



PUBLIC AFFAIRS FOUNDATION
Partnership for Better Governance

SDG Compendium 2022

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INTRODUCTION

Access to information has become an important aspect in the field of research. This Compendium is a compilation of various laws, acts, policies, initiatives introduced and enacted by the Government of India to be able to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

These goals were designed and implemented by the UN to be able to achieve an interlinked and sustainable future for all. The Government of India has developed and introduced numerous programmes and policies keeping in mind the blueprint provided by the UN. This Compendium aims to function as a one shot reference for the several initiatives introduced by the Government of India.

This Compendium includes SDGs that focus on human development. We hope that the information compiled is useful and valuable to the user and various stakeholders.

This compendium was devised keeping in mind the utility factor for a variety of stakeholders like NGOs working towards bridging the gap between various inequalities, government officials, public sector officials, academicians, research personnel etc.

The composition of the compendium follows a general description of the Sustainable Development Goal, followed by the targets of the SDG, the Acts, Policies and the Initiatives.

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Terminology Glossary



What is a Law?

A law is described as a collection of mandatory rules and regulations that must be followed. The larger picture is under the sole jurisdiction of the law.



What is an ACT?

An Act is a decree that is passed by the respective legislature, such as the State Legislative Assembly or the Parliament of India. A subset of law is an act.



What is a public policy?

Public policy is simply what the government does or does not do about a problem that comes before them for consideration and possible action.



What is a scheme?

Government Schemes in India are launched by the government to address the social and economic welfare of the citizens of this nation. These schemes play a crucial role in solving many socio-economic problems that beset Indian society, and thus their awareness is a must for any concerned citizen.

SDG 1



The UN explains: Extreme poverty rates have fallen by more than half since 1990. While this is a remarkable achievement, one-in-five people in developing regions still live on less than \$1.90 a day. Millions more make little more than this daily amount and are at risk of slipping back into extreme poverty. Sustainable Development Goal 1 (SDG1) aims to eradicate extreme poverty by 2030.



Targets

The targets of SDG 1 are to achieve the following goals by 2030:

- Eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day;
- Reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions;
- Ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance;
- Build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate- related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters;
- Ensure significant mobilisation of resources from a variety of sources, including enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions
- Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions.



Access to Legal Services

Legal Services Authorities Act 1987

Established: November 9, 1995

Ministry: Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India

Objective: [Legal Services Authorities Act](#) aims to establish a nationwide uniform network for providing free and competent legal services to the weaker sections of the society on the basis of equal opportunity

Primary functions:

Free legal services

- Free legal services include payment of court fee process fees and all other charges payable or incurred;
- Providing service of lawyers in legal proceedings;
- Obtaining and supply of certified copies of orders and other documents in legal proceedings;
- Preparation of appeal, paper book including printing and translation of documents in legal proceedings.

Organise Lok Adalats for amicable settlement of disputes

- Lok Adalat is one of the Alternative Disputes Resolution Mechanisms. It is a forum where the disputes/cases pending in the court of law or at pre-litigation stage are settled/compromised amicably.
- Organise legal awareness camps in rural areas - As a part of the preventive and strategic legal aid, National Legal Services Authorities through the State Legal Services Authorities, conduct legal literacy programmes

Target population/Applicability:

- Women and Children



- Members of SC/ST
- Industrial workmen
- Disabled persons
- Persons in custody
- Persons whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 1 lakh
- Victims of Trafficking in Human beings or beggar
- Victims of mass disasters, violence, flood drought, earthquake, industrial disaster

Labour Laws

This Act assures protection to a workman who has suffered losses or injuries caused by an accident arising out of and during the course of employment. The Act is applicable only to workmen working in industries specified under the [ACT](#).

Workmen's Compensation Act 1932

Established: March 5, 1923

Objectives: The Workmen's Compensation Act of 1923 was formed majorly to give compensations to workmen in the event of an accident. The Act has it that employers should have duties and obligations that include the welfare of workers after an injury resulting from employment in the same way they have reserved the right to make profits. The Act aims to see workmen have a sustainable life after an employment-related accident. The types of accidents included in the Act:

- The causal connection between the injury and the accident (i.e., personal injury is caused to workman while on work);
- The injury and accident caused during the course of employment;
- The probability tenable to reason that the work contributed to the causing of personal injury; and
- The applicant proves that it was the work and the resulting strain which contributed to or aggravated the injury.

Target Population: The Act is applicable to all workers across India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir. The Act is not applicable to those areas covered by the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948. It also covers workmen recruited by companies/establishments registered in India and sent for work abroad.

Minimum Wages Act 1948

Established: December 12, 1961

[Minimum Wages act 1948](#) aims to set the minimum wages that must be paid to skilled and unskilled labourers.

Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India

Objective: The Minimum Wages Act 1948 specifies minimum wage rates on a per day basis and extends to the entire country.

Primary functions:

- The number of fixed working hours for a normal day should include one or more intervals;
- The employees should be given at least one day off during a typical work week;
- If an employee is involved in work that categorises his service in two or more scheduled employments, the employee's wage will include respective wage rate of all work for the number of hours dedicated at each task;
- It is mandatory for the employer to maintain records of all employee's work, wages and receipts;
- Appropriate governments will define and assign the task of inspection and appoint inspectors for the same.

Target Population: Skilled and unskilled labourers across the country.

The object of maternity leave and benefits is to protect the dignity of motherhood by providing for the full and healthy maintenance of women and her child when she is not working.

Established: December 12, 1961

Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India

Objectives: [Maternity Benefit Act, 1961](#) aims to regulate the employment of women in certain establishments for certain periods before and after child-birth and to provide for maternity benefit and certain other benefits.

Target Population: The Act applies to

- Every establishment being a factory, mine, plantation or circus (including those belonging to the government)
- Every shop in which 10 or more persons are employed
- Any other establishment to which the Act is applied by the State Government under the proviso to Section 2(1)
- The Act does not apply to factories or other establishments to which the provisions of the Employees State Insurance Act apply.

The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965

Established: September 25, 1965

Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India

Objective: [The Payment of Bonus Act](#) aims to provide for the payment of bonus to persons employed in certain establishments on the basis of profits or on the basis of production or productivity.

Target population: The Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Act, 2015 states by amending the Principal Act, the Amendment Act has now widened the scope of employees for payment of bonus from those drawing a salary of INR 10,000 per month to INR 21,000 per month.

Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976

Established: February 9, 1976

- **Bonded Labourer** – Anyone who incurs or has presumed to have incurred a bonded debt
- **Bonded labour system** – System of forced, partly forced labour under which a debtor has entered into an agreement with the creditor to the effect that:
 - in consideration of an advance obtained by him or by any of his lineal ascendants or descendants (whether or not such advance is
 - evidenced by any document) and in consideration of the interest, if any, on such advance, or

- in pursuance of an obligation devolving on him by succession,
- for any economic consideration received by him or by any of his lineal ascendants or descendants, or
- by reason of his birth in any particular caste or community

Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India

Objective: [Bonded Labour Systems Abolition Act](#) aims to provide for the abolition of the bonded labour system with a view to preventing the economic and physical exploitation of the weaker sections of the people.

Target Population: Applicable to all persons who are forced to work for the creditors for the loan incurred either without wage or nominal wage.

Equal Remuneration Act, 1979

Established: March 8, 1976

Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India

Objective: [Equal Remuneration Act](#) aims to provide for the payment of equal remuneration to men and women workers and for the prevention of discrimination, on the ground of sex, against women in the matter of employment

Target Population: It extends to all employees across India.

Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986

Established: December 23, 1986 (Ministry of Labour and Employment,

Amended: 2016 (Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India)

Objective: [Child Labour \(Prohibition and Regulation\) Act, 1986](#) aims to abolish any form of child abuse in the form of employment and ban the involvement of children in any kind of hazardous employment, who have

not completed 14 years of age. The occupations which are prohibited are mentioned under [Part A](#) of the Schedule. The prohibited occupations include:

- Occupations that are related to the transport of passengers, goods or mails by railway;
- Cinder picking, clearing of an ash pit or building operation in the railway premises;
- Working in a catering establishment which is situated at a railway station and if it involves moving from one platform to another or from one train to another or going into or out of a moving train;
- The occupation which involves work related to the construction of a railway station or any other work where such work is done in close proximity to or between the railway lines;
- Any occupation within the limits of any port;
- Work which involves the selling of crackers and fireworks in shops having a temporary licence;
- Working in Slaughterhouses.

Prohibited processes are mentioned in Part B of the Schedule:

- The process involving the making of Bidi;
- The process which involves carpet-weaving;
- Manufacturing cement or bagging of cement;
- The processes such as Cloth printing, dyeing, and weaving;
- The processes that involve the manufacturing of matches, explosives, and fireworks;
- Mica-cutting and splitting;
- Any manufacturing process such as shellac manufacture, soap manufacture, tanning;
- The process of wool-cleaning;
- Manufacture of slate pencils;
- Manufacture of products from agate;
- Manufacturing processes in which toxic metals and substances such as lead, mercury, manganese, chromium, cadmium, benzene, pesticides and asbestos are used;
- Cashew and Cashew Nut descaling and processing;
- Soldering processes in electronic industries.

Target Population: Applicable to all children across India who have not completed 14 years of age.

Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986

Established: September 5, 2005

Ministry: Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India

Objective: An [Act](#) to provide for the enhancement of livelihood security of the households in rural areas of the country by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.

Target Population: The State Government, in such rural areas in the state as notified by the Central Government, provides to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work not less than one hundred days of such work in a financial year in accordance with the Scheme made under this Act.

Protection of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989

Established: September 11, 1989

Ministry: Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India – Department of Social Justice and Empowerment

Objective: An [Act](#) to prevent the commission of offences of atrocities against the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, to provide for Special Courts for the trial of such offences and for the relief and rehabilitation of the victims of such offences This law does three things:

- It punishes crimes against people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Tribes.
- It gives special protections and rights to victims.
- It sets up courts for fast completion of cases.

Target Population: Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes across India except the state of Jammu and Kashmir.

The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006

Established: September 11, 1989

Ministry: Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India

Objective: An [Act](#) to recognise and vest the forest rights and occupation in forest land in forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have been residing in such forests for generations but whose rights could not be recorded; to provide for a framework for recording the forest rights so vested and the nature of evidence required for such recognition and vesting in respect of forest land. This Act Aims to:

- Undo the historical injustice occurred to the forest dwelling communities
- Ensure land tenure, livelihood and food security of the forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional forest dwellers
- Strengthen the conservation regime of the forests by including the responsibilities and authority on Forest Rights holders for sustainable use, conservation of biodiversity and maintenance of ecological balance.

Target Population: According to Section 2(c) of FRA, to qualify as FDST and be eligible for recognition of rights under FRA, three conditions must be satisfied by the applicant/s, who could be “members or community”:

- Must be a Scheduled Tribe in the area where the right is claimed;
- Primarily resided in forest or forests land prior to 13-12- 2005;
- Depend on the forest or forest land for bonafide livelihood needs.

National Food Security Act, 2013

Established: September 12, 2013

Ministry: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India

Objectives: The [Act](#) is legally entitled up to 75% of the rural population and 50% of the urban population to receive subsidised food grains under Targeted Public Distribution System. About two thirds of the population therefore is covered under the Act to receive highly subsidised food grains. As a step towards women empowerment, the eldest woman of the household of age 18 years or above is mandated to be the head of the household for the purpose of issuing ration cards under the Act. While AAYhouseholds, which constitute poorest of the poor are entitled to 35 kg of food grains per family per month, priority households are entitled to 5 kg per person per month

Target Population: NFSA covers up to 75% of the rural population and 50% of the urban population under Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) and priority households.

