

The State of India's Poor: Volume 1

April-June 2020
Social Group: Tribal Communities



State of India's Poor: August 2020

In Focus: Tribal Community

1. Introduction

1.1 Context

Tribal comprise 8.6 percent of Indian population about 104 million people according to the 2011 census. India has largest tribal population in the world. There are some 573 communities recognized by the government as Scheduled Tribes and therefore eligible to receive special benefits and to compete for reserved seats in legislatures and schools. They range in size from the Gonds (roughly 7.4 million) and the Santals (approximately 4.2 million) to only eighteen Chaimals in the Andaman Islands.

Due to their remoteness and lack of resources among tribal communities they are among those marginalised communities who have been most disproportionately vulnerable to the impact of COVID19. Forming a bulk of the informal labour force, they have been hit hard by the unplanned lockdown, with job losses, loss of wages, as well as difficulty in accessing relief. In addition, given this situation, it has impacted children, who have dropped out of school to support their families in remunerative labour. The plight of the pandemic on their access to health, education, safe sources of loans, is all well documented. Under such circumstances, it is imperative to hear from Tribal leaders and community-led organisations on how they have faced the pandemic. They form an integral part of the COLLECT Dashboard.

1.2 Geographical coverage

As part of the COLLECT initiative, information is being collected for 1,000 villages and towns across 100 districts in India with a focus on hamlets from Leave No One Behind Communities (LNOB) communities who comprise those marginalised due to caste, tribe, De-notified tribe, religion and gender.

Till date information from Tribal communities has been collected from

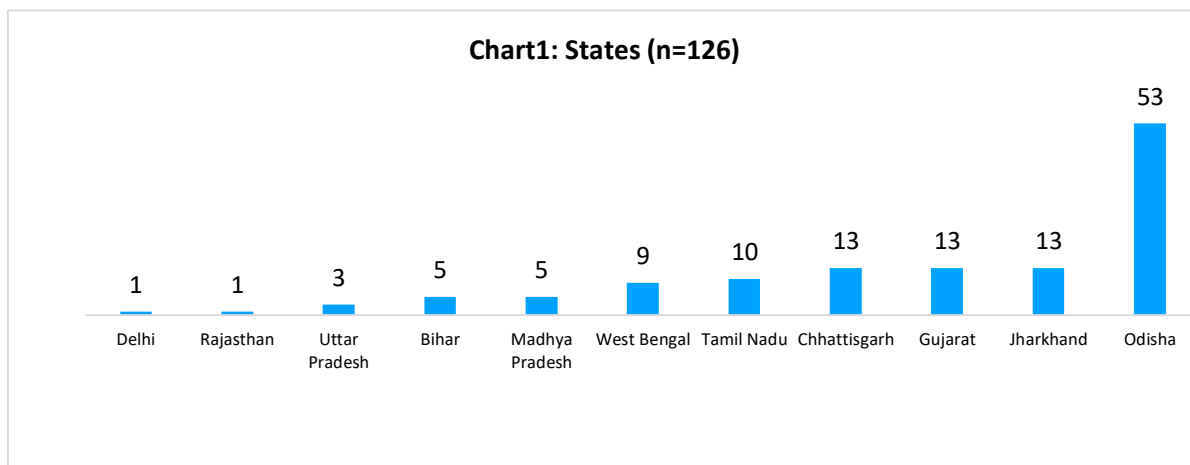
126 urban and rural locations across **27** districts from **11** states

in India. The distribution can be seen in table 1 alongside.

TABLE 1: Distribution of Tribal Habitations in Sample

States	Number of Districts	Number of Villages/Towns
Bihar	2	5
Chhattisgarh	2	13
Gujarat	3	13
Jharkhand	2	13
Madhya Pradesh	3	5
NCT of Delhi	1	1
Odisha	8	53
Rajasthan	1	1
Tamil Nadu	3	10
Uttar Pradesh	1	3
West Bengal	1	9
Grand Total	27	126

The distribution of 126 tribal study locations across the eleven states is detailed in Chart 1 below (with a bulk of locations from Odisha).



1.3 Domains for which the information was collected

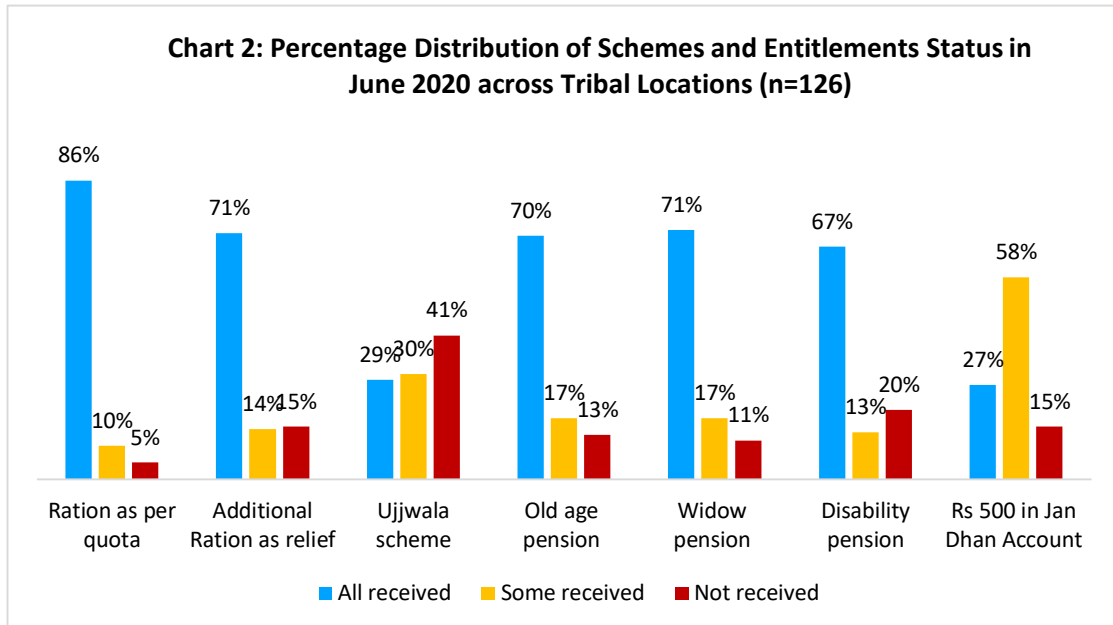
The major domains for which information was collected are detailed in Table 2 below (and a more detailed list of COVID related entitlements have been detailed in Annex 1)

