

Review of the Grant in Aid Scheme of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs

EVALUATION STUDY CONDUCTED BY:
BHARAT RURAL LIVELIHOODS FOUNDATION FOR THE
MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

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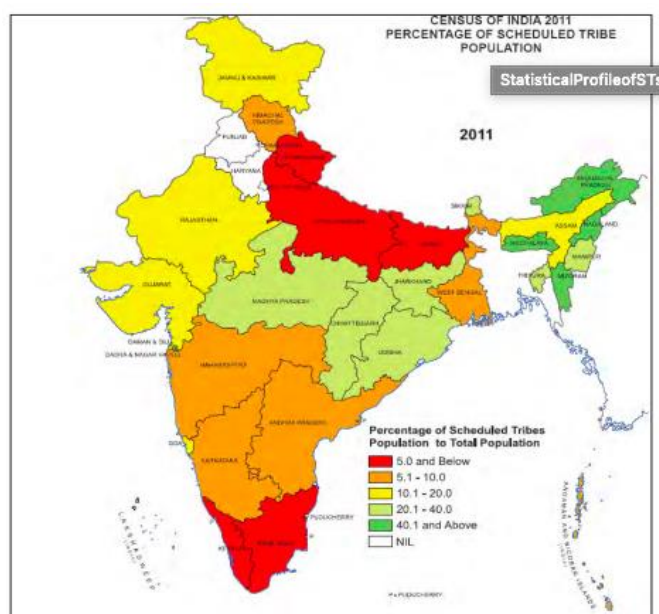
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1. Background

1.1. Context

India is home to the second largest tribal population in the world after Africa. The tribal population, as per the latest Census, is 104 million, constituting 8.6% of the total population. The Scheduled Tribes (STs) can be found from the Himalayas to the hills of Southern India, but the main tribal territories are concentrated in the forested belt of Central India¹ and the North-eastern states. Some tribes are quite small with populations numbering only a few hundred or thousand while others are much larger, with their population in millions. Lakshadweep has the highest proportion of STs (94.8%) living in the islands for several decades. This is followed by Mizoram (94.4%), Nagaland (86.5%), Meghalaya (86.1%), and Arunachal Pradesh (68.8%),² which are part of North-east India, home to 148 tribal communities and constitute 12% of the total tribal population in India and 25.8% of the total population of North-east. The proportion of STs are among the lowest in the northern and southern India – Uttar Pradesh has the smallest proportion of STs (0.6%).



In colonial India, areas inhabited by the tribal communities came under the purview of the *Scheduled District Act of 1874* and the *Government of India (Excluded and Partially Excluded*

¹ Central India is home to 81% of the tribal population in the country, and often referred as the Central Indian Tribal Belt

² Ladakh is not part of the North East but has the fifth largest tribal concentration in a state (79.5%)

Areas) Order, 1936. Post-independence, the areas dominated by the tribal communities were brought under the *Fifth* and the *Sixth Schedule*,³ and referred to as *Scheduled Areas*. Consequently, the goal of the *Scheduled Area* is to recognize and preserve tribal autonomy, guarantee their cultural and economic empowerment, and ensure social, economic and political justice, while preserving peace and good governance. Despite the Constitutional provisions and several legislations, including the *Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (PESA)* and the *Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (FRA)* over the years, the tribal population is among the most socioeconomically vulnerable among social groups.

To assess the status of India's tribal communities objectively, we look at the Human Development Index. As per the HDI⁴, STs are at the bottom, compared to all other social groups. 75% of the STs suffer from multidimensional poverty based on per capita monthly expenditure adjusted for inequality⁵.

Table 1: Human Development Index Values for India, by Social Groups*

	Human Development Index Value	Human Development Index Value (B&HC)^	Human Development Index Value (SC)	Human Development Index Value (ST)	Human Development Index Value (OBC)	Human Development Index Value (Muslim)
$\epsilon=0$	54.3	65.8	48.2	44.0	53.7	50.7
$\epsilon=0.5$	46.1	60.2	39.8	35.0	45.6	41.8
$P \times (1-Gini)$	37.0	50.5	31.5	27.3	36.7	33.7

*Life expectancy, education, income

^Brahmins and High Caste

Note: ϵ is the degree of inequality aversion: $\epsilon=0$ implies no aversion to inequality; $\epsilon>0$ implies aversion to inequality. P is the mean level of attainment (IQI: $\epsilon=0$) and $P \times (1-Gini)$ is Sen's measure of social welfare

Source: Borooah, V; Sabharwal, N.S., and Torat, S., 2013

Seven decades after independence, education and health outcomes among STs continue to lag other social groups significantly. Educational participation, literacy levels remain lower than

³ Fifth Schedule states include, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha and Rajasthan. Sixth Schedule states, include Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram

⁴ Samanatha vs. State of Andhra Pradesh (1997), 8 SCC 191

⁵ Sarkar, S, Mishra, S., Harishwar, D., and Nathan, D. (2006) Development and Deprivation of Scheduled Tribes. *EPW*. Vol. 41 Issue.46, p.4824)

all the other social groups. As per the latest census, the literacy rate for STs was fewer than 14% compared to all social groups and 7% fewer than SCs.

Table 2: All India Literacy Rates by Social Groups (1961-2011) (Figures in %age)

Year	All Social Groups			SC			ST		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
1961	40.4	15.4	28.3	17.0	3.3	10.3	13.8	3.2	8.5
1971	46.0	22.0	34.5	22.4	6.4	14.7	17.6	4.9	11.3
1981	56.4	29.8	43.6	31.1	10.9	21.4	24.5	8.0	16.4
1991	64.1	39.3	52.2	49.9	23.8	37.4	40.7	18.2	29.6
2001	75.2	53.7	64.8	66.6	41.9	54.7	59.2	34.8	47.1
2011	80.9	64.6	73.0	75.2	56.5	66.1	68.5	49.4	59.0

Source: Registrar General of India, Census of India Various Years

Dropout rates among ST students are also higher than for any other social group. Data shows the number of drop-outs dropped from 2013-14 to 2014-15. The percentage of ST students dropping out was more than all social groups and the SCs. Today, 17% ST youth are expected to enroll for higher education (18-23 years), which is lowest among all other social groups – SC (23%) and all other social groups (26%) (AISHE 2018-19, p.ii)

Table 3: All Social Groups: Average Annual Drop-Out Rate in School Education

Year	Primary			Upper Primary			Secondary		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
2013-14	4.53	4.14	4.34	3.09	4.49	3.77	17.93	17.79	17.86
2014-15	4.36	3.88	4.13	3.49	4.6	4.03	17.2	16.9	17.06

Table 4: Scheduled Caste: Average Annual Drop-Out Rate in School Education

Year	Primary			Upper Primary			Secondary		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
2013-14	4.42	3.85	4.14	3.75	5.04	4.38	18.96	18.32	18.66
2014-15	4.71	4.2	4.46	5	6.03	5.51	19.6	19.1	19.36

Table 5: Scheduled Tribe: Average Annual Drop-Out Rate in School Education

Year	Primary			Upper Primary			Secondary		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
2013-14	7.97	7.98	7.98	8.03	8.85	8.43	27.42	26.96	27.20
2014-15	7.02	6.84	6.93	8.48	8.71	8.59	24.9	24.4	24.68

Source: National Institute of Educational Planning & Administration, New Delhi Figures are provisional.
Figures are Provisional⁶

Low levels of literacy and high dropouts among the STs is generally attributed to geographical remoteness which prevents access to middle and high schools (lack in quantity and quality of schools in these regions as reported by the NGOs/VOs, state and districts officials), high student-teacher ratio, linguistic barriers, staffing and infrastructure constraints, presence of Left-wing extremism, poor nutritional status and development induced displacement.

Unlike education, there is a general paucity of data to assess the status of tribal health comprehensively, with the National Family Health Survey (NFHS) capturing disaggregated data on ST well-being only very infrequently. According to the latest NHFS-4 study, infant and new-born mortality rates were better for STs than for SCs, but infant and under-five mortality rates for STs were a significant challenge compared to all other social groups, including SCs.

Table 6: Early childhood mortality rates by social groups

Key health indicators	SC	ST	OBC	Other	Don't know	Total
Infant Mortality	45.2	44.4	42.1	32.1	40.9	40.7
Neonatal Mortality	33.0	31.3	30.5	23.2	30.4	29.5
Post-neonatal Mortality	12.2	13.1	11.6	8.9	10.5	11.3
Child Mortality	11.1	13.4	9.0	6.6	11.8	9.4
Under Five Mortality	55.8	57.2	50.8	38.5	52.2	49.7

Sources: NHFS-4

As for knowledge about HIV, given the remoteness of the tribal population compared to all social groups, including SCs, fewer men and women know about HIV or AIDS and the

⁶ For more details, please check: https://www.mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/statistics-new/ESAG-2018.pdf

different ways it might spread. This is perhaps indicative of low awareness levels around communicable diseases in general, posing a public health risk in areas with inadequate healthcare. North-eastern states like Mizoram (2.04%, 1.57-2.56), Manipur (1.43%, 1.17-1.75) and Nagaland (1.15%, 0.92-1.41), as well as central Indian states like Maharashtra (0.33%, 0.25-0.45), all with sizeable tribal populations have some of the highest prevalence of HIV (NACO).

