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Syllabus heading

Indian Society

UPSC Civil Services (Main) Examination · GS I · General Studies Paper I

Indian Society

Facts & figures for this syllabus heading.

Numbers move. Confirm the latest Budget, Economic Survey or census round. This sheet is for revision, not a substitute for the model answer.

<https://wrapexams.com/upsc/mains-answers/gs-1/indian-society-headings/>

Women

Women Health In India KEY HEALTH INDICATORS (NFHS-6 & MOHFW) Major Schemes For Women's Health; Menstrual Hygiene Access: Improved from; Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana 77.6% (NFHS-5) to 79.2% (NFHS-6). (PMMVY): Conditional maternity benefit.; Infant Mortality Rate (IMR): Dropped from; PM Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan: Free 35.2 to 27 per 1000 live births. antenatal care for pregnant women.; Maternal Mortality Ratio...

Crimes Against Women (Ncrb 2023)

India witnessed a crime every five seconds in; Mission Shakti: Umbrella scheme with 2023. 'Sambal' (safety) and 'Samarthya'; Total crime cases reached 6.24 million. (empowerment) subcomponents.; Overall Increase: 7.2% rise in crimes against; One Stop Centre, Women Helpline, Nirbhaya women from 2022. Fund, Mahila Police Volunteers, Swadhar; Murder cases declined by 2.8% Greh, Working Women Hostel, Stree Manoraksha...

Women And Work

Overall female LFPR (15+ years): 35.3%; Support for Marginalized Individuals for (highest level in 2025) Livelihood and Enterprise (SMILE).; Rural Female LFPR: 40.1%; Pradhan Mantri Dakshta Aur Kushalta; Urban Female LFPR: 25.3% Sampann Hitgrahi (PM-DAKSH).; Female Worker Population Ratio (WPR); Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Overall female WPR: 33.6% Guarantee Act (MGNREGA).; Rural Female WPR: 38.6%...

Urban female UR

9.1%; Highest urban female UR during the year: 9.7%.

Women And Politics Women In Agriculture

Lok Sabha.; Employment Share: 63% of agricultural 14% (18th Lok Sabha) and Rajya Sabha: workers are women. ~13%; Increase in Rural Female LFPR: From 24.6%; Global Gender Gap Report 2025: Overall to 36.6% due to agri-employment. Rank: 131/148; Land Ownership.; Political Empowerment: 48th globally.; 14% of operational holdings are owned by women.; 18% of farm families are female-headed.; Key Schemes: Rashtriya Mahila...

Data and Facts **Census 2011**

India has a total population of 121 crores (or 1.21 billion).; Current Population : 1.42 billion (World Population Review) , 17.8 % of the world's population.; Total Fertility Rate (TFR) : declined from 2.2 in 2015-16 to 2.0 in 2019-21, Distribution: Recent analysis by the Lancet: India's population is forecasted

Population and Demographic Dividend

Legal; National Program for Family Planning, 1952 Provisions; National Population Policy, 2000; Mission Parivar Vikas; India Family Planning 2030 vision document

Demographic Age (15-59 years)

62.5% of total, will peak around 2036 reaching 65%. Dividend; LFPR : 60.8% , about 40% of working age population is jobless (PLFS 2022-23); TFR : 2.0 , less than replacement level 2.1

Urbanisation

Urban Demographics & Growth; Urban population is projected to grow from 410 million (2014) to 814 million by 2050.; Urban population share was 31.16% in 2011.; Urban population is projected to exceed 40% of total population by 2030.; Urban-to-urban migration accounts for 15.9% of total migration (PLFS 2023-24).; Around 17% of the urban population lives in slums (**Census 2011**).

Urbanisation

Urban Infrastructure & Financing; India needs around USD 840 billion over 15 years (~USD 55 billion per year) for urban infrastructure.; The Union Budget 2026-27 allocated ₹85,522 crore to the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, reflecting an 11.6% reduction from the previous year's outlay of ₹96,777 crore.

Urbanisation

Environmental Impact; Cities occupy less than 3% of global land area but contribute approximately 78% of global carbon emissions.; Urbanisation is intensifying urban heat islands and extreme rainfall events in Indian cities. Urban Poverty And Clusters; Around 80 million people in India live in urban poverty with limited access to basic services.; India is expected to add 416 million new urban dwellers by 2030.; By...

International Best Practices Estonia

Digital identity for all citizens; Dubai: Smart Dubai integrates services for urban living; Singapore: SingPass single sign-on for government services; South Korea: Online voting system; New Zealand: Govt.nz centralized public service portal; Norway: Altinn platform for regulatory submissions and government communication

Constitutional Framework **Article 40**

Directive Principle on Panchayats; 73rd **Amendment (1992)**: Rural Local Governance; 74th **Amendment (1992)**: Urban Local Governance; Part IX: **Articles 243-243O**; **Eleventh Schedule**: 29 functional areas for Panchayats Evolution Of Panchayati Raj; British Period: **Mayo (1870)**, **Ripon (1882)**, **Decentralization (1907)**, **Government of India Act (1935)**; Post-Independence.; **Balwant Rai Mehta Committee (1957)** - 3-tier system; Ashok...

Key Data & Facts Registered NGOs/VOs on NITI

about 5.25 lakh.; Older CSO/MoSPI estimate: about 31.74 lakh registered societies nationwide.; Rural-urban distribution: 18.63 lakh rural and 13.10 lakh urban registered societies.; Leading Darpan states include Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and Delhi. Legal & Constitutional Foundations; Constitutional Provisions; **Article 19(1)(c)**: Freedom to form associations; **Article 43**: State duty to promote cottage and village...

Skill Development

Unemployment And Labour Force Participation; According to PLFS March 2026, India's unemployment rate stood at 5.1%, with urban unemployment at 6.8% and rural at 4.3%.; Annual PLFS 2025 showed youth unemployment at 9.9%, with urban youth unemployment at 13.6% and rural at 8.3%.; Labour Force Participation Rate stood at 55.4% in March 2026 under CWS. Employability Trends Among Youth; As per India Skills Report 2026...

Key committees

Narasimham Committee - NPA classification; **PJ Nayak Committee** - Bank board governance; **KV Kamath Committee** - Stressed sector resolution; **PK Mohanty Committee** - Urban cooperative reforms; **Nachiket More Committee** - Differentiated banking

Related schemes

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act Scheme (MGNREGA); Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP); Mudra Bank scheme; Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY); Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM); Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA) , National Rural Health Mission; Bharat Nirman Swachh , Bharat Mission Mission Ayushman; Pradhan Mantri...

Legal Entitlements People's Union for Civil

The Supreme Court contended that the "right to food" is essential to the right to life as provided in **Article 21** of the Constitution.; **National Food Security Act of 2013**; Entitles 67% of the Indian population to 5 Kg/month food grains per beneficiary at highly subsidised rates.

Identification

State Governments have to identify the households in such a manner that 75% rural + 50% urban population is covered.

Landholding Patterns And Land Use Average

Declined to 1.08 hectares (Agriculture **Census 2021-22**).; 86% of landholders now fall under small and marginal farmer categories.; Non-agricultural land use.; Over 10.3% of total land is now under non-agricultural use due to urbanisation, infrastructure and industrialisation.

Tiger Population (2022 Estimation

5th Cycle); India's tiger population stands at 3,167, showing a 6.7% increase since 2018.; India holds over 70% of the global wild tiger population.; Over 50% of tiger deaths between 2018 and 2022 were due to human-related causes. **Wildlife Offences & Environmental Crime (2023)**; Environment-related crimes reported: 68,994 (30% decrease from 2022).; Offences under the **Noise Pollution Act** ranked 2nd with 6,640 reported...

Air Pollution

Air Pollution Status; 99% of the global population breathes air that exceeds safe limits.; In India, households and industries contribute 60-70% of PM2.5 pollution.; Residential cooking in rural areas accounts for a major share of indoor air pollution.

Primary Pollution Sources Urban areas

Transport, road dust, construction.; Rural areas: Biomass burning for cooking.; Others: Industrial emissions and crop residue burning.

Emerging Technologies

Geo-Spatial Tech; 2022 Geospatial Policy enables regulated use of GIS, GPS & remote sensing.; Key platforms: National Resource Information System, Spatial Data Infrastructure, Urban Information System. Deep Ocean Mission ("Samudrayaan"); Crewed submersible mission to 6,000 m using MATSYA 6000, built under Ministry of Earth Sciences (₹6,000 crore).

Urban Floods Urban Flood vulnerability

The flood peaks in cities can be 1.8 to 8 times higher than in rural Flash floods areas; The volume of water during a flood can increase by up to 6 times. Glacial Lake Outburst; Urban Floods Floods(GLOF); Sikkim/Teesta Urban Flood Impact - 2023; Nagpur Urban Flooding - 2023; Bengaluru Floods - 2022-23; Ahmedabad Floods - 2022; Chennai Floods - 2015; Flash Floods; Uttarkashi Flash Floods, Uttarakhand - 2025; Tamil...

