



Jharkhand State Food Commission

A study of the current status of PVTGs Dakia Yojana



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ABSTRACT

Rohan Raj: A Study on the Current Status of PVTGs Dakia Yojana

The greatest legacy of India's centuries old civilization is its tribal population, who have their distinct primeval culture and lifestyle. But somehow these tribes have been sidelined to the periphery of modern capital development and have become economically impoverished. One bunch of such tribal groups, who are the poorest of poor, are called Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) and Jharkhand is home to 8 such tribal groups. These people are characterized by homogeneity of language, relative physical isolation and shyness to the outer world. In order to ensure the nutritional security of these people, Jharkhand government launched PVTGs Dakia Yojana, a free rice scheme. This scheme intends to provide protection to this population against risks of income insecurity as well as physical destitution by laying ground for the doorstep delivery of food grains. This is to be done in three steps. These are – ensuring AAY ration card for every PVTGs family, repackaging of the rice into 35 kilograms packet by Self Help Groups (SHGs) and delivery of the packets of 35 kilograms rice at the doorstep of the PVTGs households under control of Block Supply Officer (BSO). To understand the current status of the scheme, I visited five blocks of Jharkhand and came up with the conclusion that the scheme has ensured an almost universalization of AAY cards for PVTGs families and has resulted in providing food grains to the PVTGs for free even if not at the doorstep.

Keywords- Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups; PVTGs Dakia Yojana; Doorstep delivery of food grains; AAY ration card; Self Help Groups (SHGs)

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1. Introduction

Indian civilization has its roots spread across centuries and it is home to many indigenous population groups. These groups are often called tribal population. This tribal population makes up for 8.6% of total population of India according to 2011 census of India. There are around 705 Scheduled Tribes in India. Most of these tribes have their distinct primeval culture and lifestyle, and a large chunk of them live in geographical isolation. Some tribal groups still depend on hunting and gathering for food, use primary level of technology for farming, and have an extremely low level of literacy. Due to these factors, most of the tribal population has remained untouched by the economic development which other groups of Indian population is experiencing. This has resulted in the economic backwardness of these tribal populations.

A commission on Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes was established in 1960. It was chaired by U. N. Dhebar. This commission reported that there are huge social and economic inequalities across the tribal groups themselves. During the fourth Five Year Plan, a sub-category was created within Scheduled Tribes based on the Dhebar Commission report. This sub-category was named “Primitive tribal groups” (PTGs). These groups have some basic characteristics such as homogeneity, small population, relative physical isolation, low level of literacy, use of simple technologies for agricultural purposes etc. In 2006, the Government of India renamed the PTGs as “Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups” (PVTGs). According to the 2001 census, the PVTGs population in India is 27,68,322 and these are spread across different regions of the country. At present, a total of 75¹ out of 705 tribal groups have been recognized as PVTGs who are spread across 19 states and Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Jharkhand, a state in eastern India with its most part covered with hills and forests, is home to a total of 32 tribal groups. The total tribal population of the state is approximately 75 lakhs. Out of these, 8 tribal groups with an approximate population of 4 lakhs belong to Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups. These groups are – Asur, Birhor, Birjia, Korwa, Mal Paharia, Parhaiya, Sauria Paharia and Savar. The number of families belonging to PVTGs in Jharkhand is approximately 75 thousand. Most of these PVTGs population live in hilly areas with poor transport facilities. Almost every family belonging to PVTGs has been listed as Below Poverty Line (BPL) families due to

¹ See Annexure I for the List of PVTGs in India.

their low level of income. Although, a large chunk of this tribal population comes within the purview of government schemes like Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), due to aforementioned reasons, travelling to TPDS fair price shops in order to get food grains is both difficult as well as economically unviable for them. Along with this, PVTGs families are bound to sacrifice their daily income on the day they go to TPDS fair price shops since most of them are daily-wage workers and in many cases, daily-wage earner member happens to be the person who has to go to the TPDS fair price shop. In a bid to address the problem of inaccessibility and economic hardship which these PVTG tribal groups have to face in order to avail their entitlement under the targeted public distribution system (TPDS), the Jharkhand Government has launched PVTGs Dakia Yojana². This is a ‘free rice distribution’ scheme intended to ensure delivery of food grain at the doorstep of the PVTGs families in Jharkhand.

This paper contains the findings of a study that I conducted in order to understand the current status of PVTGs Dakia Yojana. The paper has been organized in the following way. The next section provides a general idea of the PVTGs Dakia Yojana and also talks about the actors/institutions that are supposed to be involved in the implementation of the scheme. This is followed by the explanation of the major objectives of this study. After this, I have described the methodologies used in the study in order to explain the way in which the study was conducted. Next, I have talked about the stakeholders that are involved or are affected by the scheme. In the next section, I have talked about the PVTGs Dakia Yojana at the ground and listed the observations and findings gathered through my field visits to five blocks of Jharkhand which are Bishunpur, Dumri, Chainpur, Ghatsila and Dumaria. After this, I have listed a few specific problems that the stakeholders involved in the scheme have to face and also tried to explain the causes of these problems. In the penultimate section, I have talked about the impacts of this scheme in order to explain the difference that this scheme is making in the lives of PVTGs and members of SHGs. Finally, based on my field experience, I have given some recommendations which could be used in order to bring more clarity in the roles of the functionaries of the scheme and make the implementation of the scheme more efficient.

² See Annexure II for the Government notification on the PVTGs Dakia Yojana.

2. PVTGs Dakia Yojana

PVTGs Dakia Yojana is a first of its kind welfare scheme designed to provide social protection to PVTGs families. This scheme intends to provide social protection against two kinds of risks. First, it aims to enable PVTGs to cope with the adverse effects of risks to income insecurity. It intends to do so in three ways: - One, the scheme provides 35 kilograms of rice, which is the primary food of PVTGs, at zero price. Two, by ensuring that the rice is delivered to PVTGs at their doorstep it frees them from the burden of travelling cost. Three, by ensuring that the rice is delivered at the doorstep, the scheme enables the PVTGs to perform their function of daily-wager and earn money, which they were bound to sacrifice if they had to go to TPDS fair price shops. Second, the Dakia Yojana intends to protect PVTGs families from the risks of physical hardship and destitution. It does so in two ways: - One, the scheme saves PVTGs from the physical hardship which they would have suffered, had they been travelling to TPDS fair price shops. Two, the scheme contributes in fulfilling the nutritional needs of PVTGs families by providing them food grains and ensures their physical strengthening. In this way, the scheme also prevents the health hazards which they would have suffered, had their nutritional needs not been fulfilled. Apart from this, the scheme also intends to provide economic security to the members of SHGs by providing them a prestigious way of employment in the form of preparation of packets of food grain for door to door delivery.

This free rice scheme was formally launched by the state government of Jharkhand in April 2017 in three blocks - Sundar Pahari, Chainpur and Barhait of districts Godda, Palamu and Sahebganj respectively. This is the first scheme in India under which food grain is to be delivered to PVTGs families at their doorstep. This is an innovative approach to stop hunger deaths among these most marginalized sections of the society. The major motivation behind this initiative was the realization by the government that traditional methods of food distribution under The National Food Security Act, 2013 were not adequate due to nomadic culture and shyness (to the outer world) of these tribal groups. Currently, the scheme is operational in all the districts of Jharkhand. Under this scheme, the packets containing 35 kilograms of rice is to be delivered to the PVTGs households and these packets are to be prepared by Mahila Sakhi Mandals, Self Help Groups (SHGs) at rural level. These Sakhi Mandals are organized by Jharkhand State Livelihood Promotion Society (JSLPS) under National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM). In this way, the scheme serves two important purpose. One, delivery of rice at doorstep for PVTGs. Two, income opportunities for women.