The latest NHFS data also confirms that access to institutional healthcare continues to be a major challenge for the ST community. Qualified providers performed 72% of ST births, 8% of ST births were by caesarean section and about 45% had access to doctors, lower than all other social groups. Similarly, 17% of ST deliveries were made by Dai and 9% ST deliveries were made by friends and relatives, which was higher than for other social groups.

In addition to healthcare facilities, food, and nutritional insecurity due to severe economic deprivation has contributed to a higher prevalence of anaemia and nutritional disorders among STs compared to other social groups. When we compare the findings of NHFS-3 with NHFS-4, we notice that the proportion of tribals with mild anaemia increased by 17 percentage points, but moderate anaemia dropped by a third (32 percentage points) and severe anaemia by 2 percentage points. While majority (60%) STs reported some form of anaemia in NHFS-4, there was decline by 17 percentage points from NHFS-3.

Table 7: Percentage of anaemic women aged 15-49 by background characteristics

Social Groups	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level			
	Mild (10.0-10.9 g/dl) ¹	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl) ²
SC	40.8	13.9	1.2	55.9
ST	43.6	14.9	1.3	59.8
Other Backward Classes	38.9	12.2	1.1	52.2
Other	38.3	10.5	0.7	49.6
Don't know	38.4	15.6	1.0	55.0

Source: NHFS-4

Considering that tribal communities continue to live in remote rural villages in hilly, forested or desert areas, access to health care facilities can be challenging-77% of ST households reported having at least one problem with access to health care (an increase of 10% from

NHFS-3), 11 and 6 percentage points higher than for OBC and SC households, respectively. Among all social groups, 42% of ST respondents cite distance from healthcare as one of the problems in accessing medical advice or treatment. This was marginal improvement from the previous round of health survey. This was followed by SC (33%) and OBC (29%), which reported similar problems. Similarly, the unavailability of medicines was perceived as another public health challenge. 48% ST reported so, while 57% SC and 45% OBC reported facing similar challenges. The challenge with regard to access to medicines intensified for all social groups, including the tribals.

Table 8: Percentage of households with access to health care and health insurance

Social Groups	Households Covered by a Health Scheme or Health Insurance	Problem in Accessing Medical Advice or Treatment		
		Distance to Health Facility	Concern That No Drugs Available	At Least One Problem in Accessing Health Care
ST	2.6	44.0	35.8	67.0
SC	3.3	27.3	24.2	50.4
OBC	3.8	26.0	22.8	47.4
Others	7.8	18.5	18.7	38.2

Source: NFHS-3 (2005-06)

Social Groups	Households Covered by a Health Scheme or Health Insurance	Problem in Accessing Medical Advice or Treatment		
		Distance to Health Facility	Concern That No Drugs Available	At Least One Problem in Accessing Health Care
ST	30.8	42	48.1	76.7
SC	31.1	32.5	56.5	70.4
OBC	30.5	29.4	44.9	65.7
Others	23.6	24.2	43.1	61.3

Source: NFHS-4 (2015-16)

1.2. The Grant-in-Aid (GIA) Scheme

The scheme was launched in 1953-54, and the revised scheme was launched on April 1, 2008. It is primarily intended to reach service deficient tribal areas by plugging gaps in areas including education, health, drinking water, agri-horticultural productivity and social security

that benefits STs. The grant can be utilized for launching new projects and supporting ongoing activities in education and health. The scheme would also be open to supporting innovative activities that have a direct impact on the socio-economic development or livelihood generation of STs. In 2008, the scheme of strengthening education among ST girls in low literacy districts⁷ was subsumed under the grant-in-aid scheme.

Table 9: Distribution of projects under the Scheme during FY 2019-20 (up to 31.12.2019)

Project Categories	Number of States	Number of Projects	Number of beneficiaries
Residential Schools	18	82	31,580
Non -Residential Schools	8	16	13,941
Hostels	13	37	5,194
Mobile Dispensary	14	48	516,510
Hospitals	7	18	211,430

Source: Annual Report 2019-20, MoTA

The recipients of the grant would be registered voluntary organizations/non-governmental organizations (VOs/NGOs) and public trusts registered for at least three years or autonomous institutions' setup by the government either under a Statute or the *Societies Registration Act, 1860* involved in promoting the welfare of STs. The scheme also lays out a basic set of standards that are to be upheld when selecting organizations. The idea is to identify and support credible agencies that have a portfolio of work in the tribal development space and are financially stable. There are few additional eligibility requirements for receiving the grant, including:

- 3 years or more experience in the relevant field;
- Aptitude and experience working with socio-economically weaker sections of society
- Financial viability of the VOs/NGOs to contribute its share (10%), and the ability to work for a limited period in the absence of financial assistance from the MoTA;

⁷ In 1993-94, a gender-specific scheme was introduced by the MoTA with the objective of bridging the gap in literacy levels between the general female population and the tribal girls, through facilitating their 100% enrollment in the identified districts or blocks, and attempting to reduce drop-outs among tribal girls at the elementary level by creating the right ambience for education. To know more about the scheme, check: <https://tribal.nic.in/writereaddata/Schemes/4-6NGOSchemeStrengtheningEducation.pdf>

- The location of the project area proposed by the VOs/NGOs should be in service deficient tribal area. Preference will be given to programs that benefit the Primitive Tribal Groups, Naxal Affected Areas (LWE), Scheduled Areas, Integrated Tribal Development Projects/Agency (ITDP/ITDA), Modified Area Development Approach (MADA), border area, hilly and forested area;
- Good reputations and credentials;
- The capability to mobilize the community;
- Networking with other organizations for optimal utilization of resources allocated and asset creation.

1.2.1. Selection of Agencies

The scheme requires applying VOs/NGOs to fill and apply in a prescribed format as per the procedure and guidelines recommended by the Ministry. Until 2017-18, an offline form was to be downloaded and filled by applicants, however since then, the application process has been made online. The duly filled in application is submitted to the tribal welfare department on the portal available for tracking by all stakeholders involved. The state department after verifying the authenticity of the organization and/or the project at the field forwards the proposals to the multi-disciplinary *State Committee for Supporting Voluntary Efforts (SCSVE)*. The scheme appoints the SCSVE accords the most important role in determining the eligibility of an organization to receive the grant. The scheme lays out detailed criteria against which the proposal is to be evaluated by the committee. The committee is expected to satisfy themselves about the necessity of funding the project, keeping in view its performance by conducting inspection visits as per the requirements.

The *State Committee for Supporting Voluntary Efforts (SCSVE)* for each state/UT is a multi-disciplinary committee, headed by the Principal Secretary/Secretary, State Tribal Welfare Department (State Social Welfare Department as the case may be) and consisting of members, including:

1. Secretary, State Rural Development Department, or his representative;
2. Secretary, State Agriculture Department, or his representative;
3. Secretary, State Health Department, or his representative;
4. Three Experts/ reputed NGOs working in the State to be nominated by the Chairperson;

5. Commissioner /Director, Tribal Welfare Department: Member, Secretary or Director, Tribal Research Institute.

The SCSVE is responsible for recommending projects by VOs/NGOs, while addressing the following aspects: Serving service deficient areas; support the continuation of projects through assessment of the impact of the intervention; support educational/health projects in areas with lower levels of literacy (compared to the national average for general population) and without hospitals, respectively; residential schools for girls with female staff and adequate security; establishment of linkages with Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI) for monitoring purposes; considering the budgetary constraints of the Ministry, recommending the phasing out of projects with sub-optimal performance, attain self-sufficiency and are in a position to operate the projects with their own funding; for new projects generating baseline data to objectively assess the impact of the interventions.

Source: MoTA

The State/UT administrations are expected to submit the recommendations made by the SCSVE, the proposals of the VOs/NGOs along with following documents to the Central Ministry within the designated timeframe. The Ministry introduced modification in guidelines of the scheme in so far as procedural requirements are concerned (F.No.2204013012012-NGO(Vol.1)-Part(3) dated 26 June 2020). Accordingly, at state level, approval of State Committee (SCSVE) is to be applicable to the new projects only. In existing projects under the scheme, which have been approved by the State Committee in previous year would not be required to be placed before the State Committee but can be recommended by the Principal Secretary of State Tribal Welfare Department.

Once the grant has been approved, the VO/NGO is expected to submit its half-yearly progress report (April-September) and in April (October-March for the same FY) in the prescribed format. All these steps currently occur online, through the portal.