Table 2: Data collection domains

Entitlements and Schemes	Special Registration	Economic & Social Issues
Right to Food and Nutrition (PDS, MDM)	Unorganised worker registration	Agricultural procurement
Right to Work and Livelihood (MGNREGA)	Registration of Non-ration card holders	Online education
Pension Schemes (old age, widow and disability)	Returning migrant workers	Indebtedness and Bank Credit
Special COVID Bank Transfer (Jan Dhan)		Physical and mental health
Gas cylinder subsidy		Domestic violence and child abuse
Kisan Samman Yojana		

2. Overall Findings

2.1 Access to Entitlements in June

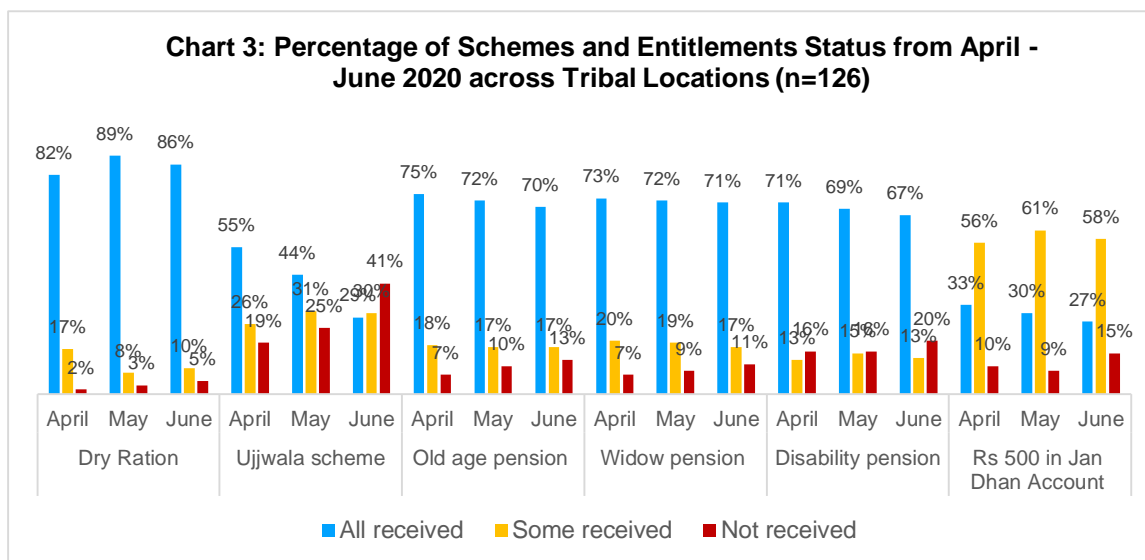


Charts 2 below provide a snapshot summary of status of relief entitlement access for the 126-tribal locations for the month of June 2020.

Entitlements and services that are solely set aside for reducing hardships and drudgery of the poor and the marginalised communities caused due to Covid'19 pandemic are not accessed by a majority of the target groups. While more than 86 per cent households received ration as per quota, close to 70 per cent of the eligible households received additional ration, old age pension, widow pension and disability pension, only 27 per cent and 29 per cent respectively received the full Rs. 500 in their Jan Dhan account and towards the Ujjwala scheme. In close to 15 per cent of locations no families received any additional rations, Ujjawala scheme, old age pension, widow pension and Rs. 500 in their Jan Dhan accounts.

2.2 Temporal trend across entitlements

Data for these locations has been collected since April and chart 3 below provides a temporal analysis of the status of the various entitlements.



Tribal communities across the study locations have had the greatest success rate with dry ration, whereas over 80 per cent of locations reported that all eligible families have received the same across the three months. When it comes to pension more than 70 percent habitations have reported that all eligible families have received the same across three months. Whereas in case of support to Jan Dhan account and under Ujjawala scheme it is closes to 60 percent and 45 percent respectively.

“Though Government is claiming that everyone got ration there are many tribal families find difficult to get ration. Later on we were informed by the govt. via social media. Still many families haven’t received it. We filed applications, reached out to helpline for availing of rations. Action was taken against the concerned officers.”

Reported from Narmada district. Gujarat

While two to four per cent of all habitations reported that no families had received dry rations across three months, with all other entitlements including the three pension schemes, the Jan Dhan, close to ten per cent of habitations shared a consistent lack of access for all families. While in case of Ujjwala scheme habitation not getting it at all varies from 19 to 44 percent in between

“The children and pregnant and lactating women belonging to Nut community are neither registered in the Anganwadi centre nor received any dry ration under Take Home Programme during the lockdown period.”

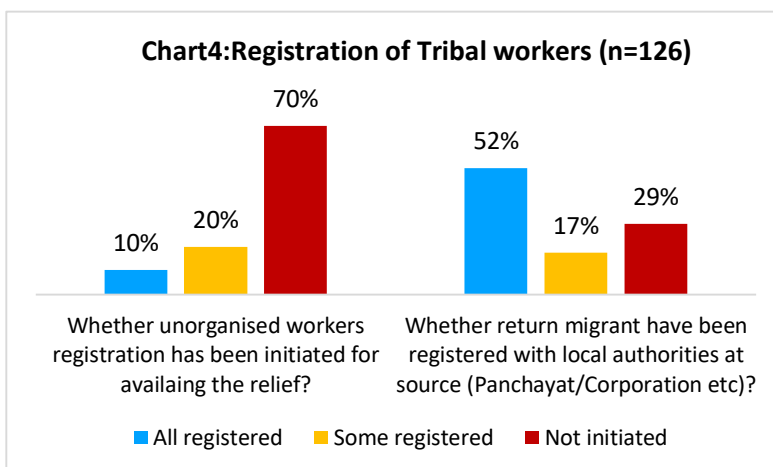
Reported from Araria district, Bihar

April to June. While 71 per cent habitations reported that all families got access to **additional rations** during these months, 13 per cent habitations were still not receiving these even in June. While those 77 to 81 per cent who received rations fully or partially shared that the quality was average for April through Jun and 2 to 4 per cent shared that it was quite poor. Around 65 percent of the Tribal hamlets received **rations in lieu of the mid-day meals** between April and June, whereas it is higher in case of **supplementary nutrition from the Anganwadi** for pregnant

and lactating mothers as well as young children where 81 to 79 percent of the locations got it during the period.

