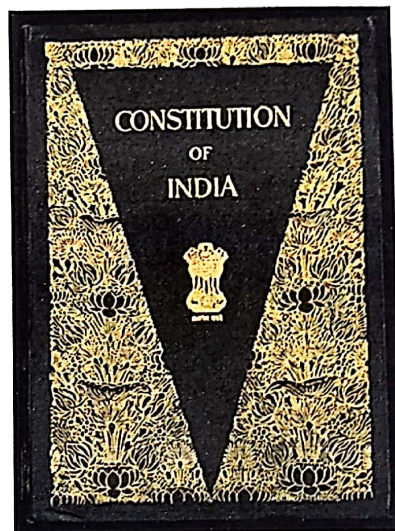


1

**NTR GOVT DEGREE COLLEGE (W)
MAHABUBNAGAR**



IMPORTANCE OF INDIAN CONSTITUTION



**UG SEMISTER – VI
PROJECT WORK
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE**

NTR GOVT DEGREE COLLEGE (W)
MAHABUBNAGAR



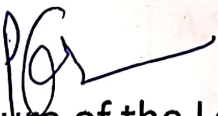
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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the students bearing following roll numbers.

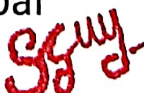
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A. SHIVALEELA --- 20033030129004
AYESHA TABASSUM ---- 20033030129005
D.PRAGATHI --- 20033030129007

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Signature of the Lecturer


Signature of the HOD

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STUDENT DECLARATION

We hereby that the project entitled is an outcome of my own efforts.
The project is submitted to the University of Palamuru Mahabubnagar
for the partial fulfillment of the Bachelor of Arts 2022-23.

I declare that this project has not been previously submitted to any
other university.

Date :

Place :

Signature of the Candidates



AFRAANIDA

Afraanida



AYESHA TABASSUM

Ayesha Tabassum



A.SHIVALEELA

Shivaleela.



D.PRAGATHI

D. Pragathi

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We deeply express our sincere thanks to our Head of Department Sri. MADDILETI Sir and our principal Sri GANGADHAR SRI PADA for encouraging and allowing us to present the project on the topic "IMPORTANCE OF INDIAN CONSTITUTION" at our department premises for the partial fulfillment of the requirements leading to the award of Arts. We take this opportunity to thank all our teacher who have directly or indirectly helped our project. We also express the thanks to our parents and friends for their cooperation and support.

ABSTRACT

The main purpose of this project was to write about the benefits and objectivities of the Indian constitutions. we i.e., all the members of our group collected information with the help of our teacher and through internet, google etc.. By doing this project we got to know about the Indian constitution.

Thanks to the teacher for informing about the importance of Indian constitution and thanks to all the team members.

INTRODUCTION:



Today, most countries in the world have a Constitution. While all democratic countries are likely to have a Constitution, it is not necessary that all countries that have a Constitution are democratic. There can be several purposes for drafting a constitution, they are:

To provide a set of basic rules that allow for minimal coordination amongst members of society.

HISTORY OF INDIAN CONSTITUTION :



The constitution of India was adopted on the 26th of November, in the year 1949. However, it came to effect on the 26th of January, 1950. 26th of January is celebrated as the Republic Day of India.

It was adopted by the Constitution Assembly. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, the chairman of the Drafting Committee, is widely considered to be the architect of the Constitution of India. After, the adoption of the constitution, The

Union of India became the contemporary and modern Republic of India

Fundamental Rights

The Constitution of India provides its citizens with six fundamental rights. These rights are the Right to Freedom, Right to Equality, Cultural and Educational Rights, Right to Constitutional Remedies, Right against Exploitation, Right against Exploitation. Recently, the Right to Privacy has also been added to fundamental rights.

