

- All the schemes which aim at poverty alleviation and employment generation
 - All the programmes which promote education at any level
 - Vocationalisation of education
 - **Skill development-**
 - ✓ Skill development programme was launched through the national skill development corporation with an overall target of skilling/upskilling 500 million people in India by 2022 mainly by fostering private sector initiatives in skill development programmes and provide funding.
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- India believes that empowerment of disadvantaged and marginalised groups is essential part of any vision of inclusive growth.
 - The strategy for inclusive growth in **11th and 12th five year plans** aims at **achieving the objectives of sustainability and inclusiveness**. The strategy emphasised that **GDP is not an end in itself but the means to an end**.
 - India is committed to securing inclusive growth, leading to sustainable development and to usher in a governance of transparency and accountability.
 - India believes that **poverty eradication and job creation** are primary objectives to achieve inclusive growth under the ambit of **Sustainable Development Goals in United Nations Framework**
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- **Inclusive Growth and 12th Five Year Plans: -**
 - The plan document begins with anticipating **three economic scenarios** at the end of the 12th plan. These three scenarios are “**Strong inclusive growth**”, “**Insufficient action**” and “**Policy Logjam**”.
 - The first one viz. **Strong inclusive growth** is the most optimistic one but needs effective implementation and a robust government.
 - The plan document discusses the following aspects of inclusiveness:
 - **Inclusiveness as Poverty Reduction**
 - ✓ So that adequate flow of benefits to the poor and the most marginalised.
 - **Inclusiveness as Group Equality**
 - ✓ The poor are certainly one target group, but inclusiveness must also embrace the concern of other groups such as the Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), Other Backward Classes (OBCs), Minorities, women, the differently abled and other marginalised groups.
 - **Inclusiveness as Regional Balance**
 - ✓ This aspect of inclusiveness relates to whether all States, and indeed all regions, are seen to benefit from the growth process.
 - ✓ Improvement in infrastructure must therefore be an important component of any regionally inclusive development strategy.
 - **Inclusiveness as Reducing Inequality**
 - ✓ There is a need to keep inequality into tolerable limits.
 - **Inclusiveness as Empowerment**
 - ✓ The Plan document says that inclusiveness is not just about ensuring a broad-based flow of benefits or economic opportunities; it is also about empowerment and participation.