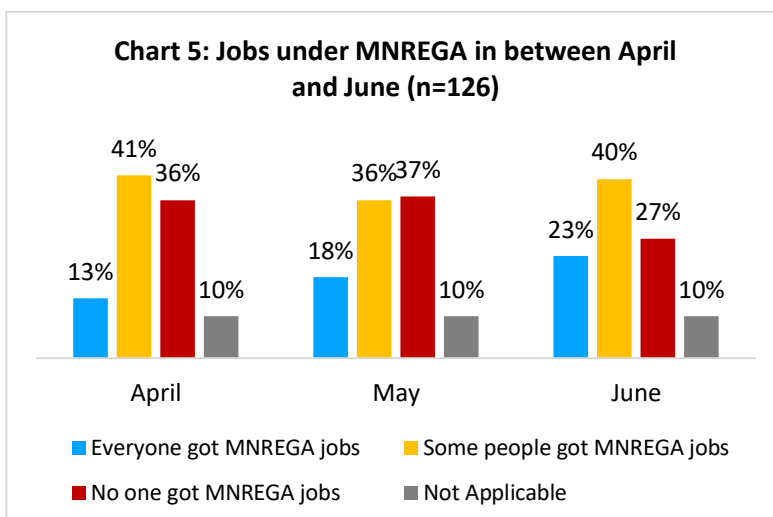
2.3 Registration Trends

Data was sought on whether there has been any registration of unorganised workers for availing relief and also of returning migrant workers with the local authorities. As seen in chart 4 alongside, across the 126 locations, in 70 per cent of the cases or unorganised workers and 29 per cent of the returned migrants no process had been initiated.



2.4 Economic and Social Issues

As soon national lockdown was announced, with restrictions on movement and mobility, tens of thousands lost their livelihoods and many families were dependent on the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme for an income. Charts 5 and 6 below detail the jobs and wage status of MNREGA between April and June 2020. While trying to explore if there were any outstanding **MNREGA dues to people** (Before April), 56 per cent of the hamlets reported that there were not and 18 per cent shared that there were. While between 13 and 23 per cent of the hamlets reported that all eligible persons got MNREGA work between April and June, between 36 to 27 per cent of the hamlets shared that no one got MNREGA jobs.



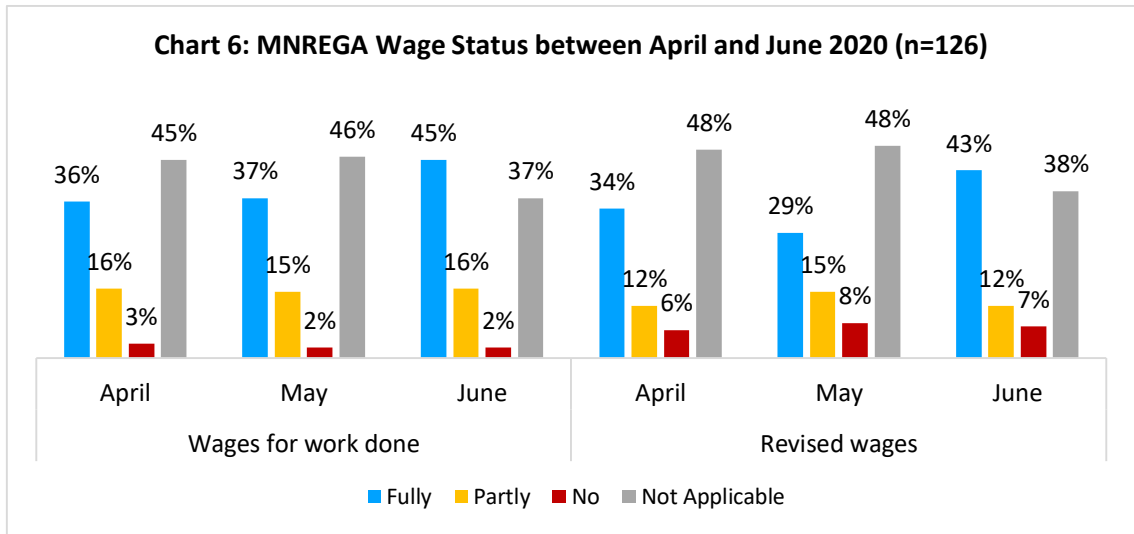
Given the lack of stable livelihood options, many have been forced to take loans and high levels of indebtedness have been reported from across geographies beginning as early as March itself.

“Not everyone has Jan Dhan account in these areas. There was also confusion if the account is considered as zero balance account or not. Some of them have received money in their accounts twice initially and after that banks are asking them to pay 500 to reopen their accounts as they are blocked already.”