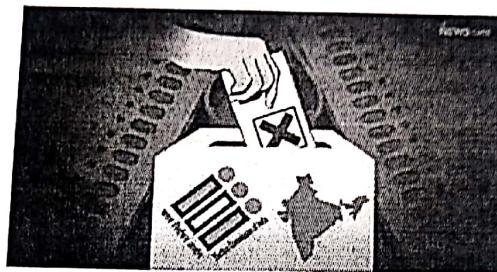
Constitution of India India, also known as Bharat, is a Union of States. It is a Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic with a parliamentary system of government. The Republic is governed in terms of the Constitution of India which was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on 26th November, 1949 and came into force on 26th January, 1950.

constitution provides for a Parliamentary form of government which is federal in structure with certain unitary features. The constitutional head of the Executive of the Union is the President. As per Article 79 of the Constitution of India, the council of the Parliament of the Union consists of the President and two Houses known as

NTR GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE (W)
MAHABUBNAGAR



INDIAN ELECTION SYSTEMS



UG SEMISTER VI
PROJECT WORK

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCINECE

3

NTR GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE
(W) MAHABUBNAGAR



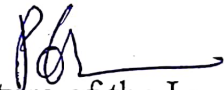
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K. Umamaheshwari

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

It is our privilege to express our sincerest regards to our project co-ordinator **Sri Maddileti** for their valuable inputs, guidance, encouragement, whole hearted cooperation and constructive criticism throughout the declaration of our project. We deeply express our sincere thanks to our Head of Department **Sri. Himaneta** and our principal **Sri GANGADHAR SRI PADA** for encouraging and allowing us to present the project on the topic **India Election System** at our department premises for the partial fulfillment of the requirements leading to the award of Arts. We take this opportunity to thank all our teacher who have directly or indirectly helped our project. We also express the thanks to our parents and friends for their cooperation and support.

ABSTRACT

The Election system in India is a basic foundation for our successful democracy. The election commission in India is a statutory body which is having the responsibility of conducting election system is not only seen in India, it can be seen in all countries of the world. The election system also decides the successful running of the government also. Even through is a traditional system in India. Still it is has applied many changes it itself and now it is a most developed progressive system in India. The election system in India has many features like adult franchise, reservation in constituencies nomination system etc.,

INDEX :

Introduction

Objectives

Review of literature

Theme about the topic

Table formation

Opinion

Conclusion

Bibliography

Introduction :

India is a constitutional democracy which is having a parliamentary system of government these elections deals with the elections relating to all state assemblies union territories present and as well s vice president elections. According to the people representative act of 1950 the electoral were created to choose representatives from various constitutions to election the representatives who are having the power to make the making the government and successful running the administration.

The election commission of India is an automats constitutional authority responsible for administering union and state election processes in India. The body administers elections to the lok sabha, rajya sabha state legislative assemblies in India. And the offices of the president and vice president in the country.



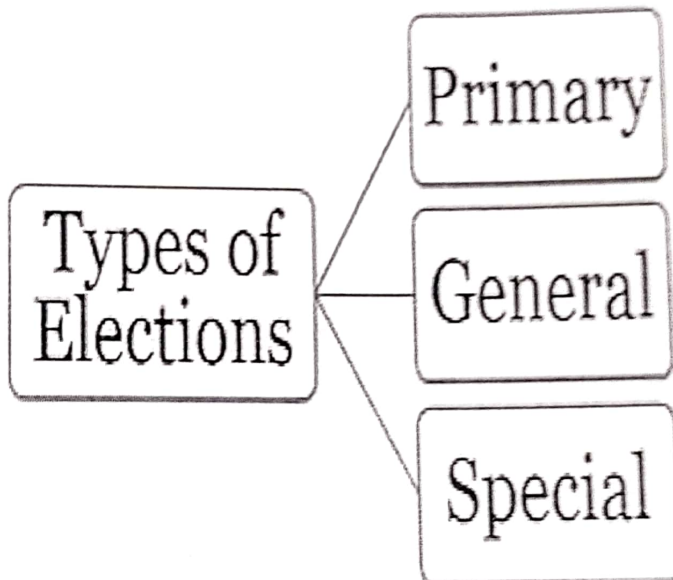
The Objectives :

The objectives of the studying the election in India is analyzing the democracy system in India s well as to studying the election system in India. By this we can collect a lot of data about this which is to make improvements in the election system which is the basic foundation for the any successful democracy system.

Types of Elections :

Elections in the republic of India include elections for

- president of India
- vice president of India
- Members of the parliament in rajya sabha and lok sabha
- Members of state legislative councils
- Members of state legislative assemblies
- Members of local governance bodies.