6 Disaster Management

Initiatives; C-FLOOD (Unified Inundation Forecasting System) (2025); Urban Flood Risk Management Programme (UFRMP) (2025-26); Zero Casualty" **Disaster Management Strategy (2026)**; C-DAC GLOF Early Warning System (2026); Flood Risk Mitigation Scheme (FRMS); **Ganga Flood Control Commission**

1 Important Schemes and Policies in Detail

GS1 Population and; Regarding discussions on the government's strategic, rights- Associated Issues based approach to population control, focusing on reproductive health, gender equity, and sustainable development.; For highlighting its impact on family planning and social welfare.

1 Important Schemes and Policies in Detail

About; The National Population Policy (NPP), 2000 is a strategic policy framework adopted by the Government of India to address population challenges through holistic, rights-based and people-centered strategies.; It affirms voluntary and informed choices for family planning, with a strong focus on reproductive and child health, gender equity, and sustainable development.

Salient Features Child and Maternal Health

Reduce Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) to below 30 per 1,000 live births.; Reduce Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) to below 100 per 1,00,000 live births.; Achieve universal immunization for all children against vaccine- preventable diseases.; Education: Make school education free and compulsory up to age 14; reduce school dropout rates for boys and girls to under 20%.; Marriage and Fertility;; Promote delayed marriage for...

1 Important Schemes and Policies in Detail

4. Mission Shakti

GS1 Indian Society

Role & Status of Illustrates changing gender roles and support for Women, SHGs women's organizations and empowerment

1 Important Schemes and Policies in Detail

GS2 Welfare Schemes, Gender Justice, Cites Sambal (safety) & Samarthya (empowerment) as Safety & Governance life-cycle-based interventions

1 Important Schemes and Policies in Detail

GS3 Inclusive Growth, Economic Reduces care burden, promotes skilling, and increases Participation of Women female labor force participation

Objective

Women-Led Development: Empower women economically and socially and ensuring autonomy over their lives.; Reduce Care Burden: Decrease women's care load and boost labor force participation through skill development and financial literacy.; Violence-Free Environment: Establish a safe space for women to make independent choices without fear of violence.

Key Schemes and Features 1. Sambal

Ensuring Safety and Security for Women; One Stop Centre (OSC): Offers integrated support services to women affected by violence, providing assistance under one roof.

Women Helpline (WHL)

A 24-hour toll-free helpline providing emergency support and information on services such as police, fire, and ambulance.; **Beti Bachao Beti Padhao** (BBBP): Expanded nationwide, focusing on impactful activities like sports promotion and self-defence camps for girls.; Nari Adalats: Women's collectives at the Gram Panchayat level that provide a grievance redressal mechanism. These collectives, though not legally...

1 Important Schemes and Policies in Detail

5. **BETI BACHAO BETI PADHAO** (BBBP) SCHEME

GS1 Indian Society

Gender Issues, Use as a government response to declining Child Sex Patriarchy Ratio and deep-rooted gender discrimination

1 Important Schemes and Policies in Detail

GS2 Women & Child Welfare, Illustrates multi-sectoral approach to girl child Education, Government Schemes protection, education, and awareness campaigns

Overview Purpose

Address the declining Child Sex Ratio (CSR) and empower girls and women across their life cycle.; Primary Objectives:; Prevent gender-biased sex-selective elimination.; Ensure survival and protection of the girl child.; Promote education and participation of girls.; Foster societal change towards valuing the birth and rights of the girl child. Key Achievements; Sex Ratio at Birth: Improved by 16 points, from 918...

Sectoral Interventions Ministry of Women and

Promote first-trimester pregnancy registration and community mobilisation.; Ministry of Health and Family Welfare: Strengthen the implementation of the Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PCPNDT) Act and institutional deliveries.; Ministry of Human Resource Development: Ensure universal enrolment of girls and improve infrastructure like functional toilets.

Other Schemes Related with Women's Issues Stree

Create a sustainable model to provide adolescent girls and women Swabhiman with affordable sanitary products using CSCs.; Implementation: Establish sanitary napkin micro-manufacturing units at CSCs across India, especially run by women entrepreneurs.; Approach: Driven by awareness and outreach efforts from women entrepreneurs who produce and market the sanitary napkins.

Mahila E-Haat Platform

An e-platform for women to display and sell products or services, including creative ventures like tailoring.; Impact: Aims to benefit over 10,000 Self Help Groups (SHGs) and 1.25 lakh women beneficiaries from launch.; Eligibility: Open to Indian women above 18 years and SHGs for marketing legal products/services.; Implementing Body: Rashtriya Mahila Kosh, an autonomous body under the Ministry of Women and Child...

Suposhit Maa Aim

Ensure the health of newborns and pregnant women. Abhiyan; Support: 1,000 women receive food items for one month.; Coverage: Includes child health, medical exams, blood tests, medicines, and delivery.; Registration: Women must register online for adoption; only one pregnant woman per family is eligible.

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

Key Recommendations 1. Curtailing Dropouts and Universal Access; Strengthen schemes for disadvantaged groups (e.g., scholarships, free bicycles).; Establish special education zones.; Set up a gender inclusion fund. 2. Increasing GER in Higher Education; Expand and restructure existing higher education institutes.; Establish large multidisciplinary institutions.; Increase access through open distance learning and...

Salient Features A Unified Approach

The scheme integrates three major programs-Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), and Teacher Education (TE)-under one umbrella.; Comprehensive Coverage: Spanning from preschool education to senior secondary education, ensuring no stage of learning is neglected.; Major Areas of Intervention;; Infrastructure: Improving the physical and digital learning environment.; Gender and...

Key Initiatives Driving Change 1. SARTHAQ - The NEP

A robust, strategic framework for implementing the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, ensuring seamless educational transformation across India. 2. NIPUN BHARAT - Foundational Literacy by Grade 3: Aiming for 100% foundational literacy and numeracy by Grade 3 by 2026-27 3. Foundational Learning Study (FLS): Data-driven assessment of literacy and numeracy in Class 3, to identify and address gaps. 4. Vidya Pravesh -...

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

GS2 Health & Nutrition, Women Use for malnutrition-related topics; integrated and and Child Welfare Schemes convergent policy for child and maternal health

Overview Purpose

A comprehensive nutrition support program targeting malnutrition among children, adolescent girls, pregnant women and lactating mothers.; Strategy: Focuses on nutrition improvement, delivery efficiency and creating a convergent ecosystem to foster health, wellness and immunity.; Key Schemes: POSHAN Abhiyaan, Anganwadi Services, Scheme for Adolescent Girls.

Beneficiaries

Children (0-6 years), pregnant women, lactating mothers and adolescent girls.; Collaboration: Joint implementation by the Ministries of Women and Child Development, Health and Family Welfare, and Human Resource Development.

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

Salient Features Nutrition Support; Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) for children (6 months to 6 years), pregnant women, lactating mothers, and adolescent girls, especially in Aspirational Districts and the North Eastern Region (NER).; Fortified Rice and promotion of diet diversity with mandatory use of millets once a week.

Other Achievements Aadhaar Verification

Over 90% of beneficiaries are Aadhaar-verified on the Poshan Tracker.; Enabled migration for pregnant women and lactating mothers between Anganwadi Centres.

Overview Launch

Centrally Sponsored Scheme by the Ministry of Women and Child Development.; Purpose: Welfare and protection of children, replacing the erstwhile Child Protection Services (CPS) Scheme.; Vision: Secure a healthy, happy childhood, enabling children to reach their full potential within a supportive ecosystem.

Objectives 1. Reduction in Child and Maternal

2. Prevention and Control of Diseases: both communicable and non-communicable. 3. Access to Comprehensive Primary Health Care: 4. Population Stabilization and Gender Balance: 5. Mainstream and integrate AYUSH (Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha, and Homeopathy) in healthcare practices. 6. Universal Access to Public Health Services: including food, nutrition, sanitation, hygiene, and public health care. 7....

Salient Features Background

Launched in 2005, the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) expanded into the National Health Mission (NHM) in 2012, comprising two sub-missions: NRHM and the National Urban Health Mission (NUHM).; National Urban Health Mission (NUHM); Coverage: Targets urban areas with populations over 50,000, including state capitals and district headquarters.; Decentralised Approach: Implements a city-specific urban healthcare...

Key Initiatives under NHM Janani Suraksha Yojana

Objective: Promote institutional delivery through a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme with conditional cash transfers.; Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK); Objective: Reduce out-of-pocket expenses for pregnant women and neonates by facilitating 'zero expense deliveries' at government health facilities.; Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK); Aim: Early identification and intervention for children to address...

RMNCH+A (Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child,

Strategy: Links interventions across life stages to improve health outcomes, focusing on adolescence, reproductive health, family planning, and more.; Approach: Ensures continuous care through linkages between home, community, and healthcare facilities.; Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan.; Aim: Provide free, comprehensive antenatal care to all pregnant women on the 9th of every month at government...

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

PM Young Achievers Scholarship; Offers Pre-Matric Scholarships for Classes 9-10 and Post-Award Scheme For Vibrant India Matric Scholarships for higher studies. For OBCs And Others (PM -; Top-performing students can receive scholarships for "Top YASASVI Class School Education" and "Top Class College Education."; Hostel facilities are provided to OBC students under the "Scheme of Construction of Hostels for OBC boys...

