women constitute 49% of Population, yet account for 18% of output. Highlights failure to reap demographic dividend. Further, lower Female LFPR leads to higher dependency ratio and hence lower savings.</p> <p>Consumption Inequality leads to inability of the people to meet basic human needs and hence hinders human capital formation.</p> <p>Regional Inequality leads to Rural-Urban Distress migration, unsustainable urbanisation, growth of slums etc.</p> <p>Increases risk of Market Failure: Growth of conglomerates leads to situation of "Too Big to Fail" as seen in Chaebols in South Korea. Further, such conglomerates owned by wealthy individuals prevent competition and abuse their dominant market position.</p> <p>Mismanagement of Public Finances: Low-Tax GDP Ratio due to tax evasion by richer class, Higher debt to fund welfare programs for poor people, poor quality of borrowings as less money is spent on creation of assets.</p> <p>Hurts Investment rates through social Conflict/Violence and Political Instability: Ex: Argentina</p>	<p>1. Income and Wealth Inequality:</p> <p>World Inequality Lab: Top 1% of the richest Indians own 23% of income and 40% of wealth. In terms of income distribution, India is the most unequal country.</p> <p>Concerns with World Inequality Lab Report</p> <p>Narrow view: Measures Inequality from a narrow perspective of income. Does not consider multi-dimensional view of Inequality of being uneven distribution of resources, opportunities and outcomes.</p> <p>Flawed Source: Mainly Relies on Income Tax returns data to extrapolate the data on Inequality Flawed due to dominance of Informal economy.</p> <p>Flawed Methodology: Relies on Pre-Tax Income instead of Post-Tax Income and hence neglects the effect of redistributive tax policies of the Government.</p> <p>Lower Inequality according to other reports</p> <p>PRICE ICE 360° Survey: Top 1% of earners in India held 9% of disposable income</p> <p>State of Inequality in India Report: Top 1% of earners in India held 6-7% of income.</p> <p>2. Consumption Inequality:</p> <p>India is 4th most equal country in terms of consumption. The consumption-based Gini-Coefficient has reduced from 28.8 to 25.5 in the last decade. Concerns raised:</p> <p>Neglects source of Consumption Expenditure: Increase in consumption expenditure by the poor households due to higher borrowings which may put additional burden on them in future.</p> <p>Neglects quality of Consumption Expenditure: Compares only the quantity of the consumption expenditure. Does not look at the quality of Consumption expenditure. For example, expenditure of households on processed foods (10%) is much higher than Education (3%)</p> <p>Under-reporting of Consumption expenditure by Richer households</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Basket of Goods/Services: Fails to take into account the expenditure incurred by richer households on luxury goods such as diamonds, foreign travel etc. Non-inclusion of top 5% of the households.

Question: Explain the factors influencing the decision of the farmers on the selection of high value crops in India. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

CLASS HANDOUT



Question: Examine the evolving pattern of Centre-State financial relations in the context of planned development in India. How far have the recent reforms impacted the fiscal federalism in India? (15 Marks, 250 Words)

CLASS HANDOUT

**16th Finance commission
Fiscal Federalism**

CA - 250617

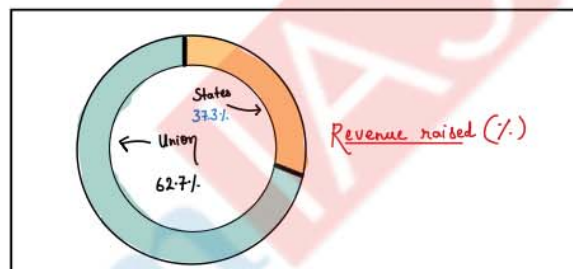
- 16th FC In final stages of consultation, meeting states, CAG.
- 15th FC in its last leg (Evaluation) -
- In past questions asked during end of 14th FC (CSM 2018) and after 15th FC's implementation (CSM 2021)

Ideas :

- "Fiscal federalism is the economic counterpart of political federalism" - Dr. Rangarajan (CM - 12 FC)
- 3 Principles of fiscal federalism: (K Santhanam : Chairman, 2nd FC).
 - Dependency avoidance
 - Capability enhancement
 - Receipt growth

Key concepts

- Article 268-293 → Financial relations
- vertical imbalance →
- However, such vertical balance helps to rectify horizontal Federal Fiscal Imbalance through FC (majorly)



Finance commission

- Article 280
- Follow three principles (3E) : equity, equalisation, and efficiency
- Parliament to determine the qualifications of members of the FC → Parliament has enacted : Finance Commission Act, of 1951.
- 15th FC, Chairperson = Dr. NK Singh : recommendations are valid up to the FY 2025-26.
- 16th FC, Chairperson = Dr. Arvind Panagariya, former Vice-Chairman of NITI Aayog, recommendations are valid up to 2026-31.