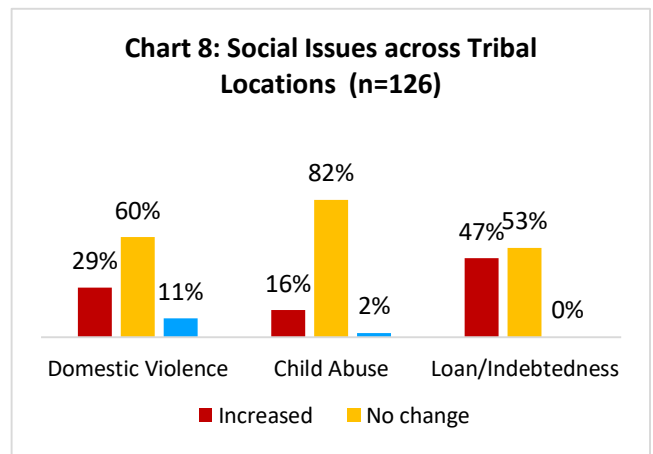
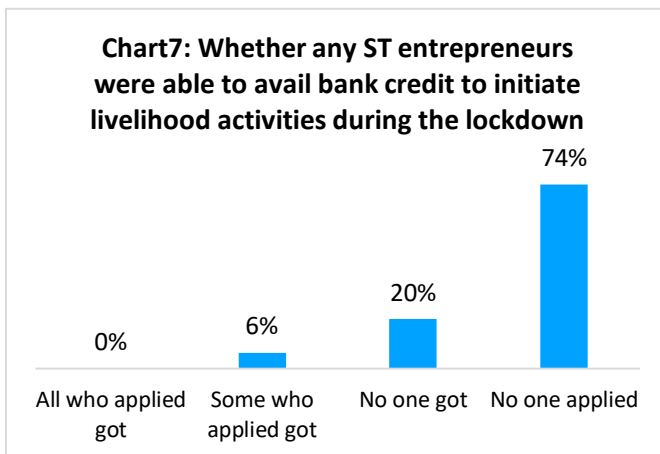
Loans are often taken from employers, money lenders, neighbours and relatives and indebtedness has always been a trigger for other social and economic exploitation, causing a rise in trafficking, bonded labour and child labour. Information was sought for each location on whether indebtedness has increased or stayed the same and across locations it was reported

Reported from Sundergarh district, Odisha

that across 47 per cent of the locations it has increased as seen in chart 8. A question on the availability of bank credit to Tribal entrepreneurs was also posed to the informants and the trend for responses can be seen in chart 7 below where in 74 per cent location, no one applied and only 6 percent who applied got it in some cases.



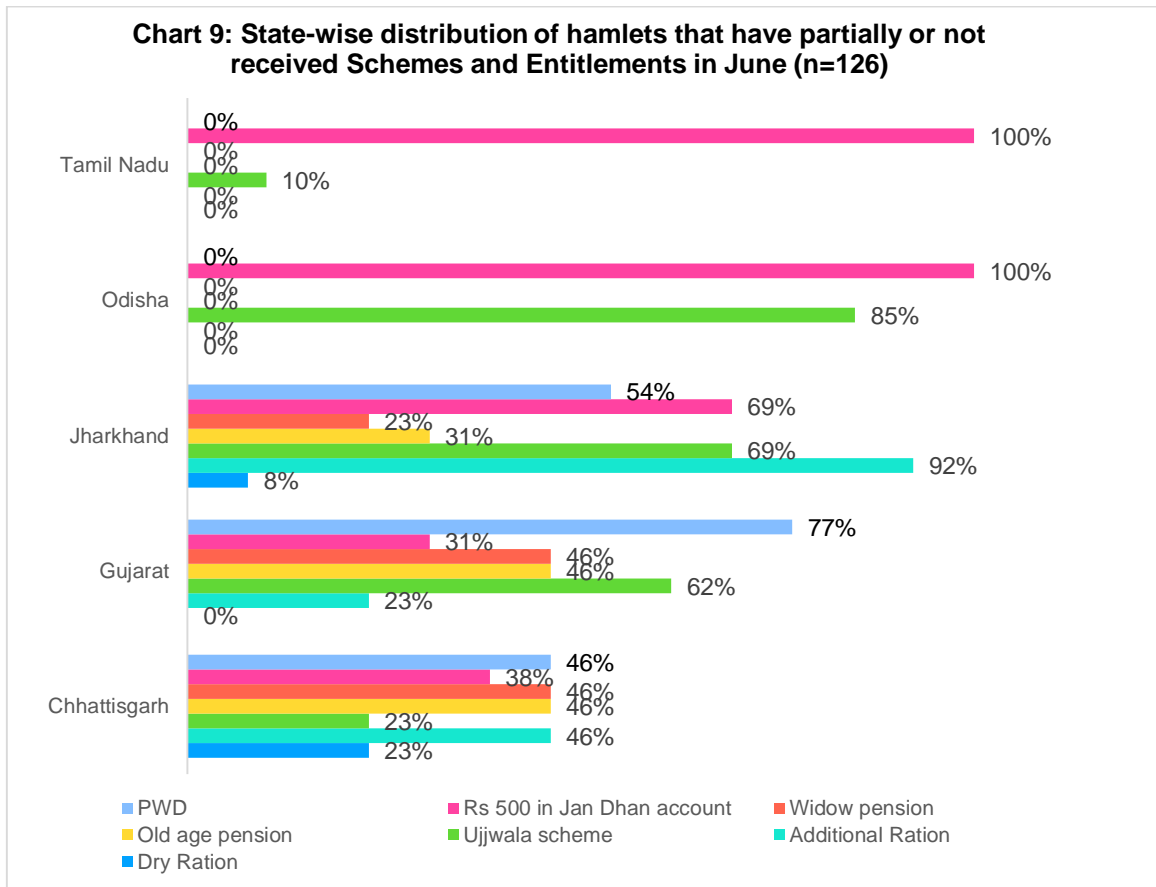
In alignment with news from across the country and world pointing to increasing trends of domestic violence and child abuse during the lockdown, these areas of enquiry were included in the research instrument. Data from the 126 tribal hamlets shows as seen in chart 7 that while in 29 per cent of the cases domestic violence had increased as had 16 per cent of the cases of child abuse, in 11 per cent location there had been a reduction in domestic violence and 2 percent in case of child abuse. Unavailability of money and reduction of consumption of alcohol said to be one of the major reasons for reduction of domestic violence in the study locations.



In majority of the study location (94%) there was no discrimination in accessing cremation ground however in 2 per cent of the tribal hamlets reported discrimination because of their identity and a similar percentage said there was discrimination due to the fear of COVID. In terms of healthcare, while only 56 per cent of the hamlets replied in the affirmative for having a **Government health facility** at the location, only 53 per cent shared that treatment and medicines were available April and June. For **mental health** support, only 27 per cent of the locations stated that services were available to those hamlets at a Government facility and 91 per cent said that there was no access at all. The only silver lining in terms of access to health services was in 98 percent of the locations all children got immunised.