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

Support for Marginalised; The umbrella scheme includes welfare measures for Individuals for Livelihood and transgender persons and those engaged in begging. Enterprise (SMILE); Focuses on rehabilitation, medical facilities, counselling, education, skill development, and economic linkages.; Supported by State Governments, UTs, Local Urban Bodies, NGOs, CBOs, and other institutions.; Nodal Ministry: Ministry of Social...

Achievements Loans Sanctioned

40.82 crore loans amounting to ₹23.2 lakh crore.; Women Entrepreneurs: 69% of loans.; SC/ST/OBC Entrepreneurs: 51% of loans.; New Entrepreneurs: 21% of loans.

Key Components Employment through Skill Training

Objective: Offer market-oriented skill training to urban poor, facilitating self-employment ventures or salaried employment.; Self-Employment Programme (SEP); Objective: Provide financial assistance to individuals, groups, or Self-Help Groups (SHGs) among urban poor for setting up self-employment ventures or micro-enterprises.; Self-Help Groups (SHGs); Over 8.4 million urban poor women mobilised into more than...

Key Initiatives UNDP-DAY-NULM Partnership

Focus: Empower women to make informed entrepreneurship choices.; Duration: 3-year project, extendable beyond 2025, covering eight cities initially.; National Initiative for Promotion of Upskilling of Nirman Workers (NIPUN); Implementation: By the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) to enhance skills of construction workers.; PaiSA Portal; Purpose: A centralised electronic platform for processing interest...

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

GS2 Governance, Welfare For showcasing financial inclusion for marginalized groups, Schemes, Urban gender equality, and street vendor support Development

Objectives Inclusive Entrepreneurship

Empower marginalised urban micro-entrepreneurs, breaking community barriers and promoting gender equality.; Financial Inclusion: Provide access to collateral-free loans and improve financial discipline among street vendors.; Economic Upliftment: Enhance income and consumption among urban street vendors through financial support.

Salient Features Loan Structure

Collateral-Free Loans: Up to ₹50,000 available in three tranches: □ 1st Tranche: ₹10,000 □ 2nd Tranche: ₹20,000 (after repaying the 1st tranche) □ 3rd Tranche: ₹50,000 (after repaying the 2nd tranche); Target Beneficiaries; Women Vendors: 43% of beneficiaries.; OBCs, SCs, STs: 44% OBCs; 22% SCs/STs.; Age Group: 65% of borrowers are aged 26-45.; Incentives; Interest Subsidy: 7% interest subsidy on regular...

Impact Economic Empowerment

Over 57.20 lakh 1st tranche loans, 15.92 lakh 2nd tranche loans, and 1.94 lakh 3rd tranche loans sanctioned.; Increased financial discipline and repayment rates among small vendors.; Increased Consumption.; 50% Increase in Spending: Average debit card spending increased to ₹80,000 in FY23 from ₹52,000 in FY21.; Significant rise in consumption with a small seed capital investment.; Gender and Social Equity...

Ownership Distribution

72.35% of homes (2.12 crore) are jointly owned or owned by women.; 60% of homes (1.77 crore) are for Scheduled Castes and Tribes (SC/ST).; 15% of homes (44.24 lakh) are allocated to minority communities.

Women Empowerment

Village Water & Sanitation Committees (VWSC): Over 5.29 lakh committees formed, with a minimum of 50% women participation.; Water Quality Testing: 23.36 lakh women trained in water testing, conducting over 82.05 lakh water tests in 2023-24.; NGO & SHG Involvement: More than 14,000 organizations actively engage in facilitating women's participation in water management.

Progress and Achievements

Initial Coverage: At the launch in August 2019, only 3.23 crore (16.8%) rural households had tap water connections.; Current Coverage (as of Dec 7, 2023): 10.53 crore additional households connected, bringing the total to 13.76 crore (71.51%) of the 19.24 crore rural households.; Empowerment of Women: Key initiatives to involve women in water management, enhancing their leadership roles and technical skills.

Impact Time Savings

WHO estimates that full tap water coverage will save over 5.5 crore hours daily, significantly reducing the burden of water collection, especially for women.; Women Empowerment: Empowering women through active participation in water management promotes gender equality and equips them with leadership and technical skills.; Health and Hygiene: Improved access to clean water enhances the health and quality of life for...

Objectives Enhance Livelihoods

Improve the livelihoods of minorities and artisan communities through skill development, education, and leadership training.; Increase Income: Boost incomes by facilitating credit access and market linkages.; Empowerment: Foster women leadership and entrepreneurship within minority communities.

Components Skill and Training □ Traditional

□ Incorporates: USTTAD and Hamari Dharohar schemes □ Focus: Training minority artisans in traditional arts and crafts; Non-Traditional Skilling: □ Incorporates: Seekho aur Kamao scheme □ Focus: Training in NSQF-compliant job roles linked to arts and crafts, complementing existing work; Leadership and Entrepreneurship; Incorporates: Nai Roshni scheme; Focus: Leadership development and entrepreneurship among minority...

Key Provisions Eligibility Criteria

Applicants must be Indian citizens, aged 18 or older, from rural households, and willing to perform unskilled work.; Guaranteed Employment: The scheme provides 100 days of employment at the minimum wage.; If work is not assigned within 15 days, an unemployment allowance is given: □ 1/4th of the minimum wage for the first 30 days □ 50% of the minimum wage thereafter; Local Employment: Work is generally offered...

MGNREGA Best Practices Jalpaiguri (Blue

Farmers are trained to use a polyculture system, enabling them to grow vegetables while raising fish, thus enhancing both income and food security.; Paschim Bardhaman (Poultry Empowerment): Women are supported with poultry sheds, leading to improved nutrition and stable income.; South West Khasi Hills (Infrastructure Development): Villages collaborated to build a suspension bridge over the Rilang river, improving...

Impact Economic Empowerment

Encourages farmers to invest in farming inputs, improving productivity and income.; Inclusive Growth: At least 25% of beneficiaries are women, and over 85% are small and marginal farmers, reinforcing social inclusivity.; Global Recognition: The scheme has been praised by the World Bank for its vision, scale and operational efficiency.

Navchetna Bakery

Livelihood Generation The Navchetna bakery aims to provide inclusive employment opportunities for vulnerable groups, including women who were trafficked and rescued, transgender individuals, and those who are differently-abled, while promoting local produce in bakery products.

Impact

The bakery sells innovative products that were previously unknown to the district, expanding market options.; Provides employment and skills development for vulnerable groups, offering a chance for economic empowerment.; The administration continuously upskills women towards model bakery skills, enhancing their capabilities.; Baked goods are packaged and distributed across the state and beyond, creating a wider...

Aabha Sakhis in Madhya Pradesh

Encouraging Legal Electricity Connections The Aabha Sakhis (Self-Help Group members) aim to encourage people to obtain legal electricity connections, pay their electricity bills on time, and raise awareness about government schemes to benefit the community, while challenging societal views on women.

Impact

Awareness is created about government schemes and the consequences of malpractices in electricity readings and payments.; New legal electricity connections have been established, and illegal connections have been converted to legal ones.; Beneficiaries are gaining from schemes like Sambal Yojana, ensuring power access for all households.; Women empowerment is promoted as Aabha Sakhis receive a monthly stipend...

10 Women's Empowerment

NITI AAYOG BEST PRACTISES 39

Biz Sakhi

Community-Based Mentors for Women Entrepreneurship and Empowerment Biz Sakhi is an initiative aimed at improving access to entrepreneurship and employment opportunities for women in both rural and urban areas, focusing on awareness, psychosocial support, employability, business skills, and mentorship.

Gaura SHG

Food Processing (Uttarakhand) The Gaura SHG was formed in 2018 to empower women in Valli village, Pauri Garhwal district, through the creation of a Self-Help Group (SHG), with support from UNDP-Uttarakhand State Rural Livelihood Mission (USRLM).

Impact

The SHG received hands-on training to help set up their venture, enabling them to sell products, cover expenses, and earn a nominal profit within a year.; Women were encouraged to participate in melas to build brand value and create a market network.

10 Women's Empowerment

NITI AAYOG BEST PRACTISES 40

10 Women's Empowerment

The group gained social recognition for their work.; USRLM facilitated a ₹50,000 seed fund through cash credit linkage (CCL) from a local bank at 7% interest to support the group's business.

Asha - Ek Umeed Ki Kiran

Women Empowerment Centre - Kondagaon, Chhattisgarh To empower local women by providing skill development and employment opportunities in various production units.

Impact

Since its establishment in February 2018, the Asha Centre in Kondagaon has trained and employed over 300 women, increasing their employability, awareness of government schemes, and economic independence.

10 Women's Empowerment

NITI AAYOG BEST PRACTISES 41

Solar Mamas

Gumla, Jharkhand To empower rural women by training them in the fabrication of solar panels and photovoltaic circuits, providing sustainable livelihoods and electrifying remote households.