1.2.2. Release of Grant

The scheme funds 100% of the projects being implemented in the Scheduled Areas and 90% of total project cost for other areas, although the Ministry may choose to cover the entire costs in the latter case as well, on a project to project basis. It lays out financial norms for the

different project types, listing out applicable rates for all budget items. Grants to VOs/NGOs for different project categories are limited to the financial norms prescribed by the government from time to time. Grants are sanctioned as per the procedures laid down under Rule (s) to 230 to 234 of General Financial Norms (GFR), 2017, and are released according to the terms and conditions attached with the revised scheme. Until 2018-19, the rates adopted in 2008 were effective with the rates getting revised in FY 2019-20 by 1.5 times.

The funds are directly transferred to the bank account of the organization with the amount then transferred to a bank account at the project location (in case the organization headquarter is different from the project location). The VO/NGO is expected to get its account for the grant-in-aid scheme audited and submitted along with a Utilization Certificate of previous grant in prescribed format (GFR 12-C) under GFR 2017.

In education, health sectors, and innovative projects are considered for the grant-in-aid scheme:

Category	Name of Projects
Education	Running/maintenance of hostels in rented/owned buildings
	Running/maintenance of Non-residential School in rented/owned buildings
	Running/maintenance of residential school(only where regular schools are not available) including schools for orphans in rented/owned buildings
	Sponsoring of 15 Tribal Girls from each of the North Eastern States viz. Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, and from Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep in Banasthali Vidyapeeth, Banasthali, Rajasthan or any such reputed organization
	Running/maintenance of rural night school for tribal adult education in rented/owned buildings
Health	Running/maintenance of ten or more bedded hospitals (in multiples of ten)/dispensaries in rented/owned buildings
	Mobile Dispensary; Multi-service mobile units
Innovation	Any other innovative project for socio-economic development of scheduled tribes

Source: MoTA

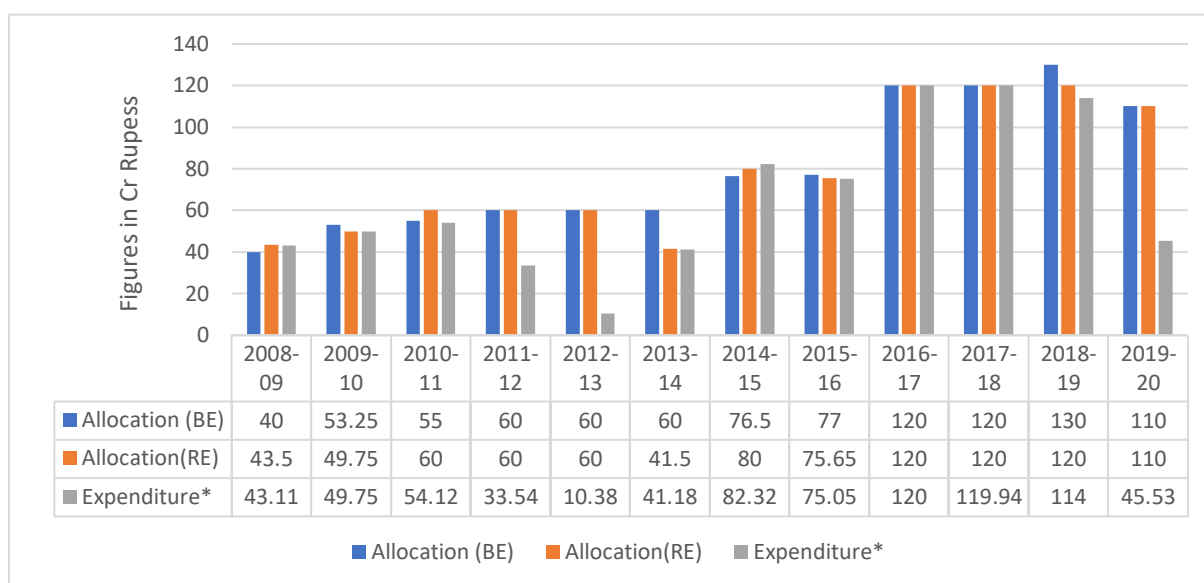


Figure 1: Budgetary Allocation to the Scheme Over the Years

* The amount is inclusive of Grant-in-aid to NGOs as Special Incentive for Improvement of Infrastructure and Coaching for Scheduled Tribes.

** Includes funds from NE Pool under Allocation (RE) for 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13

Source: Annual Reports, MoTA

2. Methodology

We utilised a mixed methods approach comprising both qualitative and quantitative data to answer our research questions relating to the process and outcome evaluation of the scheme. The original methodology proposed involved the 25 states having Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) supported projects being stratified into zones according to the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO). From each of these zones the idea was to select states with the highest number of projects and conduct fieldwork across 28 projects spread across the six zones (North, Central, South, East, West, North Eastern). The COVID crisis however, forced us to redesign our methodology and the originally proposed field visits to grantee projects across the six zones were replaced with methods to conduct remote data collection.

The quantitative component of the redesigned study involved sharing an electronically mailed questionnaire to a list of 180 grantee organizations shared by the MoTA. Many of these organisations run multiple projects thus the project count in the sample universe is much higher. The questionnaire was a revised and modified version of the questionnaire used by the Ministry for its inspection of grantees. Of these, 130 organisations running 186 projects responded. The questionnaire was filled for each project separately, even if they were being run by the same organisations. This allowed to capture multiple projects of the same nature that maybe run by one organisation. The questionnaire captured a range of quantifiable information on the scheme, the organisations, and the projects. Some of the broad themes of data included details on compliances and registrations, financial and infrastructure details, size of project, services provided to beneficiaries, and so on. The information was self-reported and given the challenges of geography, connectivity and the restriction on regular office work meant constant engagement with the pool of NGOs to assist them in filling the form. This information was encoded in MS-Excel and used to draw frequency distributions and derive a scheme level understanding of how well the project components functioned and key indicators for the projects under the scheme.

The qualitative component of the study initially involved field visits to a mix of 16 grantee (and applicant) organisations spread across north, northeast, central and southern parts of India to study scheme processes by BRLF staff. This visit took place earlier in the year, prior to the COVID crisis and the ensuing restrictions on movement. The observations from these field visits has subsequently informed this report considerably. Soon after receiving the response to the questionnaires, more than 50 video conferences (VCs) were scheduled with grantee

agencies from the pool of 130 organisations to explore some of the themes captured in the questionnaire in more details. This list of organisations was determined randomly using a random number generator in MS-Excel. It was ensured that there were organisations from each zone in the VCs along with a near about similar composition of education and health projects as was in the larger universe of projects. The video conferences were intended to act as a means of triangulating some of the information captured in the questionnaires as well as provide more depth. We followed a semi-structured method of interviewing, guiding the respondent towards themes pertinent to developing an understanding of the scheme but also allowing them to share their experiences and perspectives on the scheme and their operations in a free-flowing manner. Discussion revolved around their experience with the scheme over the years, abilities and challenges on fund mobilisation and running institutions in challenging geographies, constraints around capacities and issues of transparency and accountability, among others. We also emailed a questionnaire to the district and state officials that had MoTA-GIA aided projects. The questionnaire intended to understand officials' experiences with the GIA scheme, online application portals, seek feedback on NGO/VOs operations and monitoring mechanisms. But the responses were extremely poor. This is consistent with the experiences shared by the MoTA officials, who struggled to release on-going grants or approve new projects, due to delays in report submissions by district and state officials.

3. Assessment of Scheme Processes

3.1. Application and Grant Sanctioning

Many of the organisations that the initiative supports are small agencies with limited capacities. Our exercise involved a review of proposals that show in multiple instances, the organisations fail to fill in details that relate to their understanding of the context. Several organizations miss out or incorrectly fill the section on the contextual socio-economic indicators such as literacy or health (whichever applicable). Furthermore, there are also cases where there are discrepancies in the infrastructure details that are provided in the proposal to what is observed. Details like work experience of the organisation and project infrastructure details are also missing at times from the proposals submitted. While the online portal (since 2017) has led to a better experience for most organisations across the board, capacity and connectivity constraints pose a challenge in its effective use. Organisations with poor connectivity struggle to access the portal regularly and those with limited staff capacity fail to use all features of the portal. Our discussion with officials in the NGO Division at the Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) and the discussion held with many of the organisations also confirm that getting some of the smaller organisations to fill in all details accurately is a challenge and they need some support.

Despite the increased transparency in the online application portal, the process has still been prone to delays. There are delays by the district administration (District Collector) to complete the inspection on time, slow processing at the state level and there have been cases where the application has been shown pending for approval at the central ministry for extended periods. Given that the steps in the scheme are now timebound, missing deadlines often lead to delayed grant release at best or disqualification at worst. Our discussions also seem to indicate that at the district level, organisations with large operations and strong reputations find preference and support from district bureaucrats over smaller organisations. This preference seems to stem primarily from the convenience of working with organisations with better capacities. Few districts also reported that limited staff availability often acts as a constraint in timely completion of the due diligence required for grant release.