The Street Vendors, (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending Bill, 2014

Established: May 1, 2014

Ministry: Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Government of India

Objective: This Act aims to protect the rights of urban street vendors and to regulate street vending activities. The [provisions of the bill](#) are aimed at creating a conducive atmosphere where street vendors are able to carry out their business in a fair and transparent manner, without the fear of harassment and eviction.

Target population: Anyone who doesn't have a permanent shop is considered a street vendor. According to government estimates, street-vending accounts for 14 per cent of the total (non-agricultural) urban informal employment in the country.



Schemes

Infrastructure related schemes

Million Wells Scheme

Launched: 1988-89

Ministry: Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India

Objective: The [Scheme](#) aims to provide free of cost open irrigation wells to poor, small and marginal farmers belonging to the SC/ST community and freed bonded labourers.

Target Population: Poor, small and marginal farmers belonging to the SC/ST community and freed bonded labourers as listed in the Integrated Rural Development Programme.



Pradhan Manthri Gram Sadak Yojana

Launched: 2000

Ministry: Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India

Objectives: The [scheme](#) is a nationwide plan to provide good all- weather road connectivity to unconnected villages.

Target population/Applicability: Unconnected habitations are eligible for coverage under the scheme.

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – U (Housing for all)

Launched: 2015

Ministry: Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Government of India

Objectives: The [Mission](#) addresses urban housing shortage among the EWS/LIG and MIG categories including the slum dwellers by ensuring a pucca house to all eligible urban households by the year 2022, when Nation completes 75 years of its Independence.

Target Population: Any household with annual income between Rs 3 lakhs and Rs 18 lakhs can apply for this scheme. The applicant or any other family member must not own a pucca house in any part of the country. The beneficiary cannot avail PMAY benefits on already built houses.



Pradhan Mantri Gramin Awas Yojana - (PMAY-G)

Launched: 2015

Ministry: Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India

Objectives: The main aim of the [PMAY-G](#) scheme is to provide pucca houses with some of the basic amenities. This scheme is meant for people who do not own a house and people who live in kutcha houses or houses which are severely damaged. At present, the minimum size of the houses to be built under the PMAY-G scheme has been increased to 25 sq. mt. from 20 sq. mt.

Target Population:

- Houseless families
- Families with houses having zero, one, or two rooms with a kutcha wall and kutcha roof.
- Households without a literate adult above 25 years of age.
- Households without an adult male member aged between 16 and 59 years of age.
- Households without any adult member between 16 and 59 years of age.
- Member.
- Landless households who derive income from casual labour.

- Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe, Others, and Minorities.



Atal Mission for Urban Rejuvenation and Transformation

Launched: 2015

Ministry: Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Government Of India

Objectives: The Government of India has launched the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation with the aim of providing basic civic amenities like water supply, sewerage, urban transport, parks as to improve the quality of life for all especially the poor and the disadvantaged.

Target Population: The [Mission](#) covers 500 [cities](#) that includes cities and towns with a population of over one lakh over notified municipalities.



Smart Cities Mission

Launched: 2015

Ministry: Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Government of India

Objectives:

- The [objective](#) is to promote sustainable and inclusive cities that provide core infrastructure and give a decent quality of life to its citizens, a clean and sustainable environment and application of 'Smart' Solutions.
- Some of the core infrastructure elements in a Smart City would include adequate water supply, assured electricity supply, sanitation, including solid waste management, efficient urban mobility and public transport, affordable housing, especially for the poor, robust IT connectivity and digitalisation, good governance, especially e- Governance and citizen participation, sustainable environment, safety and security of citizens, particularly women, children and the elderly and health and education.

Target population: Cities will be selected based on the Smart Cities challenge, where cities will compete in a countrywide competition to obtain the benefits from this mission



Digital India Mission

Launched: 2015

Ministry: Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology, Government of India

Objectives: [Digital India](#) was an initiative taken by the Government of India for providing high-speed internet networks to rural areas. The campaign aims to make government services available to citizens electronically by online infrastructure improvement and also by enhancing internet connectivity. It also aims to empower the country digitally in the domain of technology.

Target Population: Rural areas across India.

Finance related schemes

Integrated Rural Development Programme

Launched: 1978

Ministry: Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India

Objectives: The basic objective of [IRDP](#) is to enable identified rural poor families to augment their incomes and cross the poverty line through acquisition of credit based productive assets. Assistance is given in the form of subsidy by the government and term credit by the financial institutions for income generating activities.

Target Population/Applicability: 50% of the assisted families should belong to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes and 40% of the assisted population should be women. Beneficiaries include:

- Rural artisans
- Labourers
- Marginal Farmers
- Scheduled castes and scheduled tribes
- Economically backward classes with an annual income of less than Rs 11,000

The Programme of Development of Woman and Children in Rural Areas

Launched: 1983

Ministry: Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India

Objectives: The basic objective of [DWCRA](#) is to provide rural women with productive income- generating assets and credit, and also enhance their skills. Further, it seeks to provide an effective organisational support structure so that, to be more effective, the women involved may receive assistance in the production of goods and services.

Target Population: Similar target population as the IRDP.

The logo for the National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) is a blue circle with the white text "NSAP" inside.

National Social Assistance Scheme

Launched: 1995

Ministry: Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India

Objectives: The [scheme](#) aims to provide social assistance to destitutes (i.e.) anyone who has little or no regular means of subsistence from his/her own source of income or through financial support from family members or other sources". The NSAP includes five components: Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS), National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS), Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS), Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS), Annapurna Schemes.

Target Population:

- i. IGNOAPS – Indians who are 60 years and above and living below the poverty line.
- ii. NFBS – Families living below the poverty line who have lost their bread winner.
- iii. IGNWPS – Widows aged 40-79 living below the poverty line

- iv. IGNDPS – Individuals aged 18 and above with 80% or more disability living below the poverty line
- v. Annapurna Scheme – Food security for senior citizens who though eligible have remained uncovered under the IGNOAPS.



National Rural Livelihoods Mission

Launched: 2011

Ministry: Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India

Objectives: [NRLM](#) aims to alleviate rural poverty and create sustainable livelihood opportunities for the rural poor. Towards this objective, NRLM seeks to promote sustainable community based institutions which will facilitate provision of financial services, economic services and other entitlements to the rural poor.

Target Population: NRLM's priority is to reach out to the poorest, most vulnerable and marginalised. It begins with targeting women and they are considered as representatives of their households. In case of extremely vulnerable persons like persons with Disabilities (PwDs), elders etc., NRLM mobilises both men and women.



Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana

Launched: 2014

Ministry: Ministry of Finance, Government of India

Objectives: [The PMJDY](#) aims at ensuring access to various financial services like availability of basic savings bank account, access to need based credit, remittances facility, insurance and pension to the excluded sections i.e. weaker sections & low income groups. It is an integrated approach to bring about comprehensive financial inclusion of all the households in the country. The plan envisages:

- Universal access to banking facilities with at least one basic banking account for every household,

- Financial literacy,
- Access to credit,
- Insurance and pension facility.
- In addition, the beneficiaries would get RuPay Debit card having inbuilt accident insurance cover of ₹ 1 lakh.
- Channelling all Government benefits (from Centre / State / Local Body) to the beneficiaries accounts and pushing the Direct Benefits Transfer (DBT) scheme of the Union Government.

Target Population: Public sector banks, regional rural banks and private sector banks cover the [beneficiaries](#) of the scheme, the rural and semi-urban population.

Employment Related Schemes

Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM)

Launched: 1979

Ministry: Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India

Objectives: The objectives of [TRYSEM](#) are to provide the rural youth (18-35 years of age), from the families below the poverty line, with training and technical skills to enable them to take up self-employment (wage employment was added in 1982-83) in agriculture, industry, services and business activities.

Target Population: Rural youth aged 18-35 from families below the poverty line.

The Employment Assurance Scheme

Launched: 1993

Ministry: Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India

Objectives:

- The primary objective of the [EAS](#) is to provide gainful employment in manual work during lean agricultural seasons to all able bodied adults in rural areas who are in need of work, but cannot find it.
- The secondary objective is the creation of economic infrastructure and community assets for sustained employment and development. The scheme is designed to provide up to 100 days of assured manual employment at statutory minimum wages to each wage employment seeker in rural areas, subject to a maximum of two beneficiaries from each family.

Target Population: Daily wage earning class (agricultural wage earners constitute 55% of EAS beneficiaries).

Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana

Launched: 1979

Ministry: Ministry of Small Scale, Rural and Agro, Industries, Government of India

Objectives: The main objective of the [PMRY](#) scheme was to provide easy subsidised financial assistance to educated unemployed youth for starting their own enterprises in manufacturing, business & service and trade sectors. Initially the scheme was aimed at providing self-employment to one million educated unemployed youth in the country by setting up 7 lakh micro enterprises through inducing service and business ventures over a period of 2 ½ years.

Target Population: The scheme covers all the educated (8th grade passed) unemployed between the age group of 18-40 years, with family income less than Rs. 40000 per annum.

Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana

Launched: 1997

Ministry: Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Government of India

Objectives: The key objective of the [Scheme](#) was to provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed or underemployed through the setting up of self-employment ventures or provision of wage employment. It also provides supporting skill development and training programmes to enable the urban poor to have access to employment opportunities opened up by the market or undertake self-employment. It has five major components:

- Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP)
- Urban Women Self-help Programme (UWSP)
- Skill Training for Employment Promotion amongst UrbanPoor (STEP-UP)
- Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP)
- Urban Community Development Network (UCDN)

Target Population: The target population for SJSRY is the urban poor. It will target the urban population below poverty line and will lay special focus on women, persons belonging to Scheduled Castes (SC) / Scheduled Tribes (ST), physically challenged persons and such other categories as may be indicated by the Government from time to time. The percentage of women beneficiaries under USEP shall not be less than 30%.

Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana

Launched: 1999

Ministry: Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India

Objectives: The [scheme](#) has been designed to improve the quality of life of the rural poor by providing them additional gainful employment. The scheme aims to create village infrastructure including durable assets for increasing the opportunities for sustained employment and generation of supplementary employment for the unemployed poor in rural areas.



Target Population: People residing in villages with a special focus on SC/ST families, families living below the poverty line and physically handicapped persons.



Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Antyodaya Yojana

Launched: Initially launched as Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana in 1999. Later renamed as Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Antyodaya Yojana. This scheme is an integration of National Urban Livelihoods Mission and National Rural Livelihoods Mission.

Ministry: Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Government of India

Objective: The [Scheme](#) aims to:

- Reduce poverty and vulnerability of the urban poor households by enabling them to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities, resulting in an appreciable improvement in their livelihoods on a sustainable basis, through building strong grassroots level.
- Provide shelter equipped with essential services to the urban homeless in a phased manner.
- Address the livelihood concern of the urban street vendors by facilitating with suitable space, institutional credit, and social security and skills to the urban street vendor for accessing emerging market opportunities.

Target Population: Urban population that lives below the poverty line.

Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana

Launched: 1999

Ministry: Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India

Objectives: The [Scheme](#) aims to skill rural youth who are poor and provide them with jobs having regular monthly wages or above the minimum wages.