A PROJECT ON
"NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY"
2020



Palamuru University

This project Report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement for
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2020-2023

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2020-23



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2020 - 2023

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Throughout the process of studying this project we are fortunate to have many people who made in valuable suggestions to improve it.

Successful completion of this project is due to their careful supervision and encouragement.

My sincere thanks to Sripada Gangadhar, Principal (FAC) of NTR Government Degree College, Mahaboobnagar for giving me the permissions to carryout the project work.

Our sincere thanks to M MADDILETI. Department of Arts and our project guide for the kind encouragement and constant support extended completion of this project work from the bottom of my heart.

We also thankful to all those who have incidentally helped me, through their valued guidance, Co-Operation and unstinted support during the course of my project.

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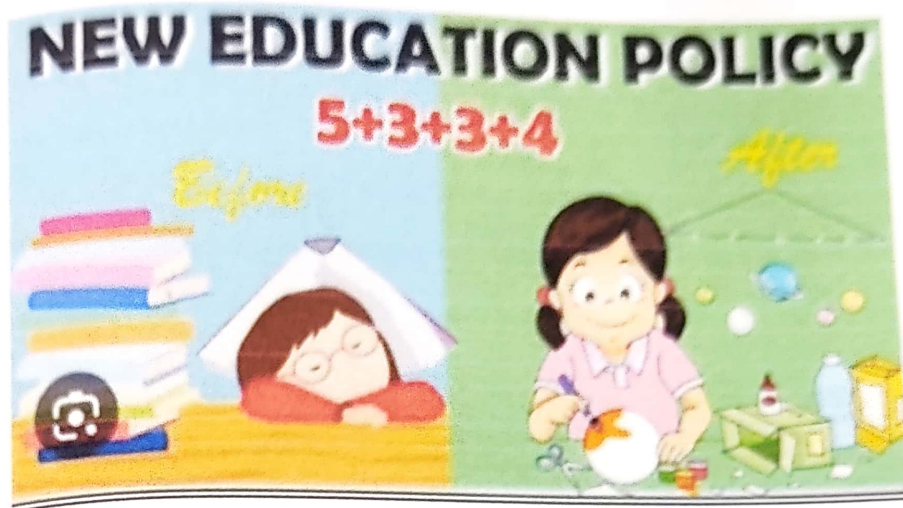
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NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY

2020

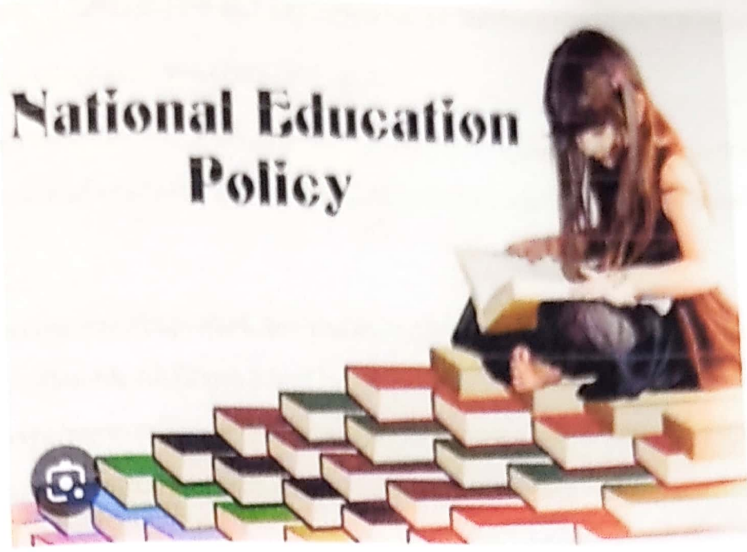
INTRODUCTION



Education is fundamental for achieving full human potential, developing an equitable and just society, and promoting national development. Providing universal access to quality education is the key to India's continued ascent, and leadership on the global stage in terms of economic growth, social justice and equality, scientific advancement, national integration, and cultural preservation. Universal high-quality education is the best way forward for developing and maximizing our country's rich talents and resources for the good of the individual, the society, the country, and the world. India will have the highest population of young people in the world over the next decade, and our ability to provide high-quality educational opportunities to them will determine the future of our country.