2.5 Location-wise Access to Entitlements

Using the geographical lens, chart 9 below details the percentages of hamlets that have either not received or partially received any benefits from the basket of six schemes and entitlements.



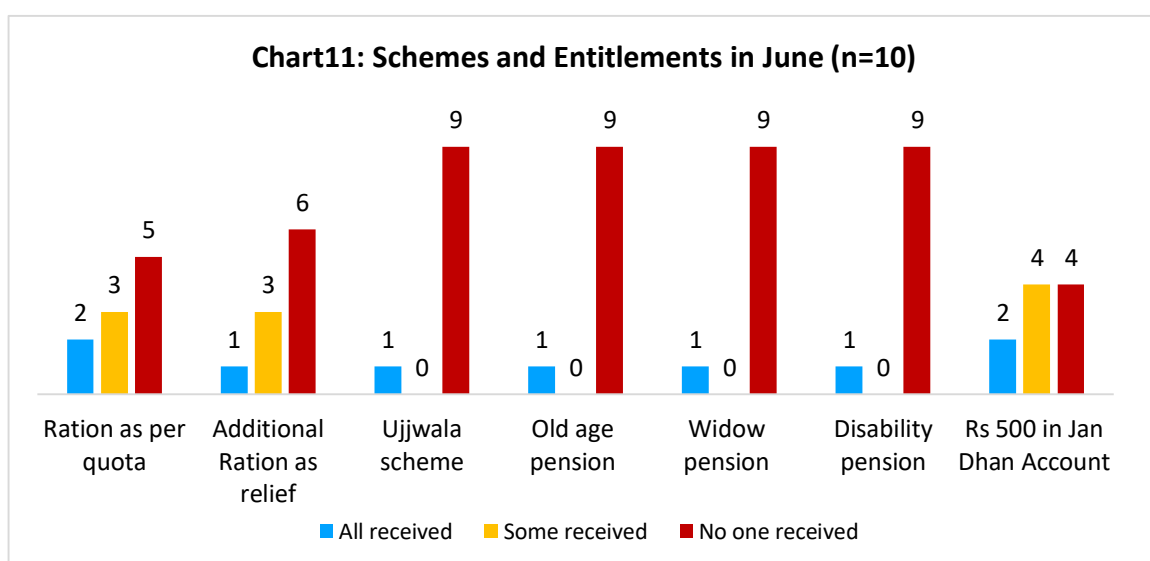
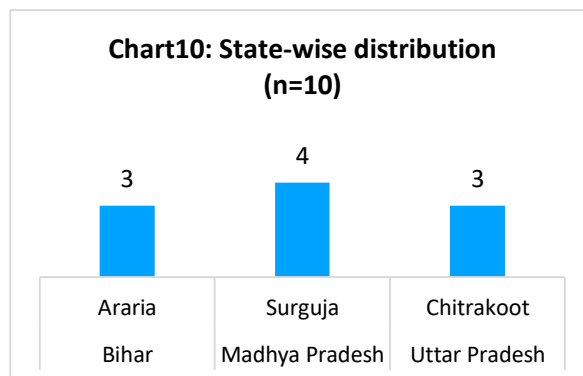
In Odisha and Tamil Nadu the scheme that the largest numbers of hamlets have shared that not all those entitled seemed to have benefitted from the Rs. 500 into the Jan Dhan account, followed by the Ujjwala scheme. In 77 per cent of the Gujarat and 46 percent of Chhattisgarh tribal hamlets reported not getting pension to persons with Disabilities for all eligible beneficiaries.

In Jharkhand, while 92 per cent of the hamlets and 46 per cent in Chhattisgarh did not receive the additional ration for all eligible beneficiaries, whereas in Gujarat 46 percent of the tribal families. In Odisha and Tamil Nadu states all the locations reported receiving additional ration.

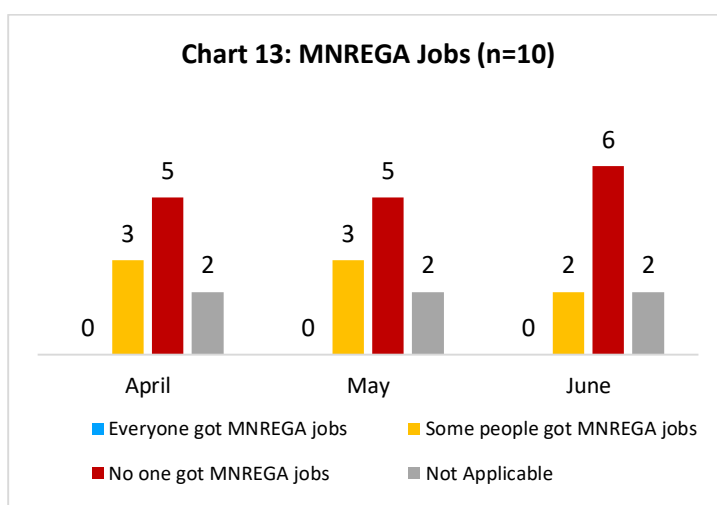
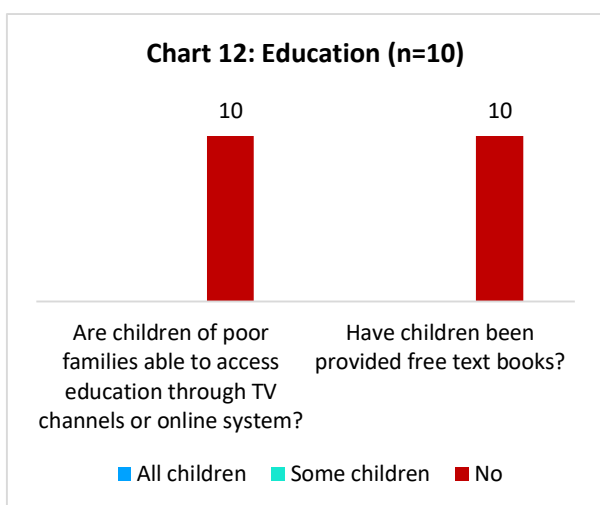
3. Findings of Poor Performing Locations

Among the 126-tribal locations for which data was collected, ten locations as seen in chart 10 were the poorest performing on the basis of their access to the various relief entitlements from all the 126 hamlets from which data was collected.