Target Population: Rural youth who are poor. Full social inclusion of the candidates is ensured by the mandatory coverage of socially disadvantaged groups. 50% of the funds would be earmarked for SCs and STs, 15% to minorities and 3% for persons with disabilities. One third of the persons covered should be women

Sampoorna Grammeen Rozgar Yojana

Launched: 2001

Ministry: Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India

Objectives:

- The primary objective of the [scheme](#) is to provide additional and supplementary wage employment and thereby provide food security and improve nutritional levels in all rural areas.
- The secondary objective is the creation of durable community, social and economic assets and infrastructural development in rural areas.

Target Population/Applicability: The SGRY is applicable to all rural poor who are in need of wage employment and desire to do manual and unskilled work in and around his/her/their village/habitat.



Make in India

Launched: 2014

Ministry: Ministry of Commerce and Industry (India), Government of India

Objectives: The [scheme](#) aims to:

- Transform India into a global design and manufacturing hub
- Introduce new initiatives for the promotion of foreign direct investment
- Implement intellectual property rights
- Develop the nation's manufacturing sector
- Boost the confidence of investors and manufacturers to build and invest in India
- Improve India's rank on the Ease of Doing Business index
- Eliminate the hassles of laws and regulations in the bureaucratic process of business
- Promote job creation and innovation in the limits of the country
- Make government transparent and accountable in its working
- Encourage the avenues of skill development
- Improve the global competitiveness of the Indian manufacturing sector
- Promote the sustainability of growth.

Target Population: [Sectors](#) covered under the Scheme include:

- Automobiles
- Automobile components
- Aviation
- Biotechnology
- Chemicals
- Construction
- Defence /manufacturing
- Electrical Machinery
- Electronic Systems
- Food processing
- IT and BPM
- Leather
- Media and Entertainment

- Mining
- Oil and Gas
- Pharmaceuticals
- Ports
- Railways
- Renewable energy
- Roads and Highways
- Space
- Textile and Garments
- Thermal Power
- Tourism and Hospitality
- Wellness

Food security related schemes

National Food for Work Programme

Launched: 2004

Ministry: Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India

Objectives: The objective of the [programme](#) was to provide additional resources apart from the resources available under the Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) to 150 most backward districts of the country so that generation of supplementary wage employment and providing food security through creation of need based economic, social and community assets in these districts are further intensified.

Target Population/Applicability: All rural poor who are in need of wage employment and desire to do manual and unskilled work.



Goal 2 seeks sustainable solutions to end hunger in all its forms by 2030 and to achieve food security. The aim is to ensure that everyone everywhere has enough good-quality food to lead a healthy life. Achieving this Goal will require better access to food and the widespread promotion of sustainable agriculture.



Targets

The targets of SDG 2 are to achieve the following goals by 2030:

- End hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round;
- End all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons;
- Double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment
- Ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practises that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality;
- Maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilisation of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed;
- Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural production capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries;
- Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including by the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round;
- Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility.



Acts

National Food Security Act, 2013

Established: September 12, 2013

Ministry: Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution,
Government of India

Objectives: The [Act](#) legally entitles up to 75% of the rural population and 50% of the urban population to receive subsidised food grains under Targeted Public Distribution System. About two thirds of the population therefore is covered under the Act to receive highly subsidised food grains. As a step towards women empowerment, the eldest woman of the household of age 18 years or above is mandated to be the head of the household for the purpose of issuing ration cards under the Act. While AAY households, which constitute the poorest of the poor are entitled to 35 kg of food grains per family per month, priority households are entitled to 5 kg per person per month.

Target Population: NFSA covers up to 75% of the rural population and 50% of the urban population under Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) and priority households.



Schemes

Rural Schemes

Sampoorna Grammeen Rozgar Yojana

Launched: 2001

Ministry: Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India

Objectives:

- The primary objective of the [scheme](#) is to provide additional and supplementary wage employment and thereby provide food security and improve nutritional levels in all rural areas.
- The secondary objective is the creation of durable community, social and economic assets and infrastructural development in rural areas.

Target Population: The SGRY is applicable to all rural poor who are in need of wage employment and desire to do manual and unskilled work in and around his/her/their village/habitat

National Food for Work Programme

Launched: 2004

Ministry: Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India

Objectives: The objective of the [programme](#) was to provide additional resources apart from the resources available under the Sampoorna Grammeen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) to 150 most backward districts of the country so that generation of supplementary wage employment and providing food security through creation of need based economic, social and community assets in these districts are further intensified.



Target Population: All rural poor who are in need of wage employment and desire to do manual and unskilled work.

Agriculture and Allied Activities related Schemes

Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS)

Launched: 1997

Ministry: Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, Government of India

Objectives:

- [PDS](#) has assumed the responsibility for procurement, storage, transportation and bulk allocation of food grains to state governments. The operational responsibilities apart from allocation of food grains to the state includes identification of eligible families, issue of ration cards and supervising the functioning of Fair Price Shops.
- Under the PDS, presently the commodities namely wheat, rice, sugar and kerosene are being allocated to the States/UTs for distribution. The TPDS was launched with a special focus on the poor. The scheme, when introduced, was intended to benefit about 6 crore poor families for whom a quantity of about 72 lakh tonnes of food grains was earmarked annually.

Target Population: Poor people living below the poverty line; identified by the States as per State-wise poverty estimates of the Planning Commission for 1993-94 based on the methodology of the "Expert Group on estimation of proportion and number of poor" chaired by Late Prof Lakdawala.



Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture

Launched: 2005-06

Ministry: Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India

Objectives: Main objectives of the [Mission](#) are:

- Promote holistic growth of horticulture sector, including bamboo and coconut through area based regionally differentiated strategies, which includes research, technology promotion, extension, post-harvest management, processing and marketing, in consonance with comparative advantage of each State/region and its diverse agro-climatic features;
- Encourage aggregation of farmers into farmer groups like FIGs/FPOs and FPCs to bring economy of scale and scope;
- Enhance horticulture production, augment farmers, income and strengthen nutritional security;
- Improve productivity by way of quality germplasm, planting material and water use efficiency through Micro Irrigation;
- Support skill development and create employment generation opportunities for rural youth in horticulture and post-harvest management, especially in the cold chain sector.

Target Population:

- National Horticulture Mission: All states and Union Territories except states in North East and Himalayan Region;
- Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States: All states in North East and Himalayan Region.



Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana

Launched: 2007

Ministry: Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare

Objectives: The goals of [RKVY](#) are to:

- Provide flexibility and autonomy to the States in planning and executing programmes for agriculture;
- Ensure the preparation of Agriculture Plans for the districts and states;
- Achieve the goal of reducing the yield gaps in important crops;
- Maximise returns to the farmers;
- Address the agriculture and allied sectors in an integrated manner.

Target population: The sectors covered under the Scheme are:

- Husbandry (including Horticulture)
- Animal Husbandry, Dairy Development and Fisheries
- Agricultural Research and Education
- Agricultural Marketing
- Food storage and Warehousing
- Soil and Water Conservation
- Agricultural Financial Institutions
- Other Agriculture Programmes and Cooperation

National Mission on Agriculture Extension and Technology (NMAET)

Launched: 2010

Ministry: Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India

Objectives: The objective of the [scheme](#) is to make the extension system farmer-driven and farmer-accountable by way of new institutional arrangements for technology dissemination. It aims to restructure and strengthen agricultural extension to enable delivery of appropriate technology and improved agronomic practises to farmers. This is envisaged to be achieved by a judicious mix of extensive physical outreach and interactive methods of information

Dissemination, use of ICT, popularisation of modern and appropriate technologies, capacity building and institutional strengthening to promote mechanisation, availability of quality seeds, plant protection etc. and encourage aggregation of Farmers into Interest Groups (FIGs) to form Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs).

Target Population: Targeting all farmers across the country.

Livestock Health and Disease Control Scheme

Launched: 2010

Ministry: Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare

Objectives: The overall aim of [livestock health and diseases control scheme](#) is to improve the animal health sector by way of implementation of prophylactic vaccination programmes against various diseases of livestock and poultry, capacity building, disease surveillance and strengthening of veterinary infrastructure.



National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture

Launched: 2014-15

Ministry: Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare

Objectives: The [Mission](#) aims to make agriculture more sustainable, productive, remunerative and climate resilient by promoting location specific integrated/composite farming systems; soil and moisture conservation measures; comprehensive health management; efficient water management practises and mainstreaming [rainfed technologies](#).

Target Population: Farmers across all states and union territories in India.

National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP)

Launched: 2014-15

Ministry: Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare

Objectives: Following are objectives of the [NMOOP](#) are:

- Increasing the production of edible oils and bring nearly 75,000 hectares of area under palm cultivation;
- Promoting oil palms in all Northern-Eastern states;
- Adhering to the demand for new oil palm plantations from imported and native sources;
- Assisting farmers by providing financial help to manage cost for palms production, planting materials, bore well and irrigation, and purchase harvesting tools;
- Purchase of Fresh Fruit Bunches (FFBs) from farmers via processing industries and support them through Market Intervention Scheme;
- Offering a good price for FFBs when the value of international Crude Palm Oil drops.

Target Population: Farmers across all states in India.

National Livestock Mission (NLM)

Launched: 2014-15

Ministry: Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare

Objectives: [NLM](#) intends to achieve the objectives of employment generation through entrepreneurship development in small ruminant, poultry and piggery sector & Fodder sector, increase of per animal productivity through breed improvement, increase in production of meat, egg, goat milk, wool and fodder.

National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development (NPBBD)

Launched: 2014

Ministry: Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India

Objectives: The goals of the [scheme](#) are to:

→ **National Programme for Bovine Breeding:**

- Arrange quality Artificial Insemination services at farmers' doorstep;
- Bring all breedable females under organised breeding through Artificial Insemination or natural service using germplasm of high genetic merits;
- Conserve, develop and proliferate selected indigenous bovine breeds of high socio-economic importance;
- Provide quality breeding inputs in breeding tracts of important indigenous breeds so as to prevent the breeds from deterioration and
- Extinction.

→ **National Programme for Dairy Development:**

- Create and strengthen infrastructure for production of quality milk including cold chain infrastructure linking the farmer to the consumer;
- Create and strengthen infrastructure for procurement, processing and marketing of milk and milk products;
- Create training infrastructure for training of dairy farmers;
- Strengthen dairy cooperative societies/Producers Companies at village level;
- Increase milk production by providing technical input services like cattle-feed, and mineral mixture etc.;
- Assist in rehabilitation of potentially viable milk federations/unions.

→ **Rashtriya Gokul Mission:**

- Undertake a breed improvement programme for indigenous cattle breeds so as to improve the genetic makeup and increase the stock;
- Enhance milk production and productivity of indigenous bovines;
- Upgrade nondescript cattle using elite indigenous breeds like Gir, Sahiwal, Rathi, Deoni, Tharparkar, Red Sindhi;

- Distribute disease free high genetic merit bulls of indigenous breeds for natural service.

Target Population: Rural cattle and buffalo keepers irrespective of caste, class and gender.



Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)

Launched: 2016

Ministry: Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India

Objectives: [PMFBY](#) aims at supporting sustainable production in agriculture sector by way of –

- Providing financial support to farmers suffering crop loss/damage arising out of unforeseen events;
- Stabilising the income of farmers to ensure their continuance in farming;
- Encouraging farmers to adopt innovative and modern agricultural practises;
- Ensuring flow of credit to the agriculture sector; which will contribute to food security, crop diversification and enhancing growth and competitiveness of the agriculture sector besides protecting farmers from production risks.

