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Syllabus heading

Women, Population and Urbanisation

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

Role of women and women's organization, population and associated issues, poverty and developmental issues, urbanization, their problems and their remedies.

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/women-population-urbanisation/>

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); Ffirst 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**