The global education development agenda reflected in the Goal 4 (SDG4) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by India in 2015 - seeks to "ensure inclusive and equitable quality

education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all" by 2030. Such a lofty goal will require the entire education system to be reconfigured to support and foster learning, so that all of the critical



targets and goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development can be achieved. The world is undergoing rapid changes in the knowledge landscape. With various dramatic scientific and technological advances, such as the rise of big data, machine learning, and artificial intelligence, many unskilled jobs worldwide may be taken over by machines, while the need for a skilled workforce, particularly involving mathematics, computer science, and data science, in conjunction with multidisciplinary abilities across the sciences, social sciences, and humanities, will be increasingly in greater demand. With climate change, increasing pollution, and depleting natural resources, there will be a sizeable shift in how we meet the world's energy, water, food, and sanitation needs, again resulting in the need for new skilled labour, particularly in biology, chemistry, physics, agriculture, climate science, and social science. The growing emergence of epidemics and pandemics will also call for collaborative research in infectious disease management and development of vaccines and the resultant social issues heightens the need for multidisciplinary learning. There will be a growing demand for humanities and art, as India moves towards becoming a developed country as well as among the three largest economies in the world. Indeed, with the quickly changing employment landscape and global ecosystem, it is becoming

A PROJECT ON
"THE GROUP OF TWENTY (G20)"



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2020-23



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PROJECT WORK

ON

“THE GROUP OF TWENTY (G20)”

SUBMITTED BY



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B.A. FINAL YEAR

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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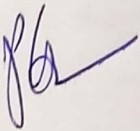
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THE GROUP OF TWENTY (G20)

INTRODUCTION

The Group of Twenty (G20) is the premier forum for international economic cooperation. It plays an important role in shaping and strengthening global architecture and governance on all major international economic issues.



India holds the Presidency of the G20 from 1 December 2022 to 30 November 2023.

The Group of Twenty (G20) comprises 19 countries (Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Türkiye, United Kingdom and United States) and the European Union. The G20 members represent around 85% of the global GDP, over 75% of the global trade, and about two-thirds of the world population.

In addition to the regular International Organisations (UN, IMF, WB, WHO, WTO, ILO, FSB and OECD) and Chairs of Regional Organisations (AU, AUDA-NEPAD and ASEAN), India, as G20 Presidency, will be inviting ISA, CDRI and ADB as Guest IOs.



OBJECTIVES

Prior to 1999, merely a group of seven (G7) developed countries, including the US, the UK, Canada, France, Germany, Italy and Japan, formed an alliance to deal with the financial crisis. The G20 was established as a consequence of a meeting of the G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, who recognized the need for a broader spectrum to address global financial issues.

The G20 was established in 1999 as a new grouping of countries having a persistent economic impact in the wake of the 1997 global financial crisis. The present forum first met at the level of Finance Ministers and Governors of Central Banks with the purpose of dealing with policies to accomplish international stability in the economy.

The objectives of G20 platform includes:

- Establishing and strengthening global architecture,
- The leading forum for fostering global economic cooperation,
- Formulating international standards for tackling pressing and critical problems,

provide aid to the most vulnerable nations, and center the recovery on high quality employment, and commitment to the principles of "strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth"

REVIEW OF G20 LITERATURE

The new power politics networks and transnational security governance.

Social closure and international society.

The new world disorder and the Indian imperative.

The value of everything.

Not enough human rights in an unequal world.

Global governance and transnationalizing capitalist hegemony.

THEME OF G20 SUMMIT

The 2023 G20 New Delhi summit is the upcoming eighteenth meeting of Group of Twenty (G20), a summit scheduled to take place in International Exhibition-Convention Centre (IECC), Pragati Maidan, New Delhi in 2023.

It will be the first ever G20 summit to be held in India as well as in South Asia.

The G20 New Delhi Summit will be chaired by the Indian Prime Minister, Narendra Modi.

India's presidency began on 1 December 2022, leading up to the summit in the third quarter of 2023. The presidency handover ceremony was held as an intimate event, in which the

G20 Presidency gavel was transferred from Indonesian President Joko Widodo to Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi at the close of the Bali summit. Indonesia held the presidency in 2022.

The India's G20 Presidency would guide the work of the G20 under the theme of – "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam" or "One Earth ·

One Family · One Future" - drawn from the Sanskrit phrase of the Maha Upanishad , which means "The World Is One Family".