Their performance across schemes is detailed in chart 11 below and the starkest performance has been in the access to rations (and additional rations) where one or two families in the hamlet stated to have received the same.



In terms of **education and livelihoods**, charts 12 and 13 below detail the pre-COVID scenario and current scenario as of June 2020.



For **education** services across the 126 locations all the children didn't have access to online platforms. However in the 10 worst locations none of the children could access either online education or received any free text book. When it comes to livelihood in the worst 10 locations in more than 5 locations no one got jobs under MGNREGS and no locations all of those applied jobs.

An increase in **indebtedness** was reported in 3 of the 10 locations. In terms of **domestic violence** and child abuse, 1 hamlet each reported an increase and 7 and 8 respectively said that it was as before. No one reported a drop in domestic violence.

In the context of **health**, only four of the ten locations had government health facilities available at the location or close by. Despite this, in 6 out of 10 locations there was **no immunisation** of children from April to June. In 4 of the 10 hamlets, it was reported that **sanitation workers** were manually removing excreta, cleaning septic tanks or sewers.

4. Key Inferences

Limited Access

Based on the data shared in sections 2 and 3 above, it is observed that entitlements and services such as ration under Public Distribution System and pension which are directly being run by state governments are mostly available and accessible largely to tribal population in the study location. However, it was that the schemes directly implemented by central government such as transfer of money in to Jan Dhan account, subsidy under Ujjawala schemes or cash transfer under Kisan Sammannidhi Yojna have been functioning rather poorly.

“The very purpose of the schemes itself are defeated”

The primary obligation of the government, announced the entitlements is to ensure that everyone in the target group gets the benefit of these. The scheme fails if it does not reach even a single targeted person. The data shows quite the contrary with big gaps in achieving targets with a majority of the families in tribal locations not having accessed entitlements and services during April, May and June.

“Systemic virus or bottlenecks within the delivery system”

The data reveals that existing service delivery and administrative systems do not favour justice and rights. The schemes are designed with the intention of bringing about justice and protection of rights of the most deserving (marginalised and vulnerable) families. But, there exists systemic negligence in the administration of schemes and delivery of pandemic mitigation services. The service delivery and administrative systems through which the schemes are implemented has failed to facilitate implementation of schemes as envisaged to reach out to all the target groups.

Unresponsiveness and apathy to local contexts

The data presents a wide range of differences across villages, districts and states in terms of accessing entitlements and services by the tribal communities. The local power structure, administrative and service delivery systems do differ across the states and regions and therefore there are extreme levels of contrasts in the coverage of entitlements to the target communities. There are not many concerted efforts taken to mitigate these variances and make sure that all tribal households access entitlements and services earmarked for them.

Annex 1: Entitlements Announced By Central & State Government As Measures To Covid-19 Outbreak

Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY): The main objective of the scheme is to ensure food security and to create hunger-free India. AAY scheme covers the poorest of the poor in India by supplying food and other important commodities for their daily needs on subsidized rates. Under this scheme, wheat is provided for Rs.3 per kg and rice is given for Rs.2 per kg. Eligible family gets 35 Kg of rice per month. Rural families with an annual income up to Rs.15000 are eligible for Antyodaya Anna Yojana including old age pensioners, small and marginal farmers, landless agricultural labourers, physically handicapped persons, destitute widows, rural artisans or craftsmen such as potters, weavers, blacksmiths, carpenters and slum dwellers, Urban families with annual income below Rs.15000 will get benefit under this scheme. People living in slums, daily wagers such as rickshaw-pullers, porters, fruit and flower sellers on pavements, domestic servants, construction workers, snake charmers, rag pickers, cobblers, households headed by widows or disabled persons or persons aged 60 years or more with no assured means of subsistence or societal support will get benefit of AAY.

To apply for **AAY**, eligible beneficiaries in rural areas need to approach the concerned gram sabha while the urban beneficiaries have to reach out to Urban Development Department with application. Applications are verified by the designated authority before issuance of AAY ration cards to the Antyodaya families. The ration card contains details regarding Antyodaya family and scale of ration. Required documents include- BPL certificate, income certificate, deletion certificate or Affidavit saying that the applicant does not hold any ration card previously.

Public Distribution System's provision of additional ration: Under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana (**PMGKY**), the central government announced to provide **5 kgs of wheat/rice to each member of a family including 1 kg pulses to each family per month** for April, May and June 2020. This is in addition to the usual 5 kg of rice/wheat per month to which beneficiaries are entitled under the National Food Security Act (NFSA). During later June, Prime Minister declared five months extension of the ration benefit till November 2020. Each ration-card holding household is entitled for an additional benefit of 5 kgs grain.

Rations as a substitute for Mid Day Meal (MDM) Programme: The HRD Ministry announced three measures as substitutes to MDM scheme for school going children under Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme. The children either have to be served hot meals at doorstep or the families will be given monthly ration kits or they will be given Food Security Allowances of Rs.300 per month.

Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS): All IGNOAPS beneficiaries aged 60–79 years receive a monthly pension of Rs. 300 (Rs. 200 by central government and Rs. 100 by state government). Those who are 80 years and above receive a monthly pension amount of Rs.500. The eligibility for the scheme is- destitute, belonging to below poverty line category, age 60 years and above, does not have any income or source of income owning fixed assets valuing less than Rs.50000/-, does not have any relative of 18 years of age and above in the category of son, son's son and other related persons who normally live together. **3 crore aged widows and people in divyang (disabled) category will be provided Rs. 1000 for next three months**, as announced by the central government.

To apply for **IGNOAPS** under Ministry of Women and Child Development/ Ministry of Rural Development, eligible applicant should submit the application form along with all documents i.e. ration card / Aadhaar card and age proof to the concerned District Social Welfare Officers (DSWO). An applicant from urban area can directly submit the application to concern DSWO.