The scheme requires that while the focus should be on organizations working in underserved areas, the selection of grantees is to be based on credibility and financial stability. However, there have been instances of organizations recommended by the states for receiving the grant

even though they've no clear work plans and have sustainability issues⁸. This limited financial capacity is captured in the proposal through the audit statements the agencies need to provide but how much of importance should be accrued to the financial health of the organization is a question worth a review. The documents the organizations need to submit can also be sometimes incomplete. For instance, the scheme requires that agencies submit a list of all employees along with details on the qualification and identity. However, there have been a few instances where a list of employees was provided but the accompanying details were incomplete.

For our evaluation of the scheme, we had data from 130 organizations running 186 projects from a sample frame of 180 organizations. Grantee organizations were a mix in terms of the size and nature of projects. The following table below provides a broad level breakup of projects that were part of the study

Table 10: Breakup of projects across regions

	Central	East	NE	North	South	West
Education Complex	9	11	-	1	-	5
Hostels	5	11	6	2	3	7
Residential School	2	24	9	4	7	12
School	5		1	-	4	1
Hospital	-	5	4	-	10	-
Mobile Dispensary	-	16	11	-	9	1

In many respects, identifying "good" agencies depends on the active involvement of district and state authorities. The verification of genuineness, quality of operations among other things depends on the check conducted at this level. While the scheme does mention the guidelines that are to be followed, there have been cases where organizations cleared at the state level that would not be satisfying the necessary quality conditions after the application reaches the MoTA. The Society for Rural Development (SFRD), an organization in Assam, during the inspection visits, was found to exist only on paper with no ongoing operations. There also have

⁸ Nongkrem Youth Development Association (NYDA) in Meghalaya got recommended by the states for receiving the grant even though they could not manage operations without the grant.

been instances, though few, when the district submits incomplete inspection reports and comments on the proposal.

The scheme requires that while the focus should be on organizations working in underserved areas, the selection of grantees is to be on credibility and financial stability. Compliance with statutory protocols and regulations is a key indicator for measuring the credibility of an organization. As per the records, all grantees under the scheme have a valid registration status and 91% of them have lifetime registrations. The scheme mandates a minimum of 3 years of relevant experience as a prerequisite to qualify for the scheme, a criterion which all the grantees fulfil. All the organizations (except for one) that were part of the study have recorded at least an experience of 10 years in project implementation. The majority of the organisations have 12A (85%) and 80G (79%) certifications with a sizeable share (73%) also having FCRA registrations. However, 14 of the organizations (11%) did not have any of the 12A, 80G, FCRA registrations, raising concerns on the scrutinising processes employed at various levels. The graph below shows the distribution of organizations that are certified under the mentioned registrations.

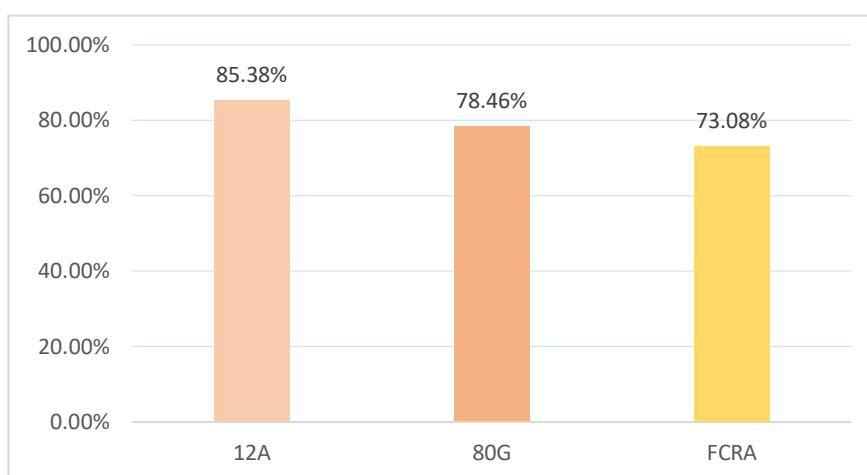


Figure 2: Share of organisations with certifications

Presently, the grant-in-aid program supports a significant majority of organizations with budgets of more than INR 50 lakh (74%), with large institutions like Ramakrishna Missions and a few other organizations having budgets in a few crores. As these organizations are located in challenging geographical regions, the program plays an important role in supporting the implementation activities of the organization. During the approval process, the Ministry considers the capacity of organizations to mobilize resources from institutional (government

and CSR) or non-institutional (charities and donations) sources as indicators of the financial stability of NGOs /VOs. However, fund mobilization is not one of the criteria for selection of an organization as envisaged in the scheme. Currently, 74% of NGOs rely exclusively on governmental funding (MoTA is the primary source of funding) and 19% on state and non-state funding sources. 72% of non-governmental organisations also reported raising money through individual donations and charities.

Until very recently, the scheme primarily worked on a reimbursement model with the majority of the organizations receiving the grant after they had already incurred the expenses. For instance, there are quite a few cases where grant applications had been submitted in the FY 2017-18, but the amounts were received after over a year or more⁹. However, recently, an effort has been made for the timely release of the grants for new proposals received. The financial rates have been revised only once (in 2019-20) by 1.5 times since 2008 and it does seem to be a concern that hiring and maintaining good quality human resources is somewhat challenging in the rates currently covered under the scheme.

3.2. Project Implementation by Grantees

The scheme currently limits itself only to the provision of grants and as a result, the quality of implementation and practices adopted by the organizations are highly dependent on their capacities and capability of executing such works.¹⁰ More importantly, the scheme has been providing mostly the recurring expenses of projects while non-recurring expenses (supposed to be provided every 5 years) have been irregular and not timely released. A vast majority of the organizations (over 72%) depend considerably on charitable donations whereas institutional funding (other than government funding) is not widely reported. About 75% of organizations are primarily dependent on only government schemes for funding, as opposed to only 25% being able to raise funds from non-government sources. Though all projects are run in areas that come under socio-economic classifications such as scheduled areas, ITDP area,

⁹ There are quite a few cases where grant applications had been submitted in the FY 2017-18, but the amounts were received after over a year or more. Human Resource Development Society intending to operate a mobile dispensary in a deprived pocket of Nagaon, Assam had submitted a proposal in 2017-18 but had not received funds until the beginning of 2020. MP Adivasi Sevak Sangh in Madhya Pradesh has in fact taken out a loan to manage working costs given the delay in receiving the grant for the proposal it had submitted in 2019-20 for its residential school in Dhola

¹⁰ Multiple organizations such as Human Resource Development Society intending to operate a mobile dispensary in a deprived pocket of Nagaon, Assam had submitted a proposal in 2017-18 but has not received funds given the impending verification by MoTA (which BRLF conducted). This verification while necessary, was conducted after more than two years delaying the proposed project.

Hilly and Border area, among others, barring a few remote areas in the northeast, parts of Leh and Spiti, and central India, water and electricity infrastructure exists.

3.2.1. Implementation of Education Projects

The institutions run by the grantee NGOs are reportedly in remote areas that do not have comparable public schooling institutions. The communities that are part of the beneficiaries are from some of the most backward and deprived of tribes. This gets reinstated from data which suggests that almost 56% of projects are also serving beneficiaries from primitive tribal groups (PTGs) such as Baiga, Kutia, Kadha, Birhor, Biriya, Lepcha, and likewise.

Residential Education: A Game Changer

Currently, about 90% of the education projects are residential. Considering that these NGO run schools are often the sole provider of such services in those areas, the advantages of residential schools are manifold. Most of the beneficiaries are first-generation school-goers, and in the absence of such residential facilities they probably would not have had the opportunity to continue with their education beyond primary level. It has also been observed that the residential school facilities have also proven to be crucial in reducing drop-out rates among students in those areas. According to the CSOs, the residential facilities create a safe, conducive environment of nurturing the young minds which encourage them to continue their schooling through a focus on education and extra-curriculars. The scheme mandates provision of food to beneficiaries in the residential projects ensuring a regular nutritious diet, often a big challenge in the households of these communities.

Most NGOs report going beyond their completion of academic duties towards the students and report a wide range of activities aimed at engaging the communities and gain support for child education. Community mobilization efforts through awareness campaigns and influencing parents on the need for education have been of great value in ensuring attendance of first-generation school goers. Quite a few of these institutions have also supported students in gaining admission to secondary, higher-secondary schooling or colleges for further education (whichever applicable). The NGOs also help tribal youth access career opportunities for securing their economic well-being.

Government schools can also address the educational needs of tribal beneficiaries. However, access to government schools is limited in terms of geography. Poor infrastructure plagues

government schools, along with insufficient teachers. The failure to provide residential facilities for the tribal beneficiaries' further constraint tribal youth access to government schools since they live in scattered habitats, which are not well-connected by roads and public transportation. Over the years, existential threats have forced tribal communities to engage in interstate or internal migration when they leave their homes for a few months. Parents, therefore, prefer local residential educational facilities for children and adolescents. But the limited presence of government-run residential schools and complexes, children and young people are forced to migrate with adults and have no access to education.