4

A
PROJECT ON
"TELANGANA GOVERNMENT SCHEMES"



Palamuru University

This project Report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the
award of the Degree of "BACHELOR OF ARTS"
2020-2023

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2020-23

NTR GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE
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DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE



PROJECT WORK

ON

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Throughout the process of studying this project we are fortunate to have many people who made in valuable suggestions to improve it.

Successful completion of this project is due to their careful supervision and encouragement.

My sincere thanks to Sripada Gangadhar, Principal (FAC) of NTR Government Degree College, Mahaboobnagar for giving me the permissions to carryout the project work.

Our sincere thanks to **M.MADDILETI. Department of Arts** and our project guide for the kind encouragement and constant support extended completion of this project work from the bottom of my heart.

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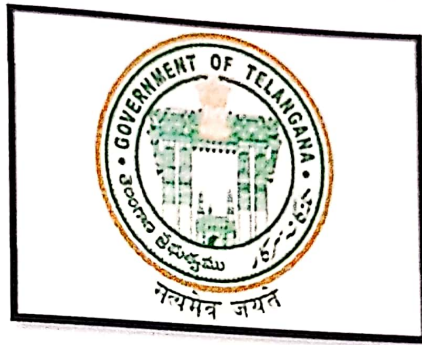
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INTRODUCTION

Telangana, as a geographical and political entity was born on June 2, 2014 as the 29th and the youngest state in Union of India. After formation of a new state of Telangana, the state government has come up with a lot of social welfare schemes and policies to improve the living standards of poor people. The Telangana government has welfare schemes running for unemployed, youth, girls, women empowerment, pension schemes, farmers and others.

The state of Telangana initiated so many welfare schemes to achieve a crucial role in solving many socioeconomic problems.

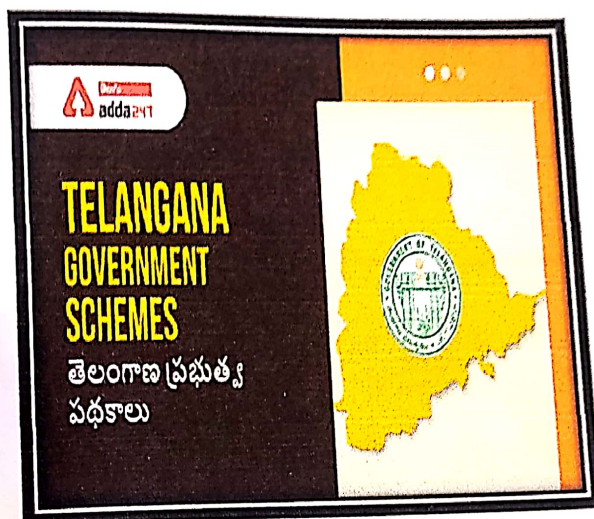
The Government has launched numerous schemes for the social and economic welfare of the citizens of the nation. Government schemes can be defined as a plan, design or program formulated by the government for the welfare of the people. The Government launches various schemes from time to time having a specific objective. The majority of these government schemes are designed to help the economically deprived, rural, or vulnerable people in society.



The beneficiaries of these government schemes mostly comprise of economically backward or weaker sections of the society and low-income families. The Objective of Union Government Schemes is to uplift the poor section of the society, improve the quality of life, development of rural and backward areas, provide financial security, education and training to the vulnerable section of the nation, provide financial assistance to women, small business and weaker segment of the society and promoting small scale business by providing entrepreneurial and training facilities.

OBJECTIVES

- Government Schemes are launched by the government for the socio-economic welfare of the nation's citizens.
- The Government has launched numerous schemes for the social and economic welfare of the citizens of the nation.
- Government schemes can be defined as a plan, design or program formulated by the government for the welfare of the people.
- The Government launches various schemes from time to time having a specific objective.
- The majority of these government schemes are designed to help the economically deprived, rural, or vulnerable people in society.