Application will be scrutinized / verified by officers from social welfare department and they will recommend the beneficiaries to District Social Welfare Officer. The final sanction will be made by District Level Sanctioning Committee (DLSC). The final sanction will be made by District Level Sanctioning Committee (DLSC). Alternatively after the submission of application with DSWO, applicant can track application status with sanction order number / application number/ mobile number and applicant name by visiting NASP official website: <http://nsap.nic.in/applicationTrack1.do?methodName=showStatus>.

Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS): BPL (Below Poverty Line) category widows in the age group 40 to 64 (later revised 40 to 59) years receive a monthly pension of Rs. 200 per beneficiary within the ambit of IGNWPS under Ministry of Women and Child Development/ Ministry of Rural Development. After they attain the age of 60, they qualify for pension under Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS). The eligibility for the scheme is- applicant should be a widow, age 40 years and above, destitute falling under BPL category, does not have any income or source of income owning fixed assets valuing less than Rs.50000/-, does not have any relative of 18 years of age and above in the category of son, son's son and other related persons who normally live together. **3 crore aged widows and people in divyang (disabled) category will be provided Rs. 1000 for next three months**, as announced by the central government.

To apply for **IGNWPS**, eligible applicant should submit the application form along with all documents i.e. filled in application, copy of ration card / Aadhaar card, proof of age and death Certificate of husband to the concerned District Social Welfare Officers (DSWO). An applicant from urban area can directly submit the application to concern DSWO. Application will be scrutinized / verified by officers from social welfare department and they will recommend the beneficiaries to District Social Welfare Officer. The final sanction will be made by District Level Sanctioning Committee (DLSC). Alternatively after the submission of application with DSWO, applicant can track application status with sanction order number / application number/ mobile number and applicant name by visiting NASP official website <http://nsap.nic.in/applicationTrack1.do?methodName=showStatus>.

Indira Gandhi National Disabled Pension Scheme (IGNDPS): This scheme under Ministry of Women and Child Development/ Ministry of Rural Development is meant for individuals aged 18 years and above with more than 80% disability and living below the poverty line. A sum of Rs. 300 is provided to people whose age ranges between 18-79 years, whereas a sum of Rs.500 is provided for people who are above 79 years. **3 crore aged widows and people in divyang (disabled) category will be provided Rs. 1000 for next three months**, as announced by the central government.

To apply for **IGNDPS**, the application form along with all documents i.e. copy of ration card / Aadhaar card, proof of age, disability certificate issued by District Rehabilitation Officer has to be submitted to the concerned Tehsil Social Welfare Officers. An applicant from urban area can directly submit the application to concerned District Social Welfare Officer. Application will be scrutinized or verified by officers of Social Welfare department and they will recommend the beneficiaries to District Social Welfare Officer. The final sanction will be made by District Level Sanctioning Committee (DLSC). Alternatively after the submission of application with DSWO, applicant can track application status with sanction order number / application number/ mobile number and applicant name by visiting NASP official website <http://nsap.nic.in/applicationTrack1.do?methodName=showStatus>.

Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY):The scheme under National Mission for Financial Inclusion (NRFI) covers both the urban as well as the rural areas and provides an indigenous

Debit Card (RuPay card) to each of its account holders. No minimum balance is required for opening an account under this scheme. The beneficiary can open his/her account in any bank branch or Business Correspondent outlet at zero balance. Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana provides each beneficiary with basic banking accounts with a debit card with inbuilt accident insurance. Rs. 5,000 overdraft facility for Aadhar-linked accounts as well as a RuPay debit card with inbuilt Rs. 1 lakh accident insurance cover is one of the main features provided by this scheme. For accounts that are opened between 15th August 2014 and 26th January 2015, a Life Insurance cover of Rupees 30,000 is provided to the eligible beneficiaries. Also after remaining active for 6 months, the beneficiary will be eligible for an overdraft of up to Rs 5,000. It is a national mission with an aim to provide access to various financial services including Remittance, Credit, Insurance, Pension, Banking Savings & Deposit Accounts in an affordable manner. With the outbreak of Covid-19 in India, the Finance Minister of India, Nirmala Sitharaman made an announcement to provide **an ex-gratia of Rs. 500 per month to every Women Jan-Dhan Account Holders covering nearly 20.40 crore women for the next three months**. This announcement was made on 26th March, 2020 as an initiative towards the loss caused by the outbreak. Any individual above the age of 10 year is eligible for the scheme.

To open a **PMJDY** account, an individual is required to submit the requisite KYC documents to the bank branch/ Business correspondent. Aadhaar Card/Aadhaar Number is required, in case of change of address, a self-certification of current address will be required. If Aadhaar Card is not available, one of the following Officially Valid Documents (OVD) is required- Voter ID Card, Driving License, PAN Card, Passport, MGNREGA Card. These are applicable as 'Proof of Identity and Address' if address is mentioned. If Officially Valid Documents are not available, and individual is categorized as 'low-risk' by banks, one of the following documents is required- Identity Card with applicant's photograph issued by Central/State government departments, statutory/regulatory authorities, public sector undertakings, scheduled commercial banks and public financial institutions, letter issued by a gazette officer with a duly attested photograph of the person.

Pradhan Mantri Ujjawala Yojana (PMUY): To promote women empowerment, provide a healthy fuel for cooking and prevent health-related hazards among millions of rural population due to the use of fossil fuels, this scheme under Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has been implemented since 2016. Eligible families are identified through the Socio Economic Caste Census (SECC) list. The scheme covers the cash assistance up to Rs 1600/- for providing new LPG connection and this cash assistance is provided by the Central Government. The customer bears the cost of hot plate and purchase of first refill. The customers also have option to take hot plate on purchase of first refill or both on loan basis from OMCs at zero interest and the same is recovered through EMIs. The eligibility for the scheme is- the applicant must a woman above the age of 18 and a citizen of India, should be a rural resident with a BPL (Below Poverty Line) card and applicant family's home should not already have LPG connection. To obtain the subsidy amount of a female applicant, there should be a savings bank account in any nationalized bank across the country. Under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana, **gas cylinders would be provided free of cost to 8 crore poor families**.