3.2.1.1. Status of Facilities

Educational institutions under the scheme are expected to provide beneficiaries with basic services for their healthy growth and development, basic infrastructure such as electricity, furniture, safe drinking water and separate bathrooms for girls and boys (wherever applicable). 63% of education projects are operating from their own buildings where 36% of projects operate from rented properties. Of those projects operating from a rented property, 28% of projects have the lessor holding an official position in the organization as well.

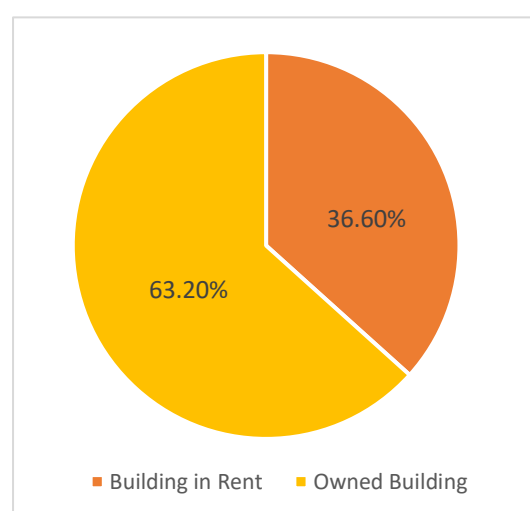


Figure 3: Whether building owned or rented

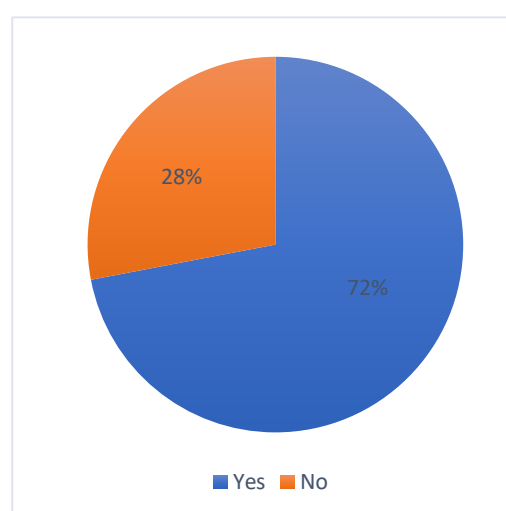


Figure 4: Whether renter associated with organisation

The students of all residential institutions live in dormitories and are provided with bedding and storage facilities. The scheme mandates provision of such items to the beneficiaries and the data shows all the organizations are abiding by such regulations.

The provision of a nutritious balanced diet is a prerequisite for a child's holistic development. Tribal health, in general, has been in a pernicious state and thus ensuring nutritional security

to the people has been over the years an important priority of the government. Thus, one crucial line item of the scheme included provision of a balanced diet to the students. As per the study, all the organisations are providing food free of cost to the beneficiaries earmarked as a part of the scheme. Besides, kitchen garden is also reportedly being maintained in 94% of projects.

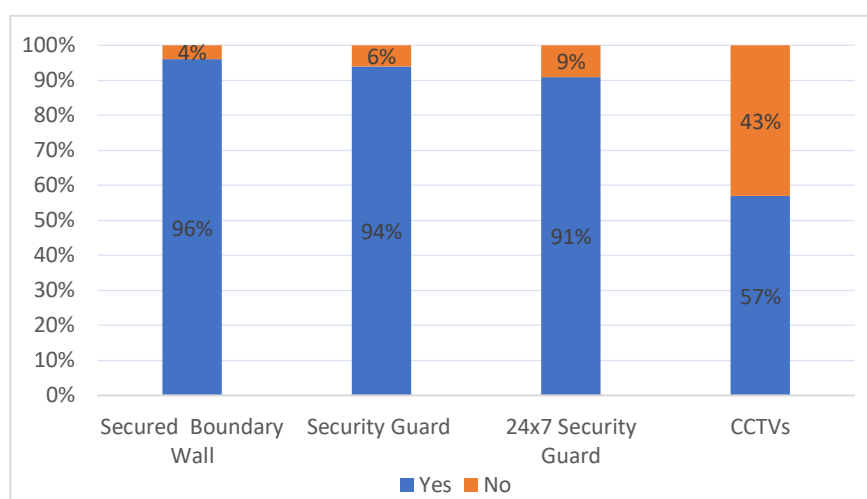


Figure 5: Security facilities at project locations

Security issues are of significant relevance considering the political and geographical hostilities of certain project areas. Whether it is the organizations operating in the Naxal affected areas or close to national parks, the challenges are manifold. In the central zone, according to one of the organizations, dropouts among girl students were linked to the concerns over security since the school did not have boundary walls or CCTV cameras. Thus, ensuring the security and safety of beneficiaries is a critical area of concern for educational projects. While 96% projects have reported having a secured boundary wall, 57% of organizations have reported to have additional security facilities like CCTV arrangements. Similarly, while 94% of projects have a security guard in the project are, 91% of those projects have their area constant round-the-clock surveillance of a security guard.

3.2.2. Implementation of Health Projects

We had 56 health projects in our sample of 186 projects, clearly indicating that education projects are what the scheme primarily funds. Of the 56, 39 were mobile dispensaries and 17 of them were hospitals. As with the education projects, most NGOs mention that the projects cater to areas that do not have a comparable medical facility in the immediate vicinity and is at a distance of at least 5 kms. Mobile dispensaries in many cases are the only immediate health service available to the communities being served, providing not only treatment but also raising

awareness on health issues in the communities. In many cases, we found that they often also serve as ambulances to assist emergency patients from these communities. Hospitals on the other hand, although provide basic treatment, are often the only such facility in the vicinity. Public health infrastructure although present, often leave much to be desired. All of them are funded as 10-bedded facilities with a few of them having expanded their capacity to around 20 beds. The health projects have consequently also raised awareness in the areas for modern healthcare where mostly superstitious and unscientific practices have been widespread. Their role during the COVID crisis was especially important where they took initiatives on raising awareness and distribution of preventive gear.

3.2.2.1. Status of Facilities

Over 85% of mobile dispensaries report visiting their project areas at least once a week, although 20% of them also report their vehicles being in particularly poor shape and unfit for running long distances. While telemedicine has emerged as an effective route for diagnosis and expert consultation where experts may not be physically available, less than 50% of mobile dispensaries report having the facility. Vaccination, a critical area of intervention for mobile dispensaries seems to be underutilised with less than 50% of the mobile dispensaries providing the service. Given that the mobile dispensaries cover an expansive geographical region and the lowest number of patients that dispensaries attended was at least a few thousand, this is an area where the mobile dispensary services are underachieving.

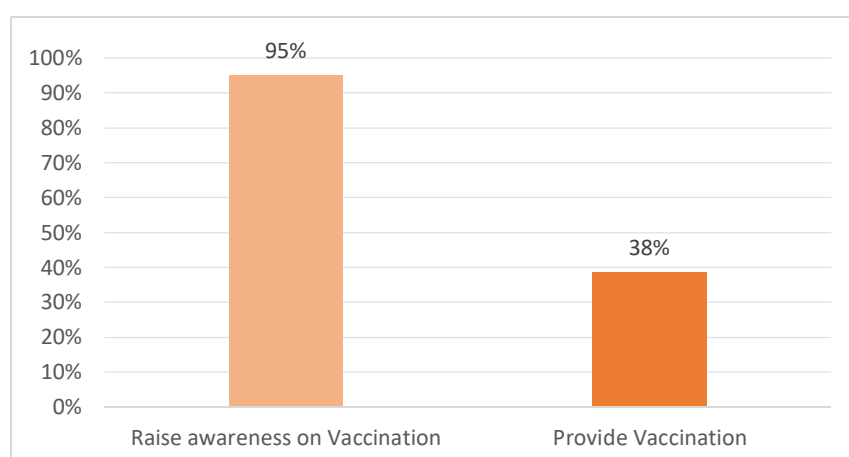


Figure 6: Vaccination services by Mobile Dispensaries

Grantee run hospitals also often provide ambulance support to take them to other healthcare facilities in case of serious cases. 35% of hospital projects in our sample are run on hired premises. Although, there are a few cases of larger facilities being run by bigger institutions

like RKMs and organisations like Vasantha Lakshmi Charitable Trust who run large hospitals and use the MoTA grant to cater to tribal patients free of cost. Full-time doctors are primarily MBBS with most hospitals mentioning that they do ensure periodic visits from experts. However, the diagnostic and care facilities available at the project hospitals vary and the graph below shows a glimpse of the different services available across the 17 hospitals.