Gazette number - 619 dated – 30th August 2017 issued by the government of Jharkhand mentions all the steps that are to be followed for the implementation of the scheme. It also mentions all the actors/institutions that have to perform different tasks of the scheme. The first aim of this scheme is to bring every family belonging to PVTGs under Antyodaya Anna Yojana. It is the duty of respective district administrations to ensure that every PVTGs household has an AAY ration card. After this, the process of implementation of the scheme is as follows: - Once the gunny bags of 50 kilograms rice are transported from godowns of Food Corporation of India (FCI) to godowns of Jharkhand State Food and Civil Supplies Corporation (JSFCSC) in different blocks, rice is to be repackaged in 35 kilograms of packet with the help of Self Help Groups (SHGs). The repackaging is to be done in prearranged polybags. The polybags, weighing machine, stitching machine, canvas (tirapala) and threads are to be provided to these SHGs by JSLPS. Apart from this, all other arrangements for the packaging, such as - space, electricity and availability of rice, are to be done by Regional Office (Anchal Karyalaya). These new packets need to be electronically stitched and all the relevant information about the packets need to be inscribed on the packet. The process of the packaging is to be administered by Block Supply Officer (BSO)/Marketing Office.

Figure 1: Polybag in which rice is packed



Figure 2: The stitching machine given to SHGs



After this, the notification states that the transportation of newly packaged rice from the godowns of JSFCSC to the doorstep of the PVTGs families will be done in the control of Block Supply Officers (BSOs)/ Marketing Officers (MOs). These BSOs/MOs have to work as dummy PDS shops to perform this function. E-pos machines are also to be issued on the names of BSOs/MOs. The transportation cost of the packet from godowns of JSFCSC to the doorstep of PVTGs households is provided by the state government which should be not more than 115 rupees per quintal of food grains. These BSOs/MOs are to work under the administration of Sub-Divisional Officer/District Supply Officer (DSOs).

3. Objectives

As has been mentioned earlier, the scheme was launched in April 2017. So, only a year has passed since the scheme was rolled out in the state. Hence, there is no systematic study available at the moment which has tried to examine the functioning of the Dakia Yojana at ground level. So, the primary objective of this study was to build a knowledge base about the operation of this government scheme after a year time that could pave pathways for further research and improvements in the functioning of scheme. Other objectives of the study were: -

- to understand the current status of PVTGs Dakia Yojana in the state,
- to understand the process of working of the scheme at the ground,
- to examine if the scheme was functioning according to the provisions of the government,
- to understand the impact of the scheme on the lives of PVTGs and members of SHGs and,
- to give some recommendation that could be used to improve the functioning of the scheme.

4. Methodology

Since no previous literature about the scheme was available, my study was primarily an exploratory one. I started my study by gathering knowledge about the National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA), TPDS, PVTGs Dakia Yojana with the help of acts, notifications and control orders issued by union as well as the state government. After this, I visited Aahar portal (<https://aahar.jharkhand.gov.in>) which provides all the transaction details made under TPDS. With the help of Aahar portal, I collected a rich amount of data about the number of beneficiaries in different blocks and transaction status of dummy shops of different blocks created under the scheme. These things provided me with a fair idea of the processes and practices that were to be followed under the scheme.

After this, I planned field visits in the Gumla and East Singhbhum districts. Among these, I visited Bishunpur, Dumri & Chainpur blocks of Gumla and Ghatsila & Dumaria blocks of East Singhbhum. In these blocks, I interviewed some of the stakeholders of the Dakia Yojana. These interviews were semi-structured informal interviews in which I used to start the conversation with some general questions about the scheme. Firstly, I met with beneficiaries of the scheme i.e. PVTGs households. The questions asked to them were mainly about the type of ration cards they have, are they getting the rice at their doorstep, do packets of rice remained stitched etc. Then, I met with members of the Mahila Mandals, responsible for the packaging of the rice packets. The questions asked to them were about the availability of resources for packaging, the process of packaging, are they getting wages at time etc. I also talked to members of the Village Organizations (VOs), a branch of JSLPS at the village level. These VOs look after the needs of the members of the Mahila Mandals and prepare monthly bills after the process of packaging is complete. So, the questions asked to them were mainly related to the processes of billings. After this, I talked to BSOs/MOs. The questions asked to them were about the arrangements made by them for the delivery of food grains at doorstep. Apart from this, I also asked some specific questions about the inconsistencies in the implementation of the scheme that I found on the Aahar Portal or during my field visits in their respective blocks. I also visited Jharkhand State Livelihood Promotion Society government office and Department of Food, Public Distribution & Consumer Affairs, Jharkhand in order to get an idea about the role of these government offices in the functioning of the scheme.

5. Stakeholders

Table 1: Identification of key stakeholders

Category		Stakeholder
1.	Who is affected by scheme?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PVTGs Households Women of SHGs
2.	Who is involved in the operation of scheme?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Self Help Groups Village Organizations (VOs) District Mission Management (DMM) Jharkhand State Livelihood Promotion Society (JSLPS) Assistant Godown Manager (AGM) Block Supply Officer (BSO) / Marketing Officer (MO) District Supply Officer (DSO) Regional Office (Anchal Karyalaya)

Table 2: Functions/Activities of Stakeholders

Stakeholders		What activities they perform? / What matters to them?
1.	PVTGs Households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Get free rice at their doorstep which mitigates their economic and physical hardship.
2.	Women of SHGs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Earn money by working in SHGs responsible for packaging and become economically empowered.
3.	Self Help Groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Repackage the rice from 50 kilograms packets to 35 kilograms packets, which is to be delivered to the PVTGs households.
4.	VOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize the SHGs. Prepare and send bills of packaging to District Mission Management.
5.	DMM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Verify the bill and send the bill to JSLPS state office along with bank details of VOs.
6.	JSLPS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides Polybag, weighing machine, stitching machine etc. to SHGs. Forwards the bills received from different districts to the treasury.
7.	AGM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensures that enough rice is provided to SHGs for the packaging. Verifies the bill prepare by the VOs.
8.	BSO/MO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Makes arrangement for the place where packaging will be done. Ensures the delivery of the rice at the doorstep of PVTGs families.
9.	DSO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oversees that the scheme is running smoothly in all the blocks. Ensures that every PVTGs family has AAY ration card.
10.	Regional Office (Anchal Karyalaya)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Navigates the applications related to AAY cards for PVTGs families to DSO. Distributes the newly made ration cards to the beneficiaries.

6. PVTGs Dakia Yojana on Ground

Until now, I have explained what is the Dakia Yojana and how is it supposed to work. I have listed all the actors, institutions and stakeholders that are involved in the process of implementation of the scheme. I have also talked about the functions that these actors and institutions are supposed to perform. Most of these things have been laid down in the notification issued by the government. However, the effectiveness of any scheme depends upon one major factor – how the different functions of the program are being performed at the ground! There are three major functions that need to be performed efficiently in order to ensure that all the goals of the Dakia scheme are achieved. These are – ensuring AAY ration card for every PVTGs family, repackaging of the rice by SHGs and delivery of the packets of 35 kilograms rice at the doorstep of the PVTGs households. However, during my field visits, I came across many discrepancies that are prevalent at the ground level in all the three functions.