Target Population: Farmers across the country.



Mid-day Meal Scheme

Launched: 1995

Ministry: Ministry of Education

Objectives: The objectives of the [scheme](#):

- Improving the nutritional status of children in classes I-V in Government, Local Body and Government aided schools;
- Encouraging children, belonging to disadvantaged sections, to attend school more regularly and help them concentrate on classroom activities;
- Providing nutritional support to children of primary stage in drought affected areas during summer vacation.

Target population: Children belonging to primary school (Classes 1-5; aged 6-10 years of age) all over India.



National Nutrition Mission – POSHAN Abhiyaan (NNM)

Launched: 2018

Ministry: Ministry of Women and Child Development

Objectives: The goals of [NNM](#) are to achieve improvement in nutritional status of children aged 0-6 years, adolescent girls, pregnant women and lactating mothers in a time bound manner in the three years following 2017-18. The programme aims to reduce the level of stunting, under-nutrition, anaemia and low birth weight babies.

Target Population: Children aged 0-6, adolescent girls, pregnant women and lactating mothers.



SDG 3 aspires to ensure health and well-being for all, including a bold commitment to end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and other communicable diseases by 2030. It also aims to achieve universal health coverage, and provide access to safe and effective medicines and vaccines for all.



Targets

The targets of SDG 3 are to achieve the following goals by 2030:

- Reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births;
- End preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births;
- End the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases;
- Reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being;
- Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol;
- Halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic;
- Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes;
- Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all;
- Substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination;
- Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organisation Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate;
- Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding;

- Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States;
- Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks.



Acts

Narcotics drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985

Launched: 1985

Ministry: Ministry of Finance, Government of India

Objectives: This [Act](#) aims to consolidate and amend the law relating to narcotic drugs, to make stringent provisions for the control and regulation of operations relating to narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, to provide for forfeiture of property from or used in illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances to implement the provisions of the International Convention on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic substances.

Target Population: Applicable to all citizens across the country.

Pre- Conception & Pre- Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act, 1994

Launched: 1994

Ministry: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India

Objectives: The main purpose of enacting the [Act](#) is to ban the use of sex selection techniques after conception and prevent the misuse of prenatal diagnostic technique for sex selective abortions.

Target Population: Applicable on every pregnancy across the country.



The Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution)(Amendment) Act 2003

Launched: 2003

Ministry: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India

Objectives: An [Act](#) to prohibit the advertisement of, and to provide for the regulation of trade and commerce in, and production, supply and distribution of cigarettes and other tobacco products.

Target Population: Applicable to all citizens across India.

The Medical Termination of Pregnancy (Amendment) Bill, 2017

Launched: 2017

Ministry: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India

Objectives: The [Bill](#) intends to extend the permissible period for abortion from twenty weeks to twenty four weeks if doctors believe the pregnancy involves a substantial risk to the mother or the child or if there are substantial fetal abnormalities.

Target Population: Applicable to all pregnant women in the country up to 24 weeks of pregnancy.



Policies

National Population Policy

Launched: 2000

Ministry: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India

Objectives: The objectives of [NPP](#) are threefold:

- **Short term:** to address the unmet needs for contraception, health care infrastructure, and health personnel, and to provide integrated service delivery for basic reproductive and child health care.
- **Medium term:** to bring the Total Fertility Rate to replacement levels by 2010, through rigorous implementation of inter-sectoral operational strategies.
- **Long Term:** to achieve a stable population by 2045, at a level consistent with the requirements of sustainable economic growth, social development, and environmental protection.

Target Population: Applicable to the entire population of the country.

National Road Safety Policy

Launched: 2010

Ministry: Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, Government of India

Objectives: The Government would increase its efforts to promote awareness about the various aspects of road safety, the social and economic implications of road accidents and what needs to be done to curb the rising menace of road accidents. This would enable and empower the different stakeholders to play a meaningful role in promoting road safety. The important [policy](#) statements include:

- Establishing a Road Safety Information Database
- Ensuring Safer Road infrastructure
- Approving safer vehicles



- Approving safer drivers
- Ensuring Safer Road Infrastructure and Design
- Ensure safety of vulnerable users
- Promote Road Safety education and training
- Enforcing safety laws
- Availability of medical services for road accidents
- Improve research for road safety
- Strengthening legal, institutional and financial environment for road safety
- Devising an implementation strategy

Target Population: All citizens across the country.

National Mental Health Policy

Launched: 2014

Ministry: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Objectives: The [NMHP](#) aims to promote mental health, prevent mental illness, enable recovery from mental illness, promote de-stigmatisation and desegregation and ensure socio-economic inclusion of persons affected by mental illnesses by providing accessible, affordable and quality health and social care to all persons through their life-span, within a rights-based framework.

Target Population: All citizens across the country.

National Health Policy

Launched: 2017

Ministry: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India

Objectives: The [policy](#) envisages as its goal the attainment of the highest possible level of health and well-being for all at all ages, through a preventive and promotive health care orientation in all developmental policies, and universal access to good quality health care services without anyone having to face financial hardship as a consequence. This would be achieved through

increasing access, improving quality and lowering the cost of healthcare delivery.

Target Population: All citizens across the country.

National Policy for Containment of Antimicrobial Resistance

Launched: Under the 12th five year plan (2011-2017)

Ministry: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India

Objectives: The goals of the [policy](#):

- Understanding emergence and spread of antimicrobial resistance and the factors influencing it;
- Establish a nationwide well-coordinated antimicrobial program with well-defined and interlinked responsibilities and functions of different arms of the programme;
- Rationalising the usage of available antimicrobials;
- Reducing antibiotic selection pressures by appropriate control measures;
- Promotion of discovery of newer and effective antimicrobials based on current knowledge of resistance mechanisms;
- Rapid and accurate diagnosis of infections and infectious diseases.

Target Population: Applicable to all citizens across the country.



Schemes



PUBLIC AFFAIRS FOUNDATION
Partnership for Better Governance

Women Healthcare related schemes



Janani Suraksha Yojana

Launched: 2005

Ministry: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India

Objectives: The objective of the [scheme](#) is to reduce maternal and neonatal mortality by promoting institutional delivery among poor pregnant women.

Target Population: The scheme focuses on the poor pregnant woman with special dispensation for states having low institutional delivery rates namely the states of Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Assam, Rajasthan, Orissa and Jammu and Kashmir.

Scheme for Adolescent Girls

Launched: 2010

Ministry: Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India

Objective: The key objective of the [scheme](#) is to facilitate, educate and empower AGs so as to enable them to become self-reliant and aware citizens. The scheme has the following objectives.

- Enable the AGs for self-development and empowerment;
- Improve their nutrition and health status;
- Promote awareness about health, hygiene, nutrition;
- Support out of school AG to successfully transition back to formal schooling or bridge learning / skill training;
- Upgrade their home-based skills and life skills;
- Provide information/guidance about existing public services such as Primary Health Centres, Rural Hospitals/CHCs, Post Office, Bank, Police Station, etc.

Target Population: The scheme covers school adolescent girls (AGs) in the age group of 11 to 14 years.



Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana

Launched: 2010

Ministry: Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India

Objectives:

- Under-nutrition continues to adversely affect the majority of women in India. In India, every third woman is undernourished and every second woman is anaemic. An undernourished mother almost inevitably gives birth to a low birth weight baby. When poor nutrition starts in - utero, it extends throughout the life cycle since the changes are largely irreversible.
- Owing to economic and social distress many women continue to work to earn a living for their family right up to the last days of their pregnancy.
- Furthermore, they resume working soon after childbirth, even though their bodies might not permit it, thus preventing their bodies from fully recovering on one hand, and also impeding their ability to exclusively breastfeed their young infant in the first six months.

The objective of [PMMVY](#) as a maternity benefit programme aims to provide:

- Partial compensation for the wage loss in terms of cash incentives so that the woman can take adequate rest before and after delivery of the first living child;
- Cash incentive provided would lead to improved health seeking behaviour amongst the Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers (PW& LM).

Target Population/Applicability:

- Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers, excluding PW&LM who are in regular employment with the Central Government or the State Governments or PSU for those who are in receipt of similar benefits under any law for the time being in force;
- All eligible Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers who have their pregnancy on or after 01.01.2017 for first child in family.



Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram

Launched: 2011

Ministry: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Objectives:

- [JSSK](#) entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to absolutely free and no expense delivery, including caesarean section;
- The entitlements include free drugs and consumables, free diet up to 3 days during normal delivery and up to 7 days for C-section, free diagnostics, and free blood wherever required. This initiative also provides for free transport from home to institution, between facilities in case of a referral and drop back home. Similar entitlements have been put in place for all sick new-born accessing public health institutions for treatment till 30 days after birth. This has now been expanded to cover sick infants;
- The scheme aims to eliminate out of pocket expenses incurred by the pregnant women and sick newborns while accessing services at Government health facilities;
- The scheme is estimated to benefit more than 12 million pregnant women who access Government health facilities for their delivery. Moreover it will motivate those who still choose to deliver at their homes to opt for institutional deliveries.

Target Population: The scheme has been implemented to cover pregnant women and new-borns across all states and Union Territories in India.



Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan

Launched: 2016

Ministry: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Objectives: [PMSMA](#) goals:

- Ensure at least one antenatal check-up for all pregnant women in their second or third trimester by a physician/specialist;
- Improve the quality of care during ante-natal visits. This includes ensuring provision of the following services: All applicable diagnostic services;
 - ❖ Screening for the applicable clinical conditions;
 - ❖ Appropriate management of any existing clinical condition such as Anaemia, Pregnancy induced hypertension, Gestational Diabetes etc.;
 - ❖ Appropriate counselling services and proper documentation of services rendered;
 - ❖ Additional service opportunity to pregnant women who have missed ante-natal visits
- Identification and line-listing of high risk pregnancies based on obstetric/medical history and existing clinical conditions;
- Appropriate birth planning and complication readiness for each pregnant woman especially those identified with any risk factor or comorbid condition;
- Special emphasis on early diagnosis, adequate and appropriate management of women with malnutrition;
- Special focus on adolescent and early pregnancies as these pregnancies need extra and specialised care.

Target Population: All pregnant women across the country.



National Nutrition Mission – POSHAN Abhiyaan (NNM)

Launched: 2018

Ministry: Ministry of Women and Child Development

Objectives: The goals of [NNM](#) are to achieve improvement in nutritional status of children aged 0-6 years, adolescent girls, pregnant women and lactating mothers in a time bound manner in the three years following 2017-18. The programme aims to reduce the level of stunting, under-nutrition, anaemia and low birth weight babies.

Target Population: Children aged 0-6, adolescent girls, pregnant women and lactating mothers.

Child Healthcare Related Schemes

Integrated Child Protection Scheme

Launched: 2009

Ministry: Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India

Objectives:

- [ICPS](#) brings together multiple existing child protection schemes of the Ministry under one comprehensive umbrella, and integrates additional interventions for protecting children and preventing harm;
- ICPS, therefore, would institutionalise essential services and strengthen structures, enhance capacities at all levels, create a database and knowledge base for child protection services, strengthen child protection at family and community level, ensure appropriate inter-sectoral response at all levels;
- The scheme would set up a child protection data management system to formulate and implement effective intervention strategies and monitor their outcomes.
- Regular evaluation of the programmes and structures would be conducted and course correction would be undertaken.