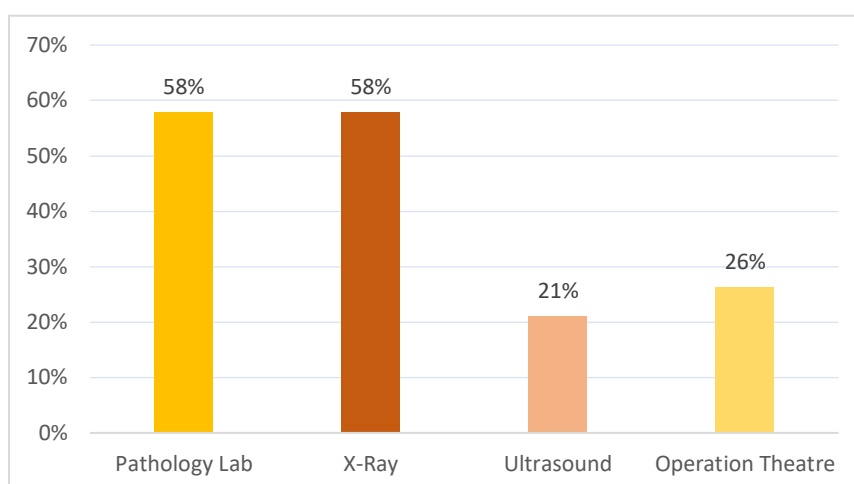


Figure 7: Services provided by hospitals

Almost all the hospitals also reported having both indoor and OPD facilities as well as functioning ambulances and generators. The hospitals also have a kitchen facility and provide free food to the admitted patients.

3.3. Implementation Challenges

The most consistent concern highlighted by grantees is the inadequacy of funding under the scheme across all project categories. State and district officials would agree that inadequacy of funding posed a significant challenge for the NGOs, especially for those that entirely depended on the Ministry of Tribal Affairs funding. Over 80% of grantees mention the current rates of funding to be inadequate. Most of the smaller organisations have limited experience of institutional fundraising and rely on charitable donations and in many cases on informal credits. More importantly, the nature of projects covered under the scheme often does not qualify for typical development funding given that long-term recurring costs are often not eligible for CSR or foreign funding. Fund challenges lead to NGOs accumulating dues over a year due to lack of funds and must wait for the next grant to come in to clear dues. Moreover, the first tranche of the grant often comes in quite late in the financial year, making operating resources scarce. Low rates across key items such as salaries mean retention of staff is a challenge and despite

additional support compensation by the NGOs, it is still often quite low compared to prevailing remuneration elsewhere. Rents are another cause of concern where organisation running projects in hired premises pay considerably higher rents than what the scheme provides for. This has led to capacity issues where many of the organisation are willing to have bigger facilities to cater to a larger number of beneficiaries but have been unable to. The general lack of funding for non-recurring costs has posed similar constraints in addition to maintenance and infrastructure issues in some cases. Given that the scale used for funding across regions is the same, many of the projects operate in hostile and inaccessible regions, incurring higher costs in maintenance, transportation, and other operating costs. The scheme's inability to account for such costs make the challenge even steeper in such cases.

3.3.1. Implementation Challenges in Education

During our discussion with the NGOs, it was clear that the rates for some of the key items for educational projects were significantly lower than actual expenses incurred. For instance, the scheme provides INR 990 per for meals per student per month. The sanctioned amount is neither in parity with prevailing market rates nor adequate for meeting the nutritional need of young students. But for other programs like the Ashram School, the government sanctions INR 2,160 per month per student for meals. The grant sanctioned by the MoTA for meeting the dietary needs of the beneficiary is also less compared to the grant sanctioned by a similar scheme operated by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (MoSJ&E). In regions with geographical hostilities such as the North-east and the cold northern areas, organizations reported spending up to four times or more for meals per student each month. The high costs are attributed to the nutritional needs of adolescent beneficiaries as well as increasing transportation costs that the organization must bear for getting rations from the weekly markets (often located at a considerable distance from campuses). Transportation cost becomes a significantly high overhead expenditure in such areas. Although grantees are eligible to receive a one-time non-recurring grant to buy a school vehicle, no fund is allocated for vehicle maintenance and fuel costs. Thus, most of these organizations face considerable difficulty meeting such high recurring cost of maintaining the vehicle in areas that cause significant wear and tear. The sanctioned salary of teachers as per the organization also does not commensurate with market standards and hence some organizations often face difficulty retaining teachers for a long time. The significant difference in salary of teachers as sanctioned by MoTA and MoSJ&E under a similar GIA schemes has been shown in graphs below.

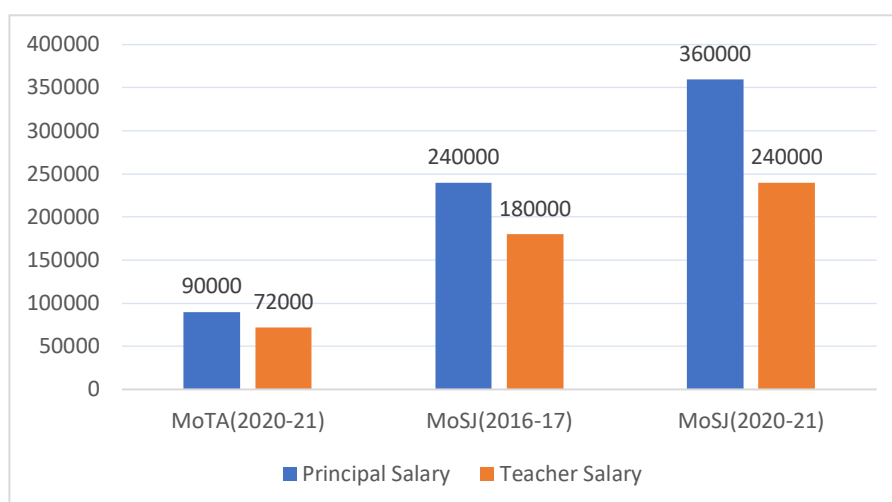


Figure 8: Annual salary rates comparison (Figures in INR)

Grants released on certain specific line items for certain geographies have also been reported as being inadequate. For example, organizations operating projects in the cold desert areas of Leh and Spiti highlighted the need for raising additional funds for the funding for paying for fuelwoods. Organizations are currently receiving INR 30,000 annually for buying fuelwoods. However, this is insufficient to provide firewood in sufficient quantity given that these regions have extremely cold weathers almost throughout the year.

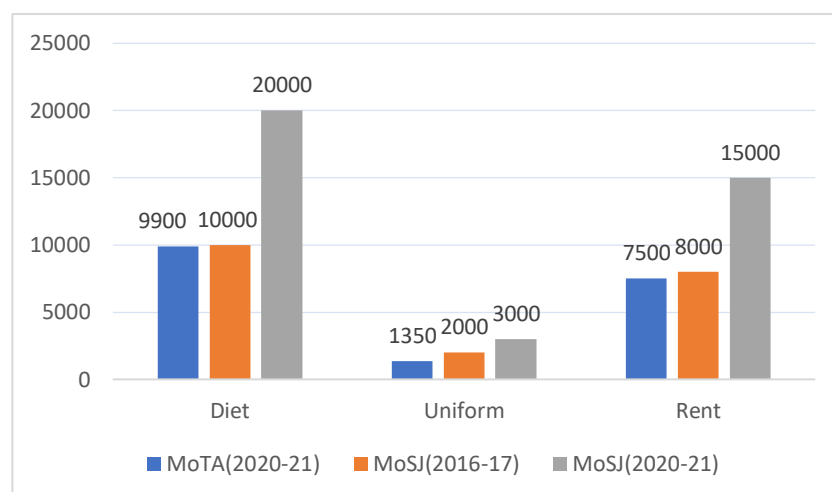


Figure 9: Annual item costs per student (Figures in INR)

The study suggests except for few organizations, the grants sanctioned for tribal students from MoTA for most projects are less than the numbers of students enrolled in the project. There are situations where MoTA sanctions grant for 100 students for primary school projects (Classes 1-5) even though the schools offer classes up to secondary/higher secondary with increasing

students' strength. Considering that the maximum beneficiary for a project is not specified in the scheme, the selection of numbers of beneficiaries in a particular project lacks clarity. This has often led to the scheme not being able to address the beneficiary demand in a project location. For example, in the Leh area, the non-residential school denied admission to 50% of students seeking admission. Since the MoTA funding would support the students and the organization did not have sufficient resources to fund the additional students, the students could not be included as beneficiaries of the scheme. There are also cases where, the number of students funded arbitrarily varies across projects although they are for the same level (whether primary or secondary all NGOs mention that the funding request is always for all tribal students and the recommendation from the district also mentions the same. The rationalisation for projects with the same specification should be maintained.

Given the grant under the scheme has often been released on reimbursement mode, organizations face difficulty managing operational costs during the implementation period. While bigger organizations seek loans from their respective parent bodies, governing board members, banks, and other institutional credit facilities, there is a greater reliance on local vendors for securing credit by medium and smaller NGOs. Delay in grant sanction also has repercussions on appointment and retention of teaching and non-teaching staff. Certain organizations in the Central and West zones have reported to have hired teachers, with the understanding that instead of monthly salary, salaries would be paid quarterly, half-yearly or as and when MoTA grants are released.