6.1 AAY Ration Cards for PVTGs Family

The first step towards implementation of the scheme is to bring every household of the PVTGs under Antyodaya Anna Yojana. This is a Union Government scheme under which poorest of the poor BPL families are identified and then they are provided with Antyodaya Ration Cards (AAY). Each of these families is entitled to 35 kilograms of food grains and it is provided to them at a highly subsidized rate. In this regard, Gazette number – 619 of Government of Jharkhand; dated – 30th August 2017 explicitly mentions that all the PVTGs families should be given AAY ration cards. The responsibility of providing each family with AAY ration card is of District Supply Officer. In my study, I found that this work of providing AAY ration cards has already been carried out in all the districts of Jharkhand and most of the PVTGs families have got their AAY ration cards. However, there are a handful of PVTGs families who have not been provided with AAY ration cards yet. To be precise there are 275 PVTGs families of 26 blocks across 11 districts who still have priority household (P.H.) ration cards only³. Apart from this, there are some PVTGs families who have not been made the beneficiaries of the Dakia Yojana. For example, there are 3 PVTGs families in the Gumia block of Bokaro district who have been kept out of the benefits of the Dakia Yojana and there are 16 PVTGs families across four blocks of Chatra district who are

³ See Annexure 3 for detailed list.

not getting the benefits of Dakia Yojana because their names have not been included in the beneficiaries list of respective Dummy BSO PDS shops⁴. However, a state long study is needed in this regard in order to identify the actual number of families who are not getting benefits of PVTGs Dakia Yojana.

There is another issue with providing AAY card to every PVTGs family. A lot of PVTGs live in joint families, which makes the number of members in the households quite large. In some exceptional cases, the household size of PVTGs is as large as 15. However, all the PVTGs families are beneficiaries of Antyodaya Anna Yojana so they are entitled to 35 kilograms ration. Due to this reason, even in cases where the size of household is 8 or more, they are getting 35 kilograms ration only. In such cases, Government is failing in providing enough amount of food grains which could fulfill the nutritional needs of all the family members efficiently. I tried to find out proportion of such families with household size of 8 or more in Gumla district and I found out that this proportion is quite significant. Again, a state long study is needed in this regard to find out the exact proportion of such PVTGs families who have big household size.

Table 3: PVTGs with Household size of 8 or more in Gumla

Name of District	Name of Block	Total Number of beneficiaries	Number of beneficiaries with household size 8 or more	Percentage
Gumla	Bishunpur	1644	246	14.96
	Dumri	268	37	13.8
	Chainpur	598	102	17.05
	Ghaghra	407	44	10.81
	Raidih	64	6	9.37

6.2 Repackaging of Rice

Out of five blocks that I visited, packaging of rice in 35 kilograms polybags is being carried in four blocks. Bishunpur and Chainpur have their separate Centres for packing whereas packing for

⁴ See Annexure 4 for the list of PVTGs families in Bokaro and Chatra districts who have not been included in the beneficiaries list of Dakia Yojana.

Ghatsila and Dumaria is done at a common center based in Ghatsila. However, in Dumri block, the rice is not being packed at all. In Bishunpur and Chainpur, while talking to the beneficiaries I found out that the packets are tied with hand instead of being stitched by the machine. Most of the people were satisfied with the quantity of rice but some beneficiaries said that the amount of rice was less than 35 kilograms in some months. There is a possibility of stealing some rice during the process of transportation since the packet is not stitched with the help of machine. When I inquired about the matter of stitching with SHGs of Bishunpur and Chainpur, they said that they have been given the stitching machine but they are not able to use it because there is no electricity at both the packing centers. In Ghatsila and Dumaria blocks the process of packaging is comparatively better. Rice is being packed and stitched with the help of machine because BSO of Ghatsila has provided the electricity at the place where packaging is done. Most of the beneficiaries of Ghatsila and Dumaria that I talked to are happy with the quality of packaging as well as the quantity of rice in the packet. Weighing machines and stitching machines are available at all the centers. However, the details of the beneficiaries which should be written on the polybags is not being written at any of the centers.

Figure 3: Stack of rice packets in Ghatsila



Figure 4: Rice packet at a beneficiary's house



If I talk about the infrastructural status of packaging centers⁵ there are some problems which are making the work of packaging both slow as well as difficult. Toilet facilities for the women of SHGs is available at the packaging center in Chainpur only. At other two places, women are forced to defecate in open in cases of emergency. In Bishunpur, even drinking water is not available. In Ghatsila, there is a continuous lack of polybags due to which packaging work has to be stopped on many days. This results in delay in the packaging and ultimately delay in the delivery of rice. First aid kit is not available at any of the center. Major reason behind this dearth of facilities is the lack of clarity in the notification issued by the government. Although the polybags, weighing machines and stitching machines are to be provided by the JSLPS but who will provide other facilities such as place for the packaging, electricity, toilet, drinking water is not clear.

Another issue which is prevalent at all the three centers is the delay in payment of wages to members of SHGs even after completion of their work. In some cases, they were not being paid for three to fourth month. Major reason behind this delay is the complicated process of the payment of wages. The current process of the payment of wage is as follows: - Village Organizations (VOs), branches of JSLPS at village level, prepare the bills, which includes the amount of rice used in packing, the number of packets packed etc. This bill is verified by the AGM. After this VOs send this bill to District Mission Management (DMM), branch of JSLPS at district level. DMM does the verification of Bank Account details in which the money is to be transferred. After the verification, DMM send the bill to the state office of JSLPS. The bill is reverted to the finance department of JSLPS, which sends the bill manually to the treasury of the state. After this, treasury transfers the money in the bank accounts of VOs and VOs then pay the wages to the members of SHGs involved in the process of packaging. As we can see, the whole process of payment is very lengthy and to make the matters worse treasury makes delays of weeks in transferring the money in the account of the VOs. This is defeating the purpose of the scheme to make rural women economically self-dependent.

⁵ See Annexure 5 for infrastructure profile of packaging centers.

6.3 Delivery of Rice

Most important part of this scheme is the delivery of rice at the doorstep of the beneficiaries. But the rice is technically not being delivered at the doorstep of PVTGs families even in a single block. Arrangements made in all the blocks are different from each other but none of the arrangements is ensuring that the rice is being delivered to PVTGs at their doorstep. In Bishunpur, how PVTGs families will receive their entitlement depend on the distance between their village and godowns of JSFCSC. In the villages Banari and Beti, which are approximately 10-12 kilometers away from the godown of JSFCS of Bishunpur, rice packets are dropped at a predetermined place near the village. PVTGs families have to carry their rice from this spot to their house on their own. In the villages far from the godown such as Kathopani and Gurdari, which are approximately 40 kilometers away from the godown, rice packets are given to the dealers of the respective villages. After this, PVTGs families have to go to the TPDS shop and collect their packets of rice and bring it home on their own. In Chainpur, even though TPDS dealers don't have to play any role in the delivery of the rice but here also the packets are dropped at predetermined nearby places of different villages and beneficiaries have to go to that spot and collect their entitlement. In Ghatsila, the BSO makes arrangement to deliver the packets to different TPDS dealers. These dealers then make arrangement to deliver the packets at some nearby places in their respective villages where beneficiaries live. In Dumaria, BSO/MO delivers the packaged rice to all the dealers in the areas where PVTGs families live. All the PVTGs families have to travel to the dealers in the same way as they were doing before this scheme was launched and get their rice packets from them. Most of the families don't have even bicycles so they have to carry these bags on their head. So, in effect only difference that this scheme has made in these blocks is that all the PVTGs families are now at least getting their rations every month.