Issues

- Terms of reference:**
 - Distribution of tax proceeds between Union and States
 - Principles for grants-in-aid to States
 - Measures to strengthen finances of Panchayats and Municipalities
 - Review and recommend improvements in disaster management funding under the DM Act, 2005
- Challenges to be considered :**
 - Issue of Horizontal imbalances: Intragenerational equity : High-income States generate more own tax revenue and spend less, yet face higher deficit. (case study : TN, Bihar)
 - The Prosperity Paradox : paradox of declining fiscal capacity of states with rising per capita income
 - Cess + surcharge : Between 2009-10 and 2023-24, ₹36.6 lakh crore has been collected by the Union government as cesses and surcharges.
 - Effective Vertical devolution challenges
 - Need to consider → Environmental federalism: UK.
 - Demographic re-balancing

Evaluation of 15th FC

- ✔ Positives
- Retained higher divisible pool = 41%
 - Amount of Rs 2.9 lakh crore to 17 states to eliminate the revenue deficit.
 - Grant of Rs 1.3 lakh crore for 8 Dev. sectors.
 - states will be allowed to borrow an additional 0.5 per cent of GSDP if they implement power sector reforms
- ✘ Challenges
- No performance-based initiatives to the states to perform better in the population control reform.
 - failed to provide Performance-based grants for the Panchayati raj.
 - used the criteria of the population (2011 Census) with 90% weightage and area 10% weightage for determining grant to local governments. Equity concerns.

Question: “With the waning of globalization, post-Cold War world is becoming a site of sovereign nationalism.” Elucidate. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

CLASS HANDOUT

- Russia-Ukraine + Israel-Hamas turning in “forever wars”
- Trump 2.0
- Modi 3.0
- Structural transformations due to : globalization, rebalancing, multipolarity, impact of technology and the games that nations have always played (Why Bharat Matters : S Jaishankar)

Ideas

● We are heading into volatility and upheaval, where mitigation and navigation go side by side. (S Jaishankar : Why Bharat matters)

3 Global paradoxes

1. Digital bridges and Economic and political walls.
2. Capability and vulnerability.
3. Advancement and moving back to the future.

World of Double edged existence

Emerging world order

3 possibilities (Deepak Nayyar)

Re-emerging bipolarity

US = Withdrawal syndrome
China = Pax Sinica

Complex multipolarity

Lead powers co-existing with middle powers

Prolonged transition with de facto continuation of Pax Americana

Emergence of an informal arrangement, not a new structure

Catalysts of change in emerging world order

- Ideological dearth to inspire world leaders.
- Technology : changing dimensions of security and economy.
- Fragile states : emerging as dormant volcanoes
- Institutional failures : disillusionment from western rule based order.
- Changed perceptions towards globalisation.



Probable conclusion

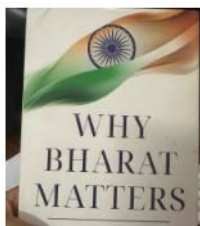
Shailesh Haribhakti

1. Competition will persist within rules shaped by technological standards and ecological limits.
2. Growth will be redefined.
3. Technology is the new currency, AI the advisor.
4. States may align technology with national interest.
5. States will have new strategic interests.