- The beneficiaries of these government schemes mostly comprise of economically backward or weaker sections of the society and low-income families.
- The Objective of Union Government Schemes is to uplift the poor section of the society, improve the quality of life, development of rural and backward areas, provide financial security, education and training to the vulnerable section of the nation, provide financial assistance to women, small business and weaker segment of the society and promoting small scale business by providing entrepreneurial and training facilities.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

- After numerous agitations and sacrifices, the State was achieved in a democratic manner and is now making the entire country proud with its achievements.
- Think Telangana, and the vision that came to one's mind was of parched lands, frequent power cuts, lack of drinking water, low agriculture production and a general sense of desperation among the people.
- That was during the period of utter neglect preceding Statehood for the region on June 2, 2014.
- Cut to 2021, and Telangana is seen as a shining example of what can be achieved within a short period with visionary leadership, planned execution of ideas and programmes and a single-minded approach to development of the State and welfare of people.



RYTHU BANDHU Scheme:



Rythu Bandhu is a government scheme implemented in the Indian state of Telangana. It is an agricultural investment support scheme aimed at providing financial assistance to farmers for their agricultural operations. The term "Rythu Bandhu" translates to "Friend of Farmers" in the Telugu language.

Under the Rythu Bandhu scheme, eligible farmers receive financial support in the form of direct cash transfers. The scheme aims to address the issue of farmers' debt and provide them with timely assistance to meet their agricultural expenses, such as purchasing seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, and other inputs.

Key features of the Rythu Bandhu scheme include:

1. Direct cash transfers: The government provides financial assistance directly to the farmers' bank accounts, eliminating middlemen and ensuring the money reaches the intended beneficiaries.
2. Support for land-owning farmers: The scheme primarily benefits land-owning farmers who cultivate crops on their own land.

AN POLITICAL SCIENCE PROJECT

ON

ROLE OF WOMEN SARPANCH

SUBMITTED DURING THE FINAL YEAR

BATCH (2020-2023)

OF BACHELOR OF ART'S

PRESENTED BY

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Head of the department political science

SRI. HIMANEAL

(LECTURER IN POLITICAL SCIENCE)

MR .SRIPADHA GANGADHAR (PRINCIPAL)



NTR DEGREE & PG COLLEGE

(AFFILIATED TO PALAMURU UNIVERSITY)

MAHABUBNAGAR



NTR GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE (W) MAHABUBNAGAR

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE



PROJECT WORK

ON

ROLE OF WOMEN SARPANCH

Submitted by:



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BA final year
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U. Vaishnavi
BA final year
(2020-2023)



V. Shirisha
BA final year
(2020-2023)



Chandramukhi
BA final year
(2020-2023)

STUDENT DECLARATION

We here by declare that the project entitled i'd an out come of my own efforts under the guidance of Sri HIMANEAL SIR. The project is submitted to the university of palamuru mahabubnagar for the partial fulfillment of the bachelor of arts B.A (2022-23)

I declare that his project report has not been previously submitted to any other university.

Date :

Place:

candidate

U.Vaishnavi

V. Shirisha

Signature of the

Sofiya tamanna

U.Vaishnavi

V.Shirisha

Chandramukhi

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This one Research has many people who helped. us complete the project successfully and from may names efficiently not be sufficient for thanking everyone by. invidiually bet their contribution to this project will be remembered.

We would like to thank SRIPADA GANGADHAR PRINCIAL for his great contribution of time effort and knowledge This project is made possible due to her presense as a who constantly directed us and belived us.

we are greateful that Sri HIMANEAL SIR has believed in our passion for the Subject and Support J in our passion for the subject and us from the beg nning and cheered us with his advice led us to Continue on the path.

A hearty Thank you to all elderly people who have participated in our Research Each of their Response has greatly contributed to our project we are ful for their patience and efforts in carefully -nswering the questions despite the technical as they have thought us many aspect of life through their answers in the survey. |

ABSTRACT

The establishment of panchayati raj systems in the 1990s has enhanced substantially the course of decentralisation and has a deeper implication on India's system of governance. With the evolution of the democratic process, the traditional community's metamorphosis has always been linked with disputes. In 1992, the 3rd constitutional

Amendment gave the panchayats the status of local self-government; they are implemented primarily to ensure economic progress and social justice is carried out. These institutions look towards elevating the structural

amenities, authorising the weaker sections to commence the development process in rural India.

| BACKGROUND

previously, women who were assumed to be weak and vulnerable are currently empowered.

However, they will take time to get used to the system and cope with their new status. During this time, men and other bureaucrats or likely more likely to misuse or abuse their power.