Dumri is the example of worst-case scenario. First of all, rice is not even packed in 35 kilograms Polybags here. BDO of Dumri (she has the additional duty of BSO/MO) has delegated the work of the implementation of Dakia Yojana to the Nazarat of Dumri and a TPDS dealer named Madan Prasad Keshri. These two persons are responsible for the delivery of rice to the doorstep but what is actually happening in the block is as follows: - These persons transport 50 kilograms of rice packets which they get from godowns of FCI to some predetermined places in the areas where PVTGs families live. At these places, a temporary TPDS fair price shop is created for a day. All

the PVTGs of nearby villages are informed about the date when the shop will be arranged at those places. Now all the PVTGs families of nearby villages have to come all the way to these shops in order to get rice. These PVTGs families have to bring their own gunny bags/polybags because BSO/MO of the Dumri doesn't provide them any bags. When I inquired about the distance that people have to travel in order to get their food grains I found that they have to travel somewhere between 1 to 8 kilometers in order to get their ration.

When I inquired about the date on which PVTGs get rice I was astonished. PVTGs in different blocks get their ration on different days of the month and in Dumri they get their ration after the month has passed. Below is a table in which I have mentioned the dates on which beneficiaries get their ration.

Table 4: Date on which Rice is delivered

Name of the Block	Date on which PVTGs get Rice
Bishunpur	15 th to 20 th Day of the Month
Chainpur	17 th to 22 nd Day of the Month
Dumri	3 rd to 7 th Day of the Next Month
Ghatsila	16 th to 22 nd Day of the Month
Dumaria	20 th to 25 th Day of the Month

7 Issues with the Scheme and its Causes

As I have mentioned in the previous section, there have been some positives of the scheme such as PVTGs are at least getting food grains now but the scheme has not been able to fulfill all of its aspirations. Some of the problems in the implementation of the scheme that I encountered during my study are as follows: -

- **Unstitched packets of rice in Chainpur and Bishunpur blocks –**

In these two blocks the packets of rice are not stitched with the machine because electricity is not available in the godowns where the work of packaging is carried out. BSOs/MOs of the block are supposed to provide the facility of electricity to SHGs but they said that they are unable to do so because after providing electricity connection inside the godown there is a danger of short-circuit and fire. They are also not able to provide them separate space for the packaging because; one, there is no such place available and two, even if they make such arrangement then they will have to employ some laborers to transport 50 kilograms rice packets from the godowns of JSFCSC to the place of packaging and no such funds are available.

- **Lack of basic facilities such as drinking water, toilet and first aid box at packaging center-**

The government notification only mentions that Centres are to be created in order to pack the rice in 35 kilograms of polybags. Neither does it say anything about the facilities that should be available at the center nor is there any fund available to do so. In this case, females of the self-help groups are forced to work in inhumane conditions without even basic facilities like toilets and drinking waters.

- **Details of the beneficiaries, name of the village, block and date of packing etc. not written on the polybags-**

The polybags that are provided by JSLPS to different SHGs has different column such as the date and place of packing, name of the block, ration card number of the beneficiary, FCI batch number etc. But these details are not being filled at any of the packaging centers. This is due to two reasons – One, SHGs are not provided with many details such as beneficiaries ration card number and FCI batch number. Two, there is not enough manpower available at many

packaging centers. Along with these reasons lack of motivation among BSOs/MOs to get these details filled is also a major reason for these details not being written on the polybags.

- **Delay in payment of wages to the members of SHGs-**

Members of the SHGs belong to poor families and even a small amount of money matters to them. Keeping this thing in mind, it was provided in the scheme that all the wage expenses incurred during the scheme will be provided in advance at beginning of every quarter of the year. However, in reality these women are being paid with delay of months. There are two reasons responsible for this delay – One, the process of getting the bill passed and money transferred in the accounts of VOs is very complicated and lengthy as has been explained earlier. Two, the provision of the scheme to provide wages in advance every quarter has not been implemented.

- **Shortage of polybags during the packaging-**

In some months, there was shortage of polybags during the packaging of rice. Due to this reason, the work of packaging had to be stopped. This led to delay in the delivery of rice to the PVTGs during those months. One of the reasons behind this could be that the scheme was in its early phase and the identification of the beneficiaries during this period was going on. Due to this reason the number of beneficiaries was increasing and hence there was shortage of polybags.

- **Packets of the rice not being delivered at doorstep-**

The main objective of the scheme is to deliver rice to the PVTGs families at their doorstep. But this was not being done in any of the block that I visited. In different block different arrangement were made which have already been explained in the report. There are variety reasons behind the failure of BSOs/MOs in ensuring that PVTGs are delivered at their doorstep. First, in all the districts either MO has been given additional charges of other officers or some other officers such as BDO or AGM has been given the additional charge of MO. For example, in Bishunpur and Dumri, BDOs have been given the additional charge of MO. In Chainpur, MO has been given the additional charge of AGM of three blocks (Dumri, Jari and Chainpur). In Dumaria, the Block Cooperative Officer (BCO) has been given the additional charges of both MO and AGM. In Ghatsila, the MO has been given the charges of MO of Musabani district as well. In any case the bottom line is that the person with the duty of MO

are overburdened with works of many offices. This makes it difficult for them to efficiently work towards ensuring the delivery of rice at doorstep. Second, In the blocks of Bishunpur, Chainpur, Dumri and Dumaria many PVTGs families live in such remote areas where there are no transportation facilities available. Some of these families live at the hilltops. People can go to these places only by foot. So, delivering packets of rice to these places is really very difficult. However, this argument doesn't hold ground in cases where PVTGs families live in easily accessible areas. Even in these cases, rice is not being delivered at the doorstep. Finally, the notification issued by the government only mentions that under this scheme, the transportation of packed food grains from the godowns of JSFCSC to the doorstep of PVTGs families is to be carried under the control of Block Supply Office /Marketing Officer. No further guidelines have been given to them as to how should they go about performing the function of delivery of food grain at the door step. This leaves everything at the discretion of the BSO/MO and it is also the reason behind different types of processes being followed in different blocks in the implementation of the scheme.

Figure 5: A hilltop in Palasabni, Dumaria where PVTGs families live



8 Impact of the PVTGs Dakia Yojana on the Lives of its Beneficiaries

The PVTGs Dakia Yojana was launched with the objective to ensure the delivery of food grains at the doorstep of the PVTGs families so that they could be spared the physical as well as the economic trouble of travelling. As per my study, the scheme has completely failed in fulfilling this purpose. As I have explained in the previous section, in none of the blocks PVTGs are actually getting their rice delivered at the doorstep. To go with this, PVTGs still have to go to TPDS shops in order to buy Kerosene, Salt and Sugar. So, in effect what is happening at the moment is that PVTGs have to spend two days of the month in order to get all their entitlement because they have to spend one day in getting packets of rice from TPDS shops or from nearby places of the village. And if some of these families decide to buy kerosene, salt and sugar from fair price shops they have to travel all the way to TPDS dealers on another day. The reason behind this is that usually the days on which rice under the Dakia Yojana is distributed and the day on which TPDS shops are open happen to be different. Due to this reason, PVTGs families feel discouraged to buy kerosene, salt and sugar from fair price shops. Instead they buy these products from any general store at higher price. This was one of the reasons that most of the beneficiaries that I interviewed don't buy Kerosene, salt and Sugar from fair price shops.