Didi Ki Dukaan

Empowering Rural Women Entrepreneurship - Dumka, Jharkhand To enable rural women to build dignified and sustainable income sources through an SHG-based shop model aimed at creating Lakhpatti Didis.

Impact

The initiative by the District Administration of Dumka promotes rural women's entrepreneurship through SHG-based shops. It supports women in moving out of poverty by creating local enterprise opportunities, strengthening access to markets, and building sustainable income sources. The model links financial inclusion with entrepreneurship by enabling SHG women to operate community-level businesses and become...

10 Women's Empowerment

NITI AAYOG BEST PRACTISES 42

UMEED / Jammu & Kashmir Rural Livelihoods Mission

Jammu & Kashmir To reduce poverty by mobilising poor rural households into Self Help Groups and linking them with self-employment, skilled wage employment, financial inclusion, and government entitlements.

10 Women's Empowerment

NITI AAYOG BEST PRACTISES 43

Children

Key Child-Centric Schemes And Initiatives Health & Nutrition Education & Welfare; Integrated Child Development Services; Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), NIPUN Bharat (ICDS); Kasturba **Gandhi** Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV); Mid-Day Meal Scheme (merged into PM; **Beti Bachao Beti Padhao** (BBBP) POSHAN)

Children

Anemia Mukht Bharat Abhiyan; Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana (SSY); National Nutrition Mission (POSHAN; PENCIL Portal for child labour monitoring Abhiyan); National Child Labour Project (NCLP); Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)

Children

Protection & **Rehabilitation Conventions And Commissions**; One Stop Centres, Childline 1098; UN Convention on the Rights of the Child; Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) (UNCRC): Ratified by India in 1992; Rajiv **Gandhi** Scheme for Empowerment of; ILO Convention 138: Minimum age for Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG - SABLA) employment ratified; Ujjwala - for rescue and rehab of; **Gurupadaswamy Committee (1979)**: Child...

Senior Citizens

Legal Provisions Policies And Committees; The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and; National Policy on **Older Persons (1999)**; **First Senior Citizens Act, 2007**; policy document to frame welfare services.; Obligates children to maintain parents.; **National Policy for Senior Citizens (2011)**;; States must establish tribunals for speedy More comprehensive, with focus on housing, redressal. healthcare, safety.; Section...

Differently Abled Persons (Divyang)

Domain Key data/action **Prevalence (2011)** 2.2% of population (~2.7 crore people) Prevalence (**NFHS-5**) 4.5% of population (~6.3 crore people) Literacy Rate 45% of adults with disabilities are literate Employment Rate 34% employed (66% unemployed) Rural Presence 75% of the disabled population lives in rural areas Legal Framework Rights of Persons with Disabilities (RPwD) Act 2016, **Mental Healthcare Act 2017**, etc. Key...

Transgenders

Domain Key details **Census 2011** 487,803 individuals identified as 'Other' gender; includes approximately 55,000 children **Legal NALSA v. Union of India (2014)**; **Navtej Singh Johar v. Union of India (2018)**; Milestones Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act (2019) Institutions National Council for Transgender Persons (established 2020) Major SMILE (Support for Marginalized Individuals for Livelihood and...

Scheduled Castes (Scs)

Constitutional Provisions; **Article 15**; **Article 15(4)**; **Article 16**; **Article 17**; **Article 23**; **Article 38**; **Article 46**; **Article 243D**; **Article 243T**; **Article 330** and **Article 332**; **Article 335**; **Article 338**; **Article 340**.

Scheduled Castes (Scs)

Schemes/Institutions; Pre-Matric Scholarships; Post Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Caste Students (PMS-SC); Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana (BJRCY); National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC); National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC); Credit Enhancement Guarantee Scheme for Scheduled Castes:

Scheduled Castes (Scs)

Legal Provisions; **Protection of Civil Rights Act 1995**; SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989; Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013

Scheduled Castes (Scs)

Committee and Commissions; **Justice Ramachandra Raju Commission**, 1997

Tribes In India

Demographic Data; As per **Census 2011**, Scheduled Tribes (STs) form 8.6% of India's population (~10.45 crore people).; Sex ratio among STs is 990 females per 1000 males which is higher than the national average of 943.; There are over 700 Scheduled Tribes notified under **Article 342** of the Constitution.; Decadal growth rate for ST population: 24%, compared to national average of ~17.6%.; The Bhil community is the...

Crimes Against Sts As per **NCRB (2021)**

Crimes against Scheduled Castes increased by 13.1%; Crimes against Scheduled Tribes increased by 14.3% over the previous year. Constitutional And Legal Provisions; **Article 15, 16, 46, 335, 338A, 342(1)**, Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (PESA Act) - Provide protective and affirmative provisions for Scheduled Tribes.; 5th and 6th Schedules - Governance of tribal areas in states like Jharkhand...

Forest Rights Act (2006)

Legal recognition of forest rights of tribal communities.; **Protection of Civil Rights Act (1955)** - Prohibits untouchability and protects civil rights.; Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act (PESA), 1996 - Devolves power to Gram Sabhas. Major Schemes & Institutions; Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM-JANMAN); Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) - Residential schools for tribal...

India As A Multilingual Society

Data and Facts; As per 2011 **Census**, 121 languages are recognized as having over 10,000 speakers each.; The 1961 **Census** identified 1,652 languages spoken across India.

India As A Multilingual Society

The People's Linguistic Survey of India (PLSI) has documented 780 languages, of which 50 have become extinct in the last 50 years.; UNESCO's Atlas of the World's Languages in Danger notes that 196 Indian languages are endangered. Constitutional Provisions; **Article 29**: Protection of interests of minorities, including language.; **Article 30**: Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions....

Constitutional Framework Key Laws

Article 21A - Right to free and compulsory; Protection of Children from Sexual Offences education (6-14 years). (POCSO) Act, 2012; **Article 24** - Prohibits child labour under; Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act, hazardous conditions. 2015; **Article 39(f)** - State to ensure children grow; Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) with dignity. Amendment Act, 2016; **Article 45** - Early Childhood Care and; Immoral...

Demographic Snapshot Education Indicators 0-6

158.8 million (**Census**; ASER 2024:

0-18 years population

472 million (~39% of remained above 98%.

UNICEF 2024 projection

India will house 66.8% in 2024. ~15% of the global child population by 2050; Out-of-school children (15-16 years); Juvenile delinquency: Over 30,000 cases reduced to 7.9%. reported (NCRB 2022)

Health & Nutrition Child Labour & Protection

Crime Against Children (NCRB 2023); Stunted children (<5 yrs): 29.3%; Total cases of crime against children in; Wasted: 5.2% 2023: 1,77,335; Under-five mortality: 28 per 1,000 live; Increase over 2022: 9.2% births; Crime rate in 2023: 39.9 per one lakh child; Full immunization: 87.1% population; FAO Report: 194.6 million Indians; 2022: 36.6 undernourished (13.7% of population); **Major Crimes Against Children (2023)...**

Key Facts And Figures Constitutional Provisions

Article 21: Right to life and personal liberty Estimated at 346 million (UNFPA Report; **Article 41:** Right to public assistance in old 2023). age; **Census 2011:** Elderly population (60+ years); **Article 46:** Protection of weaker sections was 104 million, accounting for 8.6% of; **Article 47:** Duty of the State to improve India's total population. nutrition and standard of living; About 8% of elderly have some form of...

Healthcare Schemes Social Security Schemes

PM Jan Arogya Yojana;; National Social Assistance Programme Free secondary and tertiary care for senior (NSAP): Pension of ₹200-₹500/month under citizens below poverty line. Indira **Gandhi** National Old Age Pension; Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana: Provides aids and Scheme (IGNOAPS). assistive living devices for poor elderly.; PM Vaya Vandana Yojana: 8% assured return pension scheme for citizens aged 60+.; Atal Pension...

Data and Facts **Census 2011**

SCs comprise about 16.6% of India's population.; NCRB's (Crime in India) 2023.; 57,789 cases registered; Uttar Pradesh accounting for highest, followed by Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh (8,232)

Poverty and Developmental Issues

Multidimensional Poverty (Mpi) 2025; India's MPI value stands at 0.069, showing major improvement.; Poverty declined from 55.1% (2005-06) to 16.4% (2019-21). Vulnerable Populations; About 18.7% of Indians are vulnerable to multidimensional poverty

Poverty and Developmental Issues

State-Wise Distribution; Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, and Madhya Pradesh have higher MPI values and greater deprivation.; Kerala, Tamil Nadu, and Goa perform better with lower multidimensional poverty. Poverty Free State; Kerala becomes the first Indian state to declare freedom from extreme poverty.

Constitutional Provisions Articles

16, 17, 21, 39, 39(a), 41, 42, 45 provide protection and promote welfare of the poor.

Major Schemes/Programs MGNREGA

Provides 100 days of wage employment to rural households.; **National Food Security Act (NFSA)**: Ensures subsidised food grains to poor households. **Key Committees** And Poverty Estimation; **Alagh Committee (1979)**: Calorie-based poverty line.; **Lakdawala Committee (1993)**: Fixed consumption basket.; **Tendulkar Committee (2009)**: Revised methodology, considered health and education expenses.; **Rangarajan Committee (2012)**: Higher...