Target Population: Children in difficult circumstances and vulnerable children.

Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram

Launched: 2013

Ministry: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India

Objective: [RBSP](#) is an initiative aimed at the early identification and early intervention for children from their birth till 18 years of age to cover the 4 'D's (i.e.) Defects at birth, Deficiencies, Development delays, including Disability.

Target Population: The initiative covers children aged 0-6 years of age in rural areas and children enrolled in classes 1- 12 in Government and Government aided schools in urban slums.



Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram

Launched: 2014

Ministry: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India

Objectives: The key principle of [RKSK](#) is to promote health and well-being of adolescents by enabling them to access various health related services.

→ **Nutrition**

- Reduce the prevalence of malnutrition among adolescent girls and boys;
- Reduce the prevalence of iron-deficiency anaemia (IDA) among adolescent girls and boys.

→ **Improve sexual and reproductive health**

- Improve knowledge, attitudes and behaviour, in relation to SRH;
- Reduce teenage pregnancies;
- Improve birth preparedness, complication readiness and provide early parenting support for adolescent parents.

→ **Enhance mental health**

- Address mental health concerns of adolescents



→ **Prevent injuries and violence**

- Promote favourable attitudes for preventing injuries and violence (including GBV) among adolescents

→ **Prevent substance misuse**

- Increase adolescents' awareness of the adverse effects and consequences of substance misuse

→ **Address NCDs**

- Promote behaviour change in adolescents to prevent NCDs such as hypertension, stroke, cardio-vascular diseases and diabetes.

Target Population: The programme covers adolescents aged 10-14 years of age and 15-19 years with universal coverage (i.e.) males and females; rural and urban; in school and out of school; married and unmarried; vulnerable and under-served.



Mission Indradhanush

Launched: 2014

Ministry: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India

Objectives:

- The [Mission Indradhanush](#) aims to cover all those children who are either unvaccinated, or are partially vaccinated against vaccine preventable diseases.
- India's Universal Immunisation Programme (UIP) provides free vaccines against 12 life threatening diseases, to 26 million children annually.
- The Universal Immunisation Programme provides life-saving vaccines to all children across the country free of cost to protect them against Tuberculosis, Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, Polio, Hepatitis B, Pneumonia and Meningitis due to Haemophilus Influenzae type b (Hib), Measles, Rubella, Japanese Encephalitis (JE) and Rotavirus diarrhoea. (Rubella, JE and Rotavirus vaccine in select states and districts).

Target Population: Children across socio-economic, cultural and geographical spectrums in India, are being immunised under this programme.

National Plan of Action for Children

Launched: 2016

Ministry: Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India

Objectives: [NPAC](#) focuses on:

→ **Survival, Health and Nutrition**

- Ensure equitable access to comprehensive and essential preventive, promotive, curative and rehabilitative health care of the highest standard, for all children before, during and after birth, and throughout the period of their growth and development.

→ **Education and Development**

- Secure the right of every child to learning, knowledge, (including Skill Development) education, and development opportunity, with due regard for special needs, through access, provision and promotion of required environment, information, infrastructure, services and support for the development of the child's fullest potential.

→ **Protection**

- Create a caring, protective and safe environment for all children, to reduce their vulnerability in all situations and to keep them safe at all places, especially public spaces.

→ **Participation**

- Enable children to be actively involved in their own development and in all matters concerning and affecting them.

Target Population: All children across the country up to the age of 18.



National Creche Mission

Launched: 2017

Ministry: Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India

Objectives: The [Scheme](#) provides an integrated package of the following services:

- Day care facilities including sleeping facilities;
- Early stimulation for children below 3 years and pre-school education for 3 to 6 years old children;
- Supplementary nutrition (to be locally sourced);
- Growth monitoring;
- Health check-up and immunisation.

Target Population: Children aged 6 months to 6 years.

Healthcare Financing Schemes

Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi

Launched: 1997

Ministry: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India

Objectives:

- [RAN](#) aims to provide financial assistance to patients, living below poverty line prescribed from time to time and who are suffering from major life threatening diseases related to heart, liver, kidney and cancer cases, etc., to receive medical treatment at any of the super specialty;
- Government hospitals / institutes or other Government hospitals. The financial assistance to such patients is released in the form of 'one time grant' to the Medical Superintendent of the hospital in which the treatment is being received.

Target Population: This scheme is applicable to population living below the poverty line and those suffering from diseases related to heart, kidneys and other such ailments.



Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana

Launched: 2008

Ministry: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India

Objectives: The objective of [RSBY](#) is to provide protection to BPL households from financial liabilities arising out of health shocks that involve hospitalisation.

Target Population/Applicability: Unorganised sector workers belonging to BPL category and their family members (a family unit of five) shall be the beneficiaries under the scheme.



Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana

Launched: 2018

Ministry: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India

Objectives: The prime objective of [AB PM-JAY](#) is to reduce catastrophic out-of-pocket health expenditure by improving access to quality health care for its underprivileged population.

Target Population: The [PM-JAY](#) scheme aims to provide healthcare to 10 crore families, mostly poor and have a lower middle income, through a health insurance scheme covering Rs. 5 lakh per family.

Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana

Launched: 2006

Ministry: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India

Objectives: This [scheme](#) aims at correcting the imbalances in the availability of affordable healthcare facilities in the different parts of the country in general, and augmenting facilities for quality medical education in the under-served States in particular.

Target Population: The scheme aims to set up AIIMS like institutions in the states of Bihar, Chattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttaranchal selected on the basis of various socio-economic indicators like human development index, literacy rate, population below poverty line and per capita income and health indicators like population to bed ratio, prevalence rate of serious communicable diseases, infant mortality rate etc.



National Leprosy Eradication Programme

Launched: 1983

Ministry: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India

Objectives: The major concern of [NLP](#) is to detect cases of leprosy at an early stage and provide complete treatment, free of cost, in order to prevent occurrence of Grade II Disability (G2D) in affected persons. The programme aims to:

- Reduce prevalence rate less than 1/10,000 population at sub national and district level;
- Reduce Grade II disability % < 1 among new cases at National level;
- Reduce Grade II disability cases < 1 case per million population at National Level;
- Zero disabilities among new Child cases;
- Zero stigma and discrimination against persons affected by leprosy.

Target Population: This programme covers all persons suffering from leprosy across all states and Union territories.

National AIDS Control Programme

Launched: 1992

Ministry: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India

Objectives: The [scheme](#) aims to:

- Reduce the spread of HIV infection in India, and
- Increase India's capacity to respond to HIV/AIDS on a long-term basis.

Target Population: Any citizen of India suffering from AIDS.



Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme

Launched: 1997

Ministry: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India

Objectives: The objective of [RNTCP](#) is to provide universal access to early quality diagnosis and quality TB care for all TB patients. The programme also focuses on early and complete detection of TB cases in communities including drug-resistant TB and HIV-associated TB, with. Greater engagement of the private sector for improving care to all TB patients.

Target Population: This scheme is applicable to all persons suffering from TB across all states and Union territories in India.



National Vector Borne Diseases Control Programme

Launched: 2003

Ministry: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India

Objectives: [NVBDCP](#) is an umbrella programme for prevention and control of malaria and other vector borne diseases viz., Lymphatic Filariasis, Kala-azar, Japanese Encephalitis, Chikungunya and Dengue with special focus on the vulnerable groups of the society namely, children, women, scheduled castes (SC) and scheduled tribes (ST). Under the programme, it is ensured that the disadvantaged and marginalised sections benefit from the delivery of services so that the desired National Health Policy and Rural Health Mission goals are achieved.

Target Population: Applicable to all sections of the population in India with a special focus on disadvantaged and marginalised sections.



SDG 4 is to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all' and has seven targets and three means of implementation.



Targets

The target of SDG 4 are to achieve the following goals by 2030:

- Ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and
- quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes;
- Ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education;
- Ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university;
- Substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship;
- Eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations;
- Ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy;
- Ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development;
- Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all;
- Substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries;
- Substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing states.



Acts

Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 (RTE Act)

Launched: 2009

Ministry: Ministry of Education, Government of India

Objectives: The objectives of the [Act](#) are as follows:

- Every child between the ages of 6 to 14 years has the right to free and compulsory education. This is stated as per the 86th Constitution Amendment Act via Article 21A. The Right to Education Act seeks to give effect to this amendment;
- The government schools shall provide free education to all the children and the schools will be managed by School Management Committees (SMC). Private schools shall admit at least 25% of the children in their schools without any fee;
- The National Commission for Elementary Education shall be constituted to monitor all aspects of elementary education including quality.

Target Population: All children from the age of 6-14 across the country.



Policies



PUBLIC AFFAIRS FOUNDATION
Partnership for Better Governance



National Education Policy

Launched: 2020, replacing National Policy on Education, 1986

Ministry: Ministry of Education, Government of India

Objectives: Built on the foundational pillars of Access, Equity, Quality, Affordability and Accountability, this policy is aligned to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and aims to transform India into a vibrant knowledge society and global knowledge superpower by making both school and college education more holistic, flexible, multidisciplinary, suited to 21st century needs and aimed at bringing out the unique capabilities of each student. The objectives of [NEP 2020](#) include:

- Ensuring Universal Access at all levels of School Education;
- Early childhood care and education with new curricular and pedagogical structure;
- Attaining foundational Literacy and Numeracy;
- Reforms in School curricula and pedagogy;
- Multilingualism and the power of language;
- Equitable and inclusive education;
- Robust teacher recruitment and career path;
- Standard-setting and accreditation for school education
- Increase Gross Enrolment Ratio to 50% by 2035;
- Holistic Multidisciplinary Education;
- Rationalised Institutional Architecture;
- Motivated, Energised and Capable Faculty;
- Teacher Education;
- Mentoring Mission;
- Financial Support for Students;
- Open and Distance Learning;
- Online Education and Digital Education;
- Technology in Education;
- Promotion of Indian languages;
- Professional Languages;

- Adult Education;
- Financing Education.

Target Population: This policy covers the entire population of India.



Schemes

All India Education Related Schemes



Mid-day Meal Scheme

Launched: 1995

Ministry: Ministry of Education

Objectives: The objectives of the [scheme](#):

- Improving the nutritional status of children in classes I-V in Government, Local Body and Government aided schools;
- Encouraging children, belonging to disadvantaged sections, to attend school more regularly and help them concentrate on classroom activities;
- Providing nutritional support to children of primary stage in drought affected areas during summer vacation.

Target population: Children belonging to primary school (Classes 1-5; aged 6-10 years of age) all over India.

National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme

Launched: 2008

Ministry: Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India
(Department of School Education and Literacy)

Objectives: The objective of the [Scheme](#) is to award scholarships to meritorious students of economically weaker sections to arrest their drop out at class VIII and encourage them to continue the study at secondary stage.



Target Population/applicability: Applicable to students who have secured not less than 50% marks or equivalent grade in their final examination and the annual income of whose parents/guardians from all sources does not exceed Rs 2.5 lakhs.