3.3.2. Implementation Challenges for Health Projects

The low salaries for doctors and other medical staff mean ensuring the regular presence and long-term retention of MBBS doctors is a major challenge for the projects. The fact that these areas are often remote and challenging to work in, medical professionals are unwilling to commit full-time at such low salaries. While hospitals do a better job of raising money elsewhere and are thus able to have MBBS doctors on payrolls, organisations that run only mobile dispensaries struggle in having full-time doctors since they often seem to have little means of raising additional funding.

Infrequent and low provision of non-recurring costs cause challenges in maintaining the hospital buildings as well as ambulances and vans used as mobile dispensaries. The vehicles used in these areas undergo considerable wear and tear and low maintenance causes

breakdowns frequently. Hospitals also often need newer types of equipment and diagnostic facilities that the scheme does not support. Many of the hospitals expressed interest in extending their capacity to 20 bedded or more facilities but lack of funding is a major limitation.

There are also existing superstitions, unscientific practices around treatments, low hygiene, and disease awareness that complicate the acceptance of medical intervention in the communities.

3.4. Monitoring and Evaluation

The scheme requires MoTA to devote 2% of its budget to monitoring the program along with management of scheme documentation and data keeping. External monitoring is primarily entrusted to the district authorities led by the District Collector, Divisional Commissioner or CEO Zilla Parishad (depending upon the structure of district so as to expediate the first level of inspection). The District authorities are responsible for the regular monitoring of the projects with Ministry officials and other agencies as appointed by the Ministry also conducting periodic monitoring. While the monitoring visits are primarily to ensure that the quality of intervention is up to the mark, an effort can be made to identify and improve organizational processes of agencies that have potential and(or) serve in truly needy areas. A key purpose of monitoring in development activities is to improve on existing operations and to enhance the efficiency of the scheme to create a better delivery system for the beneficiaries.

3.4.1. Capacity building of the NGO/VOs

Most of the NGOs from the North-east and North of the country work in disadvantaged areas with limited infrastructure. Internet connectivity pose major challenges in the area characterised by geographical remoteness. District and state officials would agree that internet connectivity posed major problem in the area. NGOs often face issues accessing the portal and filling the required details from time to time. As pointed out by few organizations from Northern India, they face issues while filling in the organizational details. A proposal not being filled correctly might result in the grant not being sanctioned. Thus, some NGOs suggested the need for a dedicated helpline for providing assistance in the grant application. The dedicated helpline can also serve as a mechanism for an efficient grievance redressal.

3.4.2. Monitoring visits and the role of District and State

According to the Secretary of a Tamil Nadu based NGO, there is an absence of regular inspection visits. Most of the other NGOs from the East, West and South zones have stressed on the importance of monitoring in the scheme but suggest a more structured and systematic

approach of inspection visits. According to the scheme, the district and state monitoring visit is mandated, but that does not always happen within designated time, which delays the sanctioning of funds. The NGOs from the central and east zones have suggested that, inspection should be carried out within the first three months of the year so that the MoTA can release the grant by the beginning of the financial year.

When we asked about the experiences of NGOs with district and state inspection teams, NGOs from the eastern and southern zones had relatively positive experiences with district officials. As per their experience, in most cases district officials are helpful and approachable. However, few NGOs from the Central zone reported delay or inspection reports being stalled at the district level, which led to grants not being sanctioned for that year. Decision making at the district level can involve multiple departments, which creates additional roadblocks in monitoring of the projects. Moreover, there are instances of district or state officials with knowledge of each scheme and the organizations being transferred, while complicating the monitoring process.

As part of the evaluation study, we contacted district and state officials, but less than 10% responded to our enquiries. Of the few officials who responded to our questions, they acknowledged a lack of understanding of the programme. They also admitted there were not enough dedicated staff to carry out inspections. District officials from the North-east zone reported insufficient time for district officials to conduct inspections, since the NGOs/VOs tend to submit their applications late (one-two days before the deadline).

Discussions with the central ministry also revealed the ongoing struggle for timely receipt of the necessary documentation for new projects / ongoing projects. Admittedly, the existing portal has increased transparency and accountability regarding the entire funding process. Over the last three years, the NGO division of MoTA has been forced to extend their deadlines and open the portals for document number of times after the deadlines (i.e. approval of new projects and monitoring reports for ongoing projects) for submission of reports by the district and state officials expired. Subsequently, due to the delays in report submission, the NGO division can start releasing the first tranche of the grant in the month of November and December for that particular financial year. Delays in grants release are problematic at various levels. On the one hand, organizations that depend exclusively on MoTA are forced to obtain loans and credits from institutional and non-institutional sources, as the grant is in repayment mode. On the other

hand, the NGO department responsible for implementing the programme and releasing the grant often misses its quarterly and annual financial targets, increasing pressure to release all the funding in the last month of the last quarter of the financial year.

3.4.3. Evaluation Methods of NGO/VOs

Assessing a funded project by the NGO based on objective indicators is an important measure to improve the quality of implementation, which is missing from the current program guidelines. A Bhopal-based organization has formed its own inspection team from the Society and carried out a project inspection once every three months. Most organizations, especially in the Eastern zone, operate through branches in different districts, with the organization's headquarters in the capital of the respective state. Such organizations may be proposed to set up their own evaluation team (from headquarters where possible) to monitor and evaluate their own performance under the program. The results of such evaluation studies can then be shared with MoTA. As regards interactions with NGOs, it has become apparent that most NGOs have not taken any significant initiatives towards such self-assessment at present. Consequently, creating a framework for self-assessment would not only improve the system of implementation of the program, but would also increase the transparency and accountability of the system.

3.4.4. NGO/VOs experience with Portal

Organizations are reported to favour the online grant submission process as it increases the efficiency and transparency of the program. Most organizations also believed that in the past (when the system was not automated) there were delays or unavailability of funds for a given year. Organizations must personally visit the ministry to address their concerns. However, the online portal has helped organizations be informed about the status of their application and reduce paperwork. However, some organizations in the northern zone reported ignorance of the online process. Providing handholding support through frequent training or dedicating helpline could help in addressing portal related queries. Organizations in Jammu and Kashmir pointed to the additional communication challenges posed by Internet blocking, while others complained about poor Internet connectivity in their areas, which made it difficult for them to access the online portal.

3.4.5. Record keeping by NGO/VOs and its relevance for the Ministry

Documentation and data maintenance are effective in ensuring project quality. There are a few organizations that are regularly involved in collecting and maintaining project-related data, but the majority have failed to share this with the ministry. Project-related data is also useful for an organization to assess the quality and impact of its own interventions. For example, an NGO in the central zone reported 65% of school-leavers are registered in their district, while their school reached 100% in the last school year. Such comparability of the school's pass percentage to the district pass percentage can act as an indicator to gauge the performance of the school and its students. In health projects, patient data, facilities provided in hospitals, and the occurrence of diseases in certain areas can be important indicators to assess the state of implementation of such projects. Moreover, the data are beneficial for the granters to assess the institutional performance over time.

3.4.6. NGOs/VOs communication with the Ministry

Communication between the Ministry and NGOs and VOs is crucial to the success of this program. There are 130 organizations that receive the grant from MoTA, and some of these organizations operate from challenging geographical regions. Most of the NGOs surveyed mention limited access to MoTA officials. According to a Mizoram-based NGO, although they have received the grant for two decades, they have never had the opportunity to interact with the ministry to discuss the challenges and experiences they face in managing the project. Therefore, we recommend the deployment of dedicated ministerial representatives at the state level to facilitate direct communication between recipient and recipient. This would also help the Ministry to better inform about the programmatic challenges and decisions.

4. Discussion

With a population of 104 million, STs continue to suffer from high levels of development and deprivation. The grant-in-aid scheme is one of the mechanisms for addressing tribal education and health challenges in service deficient areas.

The grant-in-aid scheme is playing critical role in providing educational infrastructure in geographically challenging areas. By allocating less than 2% of its cumulative budget, the Ministry has been managing 200 projects in education and health sectors. For the current study, there are numerous stakeholders, including the NGOs/VOs operating the projects, the beneficiaries and the state and districts officials. we look at 72 organizations operating 184 projects in education and health across 11 states. There are few bigger organizations that manage multiple projects, and others that did not take part in the study.

Residential Schools	Education Complex	Hostels	Schools	Hospitals	Mobile Dispensaries
58	24	34	12	19	37

The beneficiaries for the grant-in-aid scheme include tribal children, mostly from Grade 1 to 5 for education projects and tribal communities, including beneficiaries requiring treatments from health facilities. To understand the impact of the grant-in-aid scheme on tribal beneficiaries would require ethnographic research, where researchers observe the study participants over period of time. But that could not be conducted due to time and financial constraints.

While the Program Division of BRLF was able to conduct few focus group discussions with the beneficiaries, it did not reveal much information considering the age and language constraints of beneficiaries. The focus group discussions that were planned by the Research Team had to be put on hold due to the COVID-19 Pandemic, as educational institutions have closed down since March 2020. The beneficiaries for the health projects too could not be reached due to prevailing pandemic and existing district and state regulations over entry of outsiders in the area.