Key Facts And Figures Children (Under 5 Years)

29.3% (**NFHS-6**) down from 35.5% in **NFHS-5**; Wasting: 5.2% (**NFHS-6**) down from 7.7% in **NFHS-5** Obesity: 30.7% of women and 27.3% of men aged 15-49 years are overweight or obese .

Anemia (**NFHS-5**) Adolescent girls (15-19 years)

59.1%; Pregnant women (15-49 years): 52.2%; Children (6-59 months): 67.1%

Global Hunger Index 2024

Rank 105 out of 127 (serious hunger level); Child wasting rate: 18.7% (highest globally); Child stunting rate: 35.5%; India accounts for ~23% of the world's undernourished population Global Nutrition Report 2022; India is on track for 3 maternal, infant and young child nutrition (MIYCN) targets; No progress in reducing child wasting; Anemia in States/UTs: Over 50% of women and children are anemic in 13 of 22...

Parliament and Legislatures Of Uts and States

Criminalization Of Politics; 43% of MPs in 17th Lok Sabha have pending criminal cases; 29% have serious charges; 109% increase compared to 2009 Women's Representation In Parliament At Local Levels; Lok Sabha: ~15% women; Panchayats: ~47% women elected; Rajya Sabha: ~10% women; Women Sarpanches: ~43%; Global average: 22.9%; State Legislatures: ~13.9% women; India ranks 153 out of 190 countries

Election and Politics

Voter Turnout Electoral Spending And Funding; 67.4% turnout in the 17th Lok Sabha; Expenditure Limit: ₹70 lakh per candidate in Lok elections (2019). Sabha elections.; 65.79% turnout in the 18th Lok Sabha; Total Spending: elections (2024).; 2019 Elections: ₹55,000-60,000 crore; Third Gender: Approx. 25% turnout.; 2024 Elections: Approx. ₹1.35 lakh crore; Women voters outnumbered men in (more than double) several...

Key Data (2025-26) Total Pending

4,13,972 across 29 **Information Commissions** as of June 30, 2025.; **Defunct Information Commissions**: Six ICs were non-functional for varying periods; Jharkhand and Himachal Pradesh remained completely defunct as of October 7, 2025.; Gender Representation: Women remain severely under-represented in **Information Commissions**.; E-filing Status: Supreme Court has directed all **State Information Commissions** to provide...

Definitions SHGs

Informal, member-driven groups (mainly women) that pool savings and obtain microcredit for community development.; CSOs: Independent organizations-including NGOs and community groups-that address social issues and advocate for public interests. Self-Help Groups (Shgs) - Key Data; Under DAY-NRLM, 90.91 lakh women SHGs have been formed.; Membership: 10.05 crore rural women households have been mobilised.

Key Government Schemes DAY-NRLM

National mission to mobilize rural poor through SHGs.; SVEP: Supports small entrepreneurship in villages.; MKSP: Empowers women farmers.

Best Practices & Model Organizations Kudumbashree

Large women's SHG network with poverty reduction programs.; MAVIM (Maharashtra): Provides finance and livelihood support to SHGs.; Notable CSOs: Geeta Kurmi, Amba Foundation, SEWA, Chintan-leading work in education, environment, and women's empowerment.

Expenditure & Financial Indicators Health

FY23-24 Allocation: 2023-24 **Economic Survey** reports public health expenditure rising to 1.9% of GDP, with continued progress toward 2.5%.; Priority Share: Health's share of social services spending rose from 20.8% in FY19 to 24.9% in FY24 BE.; Out-of-pocket expenditure declined from 64.2% to 43.4% between 2013-14 and 2022-23.; NHP 2017 Target: Aims to raise public health expenditure to 2.5% of GDP by 2025. Health...

Infrastructure & Human Resources PHC Beds and

Rural Health Statistics report ~818,661 beds in public health facilities (PHCs to tertiary).; Doctor-Population Ratio: At ~1:834 compared to WHO's 1:1000 benchmark. Constitutional & Legal Framework; Constitutional Mandates: **Articles 21, 38, 39(e), 41, 42, 47, 48A** place health within the state's socio-economic obligations.; Legislation: **Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, Clinical Establishment Act, 2010, Maternity Benefit...**

Major Health Missions & Schemes Ayushman

Health insurance for 50+ crore poor plus expanded coverage for senior citizens.; AB-Health Infrastructure Mission: FY24-25 budget boost to strengthen infrastructure.; Maternal-Child Health Initiatives: Include Janani Suraksha Yojana, Mission Indradhanush, PMSMA, LaQshya, MAA scheme.; Disease Control Programmes: Ongoing efforts under IDSP, RNTCP, NLEP, Pulse Polio, NMHP.

Education

Learning Outcomes And Digital Divide; Around 25% of youth aged 14-18 could not read a Class II-level text fluently in their regional language.; Over 50% could not solve 3-digit by 1-digit division problems; only 43.3% could do so correctly.; Smartphone access among 14-16-year-olds is near 90%, but ownership and digital-safety skill gaps persist. Equity In Enrolment; Scheduled Caste (SC) students make up 14.9% and...

Constitutional and legal framework related to

Article 21A: Right to education; **Articles 28-30:** Cultural and educational rights; **Articles 41, 45, 46:** Directive principles promoting education; **Article 51(k):** Duty of parents to provide education; **Article 350A:** Instruction in mother tongue at the primary stage; The Right to Education Act, 2009 mandates free and compulsory education for children aged 6- 14 years.

Government Initiatives MUDRA Yojana

Micro-credit for entrepreneurship; Mahila Samridhi Yojana - Financial inclusion of women; Krishi Sampada - Credit access for agri-processing units; Payments Vision 2025 (RBI) - "E-Payments for Everyone, Everywhere, Everytime"

Allied Sectors

Women ownership; 73.2% of rural women are engaged in farming activities; But only about 14% own landholdings.

Data and Facts Malnourishment

No progress towards reducing anemia.; No progress towards reducing wasting. □ 17.3% of children under 5 years of age are affected. □ It is higher than the average for the Asia region (8.9%). □ Among the highest in the world.; The prevalence of overweight children under 5 years of age is 1.6%.; About 5% of the total population in the country sleeps without two square meals a day. (National Sample Survey)

Key Facts Status in India

Currently has the largest number of undernourished people in the world i.e., around 195 million.; Nearly 47 million or 4 out of 10 children in India do not meet their full human potential because of chronic undernutrition or stunting; Over 34% of children under 5 years of age are still affected.

Air Pollution

Health And Economic Impact; Over 1 lakh children under 5 die annually due to air pollution.; Air pollution contributes to 12.5% of all deaths in India.; Labour income loss due to pollution-related health issues is estimated at hundreds of billions annually.

Climate Change

Climate Justice Principles; Social and environmental justice.; Indigenous rights and adaptation.; Community resilience, climate education, just transition. Climate Finance & Carbon Markets; Carbon Credit Trading Scheme.; Renewable Energy Certificates, ESCerts (PAT).; Sovereign Green Bonds, Priority Sector Lending.; RBI initiatives for green finance. Carbon Capture & Storage; Capture CO₂ from sources.; Utilize it as...

1 Important Schemes and Policies in Detail

2. Scheme for Economic Empowerment of De-Notified, Nomadic, and Semi-Nomadic Tribes (SEED) Overview Launched in February 2022 by the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, the SEED Scheme is a targeted initiative aimed at addressing the historic socio-economic exclusion of De-notified Tribes (DNTs), Nomadic Tribes (NTs), and Semi-Nomadic Tribes (SNTs).

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

Scheduled Tribes

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

Pradhan Mantri Janjati; For the overall development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan Groups (PVTGs). (PM JANMAN); Nodal Ministry: Ministry of Tribal Affairs

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

Pradhan Mantri Vanbandhu; A venture capital fund has been set up to promote Vikas Yojana entrepreneurship/start-up projects by ST youth.; Nodal Ministry: Ministry of Tribal Affairs

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

Pradhan Mantri Jan Jatiya; Minimum Support Price (MSP) is ensured for Minor Forest Vikas Mission. Produce, and marketing support for tribal products is provided through the Under this mission.; Under this mission, the total number of Van Dhan Vikas Kendra sanctioned is 3958.; Nodal Ministry: Ministry of Tribal Affairs

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

Pradhan Mantri Adi Adarsh; Aims to provide basic infrastructure in villages with a significant Gram Yojana (PMAAGY) tribal population.; Nodal Ministry: Ministry of Tribal Affairs

Police Reforms and Modernization

Representation of Increase female representation in police to about 33% at all levels. Women in Police

Combating Drug Addiction

Nasha Mukht Bharat The **National Action** Plan for Drug Demand Reduction (NAPDDR) aims to prevent substance abuse through education, awareness, counseling, treatment, and rehabilitation.

2 Social Welfare and Governance Innovations

Digital Inspection of Child Care Institutes The objective is to digitally inspect childcare institutes registered under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, using the SafCa app. This aims to enhance monitoring and evaluation of childcare homes across the country.