Female pradhans are more likely to be influenced by the family members to stand for the polls and post winning; most of the work is handled by the male family member's.

INTRODUCTION

Panchayati Raj Institutions have played a pivotal role in transforming the socio economic dimensions of rural India. The effectiveness of these bodies is determined based on the communities active involvement contribution and participation.

The mention of the word "**SARPANCH**" generally brings to mind an image of an elderly. Grey haired man, porohobly with a turban and big moustache. holding in his hands a stick and in his gaze the fear filled respect of an entire village. Rarely does the image of ever come to mind.

Inspite of prejudice against women taking the onces of public administration, these five women sapanches are rocking rural India and how. We bring to you stories from the heartland of five inspring women sarpanch leaders.

UG SEMESTER VI

PROJECT WORK

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

ROLE OF WOMEN SARPANCH



UG SEMISTER VI

| PROJECT WORK

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

ARATI DEVI

Former investment banker and MBA Holder Aarti devi already made news a few months back when she was invited to speak at an international Leadership programme in the Us . she spoke about state government functions, government transparency and accountability.

she is the sarpanch at Ganjam district in orissa, which is also her hometown.

she was also nominated for the Rajiv Gandhi Leadership Award 2014.



NTR GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE (W)

MAHABUBNAGAR



UNITED NATIONS ORGANISATION



UNITED NATIONS

UG SEMSETER VI

PROJECT WORK

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

NTR GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE (W)
MAHABUBNAGAR

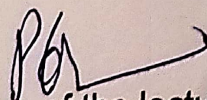


DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
CERTIFICATE

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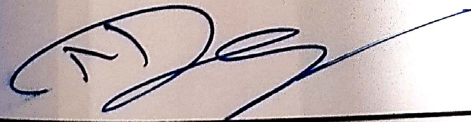
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|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. NOUSHEEN BEGUM | Roll No: 20033030129028 |
| 2. P. PUSHPA | Roll No: 20033030129029 |
| 3. P. DURGA | Roll No: 20033030129030 |
| 4. P. NAGAMMA | Roll No: 20033030129031 |
| 5. P. NAGESHWARI | Roll No: 20033030129032 |

Of this college has submitted the project work on the topic United Nations Organization with Alarm for the academic year 2022-23.


Signature of the lecturer


PRINCIPAL
N.T.R.G.D.C. (W)
Mahabubnagar


Signature of the HOD



STUDENT DECLARATION

We hereby declare that the project entitled is an outcome of my own efforts under the guidance of Sri. M. Maddileti. The project is submitted to the University of Palamuru Mahabubnagar for the partial fulfillment of the Bachelor of Arts B.A 2022-2023.

I declare that this project report has not been previously submitted to any other university.

Date:

Place:



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

It is our privilege to express our sincerest regards to our project coordinator, Sri. M. Maddileti, for their valuable inputs, guidance, encouragement, whole hearted cooperation and constructive criticism throughout the declaration of our project. We deeply express our sincere thanks to our Head of Department Sri. M. Maddileti Sir and our Principal Sri. Gangadhar Sri Pada Sir for encouraging and allowing us to present the project on the topic "**United Nations Organization**". At our department premises for the partial fulfillment of the requirements leading to the award of B.A. We take this opportunity to thank all our teachers who have directly or indirectly helped our project. We also express the thanks to our parents and friends for their cooperation and support.

ABSTRACT

The main reason behind to do this project **United Nations Organization** is to know more about the UNO and how does it works, how it contribute its services to all the countries which are a part of UNO. We the group members and with the help of lecturers and with some reference books and internet we gathered the information about UNO.

We are very thankful for everyone who helped us in this project about UNO.

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UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION

INTRODUCTION:

The United Nations, referred to informally as the UN, is an intergovernmental organization whose stated purpose are to maintain international peace and security, develop friendly relations among nations, achieve international cooperation, and serve as a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations.

The UN was established after World War II with the aim of preventing future world wars, and succeeded the leagues of Nations, on 25 April 1945, 50 nations met in San Francisco, California for a conference and started drafting the UN charter, which was adopted on 25 June 1945. The charter took effect on 24 October 1945, when the UN began operations. The organization's objectives, as defined by its charter, include maintaining international peace and security, protecting human rights, delivering humanitarian aid and promoting sustainable development, and upholding international law. At its found, the UN had 5 member states as of 2023. It has 193 almost all of the world's sovereign states.