Samagra Shiksha

(Subsumes Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, Teacher Education)

Launched: 2018

Ministry: Ministry of Education, Government of India

Objectives: The major objectives of the [scheme](#) are:

- Support States and UTs in implementing the recommendations of the NEP 2020;
- Support States in implementation of Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009;
- Focus on Early Childhood Care and Education;
- Emphasis on Foundational Literacy and Numeracy;
- Thrust on Holistic, Integrated, Inclusive and activity based Curriculum and Pedagogy to impart 21st century skills among the students;
- Provision of quality education and enhancing learning outcomes of students;
- Bridging Social and Gender Gaps in School Education;
- Ensuring equity and inclusion at all levels of school education;
- Strengthening and up-gradation of State Councils for Educational Research and Training (SCERTs)/State Institutes of Education and District Institutes for Education and Training (DIET) as a nodal agency for teacher training;
- Ensuring safe, secure and conducive learning environment and minimum standards in schooling provisions;
- Promoting vocationalisation of education.

- **Target Population:** The scheme covers 1.16 million schools, over 156 million students and 5.7 million teachers of government and aided schools (from pre-primary to senior secondary level).

Girl Child Education Related Schemes

Mahila Samakhyas Programme

Launched: 1988

Ministry: Ministry of Education, Government of India

Objectives: The [programme](#) was launched to pursue the objectives of the National Policy of Education, 1986. It envisioned education as the most effective tool for women's empowerment and liberation and includes the following parameters:

- Enhancing self-esteem and self-confidence of women;
- Building a positive image of women by recognising their contribution to the society, polity and the economy;
- Developing ability to think critically;
- Fostering decision making and action through collective processes;
- Enabling women to make informed choices in areas like education, employment and health (especially reproductive health);
- Ensuring equal participation in developmental processes;
- Providing information, knowledge and skill for economic independence;
- Enhancing access to legal literacy and information relating to their rights and entitlements in society with a view to enhance their participation on an equal footing in all areas.

Target Population: This policy covers the entire population of India.



Girl's Hostel Scheme in Educationally Backward Blocks

Launched: 2008 - 09

Ministry: Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India
(Department of School Education and Literacy)

Objectives:

- The main objective of the [Scheme](#) is to retain the girl child in secondary school so that girl students are not denied the opportunity to continue their study due to distance to school, parents' financial affordability and other connected societal factors.
- Another objective of the Scheme is to make Secondary and Senior Secondary education accessible to a larger number of girl students.

Target Population: The scheme is applicable in 3479 Educationally Backward Blocks in the country to set up 100 bedded Girls Hostel.

National Scheme of Incentive to Girls for Secondary Education

Launched: 2008

Ministry: Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India
(Department of School Education and Literacy)

Objectives: The [Scheme](#) aims to promote enrolment of girl child in the age group of 14-18 at secondary stage, especially those who passed Class VIII and to encourage the secondary education of such girls, the Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

Target Population:

- All SC/ST girls who pass class VIII;
- Girls, who pass class VIII examination from Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (irrespective of whether they belong to Scheduled Castes or Tribes) and enroll for class IX in State/UT Government, Government-aided or local body schools;

- Girls should be below 16 years of age (as on 31st March) on joining class IX;
- Married girls, girls studying in private unaided schools and enrolled in schools run by Central Government Schools are excluded.

Scheme for Disabled Children

Inclusive Education of the Disabled at Secondary Stage

Launched: 2009-10

Ministry: Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India
(Department of School Education and Literacy)

Objectives:

- The [Scheme](#) covers all children studying at the secondary stage in Government, local body and Government- aided schools, with one or more disabilities as defined under the Persons with Disabilities Act (1995) and the National Trust Act(1999) in the class IX to XII, namely blindness, low vision, leprosy cured, hearing impairment, locomotory disabilities, mental retardation, mental illness, autism, and cerebral palsy and may eventually cover speech impairment, learning disabilities, etc.
- Girls with the disabilities receive special focus to help them gain access to secondary schools, as also to information and guidance for developing their potential. Setting up of Model inclusive schools in every State is envisaged under the scheme.

Target Population: Applicable to all children with disabilities belonging to class 9-12 to provide assistance for inclusive education.

Scholarship Scheme for Scheduled Tribes

National Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education of ST students

Launched: 2015

Ministry: Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India

Objectives:

- **Fellowship:** The objective of the [scheme](#) is to encourage the ST students, a section of society with the lowest literacy levels in the country, to acquire higher education in the form of fellowships to pursue M. Phil and Ph. D. Courses, with a view to create qualified professionals to hold posts of teachers /professionals and other higher stages of employment
- **Scholarship:** ST Students is intended to encourage meritorious ST students to pursue courses at Graduate/Post Graduate level in identified Institutions of excellence, Government and Private, in professional fields such as Management, Medicine, Engineering, Information Technology, Law etc.

Target Population/Applicability:

- **Fellowship:** The candidate belonging to ST should have passed the Post-Graduation examination for being eligible for the Fellowship
- **Scholarship:** ST students who have secured admission in the notified Institutions according to the norms prescribed by the respective Institutions will be eligible for the scholarship under the scheme.

Skill Development Schemes



National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme

Launched: 2016

Ministry: Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, Government of India

Objectives: The objectives of [NAPS](#) includes:

- The main objective of the scheme is to promote apprenticeship training and to increase the engagement of apprentices from present 2.3 lakh to 50 lakh cumulatively by 2020.

Target Population: This scheme will cover all categories of apprentices except the Graduate, Technician and Technician (Vocational) apprentices which are covered by the scheme administered by the Ministry of Human Resource Development.



SWAYAM Learning Portal

Launched: 2017

Ministry: Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India

Objectives:

- [SWAYAM](#) (Study Webs of Active–Learning for Young Aspiring Minds) is a programme initiated by Government of India and designed to achieve the three cardinal principles of Education Policy viz., access, equity and quality.
- The objective of this effort is to take the best teaching learning resources to all, including the most disadvantaged.
- SWAYAM seeks to bridge the digital divide for students who have hitherto remained untouched by the digital revolution and have not been able to join the mainstream of the knowledge economy.
- This is done through an indigenous developed IT platform that facilitates hosting of all the courses taught in classrooms to be accessed by anyone, anywhere at any time.



- All the courses are interactive, prepared by the best teachers in the country and are available, free of cost to the residents in India.

Target Population: Applicable to all young learners across the country.



The UN explains: "Gender equality is not only a fundamental human right, but a necessary foundation for a peaceful, prosperous and sustainable world. Providing women and girls with equal access to education, health care, decent work, and representation in political and economic decision-making processes will fuel sustainable economies and benefit societies and humanity at large."



Targets

The targets of SDG 5 are to achieve the following goals:

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



Acts

The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961

Launched: 1961

Ministry: Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India

Objectives: The Objectives of [The Dowry Prohibition Act](#) are as follows:

- To promote marital and family harmony;
- To effectively work for creating a dowry free society;
- To provide a base to fight against the abuse of dowry laws;
- To create awareness about the present cruelty/dowry/harassment related laws and their damaging effects on the family;
- To provide emotional, legal and social support to the innocent persons who are affected by the vindictive implication of the dowry laws. To provide legal aid to the weaker and needy section of the community;
- To safeguard children welfare and integrity of Indian families;
- To safeguard interests of Elderly people and their respect in society and to discourage elder abuse through dowry related laws;
- To promote deterrents against malicious complaints and arrests without investigation. To discourage malicious prosecutions in matrimonial cases.

Target Population: This Act extends to the whole of India except the state of Jammu and Kashmir.

Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986

Launched: 1986

Ministry: Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India

Objectives: The main objective of the [Act](#) is to prohibit indecent representation of women through advertisements or in publications, writings, paintings, figures or in any other manner

Target Population: Covers all women across the whole of India.

Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986

Launched: 1986

Ministry: Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India

Objectives: The [Act](#) seeks to prevent sati, the voluntary or forced burning or burying alive of a widow, and to prohibit glorification of this action through the observance of any ceremony, participation in any procession, creation of a financial trust, construction of a temple, or any actions to commemorate or honour the memory of a widow who committed sati.

Target Population: This Act extends to the whole of India except the state of Jammu and Kashmir.

Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005

Launched: 2005

Ministry: Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India

Objectives:

- This [Act](#) aims to provide protection to the wife or female live-in partner from violence at the hands of the husband or male live-in partner or his relatives, the law also extends its protection to women who are sisters, widows or mothers.
- Domestic violence under the act includes actual abuse or the threat of abuse whether physical, sexual, verbal, emotional or economic. Harassment by way of unlawful dowry demands to the woman or her relatives would also be covered under this definition.

Target Population: This Act covers women all across India except the state of Jammu and Kashmir.

The Sexual Harassment of women at workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressed) Act, 2013

Launched: 2013

Ministry: Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India

Objectives: An [Act](#) to provide protection against sexual harassment of women at workplace and for the prevention and redressal of complaints of sexual harassment

Target Population: This act covers women all across India.

The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 (Nirbhaya Act)

Launched: 2013

Ministry: Ministry of Home affairs, Government of India

Objectives: The [Act](#) introduced unprecedented provisions in the Indian Penal Code which criminalises sexual voyeurism and stalking and amends legal provisions to protect the privacy of individuals, such as discontinuing the practice of examination of the sexual history of the victim of a sexual assault for evidence.

Target Population: The law applies to women across the whole of India.

The Trafficking of Persons (Prevention, Protection and Rehabilitation) Bill, 2018

Launched: 2018

Ministry: Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India

Objectives: The objectives of the [Bill](#) are as follows:

- Creation of investigation of all types of trafficking and rescue, protection and rehabilitation of trafficked victims;
- Establishment of investigation and rehabilitation authorities at the district, state and national level. Anti- trafficking units will be established to rescue victims and investigate cases of trafficking. Rehabilitation committees will provide care and rehabilitation to the rescued victims;
- Classification of certain types of trafficking as aggravated forms of trafficking. These include trafficking for forced labour, bearing children, begging or for inducing sexual maturity;
- Defining penalties for several offences connected with trafficking;

Target Population: Covers all victims of trafficking across the country.



Schemes

Education Related Schemes

Mahila Samakhya Programme

Launched: 1988

Ministry: Ministry of Education, Government of India

Objectives: The [programme](#) was launched to pursue the objectives of the National Policy of Education, 1986. It envisioned education as the most effective tool for women's empowerment and liberation and includes the following parameters:

- Enhancing self-esteem and self-confidence of women;
- Building a positive image of women by recognising their contribution to the society, polity and the economy;
- Developing ability to think critically;
- Fostering decision making and action through collective processes;
- Enabling women to make informed choices in areas like education, employment and health (especially reproductive health);
- Ensuring equal participation in developmental processes;
- Providing information, knowledge and skill for economic independence;
- Enhancing access to legal literacy and information relating to their rights and entitlements in society with a view to enhance their participation on an equal footing in all areas

Target Population: This programme covers the entire female population of India.

Girl's Hostel Scheme in Educationally Backward Blocks

Launched: 2008- 09

Ministry: Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India
(Department of School Education and Literacy)

Objectives:

- The main objective of the [Scheme](#) is to retain the girl child in secondary school so that girl students are not denied the opportunity to continue their study due to distance to school, parents' financial affordability and other connected societal factors.
- Another objective of the Scheme is to make Secondary and Senior Secondary education accessible to a larger number of girl students.

Target Population: The scheme is applicable in 3479 Educationally Backward Blocks in the country to set up 100 bedded Girls Hostel.