Impact

User-friendly app interface for easy inspections.; Displays merits, demerits and areas for improvement for each institute.; Facilitates comparative study between different childcare institutes.; Cost-effective and scalable, enabling nationwide monitoring of childcare homes.

2 Social Welfare and Governance Innovations

NITI AAYOG BEST PRACTISES 6

Cluster-Based Camp Adoption

Tripura The objective is to saturate all seven flagship schemes-PM Ujjwala Yojana, PM Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana, UJALA Yojana, PM Jan Dhan Yojana, PM Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana, PM Suraksha Bima Yojana, and Mission Indradhanush-in the district and create awareness about government programmes.

Impact

Significant improvement in the functioning and coordination of various departments.; Robust administration enhancing overall effectiveness.; Increased citizen awareness of government schemes, leading to more efficient service delivery.; Technology integration through daily reports to monitor progress.; Citizen feedback collected via WhatsApp during cluster-based camps, improving responsiveness.

Patsendri Model Colony

Mahasamund, Chhattisgarh To create a self-sustainable model for capacity building, employment generation, and community development through the convergence of various social sector schemes.

Impact

The initiative has transformed Patsendri into a cohesive Model Colony with improved infrastructure and utilities, fostering a sense of ownership and responsibility among the 84 households.

Jnanabhumi Portal

Andhra Pradesh To streamline post-matric scholarship delivery through an integrated digital platform that ensures transparency, accountability, paperless processing, and easier access for students.

Impact

Launched in 2017, Jnanabhumi replaced the earlier e-Pass system, which suffered from duplication, redundancy, manual verification, and high turnaround time. The platform integrated scholarships, admissions, course mapping, fee details, Aadhaar-based verification, biometric attendance, e-sign approvals, SMS alerts, and a 24x7 helpdesk. It benefited around 16 lakh students enrolled in over 2,300 courses, across more...

2 Social Welfare and Governance Innovations

NITI AAYOG BEST PRACTISES 7

Mission Jeevika

Odisha To promote sustainable livelihoods among tribal communities by converging flagship schemes and creating cluster-based farm and off-farm livelihood opportunities.

2 Social Welfare and Governance Innovations

NITI AAYOG BEST PRACTISES 8

Impact

The initiative used Village Development Plans, stakeholder meetings, field visits, needs assessment, and departmental convergence to prepare a yearly district development plan under DMFT. It helped address gaps in drinking water, healthcare, sanitation, education, skill development, women and childcare, welfare of the elderly and disabled, and environmental conservation. Community toilets were constructed in public...

2 Social Welfare and Governance Innovations

NITI AAYOG BEST PRACTISES 9

AI for Cleaner City Management

Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh To improve urban sanitation and public health by using AI and IoT-enabled waste-management systems for real-time litter detection, smart-bin monitoring, route optimisation, and faster civic response.

5 Skill Development Initiatives

Special Project for Transgenders The objective is to provide livelihood and enterprise training for transgender individuals in Delhi-NCR, equipping them with entrepreneurship skills to run their own enterprises.

Project Excel

Progress of the Marginalized in Gujarat The initiative aims to empower marginalized groups such as women, youth, orphans, minority communities, fishing communities, and scheduled castes (SCs) by helping them access government schemes and entitlements.

Narmada Transformation Corps

Narmada, Gujarat The scheme aims to engage youth in local development through the Narmada Transformation Corps, providing educational support and skill development to enhance their employability.

Impact

The initiative has improved educational outcomes in over 300 schools with additional teachers and increased youth employability through various skill development workshops.

Setting Up an Industrial Sewing-Machine Facility

Palamu, Jharkhand To create sustainable livelihood opportunities within Left-Wing Extremism affected districts by employing local SHG members in the production of school uniforms.

Impact

The initiative in Palamu has successfully created local employment for 200 SHG members, producing 2.5 lakh school dresses annually, thereby retaining skilled workforce and contributing to the district's economic growth.

Impact

The Assam Skill Development Mission signed an MoU with ITE Education Services, Singapore as the global knowledge partner for establishing the North East Skill Centre at Guwahati. The centre aims to provide high-quality skill training to rural youth with assured placement. Assam also created the DAKSHA mobile application, or Digital Access to Knowledge & Skill Human Resource of Assam, to bring skill ecosystem...

Kerala Academy for Skills Excellence

Kerala To coordinate and strengthen skill development in Kerala by creating centres of excellence, employability centres, career development centres, job training centres, and vocational education initiatives.

Impact

Kerala Academy for Skills Excellence was established as the nodal agency for facilitating and coordinating skill development initiatives in the state. It promoted Centres of Excellence, Kaushal Kendras, Employability Centres, Career Development Centres, and Community Skill Parks. Kerala planned 16 Community Skill Parks under the PPP model. The initiative established 6 Centres of Excellence in sectors such as nursing...

6 Health and Nutrition Initiatives

1. Prompt Treatment of Heart Attacks through STEMI/NSTEMI Programme The initiative aims to provide free and prompt treatment for ST Elevation Myocardial Infarction (STEMI), a serious complication of Coronary Artery Disease (CAD), in India.

6 Health and Nutrition Initiatives

2. Reducing Maternal and Newborn Deaths through Mobile Application in Uttar Pradesh The initiative aims to strengthen the supportive supervision of ASHAs to reduce maternal and newborn deaths by assisting pregnant women throughout pregnancy, delivery, the postpartum period, and tracking their children's health.

6 Health and Nutrition Initiatives

NITI AAYOG BEST PRACTISES 21

6 Health and Nutrition Initiatives

3. Nutri-Garden Initiative, Rajasthan The initiative aims to promote nutrition security and dietary diversity by setting up community nutrition gardens at anganwadi centers, utilizing the ICDS scheme and MGNREGA workers to grow local vegetables and fruits.

Impact

Rs 10,000 per nutri-garden was disbursed by the ICDS scheme to set up gardens at anganwadi centers.; The approach is innovative, cost-effective, and sustainable for improving nutrition security, dietary diversity, and reducing malnutrition.; In Banswara district, 149 nutri-gardens were established, helping 70% of 300 malnourished children overcome malnutrition.

6 Health and Nutrition Initiatives

4. Mera Baccha Abhiyan (Madhya Pradesh) The initiative aims to enable government officials, NGOs, and members of the public to 'adopt' malnourished children in Datia, Bundelkhand, Madhya Pradesh, ensuring their speedy and time-bound recovery.

Impact

Suposhan Mela provided health check-ups and distributed Suposhan & Swachhta kits to malnourished children.; Poshan clubs were established as one-stop centers to provide resources for the children.; A 17.5% reduction in malnutrition rate was achieved, with the current rate standing at 4.99% according to NFHS-V data.; The district achieved 100% breastfeeding under this initiative.

Centralized Kitchen for Better Nutrition

Nandurbar, Maharashtra To tackle deep-rooted problems of Malnourishment and Anaemia in the tribal dominated Aspirational District of Nandurbar. Establishing a Centralised Kitchen to provide hot and nutritious meals to children in residential schools, also known as Ashram Shalas.

6 Health and Nutrition Initiatives

NITI AAYOG BEST PRACTISES 22

Impact

This Central Kitchen caters to 28 Ashram schools with a capacity of more than 11,000 students.

Bike Ambulance, Auto Ambulance, Delivery Vans for

Kandhamal, Odisha To avoid delivery on the way to hospitals and encourage Institutional Deliveries.

Impact

The rate of Institutional Deliveries in Kandhamal is now the highest in the State at 97% & maternal deaths have reduced by 65%.

Hamar Swastya App

Rajnandgaon, Chhattisgarh Identifying numerous undetected Non-Communicable diseases (NCDs), the Aspirational District of Rajnandgaon has launched the 'Hamar Swasthya' App to make people's health cards available to the doctors and health workers.

Impact

Provide access to the medical history of patients for timely treatment and subsequent follow-ups.

Hostels for Pregnant Tribal Women

Vizianagaram, Andhra Pradesh The scheme aims to reduce maternal mortality by providing pregnant women from remote villages with access to comprehensive medical care and support in dedicated hostels before and after delivery.

6 Health and Nutrition Initiatives

NITI AAYOG BEST PRACTISES 23

Kalpana Programme for Better Health

Dhenkanal, Odisha The scheme aims to ensure mandatory USG testing for pregnant women and promote nutritional rehabilitation for children while advocating for gender equality in Dhenkanal.

MISSION API - 10

Reduction of Malaria - Koraput, Odisha The scheme aims to reduce malaria-related deaths in Koraput by distributing Long Lasting Insecticidal Nets (LLINs) and implementing community engagement strategies to promote their use.

AMA SANKALPA (An Initiative to Reduce Infant and

Rayagada, Odisha The scheme aims to improve maternal and child health outcomes in Rayagada by increasing healthcare accessibility and awareness through targeted interventions and community engagement.

6 Health and Nutrition Initiatives

NITI AAYOG BEST PRACTISES 24

Impact

The initiative has reduced IMR and MMR in the district by conducting special health sessions, tracking high-risk pregnancies, and providing nutritional support and counselling for malnourished children.