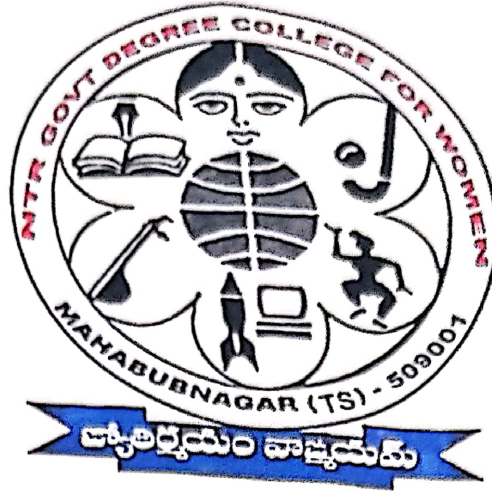
Establishment:

- UN Charter signed 26 June 1945
- Charter entered into force 24 October 1945

Type: Intergovernmental Organization.

The organization's mission to preserve world peace was complicated in its decades due in parts to cold war tensions that existed between the United states Soviet Union and their respective allies. Its mission has included the provision of primarily unarmed military observers and lightly armed troops charged with peace monitoring, reporting and confidence-building roles. UN membership grew significantly following widespread decolonization in the 1960's. Since then, so former colonies have gained independence, including 11 trust territories that had been monitored by the Trusteeship council. By the 1970's, the UN's budget for economic and social development programmers' vastly exceeded its spending on peace keeping.

MAHABUBNAGAR



HUMAN RIGHTS



UG SEMESTER

PROJECT WORK

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

NTR GOVT DEGREE COLLEGE

MAHABUBNAGAR

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE



Project Work

ON

HUMAN RIGHTS

SUBMITTED BY:



R. Sai Sreemadhukha



R. Praashanthi



Rashmiathi Begum

BATCH (2020-2023)

B.A Final year



A POLITICAL PROJECT ON
BETI BACHAO BETI PADHAO
SUBMITTED DURING FINAL YEAR BATCH (2020-2023) OF
BACHELOR ARTS

PRESENTED BY

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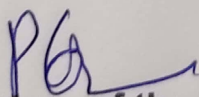


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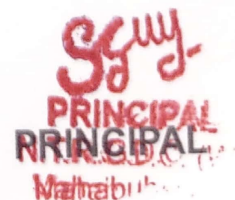
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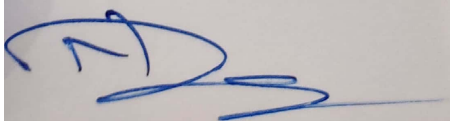
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Of this collage has submitted the project work on the topic BETI
BACHAO BETI PADHAO with alarm for the academic year 2022-2023


Signature of the Lecturer.


Signature of HOD.


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Mahabubnagar



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Project work on

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Beti Bachao Beti Padhao

Operational Manual

INTRODUCTION

Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) Scheme was launched on 22nd January, 2015 to address the issue of decline in Child Sex Ratio (CSR) in the country along with related issues of empowerment of girls and women, over a life cycle continuum. In the 15th Finance Commission period, the scheme is being operated/ implemented as a component of the Sambal sub scheme of Mission Shakti

The scheme, which was earlier operational in 405 districts, is now being expanded to cover all the districts of the country through multisectoral interventions. This requires horizontal and vertical convergent action with concerned Ministries/ Departments and other stakeholders at all levels, for policy and programmatic interventions, outreach, capacity building and communication

Beti Bachao Beti Padhao scheme aims to achieve the following:

- i. Improvement in the Sex Ratio at Birth (SRB) by 2 points every year
- ii. Improvement in the percentage of institutional deliveries or sustained at the rate of 95% or above
- iii. 1% increase in 1st Trimester Anti-Natal Care (ANC) Registration per year, and
- iv. 1% increase in enrolment at secondary education level and skilling of girls/ women per year.
- v. To check dropout rate among girls at secondary and higher secondary levels.
- vi. Raising awareness about safe Menstrual Hygiene Management