However, this is not to say the scheme is a complete failure. It is still benefitting PVTGs in various ways. The rolling out of this scheme has ensured that more than 70,000 PVTGs families are now getting the food grains, even if it is not being delivered at the doorstep. Almost all of the PVTGs families have already been provided AAY ration card. Hence, they are regularly getting 35 kilograms rice, even if not at the exact time when should get it. The major reason behind this is that previously the dealers used to deny them the food grain or give them less amount of rice but now the responsibility of the delivery of rice is upon BSOs/MOs. So, these PVTGs families are now saved from the manipulation of Dealers. Apart from this, the scheme is also providing employment opportunities to the women of rural areas. It has also become an incessant way of earning for the members of SHGs. In this way, the scheme is contributing towards economic empowerment of those rural women who perform the work of repackaging of rice. So, it can be said that the Dakia Yojana has to a long way to go until it becomes a complete success and fulfills all its objectives but even in its present status it is having many positive impacts on the lives of its intended beneficiaries.

9 Recommendation

After understanding the functioning and current status of PVTGs Dakia Yojana and identifying key issues encountered by different stakeholders at various points of time I have come up with following recommendations which could result in effective operation of the Dakia Yojana. These recommendations could also bring more simplicity and clarity in the roles and functions of all the actors. These recommendations are as follows: -

- A. A provision should be introduced in the Antyodaya Anna Yojana which provides that PVTGs families with household size of 8 or more should be entitled to equal quantity of food grains that a P.H. family with same household size is entitled to.**

During my study, I came across many PVTGs families whose household size is 8 or more. But even these families are entitled to 35 kilograms food grains only. But the point is that if a P.H. family, which has a higher monthly income than an AAY family, with the household size of 8 or more, is entitled to 40 kilograms or more food grains is it not unfair to give an AAY family with household size of 8 or more, only 35 kilograms food grains! To provide such AAY families more than 35 kilograms food grains is completely fair. Hence, I propose that **a beneficiary of Antyodaya Anna Yojana should be entitled to either 35 kilograms of food grains or 5 kilograms of food grains per member, whichever is higher.**

- B. A block-wise comprehensive program should be organized in the state where following things should be ensured: -**

- a. All the PVTGs families of the block are listed as the beneficiaries of Dakia Yojana: -**

During my study, I encountered many cases where PVTGs families were not included in the beneficiaries list of the Dakia Yojana. A one-time program carried out at the block level to bring all the PVTGs families of the block under Dakia Yojana could be an affective solution to this problem.

- b. All the PVTGs families are provided AAY cards and brought under Antyodaya Anna Yojana: -**

There are many families in different blocks who have not been given AAY cards, which is necessary according to the provisions of the Dakia Yojana. These families can easily be identified at block level and provided with AAY cards because the government officials at block have a better idea of the PVTGs families living in their blocks.

C. A separate place outside the godowns of JSFCSC should be provided to SHGs for the purpose of repackaging of rice. This place should have following facilities: -

a. There should be at least 400 square feet of space available: -

The place where the packaging would be done needs to be spacious so that SHGs could easily perform their work. Apart from this there should be enough space to store the repackaged polybags full of rice.

b. Electricity should be available at the place: -

According to the guidelines of the scheme, all the repackaged polybags need to be stitched by stitching machine. But these machines could not work without electricity connections. Apart from this, most of the weighing machines also need to be charged from time to time. So, availability of electricity is very important for the purpose of packaging.

c. Other facilities such as drinking water, toilet and first aid kit should be made available at the place: -

Providing these facilities to women of SHGs would encourage them to participate in the process of packaging more enthusiastically. These facilities will also be safe for the health of the members of SHGs. The availability of the first aid kit could be very helpful in case some minor accident occurs during the process of packaging.

D. JSLPS should be conveyed the information about the total number of packets of rice required in advance: -

If the information about the number of packets to be packaged is conveyed at least one month in advance then JSLPS could easily make arrangement to provide enough number of polybags needed in the upcoming month. This would solve the problem of shortage of polybag which is currently prevalent at some of the packing centers.

E. SHGs should be provided with all the details that are needed to be filled on the packets of rice and it should be ensured that all the information is written on the polybags: -

The information required to be written on the polybags are: - product, quantity of the product, month and year, FCI batch number, date of packaging, place of packaging, name of VO, ration card number of the beneficiary, village, panchayat, block and district. The columns are provided on all the polybags in order to fill the information. Some information is not provided to the SHGs by the block office also and they go on to not write even that information which is available to them. Filling these columns is very important in ensuring that not a single packet

of rice is stolen away by someone and every beneficiary of the Dakia Scheme gets his entitlement.

F. The provision of the scheme to provide wage expense in advance at every quarter of the year should be brought into operation at earliest: -

This provision was given in the government notification so that members of SHGs could get their wages paid as soon as they complete the work of packaging. But in practice they are not getting paid at the time. In some cases, the delay happens to be as long as three months. So, bringing this provision of the scheme in practice could be an effective way to tackle the problem of delay in the payment of wages.

G. Guidelines should be issued by the state government to all the BSOs/MOs. These guidelines should specify following things: -

a. The way in which BSO/MO has to ensure the delivery of food grains at the doorstep:-

This would bring uniformity in the functioning of the scheme at ground level. Once this uniformity has been achieved only then those processes in the implementation of the scheme could be identified that need to be improved. At present, different practices are being followed in different blocks and none of them is ensuring the effective implementation of the scheme. So, going forward, bringing uniformity in operation of the scheme is very important.

b. These guidelines should explicitly mention all the facilities that to be provided to SHGs. It should also mention who will provide these facilities: -

Some of these facilities which are needed have been mentioned in recommendations 3 and 5. These are: - separate place from the godown for the packaging, drinking water, toilet, electricity etc. Apart from these some other facilities such as creche should also be provided to the members of SHGs if needed.

H. Workload of BSOs/MOs should be decreased and it should be tried that no additional charges are given to them as far as possible: -

Most of the BSOs/MOs are overburdened with the work of other offices and hence they have delegated their work to other persons. And these persons are failing in ensuring the delivery of rice at doorstep. So, decreasing the burden of work of BSOs/MOs could be a way to ensure that provisions of this scheme are effectively implemented.