'DAKSHATA' Initiative to Reduce Maternal Mortality

Gadchiroli, Maharashtra The scheme aims to reduce high maternal mortality in Gadchiroli by enhancing the capacity of frontline health workers, routine tracking of pregnant women, and addressing key bottlenecks in health service delivery.

Impact

The Dakshata Initiative has improved maternal health outcomes through effective training, better tracking, and targeted interventions, addressing major causes of maternal death and ensuring safer deliveries in the district.

Internal External Branding

Nudging Through Imagery and Aesthetics - West Sikkim, Sikkim To provide clean, hygienic, and accessible hospitals with a sanitized environment for treatment in accordance with National Health Mission guidelines.

Impact

The renovation of Health Centres in West Sikkim has improved health indicators by ensuring better facilities, free lab services, regular medicine supply, and increased community awareness about health and nutrition.

6 Health and Nutrition Initiatives

NITI AAYOG BEST PRACTISES 25

Anaaj Bank Initiative

Jhabua, Madhya Pradesh To address food insecurity among vulnerable villagers through a community-led grain bank managed by women and Self Help Groups.

Impact

Women of Mohanpura Gram Panchayat collect and donate a fistful of grains every week to support needy families. Around 2 quintals of grains have been collected and distributed to 14 vulnerable families, including widows, landless villagers, impoverished households, and persons with disabilities. The Gram Panchayat also provided an Ajeevika Bhawan office to support the initiative's activities.

6 Health and Nutrition Initiatives

NITI AAYOG BEST PRACTISES 26

Project Uddyam

Enhancing the Income of Tribal Households in Talasari The project aims to educate tribal households in Talasari block on livelihood interventions to enhance income, ensure human development, and improve access to government benefits and programs.

BC Sakhi and Nagad Sangwari for Pension Payments at

Chhattisgarh To provide doorstep pension delivery to elderly, disabled, and vulnerable beneficiaries through women- led digital financial service providers.

Impact

The National Academic Depository platform, implemented through DigiLocker, provides verified digital educational certifications with over 41 million certifications issued across various boards.; Foreign universities and the eSanad platform (MEA system) are verifying the data, ensuring authenticity.; 16 States have accepted digital driving licenses and registration certificates, allowing enforcement officers to use...

11 COVID-19 Response Initiatives

1. SARTHI & SAKHI- Mental Health Helpline The initiative aimed to provide mental health support during the COVID-19 pandemic through dedicated helplines: Sarthi for mental health and Sakhi for women's rights and distress calls.

Impact

Sarthi helpline offered mental health and psychosocial support, with 14 counselors providing online support for over 3,500 cases across all age groups.; Sakhi helpline focused on protecting women's rights, handling 15-20 distress calls daily, and resolving more than 500 cases through confidential and effective counseling.

12 Sports Excellence Initiatives

1. Achieving Sports Excellence through "Khelo India" Scheme The initiative aims to establish Churu as a hub for sports in Rajasthan, focusing on creating sports facilities at the district, block, and gram panchayat levels. It also promotes rural and tribal games like kabaddi and archery through Khelo India.

Impact

A mobile app has been developed for hazard communication, providing online and offline notifications, with 649 villages mapped for real-time updates.; Multi-sectoral measures have been implemented, ensuring sustained water availability, environment conservation, and waste management.; Restoration of check dams has helped reduce surface water run-off, increasing groundwater levels.; Women self-help groups have been...

Impact

The Green-Blue Infrastructure model on the Ema River focuses on using natural systems as part of urban infrastructure. It combines water-body rejuvenation, green corridors, biodiversity protection, flood-risk reduction, and improved public spaces. The initiative helps reduce urban heat-island effects, improves water quality, enhances ecological resilience, and creates healthier recreational spaces for citizens. NITI...

Impact

The Baster Net Scheme focuses on improving digital connectivity in Bastar, a difficult and under-served region of Chhattisgarh. NITI for States lists "Transforming Connectivity with Baster Net Scheme in Bastar District" under Urbanization best practices. The initiative is important because digital connectivity supports governance delivery, education, healthcare, banking, emergency communication, and citizen access...

15 Education Sector

Best Practices and Case Studies

BALA Implementation

All Aspirational Districts, Uttar Pradesh To transform school environments into child-friendly, learning-oriented spaces by utilizing physical infrastructure for educational purposes.

15 Education Sector: Best Practices and Case Studies

NITI AAYOG BEST PRACTISES 52

'BETI BACHAO, BETI PADHAO' Citizen Recognition

Firozpur, Punjab To raise awareness about the importance of girl children, their education, and achieving a balanced sex ratio through public recognition of local girls' and women's achievements.

Library Campaign

Education for Change - Sitamarhi, Bihar To enhance the imagination of children and prepare them to face the world by establishing model libraries in all schools.

15 Education Sector: Best Practices and Case Studies

NITI AAYOG BEST PRACTISES 53

Project Second Innings

Dahod, Gujarat To increase student attendance and learning outcomes by engaging retired teachers to teach primary and upper primary classes. Impact; The initiative in Dahod has increased the pass percentage of students from 37.35% to 49.18%, while revitalizing the lives of both retired teachers and students.

Smart Classrooms for Visually Impaired Children

Ranchi, Jharkhand To improve Braille literacy among visually impaired K-12 students using cutting-edge technology, enhancing their learning outcomes and employability.

15 Education Sector: Best Practices and Case Studies

Impact; The installation of 20 Braille-teaching devices in Ranchi, Jharkhand, has reinvigorated students' interest in learning Braille, promoting self-learning and potentially increasing the employability of visually impaired individuals.

Shiksha Saarthi Yojna

Singrauli, Madhya Pradesh To address the shortage of teachers in rural primary schools by appointing local educators, ensuring consistent and quality education. Impact; The initiative in Singrauli, Madhya Pradesh, has led to significant improvements in student enrolments, attendance, and proficiency levels across 16 primary schools.

15 Education Sector: Best Practices and Case Studies

NITI AAYOG BEST PRACTISES 54

Teach Gajapati

A Jan Andolan for Quality Education - Gajapati, Odisha To improve the quality of education in schools by engaging alumni and community members as voluntary teachers under the 'Mo School' Abhiyaan.

Impact

The campaign in Odisha has significantly enhanced educational quality through volunteer participation, fostering a participative and accountable learning environment.

'Mera Mobile, Mera Vidyalaya' Unnayan Banka

Smart Classroom Model - Banka, Bihar To provide quality education for all using modern technologies, ensuring 24/7 access to comprehensive learning materials through various platforms, especially mobile phones. Impact; The initiative has significantly improved learning outcomes from 17% to 54% and achieved attendance rates of over 90% in Banka, Bihar, while being successfully replicated in several other districts...

Vidyadaan Campaign

Bahraich, Uttar Pradesh To enhance primary education by facilitating weekly interactions between students and intellectuals from various fields, promoting good values and ethics.

Impact

The initiative in Bahraich, involving over 400 Government Primary Schools, has yielded positive results with volunteers actively participating and students benefiting from the guidance and values imparted by intellectuals.

15 Education Sector: Best Practices and Case Studies

NITI AAYOG BEST PRACTISES 55

Establishing Model Anganwadi Centres

Ramgarh, Jharkhand The scheme aims to improve learning outcomes and health standards by upgrading Anganwadi facilities and incorporating community outreach programs.

My School

My Pride Initiative - Nashik, Maharashtra To reconnect alumni with their former Zilla Parishad schools and mobilise community support for improving school infrastructure, learning resources, and student motivation.

Padhe Dantewada, Likhe Dantewada

Dantewada, Chhattisgarh To improve learning outcomes in remote areas by using digital tracking, level-based learning, local- language teaching material, teacher training, and health monitoring of students.

Impact

The initiative covered more than 38,000 students, 2,493 teachers, and 885 public schools through the Padhe Dantewada mobile application. Over 2,000 teachers were trained in digital literacy. After implementation, students unable to identify letters reduced from 50.3% to 20.08%, while those unable to identify numbers reduced from 41.8% to 22.2%.

15 Education Sector: Best Practices and Case Studies

NITI AAYOG BEST PRACTISES 56

Viksit Kaushambi Abhiyaan

Kaushambi, Uttar Pradesh To increase student attendance and improve education quality by revitalizing school infrastructure, strengthening monitoring, mobilizing community participation, and introducing technology-enabled learning.

Impact

The initiative improved average school attendance from 54% to 78%. School renovation increased from 109 to 158 schools, showing a 45% improvement. A total of 83 primary schools, 26 upper primary schools, and 51 composite schools were renovated with better toilets, drinking water facilities, classrooms, and other basic infrastructure. 36 schools were equipped with smart classrooms.

Right to Equality (Article 14-18) Article 14

Equality before Law; The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India. **Article 15**: Prohibition of discrimination; The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth.; The state can make special provision for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward...

Article 21A

Right to Education; The State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of six to fourteen years in such a manner as the State may determine.; Provision added by the 86th CAA of 2002.

Article 24

Prohibition of employment of children in factories, etc.; No child below the age of fourteen years shall be employed in any factory, mine, or other hazardous employment.