To apply for **PMUY**, individuals have to first procure the form available at all LPG outlets across the country or register online <https://pmuy.gov.in/Viewdata.html>. This filled-in form with documents has to be submitted to the closest LPG outlet. The necessary documents include- BPL Ration Card, BPL certificate authorized by the Head of Panchayat / Municipality, a photo ID (Aadhar card or voter ID card), a recent passport size photo, basic details like name, contact information, Jan Dhan / bank account number, Aadhar card number etc. Individuals also have to mention the type of cylinder that they require based on their necessities. The undertaking form for availing loan on refill/ LPG stove can be downloaded from the link- <http://www.pmujiwalayojana.com/download.html>.

Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN): The PM-KISAN scheme aims to supplement the financial needs of the small and marginal farmers (small and marginal farmer defines a family comprising of husband, wife and minor children who collectively own cultivable land up to 2 hectares as per land records of the concerned State/UTs) in procuring various inputs to ensure proper crop health and appropriate yields, commensurate with the anticipated farm income at the end of the each crop cycle. Under the Scheme, a direct payment of Rs. 6000 per year will be transferred in three equal instalments i.e. Rs. 2000 in every four months into the Aadhar seeded bank accounts of eligible small and marginal farmers' families. All land owning farmers' families, who have cultivable landholding in their names are eligible to get benefit under the scheme. For the outbreak of COVID pandemic, it was announced that the **first instalment of Rs.2000 to 8.7 crore farmers due in 2020-21 will be front-loaded and paid in April 2020.**

To apply for **PM-KISAN**, one can do a self-registration at Farmer's Corner in the official PM-KISAN portal (<https://pmkisan.gov.in/registrationform.aspx>). New Farmers can register through this link and submit their details online. The online Form has certain mandatory fields as well self-declaration regarding the eligibility. Citizenship certificate, landholding papers, Aadhaar card and bank account detail are required for application. Once the form is filled in and submitted successfully by the farmer, the same is forwarded by an automated process to the State Nodal Officer (SNO) for verification. The SNO verifies the details filled in by the farmer and uploads the verified data on the PM-KISAN portal. Thereafter the data is processed through an established system for payment. Alternatively one can also visit the nearby authorized Common Service Centre for registration. Centres can be located here: <https://locator.csccloud.in/>

Employees Provident Fund (EPF): At the onset of nationwide lockdown, the Government of India announced to pay **EPF contribution of the employer and the employee - 12% each making a total of 24% for the next three months** – April, May and June 2020. Establishments with upto 100 employees where 90% employees draw a salary less than Rs.15000 are eligible for the scheme. The EPFO in its order said that the employees are allowed to withdraw 75% of their Provident Fund or three months salary (whichever is lower) as advance from the provident fund account after one month of unemployment and still keep the EPFO account active.

To claim the **EPF** advance, one needs to login to the EPFO portal with username and password and then provide UAN and password. After verifying the bank account number, a scanned copy of cheque or passbook needs to be uploaded. As reason for withdrawal of advance is asked, 'outbreak of pandemic' needs to be selected, an Aadhaar-based OTP will be generated and once the claim is processed, it will be forwarded to the employer for approval.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS): MGNREGA guarantees 100 days of employment in a financial year to any rural household whose adult members are willing to do unskilled manual work. The Village Panchayat will issue job cards to every registered individual. Payment of the statutory minimum wage and equal wages for men and women are the notable features of the scheme. Eligibility for the scheme is- applicant has to be a job seeker who has completed 18 years of age at the time of application, must be part of a local household (i.e. application must be made with local Gram Panchayat) and applicant must volunteer for unskilled labour. The government announced **an increase of Rs.20 in the MGNREGA wages** with effect from April 1, 2020 **benefitting 13.62 crore families.**

A **MGNREGA** job card application form may be availed from the local Gram Panchayat or the application may be made on plain paper. Currently, the MGNREGA job card application process is conducted completely offline primarily because of the low internet penetration in rural India. However, the Official MGNREGA website (www.nrega.nic.in) does give individuals the option to download NREGA job card application form for free. The application for registration may be submitted on prescribed form or plain paper to the local Gram Panchayat. They will complete

the verification within a fortnight and will issue the job cards to eligible households. Documents and details that need to be enclosed with application are- photograph of applicant(s), name, age and gender of all NREGA Job Card Applicants from the household, name of village/ Gram Panchayat/ Block, Details of whether the applicant(s) is/are beneficiaries of SC/ST/IAY/LR, specimen signature/thumb impression of applicants, proof documents such a ration card, voter card, Aadhaar, PAN card.

Special Relief Assistance by State Governments

Tamil Nadu government announced Rs. 3,280 crore special relief packages under which the rice ration card holders will be provided cash assistance of Rs 1,000. The vulnerable section of the society including auto-rickshaw drivers, construction workers and registered pavement hawkers are eligible to receive Rs.1000. people who have worked under the Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme in March will get two day additional special wages.

West Bengal government announced two schemes - 'Sneher Porosh' for migrant labours and 'Prochesta Prokolpo' for workers in unorganized sector. In Prochesta Prokolpo, each beneficiary under BPL will get Rs.1000 as assistance. The beneficiaries need to apply online with supporting documents like Aadhar card, copy of daily wagger job card, bank account details, copy of BPL card, mobile number and residence proof.

Bihar government announced that all migrant workers coming to Bihar will be reimbursed their fare and would be given Rs. 500 on leaving quarantine centres.

Uttar Pradesh government announced to provide Rs.1000 to each of 20.37 construction workers registered under labour department, 15 lakh self-employed cart owners, small shop owners and rickshaw pullers through the system of Direct Benefit Transfer.

Maharashtra government announced to give Rs. 2000 to each worker registered under Maharashtra Building and Other Constriction Workers Welfare Board.

Odisha government announced to provide financial assistance of Rs 1,000 to each of 94 lakh poor families covered under the food security scheme.