Annexure – 1**State-wise list of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)**

Name of States/Union Territory	S.No	Name of the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group		Name of States/Union Territory	S.No	Name of the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group
Andhra Pradesh (including Telangana)	1	Chenchu		Maharashtra	41	Katkaria /kathodi
	2	Bodo Gadaba			42	Kolam
	3	Gutob Gadaba			43	Maria Gond
	4	Dongaria Khond		Manipur	44	Maram Naga
	5	Kutia Kondha				
	6	Kolam		Orissa	45	Chukutia Bhunjia
	7	Konda Reddi			46	Birhore
	8	Kondasavara			47	Bondo
	9	Bondo Porja			48	Didayi
	10	Khond Porja			49	Dongaria Khond
	11	Parengi Porja				
	12	Tothi			50	Juang
Bihar (including Jharkhand)	13	Asur			51	Kharia
	14	Birhor			52	Kutia Kondha
	15	Birjia			53	Lanjia Saura
	16	Hill Kharia			54	Lodha
	17	Korwa			55	Mankirdia
	18	Mal Paharia			56	Paudi Bhuiya
	19	Parhaiya			57	Saura
	20	Sauria Paharia		Rajasthan	58	Saharia
	21	Savara				
Gujarat	22	Kolgha		Tamil Nadu	59	Irular
	23	Kathodi			60	Kattunayakan
	24	Kotwalia			61	Kota
	25	Padhar			62	Korumba
	26	Siddi			63	Paniyan
					64	Toda
Karnataka	27	Jenu Kuruba		Tripura	65	Raing
	28	Koraga				
Kerala	29	Cholanaikayan		Uttar Pradesh (including Uttarakhand)	66	Buksa
	30	Kadar			67	Raji
	31	Kattunayakan		West Bengal	68	Birhor
	32	Koraga			69	Lodha
	33	Kurumbas			70	Totos
Madhya Pradesh (including Chhattisgarh)	34	Abujh Maria		Andaman & Nicobar island	71	Great Andamanies
	35	Baiga			72	Jarawa
	36	Bharia			73	Onge
	37	Birhor			74	Sentinelese
	38	Hill Korba				
	39	Kamar				
	40	Sahariya			75	Shom Pen

Annexure – 2**Notification on PVTGs Dakia Yojana and Beneficiaries List**

झारखण्ड गजट

असाधारण अंक

झारखण्ड सरकार द्वारा प्रकाशित

संख्या- 619 राँची, बुधवार, 8 भाद्र, 1938 (श०)
30 अगस्त, 2017 (ई०)

खाद्य, सार्वजनिक वितरण एवं उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग

अधिसूचना
2 अप्रैल, 2016

विषय:- राज्य में विशिष्ट जनजाति खाद्यान्न सुरक्षा योजना (पी.वी.टी.जी. डाकिया योजना) के क्रियान्वयन एवं संचालन हेतु रुपये 6.32 करोड़ प्रति वर्ष की दर से व्यय करने की स्वीकृति के संबंध में ।

संख्या - खा.प्र.-01/डाकिया स्कीम/7-7/2016 - 1469-- राज्य में माह अक्टूबर 2015 से राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम लागू है । यह अधिनियम लाभुकों को भोजन का अधिकार प्रदान करती है । वस्तुतः इस अधिनियम का सर्वोपरि उद्देश्य मानव जीवन चक्र में खाद्य एवं पोषण की आवश्यकता की पूर्ति करते हुए एक गरिमामय जीवन की व्यवस्था करना है । इसी उद्देश्य की पूर्ति हेतु राज्य सरकार द्वारा कई महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं । इस क्रम में राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत सभी पात्र आदिम जनजाति के सदस्यों को प्राथमिकता के तौर पर आच्छादित किये जाने की कार्यवाही की गई है ।

2. झारखण्ड राज्य एक कल्याणकारी राज्य है। राज्य की भौगोलिक बनावट तथा स्थलाकृति को देखते हुए इस बात से इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता है कि राज्य की अधिकांश क्षेत्र पहाड़ी एवं दुर्गम है। इन पहाड़ी एवं दुर्गम क्षेत्रों में मुख्यतः आदिम जनजाति निवास करते हैं। राज्य के आदिम जनजाति की आर्थिक स्थिति अपेक्षाकृत अच्छी नहीं है। अतः खाद्यान्न प्राप्त करने हेतु प्रतिमाह लंबी दूरी तय करनी पड़ती है। इन्हीं कठिनाईयों को ध्यान में रखते हुए राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत आच्छादित सभी पात्र आदिम जनजातियों के निवास स्थान तक 35 किलोग्राम चावल को पैकेट के रूप में उपलब्ध कराने के दृष्टिकोण से राज्य में विशिष्ट जनजाति खाद्यान्न सुरक्षा योजना (पी.वी.टी.जी. डाकिया योजना) के शुभारंभ किया जाना है। साथ ही इस योजना के क्रियान्वयन के पश्चात् कल्याण विभाग, झारखण्ड सरकार द्वारा चलाई जा रही मुख्यमंत्री खाद्य सुरक्षा योजना का विलय इस योजना में कर दी जायेगी। इस हेतु सभी जिले सभी आदिम जनजाति परिवारों को अन्त्योदय लाभार्थी के रूप में चिन्हित करना सुनिश्चित करेंगे।

3. राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत खाद्यान्न भारतीय खाद्य निगम के गोदाम से झारखण्ड राज्य खाद्य एवं असेैनिक आपूर्ति निगम के गोदाम तक झारखण्ड राज्य खाद्य एवं असेैनिक आपूर्ति निगम के परिवहन अभिकर्ता द्वारा किया जाता है। तत्पश्चात् झारखण्ड राज्य खाद्य एवं असेैनिक आपूर्ति निगम के गोदाम से जन वितरण प्रणाली दुकान तक खाद्यान्न का परिवहन जिला प्रशासन द्वारा चयनित परिवहन अभिकर्ता द्वारा डोर स्टेप डिलिवरी के माध्यम से किया जाता है।

4. विशिष्ट जनजाति खाद्यान्न सुरक्षा योजना (पी.वी.टी.जी. डाकिया योजना) के अन्तर्गत भारतीय खाद्य निगम से उठाव कर झारखण्ड राज्य खाद्य एवं असेैनिक आपूर्ति निगम के चिन्हित गोदाम तक लायी गई खाद्यान्न को 35 किलोग्राम के निर्धारित मानक वाले पैकेट में पैकेजिंग करते हुए सीधे राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत चयनित आदिम जनजाति के निवास स्थान तक पहुँचायी जायेगी।

5. झारखण्ड राज्य खाद्य एवं असेैनिक आपूर्ति निगम के गोदाम में खाद्यान्न के पैकेजिंग राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन के सखी मण्डलों (SHGs) द्वारा किया जायेगा। इस हेतु प्रत्येक जिले में झारखण्ड राज्य खाद्य एवं असेैनिक आपूर्ति निगम के आवश्यकतानुसार एक या एक से अधिक गोदाम चिन्हित किये जायेंगे जहाँ खाद्यान्न की पैकेजिंग की जायेगी। इस संबंध में झारखण्ड राज्य आजीविका संवर्धन सोसाइटी द्वारा कुल 68,731 आदिम जनजाति परिवारों के लिए खाद्यान्न की पैकेजिंग के लिए प्रतिवर्ष लगभग रुपये 3.00 करोड़ राशि व्यय होने का प्रस्ताव दिया गया है। विदित हो कि राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत आदिम जनजाति परिवारों के समावेशन/अपवर्जन होने की स्थिति में यह राशि घट बढ़ सकती है।