1 IMPORTANT ARTICLES OF THE CONSTITUTION

Related Acts; The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 1986; Commission for **Protection of Child Rights Act 2005**.

1 IMPORTANT ARTICLES OF THE CONSTITUTION

Other info; Bachpan Bachao Andolan, started in 1980 by Nobel Laureate Kailash Satyarthi, is India's largest movement advocating for children's rights.

Right to Freedom of Religion (Article - 25 to 28)

Freedom of Conscience and Free Profession, Practice and Propagation of Religion.; State by making law ;; can regulate economic, financial, political or secular activities (TTD Act, 1932).; provide for social welfare and reform, including opening Hindu institutions to all Hindus (Sabarimala Temple Entry case).

Article 26

Freedom to manage Religious Affairs.; Religious denominations can establish and maintain institutions, manage religious affairs, and own property.; These rights are subject to public order, morality, health, and adherence to the law.

Article 28

Freedom as to attendance at Religious Instruction or Religious Worship in certain Educational Institutions

Cultural and Educational Rights (Article

29 & 30) **Article 29**: Protection of interests of minorities.; Any citizen group with a distinct language, script, or culture has the right to preserve it.

Article 30

Right of Minorities to Establish and Administer Educational Institutions.; Minorities, based on religion or language, shall have the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice.

1 IMPORTANT ARTICLES OF THE CONSTITUTION

Related; AMU minority status case (2002), **S.P. Mittal v. Union of India (1983)** Cases; TMA Pai case (2003) : Minority institutions providing formal education under ambit of Government rules and regulation for the same set for private institutions.

Article 39

Certain principles of policy to be followed by the State; Ensure equal livelihood rights for men and women.; Distribute resources for the common good.; Prevent wealth concentration.; Ensure equal pay for equal work for both men and women; Protect workers' health and prevent child labour.; Provide children with healthy development and protect them from exploitation.

Article 41

Right to work, education, and public assistance in certain cases.

Article 46

Promotion of educational and economic interests; The State shall promote the educational and economic interests of weaker sections and protect them from social injustice and exploitation.

Article 243D Seats shall be reserved in every

(a) the Scheduled Castes (SC), (b) the Scheduled Tribes (ST).; Not less than one-third (including the number of seats reserved for women belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes); State Legislatures may also provide reservations for backward classes in Panchayat seats or Chairpersons' offices.

Article 243T

Reservation of seats.; Not less than one-third of the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in every Municipality, including those reserved for SCs and STs, shall be reserved for women, and these seats may be allotted by rotation to different constituencies.

1 IMPORTANT ARTICLES OF THE CONSTITUTION

Scheduled and Tribal Areas

Article 244

Administration of Scheduled Areas and Tribal Areas.

1 IMPORTANT ARTICLES OF THE CONSTITUTION

Article 244A; Formation of an autonomous State comprising certain tribal areas in Assam.; Parliament may, by law, form within the State of Assam an autonomous State comprising all or any of the tribal areas and create for that autonomous State.; Provision added by the 22nd CAA 1969.

U.N. Dhebar Committee, 1960 [Related to Scheduled

Focus Areas Recommendations Representation Tribes Advisory Councils (TACs) to have non-official representation from tribals. Criteria Tribals in the population; Compact and reasonable size; Underdeveloped for Identification: nature of the area; and the marked disparity in economic standards of the people Rehabilitation: Rehabilitation Schemes to be part of Project Cost Tribal Tribal Cooperatives to be formed by...

Bhuria Commission, 2002-2004 [On Socio-Economic,

Communities of India] Focus Areas Recommendations TACs Consult Tribal Advisory Council (TAC) before passing laws, rules, and regulations affecting tribal interests. **Fifth Schedule** Fully utilize **Fifth Schedule** for Tribal Sub-Plan development. Women's Ensure inclusion of a dedicated section for women's welfare in every Welfare Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP) and Integrated Tribal Development Agency...

Xaxa Committee, 2013 [On Socio-Economic, Health and

Communities] IMPORTANT COMMITTEES, RECOMMENDATIONS 2

B. G. Kher Committee, 1955

[First Official **Language Commission**] Focus Areas Recommendations Elementary English should not be collective medium in at All-India level; elementary Education education should be in Indian languages. Linguistic Hindi should be the medium for national communication. Medium Technical Teach in students' native language otherwise in Hindi if not a single linguistic Institutes group. Public Use Hindi for internal...

Jaya Jaitley Committee, 2020 [On Women related

Focus Areas Recommendations Marriage Age Raise the legal marriage age to 21 years. Education Improve access for females to schools and universities, including Access transportation from remote areas. Skill Training Provide skill and business training for young women. Sex Education Introduce sex education in schools. Empowerment Measures Prioritize empowerment measures to ensure the law is effective and women are...

Justice Verma Committee, 2012 [On Sexual Harassment

Focus Recommendations Areas **Tribunal Replace Internal Complaints Committee** (ICC) with an Employment Tribunal for quicker disposal of complaints, ensuring women's participation. Domestic Include Domestic Workers under the Protection of Women from Sexual Harassment Workers at Workplace Act. Employer Employers held liable for: 1. Facilitating harassment 2. Allowing misconduct 3. Failing Liability to disclose Company's...

Pam Rajput Committee, 2014 [To end violence against

Focus Areas Recommendations National Policy Formulate a National Policy to end violence against women, covering and Action Plan all life stages. Institutional Strengthen institutional mechanisms and elevate Minister for Women Mechanisms and Child Development to cabinet rank. **National Commission** for Expand NCW's role in policy in luecnce; ensure selection process is Women transparent and expert-based. Gender Implement...

Lakdawala Committee, 1993 [On Poverty-related Issues]

Focus Areas Recommendations Consumption Continue calculating consumption expenditure based on calorie consumption. Expenditure State-specific Construct state-specific poverty lines and update them using: Poverty Lines; Consumer Price Index of Industrial Workers (CPI-IW) for urban areas.; Consumer Price Index of Agricultural Labour (CPI-AL) for rural areas. IMPORTANT COMMITTEES, RECOMMENDATIONS 5 Poverty Discontinue...

Tendulkar Committee, 2009 [On Poverty Line]

Focus Areas Recommendations Four Major Changes 1. Shift away from calorie-based poverty estimation. 2. Uniform Poverty Line Basket (PLB) across rural/urban India. 3. Improvement in price adjustment procedure. 4. Include private expenditure on health/education in poverty estimation. Mixed Recommend MRP-based estimates over the earlier Uniform Reference Reference Period Period (URP)- based estimates for poverty...

The Rangarajan Committee, 2012 [Rede ining Poverty]

Focus Areas Recommendations Poverty Line Rs 32 in rural areas, Rs 47 in urban areas. Estimation Based on a large survey by CMIE (Center for Monitoring the Indian Economy). Basis Methodology A household is considered poor if it cannot save; includes norms for nourishment, clothing, house rent, etc. Nourishment Uses ICMR norms for calories, protein, and fats based on age and gender. Calculation Poverty 19% more poor...

Standing Committee Report on Smart Cities

The **Standing Committee** on Housing and Urban Affairs, chaired by Mr. Rajiv Ranjan, submitted its report on the Smart Cities Mission (SCM). The SCM, launched in 2015, aims to provide modern infrastructure and create a clean and sustainable environment for citizens. Key findings and recommendations of the Committee;; Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs): SPVs face CEO turnover and unclear guidelines. Recommend ixed-tenure...

The Sachar Committee, 2005 [On Social, Economic,

Community] Focus Areas Recommendations Status Highlighted disparities in opportunities and access for Muslims regarding socio-economic and educational status. Institutional 1. **Establish Equal Opportunity Commission**. 2. Create National Data and Administrative Bank (NDB) for socio-religious data. Reforms Legal and Set up a legal framework for discrimination complaints in Policy Interventions employment, housing...

Bhore Committee, 1943 [On Health Care System and

Focus Areas Recommendations Health Emphasized integration of preventive and curative health services at all Services administrative levels. Three-Tier Recommended Primary Health Centers (PHCs), Secondary Health System Centers, and District Hospitals. Rural Health Services Focus on improving health services in rural areas, which are underserved compared to urban areas. Maternal and Child Highlighted the need for...

J. Satyanarayana Committee, 2019 [On Implementation

Stack] Focus Areas Recommendations NDHB Developed a National Digital Health Blueprint for a comprehensive framework for digital health implementation, aligned with National Health Policy, 2017. IMPORTANT COMMITTEES, RECOMMENDATIONS 8 Unified Develop a platform for seamless exchange of health information among Health Interface patients, providers, and insurers. Unique Health ID Introduce a unique Health ID for each...

Standing Committee Report on National Ayush

The **Standing Committee** on Health and Family Welfare, chaired by Mr. Bhubaneswar Kalita, submitted its report on the Review of National Ayush Mission on February 9, 2024. 1. Fund Utilisation; Key Issue: In the financial year 2022-23, only 85% of the allocated funds were utilized.; Recommendation: The Ministry of Ayush should implement measures to ensure 100% fund utilisation and address bottlenecks in financial...