

① Women can harness digital tools for improving nutrition and create economic opportunities in various ways. Discuss. (200 words)

① In Asia Pacific, India has the widest gender gap of 40%. Less than 32% of women in India own a mobile phone compared to over 60% of ~~Man~~ Men.

② The National Food Health Family Health Survey shows that more than 18% of women between 15 and 49 years have a low body mass index while more than half of the pregnant woman in the same age groups are anaemic.

③ The United Nations World Food Programme in partnership with the Government of Odisha and Rajasthan has rolled out technology based training modules ~~used~~ housed in an application. The FOSaFMDM application available in playstore.



④ In a pilot on financial literacy and digital literacy being implemented by World Food Programme with women Self Help Groups across low-income groups in Delhi's urban slums, nearly 70% of women wanted to acquire new skills.

⑤ A needs assessment conducted by World Food Programme among urban poor women in Delhi showed that few had bank account. Many had smartphones.

⑥ Also Digital training and mobile tablets for cook-cum-helpers who drive PM POSHAN. Ninety percent of them are women.

⑦ The need for inclusive Technology and digital education is essential for a sustainable future.

⑧ The women participating in digital training said that going forward they will prioritise access to financial service and take informed ~~decisions~~ decisions to enhance their livelihood, food security and nutrition.