6. इस योजना के अन्तर्गत झारखण्ड राज्य खाद्य एवं असेैनिक आपूर्ति निगम के चिन्हित गोदाम से आदिम जनजाति के निवास स्थल तक खाद्यान्न का पैकेट पणन पदाधिकारी/प्रखण्ड आपूर्ति पदाधिकारी के नियंत्रण में पहुँचाया जायेगा। इस हेतु जिला प्रशासन द्वारा आवश्यकतानुसार एक या एक से अधिक पणन पदाधिकारी/प्रखण्ड आपूर्ति पदाधिकारी को नामांकित किया जायेगा जो खाद्यान्न के परिवहन हेतु पूर्ण रूप से जिम्मेवार होंगे एवं एक डम्मी जन वितरण प्रणाली दुकान के रूप में भूमिका

अदा करेंगे। साथ ही संबंधित पणन पदाधिकारी/प्रखण्ड आपूर्ति पदाधिकारी के नाम से एक ई-पॉस दिया जायेगा जिसके साथ उस क्षेत्र के सभी चिन्हित आदिम जनजाति टैग रहेंगे ताकि यथासंभव बायोमेट्रिक ऑथेंटिकेशन के आधार पर e-PoS के माध्यम से खाद्यान्न का वितरण हो सके।

7. विशिष्ट जनजाति खाद्यान्न सुरक्षा योजना (पी.वी.टी.जी. डाकिया योजना) को प्रारंभ करने हेतु झारखण्ड राज्य आजीविका संवर्धन सोसाइटी द्वारा दिये गये प्रस्ताव के आलोक में मजदूरी व्यय का भुगतान प्रत्येक तिमाही के प्रारंभ में अग्रिम के रूप में की जायेगी। साथ ही सखी मण्डल को पैकेजिंग से संबंधित सामग्रियों एवं अन्य के क्रय हेतु एकमुश्त अग्रिम राशि उपलब्ध करायी जायेगी।

8. वर्तमान में राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत भारतीय खाद्य निगम के गोदाम से झारखण्ड राज्य खाद्य एवं असेनिक आपूर्ति निगम तक एवं झारखण्ड राज्य खाद्य एवं असेनिक आपूर्ति निगम के गोदाम से जन वितरण प्रणाली दुकान तक खाद्यान्न के परिवहन करने में रुपये 75.00 + रुपये 40.00 = रुपये 115.00 प्रति क्विंटल की दर से व्यय भारित है। चूँकि आदिम जनजातियों का निवास स्थल अपेक्षाकृत दुर्गम एवं पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में होता है। इस दृष्टिकोण से इस योजनान्तर्गत झारखण्ड राज्य खाद्य एवं असेनिक आपूर्ति निगम के चिन्हित गोदाम से आदिम जनजातियों के निवास स्थान तक खाद्यान्न का परिवहन करने हेतु अधिकतम रुपये 115.00 प्रति क्विंटल की दर से व्यय की जायेगी।

9. वर्तमान में राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत 24 जिलों के 168 प्रखण्डों में कुल 68,731 आदिम जनजाति परिवार आच्छादित हैं। इस परिवारों को 35 किलोग्राम प्रतिमाह प्रति परिवार की दर से खाद्यान्न वितरण हेतु 24055.85 क्विंटल खाद्यान्न की आवश्यकता प्रतिमाह होगी जिसके परिवहन पर रुपये 0.27 करोड़ प्रतिमाह यथा रुपये 3.32 करोड़ प्रति वर्ष की दर से व्यय भारित है। विदित हो कि राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत आदिम जनजाति परिवारों के समावेशन/अपवर्जन होने की स्थिति में यह राशि घट बढ़ सकती है।

10. इस प्रकार राज्य में विशिष्ट जनजाति खाद्यान्न सुरक्षा योजना (पी.वी.टी.जी. डाकिया योजना) के संचालन हेतु प्रति वर्ष कुल रुपये 3.0 करोड़ (पैकेजिंग इत्यादि) + रुपये 3.32 करोड़ (परिवहन) = रुपये 6.32 करोड़ (रुपये छः दशमलव बत्तीस करोड़ मात्र) व्यय होगी।

झारखंड राज्यपाल के आदेश से,

विनय कुमार चौधरी,
सरकार के सचिव।

पी०टी०जी० डाकिया योजना

क्रमांक	जिला का नाम	PTG परिवारों की कुल संख्या	योजना के क्रियान्वयन की स्थिति
1	गढ़वा	8670	हाँ
2	पलामू	4020	हाँ
3	देवघर	2893	हाँ
4	गुमला	3391	हाँ
5	पूर्वी सिंहभूम	5162	हाँ
6	सिमडेगा	252	हाँ
7	कोडरमा	394	हाँ
8	लातेहार	4049	हाँ
9	चतरा	1524	हाँ
10	गोड्डा	7940	हाँ
11	दुमका	7221	हाँ
12	गिरिडीह	181	हाँ
13	खूँटी	16	हाँ
14	घनबाद	44	हाँ
15	रामगढ़	164	हाँ
16	बोकारो	127	हाँ
17	पाकुड़	11770	हाँ
18	हजारीबाग	741	हाँ
19	साहेबगंज	11982	हाँ
20	जामताड़ा	943	हाँ
21	सरायकेला-खरसावा	630	हाँ
22	पश्चिमी सिंहभूम	275	हाँ
23	राँची	323	हाँ
24	लोहरदगा	616	हाँ
कुल		73328	

Annexure – 3

Districts where some families have not got AAY ration cards

Name of the District		Name of Block	Number of families with P.H. Card
1.	Chatra	Chatra	8
		Gidhaur	3
		Hunterganj	7
		Lawalaung	13
		Pratappur	16
		Simaria	17
2.	Garhwa	Bhandaria	1
		Chinia	1
		Garhwa	4
		Nagaruntari	1
3.	Godda	Boarijar	56
		Sundarpahari	1
4.	Gumla	Chainpur	6
		Dumri	52
5.	Giridih	Sariya	1
6.	Hazaribagh	Ichak	4
7.	Lohardaga	Peshrar	11
8.	Pakur	Litipara	18
		Maheshpur	8
9.	Palamu	Chainpur	3
		Medininagar (Daltonganj)	4
		Pandu	33
		Satbarwa	3
10.	Ranchi	Bundu	1
		Tamar	1
11.	Saraikela-Kharsawan	Chandil	2
Total		26	275

Annexure – 4

PVTGs families not included in the beneficiaries list of Dakia Yojana

District – CHATRA

Block- CHATRA								
S No	Ration card No.	Name	Name (Hi)	Father/Husband name	Family Count	UID Count	Village/Ward	Dealer
1	202000276226	Fugani devi	फुगनी देवी	सुर्को बिरहोर	7	6	Sehada	darha BIRHOR MAHILA SAMUH PHULMATIYA DEVI
2	202006969381	PARMESHWARI DEVI	परमेश्वरी देवी	तेजू बिरहोर	4	4	Sehada	darha BIRHOR MAHILA SAMUH PHULMATIYA DEVI
3	202000276150	SANICRI DEVI	सनीचरी देवी	लहसन बिरहोर	8	2	Sehada	darha BIRHOR MAHILA SAMUH PHULMATIYA DEVI
4	202000275579	PUNIYA DEVI	पूनीया देवी	मतलु विरहोर	8	1	Bachdag	darha LALLU KACHCHAP
5	202000279246	JAMUNI DEVI	जमुनी देवी	रामेश्वर बिरहोर	9	1	Pater	baraini NIRANJAN YADAV