Ex :
China = Data Autarky
US = Tech Sovereignty

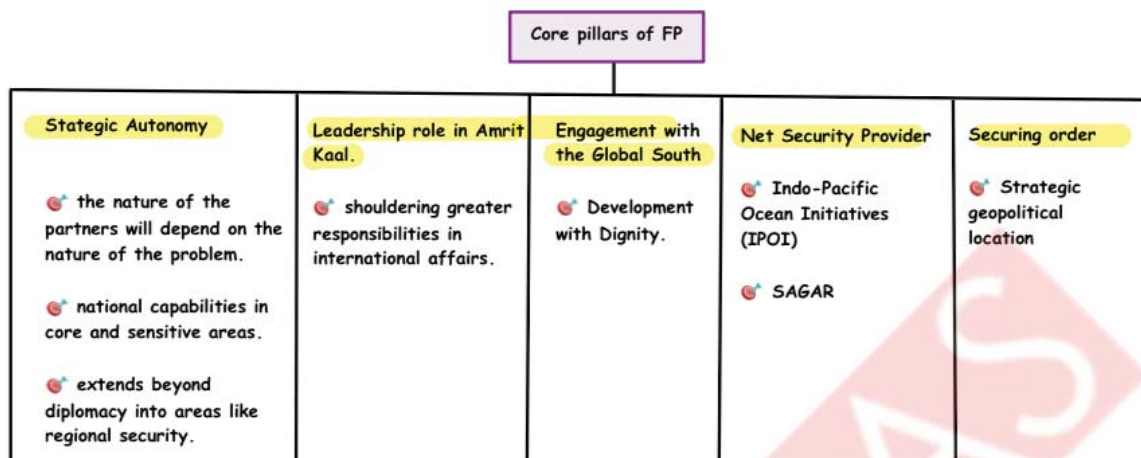
India's Foreign policy

- Essentials of a responsive FP (S. Jaishankar, MEA)



1. Foreign policy, being the link to the outside, should enable us to draw what we seek.
2. Message our intentions and project our image positively
3. Read global trends well and anticipate what portends for our nation and our people.
4. When the unexpected happens, it must respond nimbly and

- Current Foreign policy = pursuit to be "Vishwamitra", "Vishwabandhu" "Vishwa guru".



Renewed-relevance of New India

- India matters to the "world" : DEMOCRACY THAT DELIVERS (S. Jaishankar) Ex : Vaccine Maitri.
- India can also matter through the power of its ideas and actions as an engine of the global economy. Ex. Digital architecture.
- India matters because it is central to the emergence of multipolarity.
- India matters as consensus builder . Ex. G20 Summit in New Delhi unanimously produced a substantive outcome.

Concerns of FP

Security

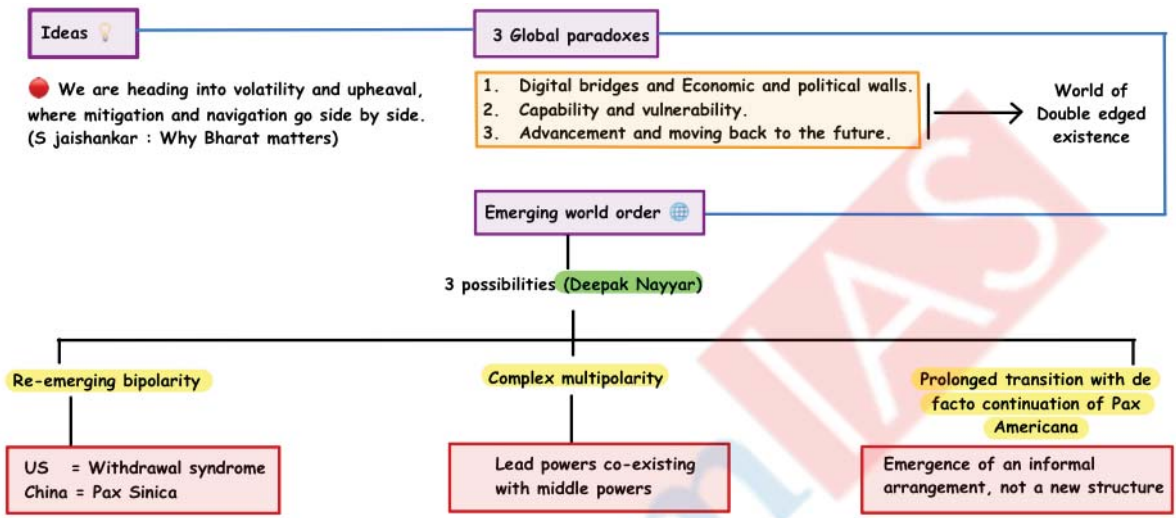
- ⚠ Nations now penetrate and influence rather than directly confront each other.
- ⚠ Security debate now revolves around exposure, penetration and vulnerabilities.
- ⚠ Distant threats are becoming more real and imminent as mobility improves.
- ⚠ Panipat Syndrome.
- ⚠ Threats of Informationized warfare,

Economy

- ⚠ Emergence of twilight zone where rules were manipulated for globalization gains.
- ⚠ Hard to separate the vulnerabilities from the dependence.
- ⚠ Prepare for a re-globalization that corrects economic and technology concentrations.
- ⚠ Rising India will only really advance when it is an atmanirbhar Bharat.

Question: “The reform process in the United Nations remains unresolved, because of the delicate imbalance of East and West and entanglement of the USA vs. Russo-Chinese alliance.” Examine and critically evaluate the East-West policy confrontations in this regard. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

CLASS HANDOUT



Catalysts of change in emerging world order

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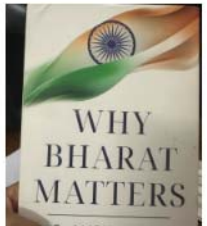


Probable conclusion Shailesh Haribhakti

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Question: “Constitutional morality is the fulcrum which acts as an essential check upon the high functionaries and citizens alike...”