National Scheme of Incentive to Girls for Secondary Education

Launched: 2008

Ministry: Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India
(Department of School Education and Literacy)

Objectives: The [Scheme](#) aims to promote enrolment of girl child in the age group of 14-18 at secondary stage, especially those who passed Class VIII and to encourage the secondary education of such girls, the Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

Target Population/Applicability:

- All SC/ST girls who pass class VIII;
- Girls, who pass class VIII examination from Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (irrespective of whether they belong to Scheduled Castes or



Tribes) and enrol for class IX in State/UT Government, Government-aided or local body schools.;

- Girls should be below 16 years of age (as on 31st March) on joining class IX;
- Married girls, girls studying in private unaided schools and enrolled in schools run by Central Government Schools are excluded.



Pragati Scholarship for Girls

Launched: 2014

Ministry: Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India

Objectives: [PRAGATI](#) is an AICTE, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India scheme that envisions selection of one girl per family having income less than 6 lakhs per annum to pursue technical education. The scholarship amount under the scheme is Rs 30,000 or tuition fees and Rs 2000 per month for contingency allowance for 10 months.

Target Population/applicability:

→ Scholarships per annum

- 10,000 scholarships per annum from 23 States/UTs (5000 for Diploma and 5000 for Degree);
- All eligible girl students from remaining 13 States/UTs (including North-eastern Region, Jammu & Kashmir etc.);
- 'One Girl' per family and it can be extended for Two Girl Child per family where the family income is less than Rs. 8 Lakh /annum (In case of married girl child, the income of parents/ in-laws whichever is higher is to be considered).



Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao

Launched: 2015

Ministry: Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India

Objectives: The objectives of the [Scheme](#) are as under:

- To prevent gender biased sex selective elimination;
- To ensure survival and protection of the girl child;
- To ensure education and participation of the girl child.

Target Population:

- Primary: Young and newly married couples; Pregnant and Lactating mothers; parents;
- Secondary : Youth, adolescents (girls and boys), in-laws, medical doctors/ practitioners, private hospitals, nursing homes and diagnostic centres;
- Tertiary: Officials, PRIs; frontline workers, women SHGs/Collectives, religious leaders, voluntary organisations, media, medical associations, industry associations, general public as a whole.

Employment Related Scheme

Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP)

Launched: 1986-87

Ministry: Ministry of Women and Child Development

Objectives: Objectives of [STEP](#) are to:

- Mobilise women in small viable groups and make facilities available through training and access to credit;
- Provide training for skill upgradation;
- Enable groups of women to take up employment- cum- income generation programmes by providing backward and forward linkages;
- Provide support services for further improving training and employment conditions of women.

Target Population: The target group to be covered under the STEP Programme includes marginalised, assetless rural women and the urban poor. This includes wage labourers, unpaid daily workers, female headed households,

migrant labourers, tribal and other dispossessed groups, with special focus on SC/Households and families below the poverty line.

Safety Related Schemes

Swadhar Greh

Launched: 2001-02

Department: Department of Women and Child Development, Government of India

Objectives:

Under the Scheme, [Swadhar Greh](#) will be set up in every district with capacity of 30 women with the following objectives to:

- Cater to the primary need of shelter, food, clothing, medical treatment and care of the women in distress and who are without any social and economic support;
- Enable them to regain their emotional strength that gets hampered due to their encounter with unfortunate circumstances;
- Provide them with legal aid and guidance to enable them to take steps for their readjustment in family/society.
- Rehabilitate them economically and emotionally;
- Act as a support system that understands and meets various requirements of women in distress;
- Enable them to start their life afresh with dignity and conviction;
- For big cities and other districts having more than 40 lakh population or those districts where there is a need for additional support to the women, more than one Swadhar Greh could be established;
- The capacity of Swadhar Greh could be expanded up to 50 or 100 on the basis of need assessment and other important parameters.

Target Population: The benefit of the component could be availed by women above 18 years of age of the following categories:

- Women who are deserted and are without any social and economic support;

- Women survivors of natural disasters who have been rendered homeless and are without any social and economic support;
- Women prisoners released from jail and are without family, social and economic support;
- Women victims of domestic violence, family tension or discord, who are made to leave their homes without any means of subsistence and have no special protection from exploitation and/ or facing litigation on account of marital disputes; and
- Trafficked women/girls rescued or runaway from brothels or other places where they face exploitation and Women affected by HIV/AIDS who do not have any social or economic support. However such women/ girls should first seek assistance under the UJJAWALA Scheme in areas where it is in operation.



One Stop Centre Scheme

Launched: 2015

Ministry: Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India

Objectives:

- [One Stop Centres](#) (OSC) are intended to support women affected by violence, in private and public spaces, within the family, community and at the workplace.
- Women facing physical, sexual, emotional, psychological and economic abuse, irrespective of age, class, caste, education status, marital status, race and culture will be facilitated with support and redressal.
- Aggrieved women facing any kind of violence due to attempted sexual harassment, sexual assault, domestic violence, trafficking, honour related crimes, acid attacks or witch-hunting who have reached out or been referred to the OSC will be provided with specialised services.

The objectives of the Scheme are:

- To provide integrated support and assistance to women affected by violence, both in private and public spaces under one roof.
- To facilitate immediate, emergency and non - emergency access to a range of services including medical, legal, psychological and counselling support under one roof to fight against any forms of violence against women.

Target Population: The OSC will support all women including girls below 18 years of age affected by violence, irrespective of caste, class, religion, region, sexual orientation or marital status.

Women's Helpline Scheme

Launched: 2016

Ministry: Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India

Objectives: The [Scheme](#) of Universalisation of Women Helpline is intended to provide 24 hours immediate and emergency response to women affected by violence through referral (linking with appropriate authority such as police, One Stop Centre, hospital) and information about women related government schemes programs across the country through a single uniform number - 181.

Target Population/Applicability: Any woman or girl facing violence within the public or private sphere of life or seeking information about women related programmes or schemes.

Working Woman Hostel scheme

Launched: 2017

Ministry: Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India

Objectives: The objective of the [Scheme](#) is to promote availability of safe and conveniently located accommodation for working women, with day-care facilities for their children, wherever possible, in urban, semi urban, or even rural areas where employment opportunity for women exist.

Target Population:

- Working women, who may be single, widowed, divorced, separated, married but whose husband or immediate family does not reside in the same city/area. Particular preference may be given to women from

disadvantaged sections of the society. There should also be provision for reservation of seats for physically challenged beneficiaries;

- Women who are under training for a job provided the total training period does not exceed one year. This is only on the condition that there is vacancy available after accommodating working women. The number of women undertraining for a job should not exceed 30% of the total capacity;
- Girls up to the age of 18 years and boys up to the age of 5 years, accompanying working mothers will be provided accommodation, with their mothers. Working mothers may also avail of the services of the Day Care Centre, as provided under the scheme.

Access to LPG



Pradhan Mantri

Launched: 2016

Ministry: Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Government of India

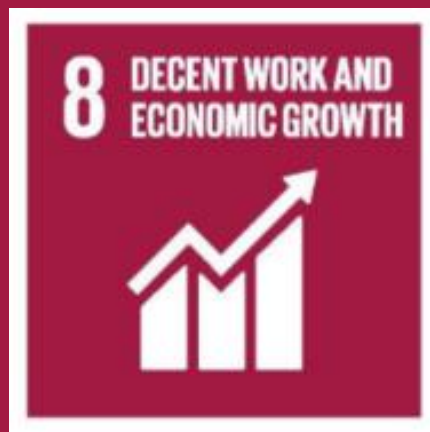
Objectives: Objective of the [scheme](#) is to provide clean cooking fuel solutions to poor households especially in rural areas. Use of fossil fuels and conventional fuel like cow dung, kerosene, biomass, etc. has serious implications on the health of rural womenfolk and children.

Target Population: Under the scheme, an adult woman belonging to any of the following categories, is an eligible beneficiary under the expanded scheme.

- SC Households
- ST Households
- Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Gramin)
- Most Backward Classes
- Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY)
- Tea and Ex- Tea Garden tribes
- Forest Dwellers
- People residing in Islands and River Islands
- SECC Households (AHL TIN)

- Poor Household as per 14-point declaration
- Applicants must have attained 18 years of age.
- There should not be any other LPG connections in the same household.

Release of LPG connection under this Scheme shall be in the name of the women belonging to the BPL family.



Goal 8 aims to promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all. Sustained and inclusive economic growth can drive progress, create decent jobs for all and improve living standard



Targets

The targets of SDG 8 are to achieve the following goals by 2030:

- Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries;
- Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalisation and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services;
- Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value;
- Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all;
- Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value;
- Substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training;
- Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms;
- Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment;
- Devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products;
- Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all;
- Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the

Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade- related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries;

- Develop and operationalise a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organisation.



Acts

Labour Laws

Workmen's Compensation Act 1923

Launched: March 5, 1923

This Act assures protection to a workman who has suffered losses or injuries caused by an accident arising out of and during the course of employment. The Act is applicable only to workmen working in industries specified under the [ACT](#).

Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India

Objectives: The Workmen's Compensation Act of 1923 was formed majorly to give compensations to workmen in the event of an accident. The Act has it that employers should have duties and obligations that include the welfare of workers after an injury resulting from employment in the same way they have reserved the right to make profits. The Act aims to see workmen have a sustainable life after an employment-related accident. The types of accidents included in the Act:

- The causal connection between the injury and the accident (i.e., personal injury is caused to workman while on work);
- The injury and accident caused during the course of employment;
- The probability tenable to reason that the work contributed to the causing of personal injury; and
- The applicant proves that it was the work and the resulting strain which contributed to or aggravated the injury.

Target Population: The Act is applicable to all workers across India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir. The Act is not applicable to those areas covered by the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948. It also covers workmen recruited by companies/establishments registered in India and sent for work abroad.

Minimum Wages Act 1948

Launched: March 15, 1948

[Minimum Wages act 1948](#) aims to set the minimum wages that must be paid to skilled and unskilled labourers.

Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India

Objective: The Minimum Wages Act 1948 specifies minimum wage rates on a per day basis and extends to the entire country.

Primary functions:

- The number of fixed working hours for a normal day should include one or more intervals;
- The employees should be given at least one day off during a typical work week;
- If an employee is involved in work that categorises his service in two or more scheduled employments, the employee's wage will include respective wage rate of all work for the number of hours dedicated at each task;
- It is mandatory for the employer to maintain records of all employee's work, wages and receipts;
- Appropriate governments will define and assign the task of inspection and appoint inspectors for the same.

Target Population: Skilled and unskilled labourers across the country.

Maternity Benefit Act, 1961

Launched: December 12, 1961

The object of maternity leave and benefits is to protect the dignity of motherhood by providing for the full and healthy maintenance of women and her child when she is not working.

Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India

Objectives: [Maternity Benefit Act, 1961](#) aims to regulate the employment of women in certain establishments for certain periods before and after child-birth and to provide for maternity benefit and certain other benefits.

Target Population: The Act applies to

- Every establishment being a factory, mine, plantation or circus (including those belonging to the government)
- Every shop in which 10 or more persons are employed
- Any other establishment to which the Act is applied by the State Government under the proviso to Section 2(1)
- The Act does not apply to factories or other establishments to which the provisions of the Employees State Insurance Act apply.

The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965

Launched: September 25, 1965

Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India

Objective: [The Payment of Bonus Act](#) aims to provide for the payment of bonus to persons employed in certain establishments on the basis of profits or on the basis of production or productivity.

Target population: The Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Act, 2015 states by amending the Principal Act, the Amendment Act has now widened the scope of employees for payment of bonus from those drawing a salary of INR 10,000 per month to INR 21,000 per month.

Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976

Launched: February 9, 1976

- **Bonded Labourer** – Anyone who incurs or has presumed to have incurred a bonded debt
- ***Bonded labour system*** – System of forced, partly forced labour under which a debtor has entered into an agreement with the creditor to the effect that:

- (i) in consideration of an advance obtained by him or by any of his lineal ascendants or descendants (whether or not such advance is evidenced by any document) and in consideration of the interest, if any, on such advance, or
- (ii) in pursuance of any customary or social obligation, or
- (iii) in pursuance of an obligation devolving on him by succession,
- (iv) for any economic consideration received by him or by any of his lineal ascendants or descendants, or
- (v) by reason of his birth in any particular caste or community

Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India

Objective: [Bonded Labour Systems Abolition Act](#) aims to provide for the abolition of the bonded labour system with a view to preventing the economic and physical exploitation of the weaker sections of the people.

Target Population: Applicable to all persons who are forced to work for the creditors for the loan incurred either without wage or nominal wage.

Equal Remuneration Act, 1979

Launched: March 8, 1976

Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India

Objective: [Equal Remuneration Act](#) aims to provide for the payment of equal remuneration to men and women workers and for the prevention of discrimination, on the ground of sex, against women in the matter of employment

Target Population: It extends to all employees across India.

Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986

Launched: December 23, 1986 (Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India)

Amended: 2016 (Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India)

Objective: [Child Labour \(Prohibition and Regulation\) Act, 1986](#) aims to abolish any form of child abuse in the form of employment and ban the involvement of children in any kind of hazardous employment, who have not completed 14 years of age. The occupations which are prohibited are mentioned under [Part A](#) of the Schedule. The prohibited occupations include:

- Occupations that are related to the transport of passengers, goods or mails by railway;
- Cinder picking, clearing of an ash pit or building operation in the railway premises;
- Working in a catering establishment which is situated at a railway station and if it involves moving from one platform to another or from one train to another or going into or out of a moving train;
- The occupation which involves work related to the construction of a railway station or any other work where such work is done in close proximity to or between the railway lines;
- Any occupation within the limits of any port;
- Work which involves the selling of crackers and fireworks in shops having a temporary licence;
- Working in Slaughterhouses.

Prohibited processes are mentioned in Part B of the Schedule:

- The process involving the making of Bidi;
- The process which involves carpet-weaving;
- Manufacturing cement or bagging of cement;
- The processes such as Cloth printing, dyeing, and weaving;
- The processes that involve the manufacturing of matches, explosives, and fireworks;
- Mica-cutting and splitting;

- Any manufacturing process such as shellac manufacture, soap manufacture, tanning;
- The process of wool-cleaning;
- Work that is related to the building and construction industry;
- Manufacture of slate pencils;
- Manufacture of products from agate;
- Manufacturing processes in which toxic metals and substances such as lead, mercury, manganese, chromium, cadmium, benzene, pesticides and asbestos are used;
- Cashew and Cashew Nut descaling and processing;
- Soldering processes in electronic industries.

Target Population: Applicable to all children across India who have not completed 14 years of age.

Rural Employment

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005

Launched: September 5, 2005

Ministry: Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India

Objective: An [Act](#) to provide for the enhancement of livelihood security of the households in rural areas of the country by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.

Target Population: The State Government, in such rural areas in the state as notified by the Central Government, provides to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work not less than one hundred days of such work in a financial year in accordance with the Scheme made under this Act.



Schemes

Employment Generation Schemes



Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)

Launched: 2008

Ministry: Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Government of India

Objectives:

- [PMEGP](#) aims to provide continuous and sustainable employment to a large segment of traditional and prospective artisans, rural and urban unemployed youth in the country through setting up of micro enterprises.
- To facilitate participation of financial institutions for higher credit flow to the micro sector.

Target Population/applicability:

- Members above 18 years of age;
- VIII Std. pass required for project above Rs.10.00 lakhs in manufacturing and above Rs. 5.00 lakhs for Service Sector;
- Self Help Groups and Charitable Trusts;
- Institutions Registered under Societies Registration Act- 1860;
- Production based Co-operative Societies.



Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana

Launched: 2015

Ministry: Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, Government of India

Objectives: The aim of the [PMKVY](#) scheme is to encourage aptitude towards employable skills and to increase the working efficiency of probable and existing daily wage earners, by giving monetary awards and rewards and by providing quality training to them. Average award amount per person has been kept as 8,000.

Target Population: In line with the scheme objectives, the scheme is applicable to any candidate of Indian nationality who:

- An unemployed youth, college / school dropout
- Has a verifiable identity proof - Aadhaar / Voter id and a bank account.

Financial Incentives Related Schemes



Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana

Launched: 2015

Ministry: Ministry of Finance, Government of India

Objectives: The main objectives of [PMMY](#) are, to encourage entrepreneurs and small business units to expand their capabilities and operations, to reduce over indebtedness and to provide a formal system of credit (finance). Agriculture & Self-employment will be the focus areas of Mudra Bank.

Target Population: Any Indian Citizen who has a business plan for a non-farm sector income generating activity such as manufacturing, processing, trading or service sector and whose credit need is less than Rs 10 lakh can approach either a Bank, MFI, or NBFC for availing of Micro Units Development & Refinance Agency Ltd. (MUDRA) loans under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY).

Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana

Launched: 2016

Ministry: Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India

Objectives:

- The [PMRPY](#) is a scheme to incentivise employers registered with the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) for job creation by the Government paying the full contribution of employers to the Employee Pension Scheme (EPS) and Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) in respect of new employees having a new Universal Account Number (UAN);
- This Scheme has a dual benefit, where, on the one hand, the employer is incentivised for increasing the employment base of workers in the establishment, and on the other hand, a large number of workers will find jobs in such establishments. A direct benefit is that these workers will have access to social security benefits of the organised sector.

Target Population: All establishments registered with Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) can apply for availing benefits under the scheme

Youth Volunteering Programmes



National Service Scheme

Launched: 1986

Ministry: Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, Government of India

Objectives: The objectives of [NSS](#) are to:

- Understand the community in which they work;
- Understand themselves in relation to their community;
- Identify the needs and problems of the community and involve them in problem solving process;
- Develop among themselves a sense of social and civic responsibility;
- Utilise their knowledge in finding practical solution to individual and community problems;
- Develop competence required for group-living and sharing of responsibilities;
- Gain skills in mobilising community participation;
- Acquire leadership qualities and democratic attitude;
- Develop capacity to meet emergencies and natural disasters; and

- Practice national integration and social harmony.

Target Population: The NSS is a voluntary scheme and students can enrol themselves from 11th standard onwards.



Sustainable Development Goal 10 aims at reducing inequality within and among countries. This SDG calls for reducing inequalities in income as well as those based on age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status within a country.



Targets

The targets of SDG 10 are to achieve the following goals by 2030:

- Progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 percent of the population at a rate higher than the national average;
- Empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status;
- Ratio of transgender labour force participation rate to male labour force participation rate;
- Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality;
- Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations;
- Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions;
- Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies;
- Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organisation agreements;
- Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes;
- Reduce to less than 3 percent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 percent.



Schemes



PUBLIC AFFAIRS FOUNDATION
Partnership for Better Governance

Umbrella Scheme for Development of Scheduled Castes

Department: Scheduled Castes Development Bureau, Government of India

Objectives: The Scheduled Castes Development (SCD) Bureau aims to promote the welfare of Scheduled Castes through their educational, economic and social empowerment. Under this Umbrellas Scheme, the Government aims to provide Scholarships, Financial Assistance, Civil Protection, etc to the deprived Scheduled Caste population.

Umbrella Programme for Development of Minorities

Ministry: Ministry of Minority Affairs, Government of India

Objectives: The Ministry of Minority Affairs took a number of initiatives in the year 2018 for the welfare of the minorities in the country. These, among others, include Skill Development, Education, Haj, Waqf, Dargah Ajmer, Pradhanmantri Jan Vikas Karyakram (earlier Multi-Sectoral Development Programme), Secularism & Empowerment, Swachchhta and Mushairas on the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi.

Umbrella Programme for Development of Other Vulnerable Groups

Ministry: Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India

Objectives: The main objective of the Scheme is to assist the needy disabled persons in procuring durable, sophisticated and scientifically manufactured, modern, standard aids and appliances that can promote their physical, social and psychological rehabilitation, by reducing the effects of disabilities and enhancing their economic potential. The aids and appliances supplied under the Scheme must be ISI.

Equal Access to LPG

Direct Benefit Transfer of LPG Scheme

Launched: 2013

Ministry: Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Government of India

Objectives: The objectives of the [PAHAL \(DTBL\)](#) scheme are:

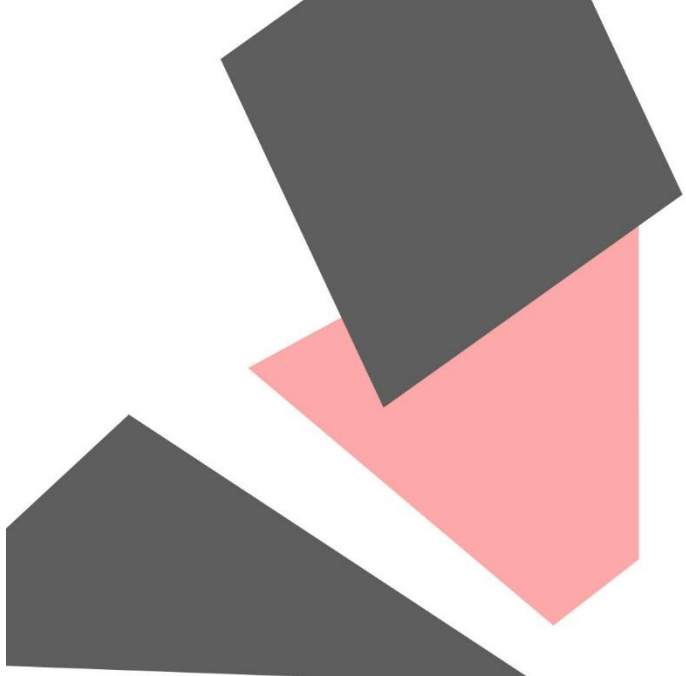
- Removing incentives for diversion.
- Protect the entitlement and ensure the payment of subsidy to the consumers.
- Improving the availability or delivery of LPG cylinders for genuine customers.
- Eliminating the fake or duplicate connections.
- Providing self-selection in subsidy.

Target Population/Applicability: Only the LPG customers and their spouses who do have a taxable income of more than Rs. 10 lakhs during the preceding financial year as per the Income Tax Act, 1961 are eligible to receive subsidy under this scheme.

Give it up Campaign

Launched: 2015

Objectives: The Government has launched the ‘#GiveltUp’ campaign which is aimed at motivating LPG users who can afford to pay the market price for LPG to voluntarily surrender their LPG subsidy. Give IT Up LPG Subsidy is a campaign that was launched in March 2015 by the Indian government led by Prime Minister Narendra Modi. It is aimed at motivating LPG users who are able to afford to pay the market price for LPG to voluntarily surrender their LPG subsidy.



Public Affairs Foundation (PAF) was established in 2003, as a not-for-profit company under Section 25 of the Companies Act 1956 (now Section 8, under the Companies Act 2013). It is primarily a knowledge-based organisation that is dedicated to improving the quality of public governance by providing advisory services which include developing customised knowledge products to improve social accountability. Our mandates include:

Training and Capacity Building (conducting and developing training materials)
Creating powerful communication outputs
Building Partnership and Networking.



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