Block- Pratappur								
S No	Ration card No.	Name	Name (Hi)	Father/Husband name	Family Count	UID Count	Village/Ward	Dealer
1	202000256067	KALAWATIWA DEVI	कलवतीया देवी	चन्द्र बैगा	11	2	Angarah	dumarwar MANAUWAR AHMAD
2	202000255972	SHANTI DEVI	शान्ती देवी	सुन्दर वैगा	6	1	Angarah	dumarwar MANAUWAR AHMAD
3	202006977232	GUDIYA DEVI	गुडिया देवी	चन्द्रिका बैगा	1	1	Rampur	rampur MUNIA DEVI SHG
4	202006977217	KARMI DEVI	करमी देवी	मोती बैगा	1	1	Rampur	rampur MUNIA DEVI SHG
5	202000255801	BUDHANI BAIGIN	बुधनी बैगन	गुली वैगा	8	1	Gurturi	Suspend dumarwar RAMKUMAR SAW
6	202005027640	vijay baega	विजय बैगा	स्व० सुकन बैगा	1	0	Jhanti	humajang SANJU DEVI
7	202000253749	SURJI BAIGEEN	सुरजी बैगीन	सुकन बैगा	10	3	Bhugarh	babane GAJENDAR KUMAR
8	202000251250	SUNKI BAIGIN	सुनकी बैगीन	फिरंगी बैगा	6	1	Phagua	barura KALYAN SHG

Block- Simaria								
S No	Ration card No.	Name	Name (Hi)	Father/Husband name	Family Count	UID Count	Village/Ward	Dealer
1	202005025789	AKLI DEVI	अकली देवी	चेनो बिरहोर	1	1	Kori	jangi RITA DEVI SHG

Block- Shaligram Ram Narayanpur(Hunterganj)								
S No	Ration card No.	Name	Name (Hi)	Father/Husband name	Family Count	UID Count	Village/Ward	Dealer
1	202007018886	SURESH KUMAR BIRHOR	सुरेश कुमार बिरहोर	सनीचर बिरहोर	2	2	Kurkheta	joldiha ADIT KUMAR SINGH
2	202007072901	SUMANI DEVI	सुमनी देवी	पिटू बिरहोर	2	2	Jaldiha	joldiha ADIT KUMAR SINGH

District - Bokaro

Block- Gumia								
S No	Ration card No.	Name	Name (Hi)	Father/Husband name	Family Count	UID Count	Village/Ward	Dealer
1	202001974297	RATNI DEVI	रतनी देवी	पाण्डेय बिरहोर	4	3	Chhotki Sidhbara	JAGLAL MAHTO
2	202005914687	B DEVI	बिरंसी देवी	मंगरा बिरोहर	3	0	Tulbul	RAMCHAND HASDA
3	202005914725	B DEVI	बबिता देवी	सावन बिरोहर	2	0	Tulbul	RAMCHAND HASDA

Annexure – 5

Infrastructure profile of the Packaging Centres

	Districts	NO. of PVTG families the center is packaging for	Name and number of blocks	How many SHG women are being engaged in a day on an average	Is there enough space for packaging (at least 400 sq. feet)	Does the center have electricity	source of drinking water in the center	Is there any toilet facility for women in the center	Does the center have space for Crèche	Is first aid kit being maintained at the center	Any more issues related to infrastructure
1	Ranchi	105	Tamar	3	Yes	yes	yes	yes	NO	NO	
2	Ranchi	105	Khalari	3	yes	yes	yes	no	NO	NO	
3	Ranchi	67	Angara	3	yes	yes	yes	yes	NO	NO	
4	Ranchi	60	Sonahatu	3	yes	yes	yes	yes	NO	NO	
5	Ranchi	60	Bundu	3	yes	yes	yes	yes	NO	NO	
6	Deoghar	656	Palojori	5	no	yes	no	no	no	no	lack of space, Roof has Cracked.,
7	Simdega	264	6	5	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Provision of electricity is very important for packaging of Rice Bag through machine. But the center is not electrified.
8	Chatra										
9	Hazaribagh	752	15	6	yes	yes	No	No	No	No	
10	Pakur	800	Pakur	8	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	
11	Pakur		Maheshpur	8	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	
12	Pakur	392	Pakuriya	10	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Roof has Cracked.2. Mouse cuts the gunny Bags.
13	Pakur	6000	Litipara	24	Yes	Yes	Handpump	Yes	No	No	
14	Pakur	628	Hiranpur	3	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Roof has Cracked
15	Pakur		Amrapara								
16	Gumla	1647	Bishunpur	8	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
17	Gumla	592	Chainpur & Jari	10	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
18	Gumla										
19	Palamu	3102	11	15	Yes	No	Handpump	No	No	No	No
20	Palamu	1580	4	11	No	No	Handpump	No	No	No	No

21	Lohardagga	388	Kisko	10	Yes	No	Handpump	No	No	No	No
22	Lohardagga	227	Senha	8	No	No	Handpump	No	No	No	No
23	Giridih	80	Bagodar	5	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
24	Giridih	90	Sariya	6	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
25	Godda										
26	Godda										
27	Godda										
28	Godda										
29	Latehar	2678	Garu, Mahuadanr Barwadiah	5	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	no	no
30	Latehar	1371	Latehar, Manika, Chandwa Balumath	7	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	no	no
31	Bokaro	85	Gumia	4	yes	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
32	saraikela kharsawan	617	3(Nimdi, Chandil, Kuchai)	10	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	
33	west Singhbhum	275	5	10	Yes	Yes	Handpump	Yes	No	No	No
34	Dumka- Jarmundi	1866	3	10	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	
35	Dumka- Masaliya	2591	3	12	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	
36	Dumka- Katikund	2764	4	12	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	
37	garhwa										
38	garhwa	1566	Dhurki & Sagma	2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	
39	garhwa	830	Meral, Majhiyaon, Garhwa, Dandai, Bardiha	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	
40	garhwa	861	Nagar Untari, Ramna, Bhawnathpur, Bishunpura	2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	
41	garhwa	4598	Ranka	8	No	No	No	No	No	No	
42	garhwa		Chinai		No	No	No	No	No	No	
43	garhwa		Ramkanda		No	No	No	No	No	No	
44	garhwa	754	Bhandaria, Bargarh	5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	
45	sahebganj	2900	TALJHARI	12	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	
46	sahebganj	3170	BARHAIT	10	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	

47	sahebganj	2409	BORIO	10	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	
48	sahebganj	2105	MANDRO	15	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	
49	sahebganj	1883	PATHNA	13	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	
50	East Singhbhum	1564	Ghatsila	10	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	
51	East Singhbhum	2056	Dhalbhumgarh	12	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	
52	East Singhbhum	974	Patamda	10	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	
53	East Singhbhum	850	Golmuri Cum Jugsalai	8	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	
54	Ramghar										
55	Ramghar										
56	Ramghar										
57	Ramghar										
58	Koderma										
59	JAMTARA	1179	6 FATHEPUR, NALA, KUNDAHIT, JAMTARA, KARMATAND, NARAYANPUR	7	yes	yes	yes	yes	NO	NO	NO
60	khunti			2							
61	Dhanbad	44	Dumdumi	18	yes	Yes	handpump	YES	NO	YES	NO