In view of the above observation of the Supreme Court, explain the concept of constitutional morality and its application to ensure balance between judicial independence and judicial accountability in India. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

CLASS HANDOUT

Context : Multiple judgements on expansion / interpretation of Fundamental rights

- P.Naveen Kumar case vs District Collector
- AMU vs. Naresh Agrawal case
- Property owners Association vs state of Maharashtra
- Rajive Ratauri vs UOI
- In Re : Directions in the matters of demolition of structures

2023 : “ The Construction of India is a living instrument with capabilities of enormous dynamism. It is a constitution made for a progressive society”. Illustrate with special reference to the expanding horizons of the right to life and personal liberty.

2022 : The most significant achievement of modern law in India is the constitutionalization of environmental problems by the Supreme Court.” Discuss this statement with the help of relevant case laws.

2022 : “Right of movement and residence throughout the territory of India are freely available to the Indian citizens, but these rights are not absolute. ”Comment.

2017 : Examine the scope of Fundamental Rights in the light of the latest judgement of the Supreme Court on Right to Privacy.

2015 : Does the right to clean environment entail legal regulation on burning crackers during Diwali? Discuss in the light of Article 21 of Indian Constitution and judgements of the apex in this regard.

2014 :What do you understand by the concept “freedom of speech and expression”? Does it cover hate speech also? Why do the films in India stand on a slightly different plane from other forms of expression? Discuss.

2013 : Discuss Section 66A of IT Act, with reference to its alleged violation of Article 19 of the Constitution.

Ideas

➤ Phases of judiciary in interpreting fundamental rights : Chintan Chandrachud

● Phase One: Textualism

➤ Each Article was seen as self-contained; no cross-linking between rights.

➤ Ex : A.K. Gopalan v. State of Madras (1950)

● Phase Two: Structuralism

➤ Fundamental rights seen as an interlinked code, not water-tight

➤ Ex. Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India

➤ Ex. Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala

● Phase Three: Eclecticism

➤ Period marked by doctrinal inconsistency and lack of cohesive reasoning.

➤ focusing more on outcomes than principles.

➤ Ex. Subramanian Swamy v. Union of India (2016) : Criminal Defamation Upheld

➤ Ex. Aadhaar case 2018 : used minimal scrutiny, despite prior Puttaswamy ruling.

● Phase Four: Transformative Interpretation

Question: Women’s social capital complements in advancing empowerment and gender equity. Explain. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

CLASS HANDOUT

1. Aug 2024 → Hema Committee Report.
2. Aug 2024 → Rape of a doctor at her workplace.
3. 10 years of PoSH act (earlier).
4. SC highlighted serious lapses in PoSH Act.

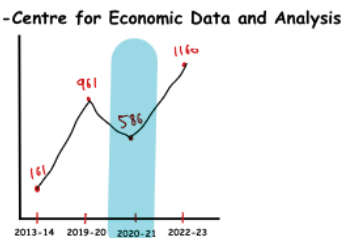
Quote

"I do not wish women to have power over men; but over themselves". *Mary Wollstonecraft*

Const. architecture

- Article 21
- Article 39(a)
- Article 39(d)
- Article 39(e)
- Article 42

Data



Hema comm. findings

- 17 forms of exploitation.
- No ICC.
- No basic amenities.
- Casting couch.

Legislative framework

- Sexual Assault is different than harassment
- Sexual harassment is dealt under three laws
 - Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita
 - Sexual harassment of women at workplace (prevention and redressal) Act 2013.
 - For children - POCSO
- PoSH Act - Basic provisions

Reasons for sexual harassment at workplace.

- Joan Acker - Gendered org.
- Catherine A. - Relative impunity
- Andocentric system
- Sylvia Walby

Reasons: Why women don't use these protective laws

- Situational + social
- Structural

Suggestions (way ahead)

- Recommendations of Saksham Committee.
 - Gender sensitisation unit.
 - Support for ICC
 - Gender audits
- Recommendations of Hema committee.
 - Welfare fund.
 - Gender just cinema.
 - Mandatory gender awareness, training.

Case studies

- UN
- South Africa
- Sweden
- Singapore

International conventions.

Role of WCC and other related women led movements

CEDAW

ILO

Conv. 111, 190

SDG

BEIJING ACTION PLAN

Examples

Outcomes