District and state officials are key stakeholders of the scheme. They are entrusted with the role of selecting the NGOs/VOs for new and ongoing projects after conducting monitoring and inspection visits. For the current study, we sent out questionnaires to state and district officials. Despite several reminders from our end and the Ministry, district and state officials have been largely non-committal to the study. This is symptomatic of a low priority status for the grant-in-aid scheme of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, among the district and state officials as there are no financial incentives for conducting the inspection and monitoring visits.

The scheme is designed to support organizations that operate projects in service deficient tribal areas and serve tribal communities, including the PTGs and migrants. Today, all the organizations managing the projects operate in one of these areas- aspirational districts, scheduled areas, left wing extremist district, ITDP or ITDA, MADA, border or hilly and forested area. The scheme is also designed to support experienced organizations set up to address the plight of tribal communities. This is also evident during the NGOs/VOs selection process, which is based on the inputs from the district and state tribal departments along with the State Committee comprising of representatives from government agencies and NGOs.

From the time the grant-in-aid scheme has been launched, it has played a key role in addressing the education and health needs of tribal communities from Central India and the North East. Under the scheme, organizations located in non-Schedule states including Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and Union Territories (Delhi and Puducherry) but working for the development of tribal communities in the area benefited from the scheme. It aided access to educational and health services that are either lacking or inadequate in the area. Moreover, the services offered in education and health are provided free of charge or at minimal charges considering the tribal communities suffer from large scale economic deprivation and otherwise may not access these services.

All organizations managing projects have been in existence for more than ten years and continue to address the critical needs of the tribal community. In addition to implementing educational or health projects, some organizations also support economic empowerment, livelihood initiatives and provide support during natural disasters. Bigger organizations are better placed to mobilize financial resources through individual donations, governmental and CSR funding. But changing reality and geographical remoteness continue to pose challenges in fundraising. Smaller organizations, comparatively, were entirely dependent on the MoTA

funding. While most of the organization's self-reported attempts to mobilize funds through donations and charity, discussions revealed insufficient understanding on raising institutional funding to support the various projects.

A similar scheme grant-in-aid operated by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment to ensure the socio-economic upliftment and development of the 166 million SCs with a grant size of INR 70 crores. As per the latest revision of this scheme, while support would be extended to ongoing projects, the Ministry is expected to fund new projects involving residential schools, non-residential schools and hostels. The new projects will be taken up to support schools or hostels for classes 9 to 12, and for girls and destitute children, as per the Annual Action Plan 2020-21 of the MoSJ&E. Accordingly, allowing for bigger grant size for the ongoing 156 projects and 200 new projects in education sector.

Delays in release of grant poses a significant challenge for all the organizations being funded under the grant-in-aid scheme. At present, grant release on reimbursement mode forces the organization to depend on loans and credits. Bigger organizations depend on parent organizations, the Governing Board, banks and other institutional credit facilities to seek loans for carrying out implementation. The mid and smaller NGOs relied on donations, credited from local vendors and traders. We look at a comparable grant-in-aid scheme that is run by the MoSJ&E and noted a more efficient mechanism for allocation of funds.

In 1993, a gender-specific scheme was introduced for bridging the female literacy gaps between the general population and STs. The scheme targeted districts, blocks, Naxal affected areas, and areas with sizeable PTGs, by creating the required environment for supporting education among ST girls. The scheme focused on setting up hostel facilities for girls to enable the ST girls to attend regular schools, considering the geographical remoteness of tribal hamlets (when schools were not available within 5 kilometres distance). This scheme was later subsumed in 2008, and now is subsumed under the grant-in-aid scheme. But our analysis revealed that there exists a gender imbalance with regard to the education project that is analysed. 13% educational projects catered solely to female beneficiaries and 12% educational projects catered to female and male beneficiaries. The organizations that managed projects catering to female beneficiaries (including those that were co-educational) did not face dropout challenges and high pass-out rates considering their ability to provide safe space conducive to improvements of the literacy rates of girls.

For addressing the literacy gaps between the tribal beneficiaries and the general population, the MoTA supports 1018 Ashram Schools¹¹, 330 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas¹², and 284 Eklavya Model Residential Schools,¹³ which are inadequate to meet the educational needs of the tribal children and adolescents. As a result of which, the schools set up under the grant-in-aid scheme provide a key role in imparting quality education in service deficient areas. Although the financial support has been cited as inadequate compared to the state mandated salary structure or salary band provided by the MoSJ&E. In the absence of other forms of institutional and non-institutional funding opportunities in the area, organizations rely exclusively on the funding support offered by the MoTA. Consequently, staff turnover is high and getting trained tribal teachers prove an insurmountable challenge for the educational unit. Today, tribal education is greatly impacted by the lack of data on educational infrastructure in tribal areas. In fact, the Ministry of Human Resource and the respective state education departments are yet to map the needs versus availability of schools in Schedule 5, 6 or areas with tribal presence.

In the health sector, the recommendations range from improving health financing, adapting to health programs that addresses tribal health needs and health promotion. As per the recommendations of the Abhay Bang¹⁴ Committee on Tribal Health there are significant gaps in health infrastructure and resources (27-40% deficit in health care infrastructure from the NRHM norms). The presence of NGOs/VOs managed hospitals and mobile dispensaries are playing critical role in delivering services for the management of health care needs of the communities. But it should be noted that funding insufficiency and delays create challenges for project management. For instance, mobile dispensaries managed independently find it more difficult to secure services of qualified doctors as opposed to those that are managed along with

¹¹ Ashram schools are residential schools which impart education up to the secondary level to children belonging to STs.

¹² The Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) scheme was launched by the Government of India in August, 2004 for setting up residential schools at upper primary level for girls belonging predominantly to the SC, ST, OBC and minorities in difficult areas. To know more about the KGBV scheme, check: https://niti.gov.in/writereaddata/files/document_publication/KGBV-report.pdf

¹³ Eklavya Model Residential Schools are set up under Article 275(1) of the Constitution to impart quality education to ST children in remote areas in order to enable them to avail of opportunities in high and professional educational courses and get employment in various sectors. To know more about the EMRS, check: <https://tribal.nic.in/EMRS.aspx>

¹⁴ To know more about Expert Committee on Tribal Health, check: https://www.nhm.gov.in/nhm_components/tribal_report/Executive_Summary.pdf

hospitals. Considering mobile dispensaries also to transport critical patients to hospitals, the vans often break down due to bad road conditions.

4.1. Key Policy Recommendations:

- The ministry allocates less than 2% of its cumulative budget to the grant program to finance education, health and innovation projects aimed at the socio-economic development of the country's tribal communities. According to the latest U-DISE / NUEPA results, the drop-out rate for ST students between grade 1 and grade 10 in 2013-14 was 62%, compared to 50% and 47% respectively in SC and all social groups. Insufficient access to middle and high schools (both quantity and quality of schools)¹⁵ led to high dropout rates among migrant students. We therefore propose the budget for the grant system be revised - 5% of the cumulative budget is earmarked for funding NGOs / VOs, which would result in a three-fold increase in the budget allocation for financing various interventions. By increasing the grants, NGOs/VOs could have better access to qualified staff and improve the infrastructure that enables tribal beneficiaries to receive high-quality education and close the literacy gap with other social groups. Increasing the program's budget will also improve health outcomes by increasing beds for 10-bed hospital units and mobile units for tribal communities.
- The NGOs/VOs managing educational or health facilities play a critical role in addressing the needs of the tribal communities in service deficient areas. But, given the limited scope of the program, NGOs /VOs manage 200 projects to meet the needs of several million tribal communities. The projects run by NGOs are at best pilot projects, as they can never reach the scale to meet the educational and health needs of the millions of tribal communities that suffer from high levels of socio-economic and health deprivation. To address the education and health infrastructure of tribal communities living in geographical isolation, it is recommended MoTA, in collaboration with the Ministry of Human Resource and Development and Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, the state's education and health departments, initiate mapping work to identify infrastructure requirements in schedule 5 and 6 states. Once the mapping is complete, the central and state governments will be better placed to build infrastructure that meets the need of tribal communities in the long-term.

¹⁵ The NGOs/VOs during the VCs mentioned the lack of schools in the area during the VCs. The state and district officials agreed that the number of schools, especially middle and high schools, were fewer. In areas, where middle and high schools were available, the education quality in these state funded schools were low.

- Insufficient knowledge of how to mobilize institutional funds from the NGOs/VOs managing the projects has led to an over-reliance on MoTA funding. This means that many of the projects are on the verge of collapse if funding for MoTA is cut. Larger organizations can support projects by mobilizing funding from institutional sources as well as individual donations and charities. Smaller organizations lack the capacity to mobilize resources from institutional sources, but they rely on donations and charities to mobilize financial resources. If the ministry wants to ensure that newer projects alleviate the plight of tribal communities in new geographical regions and help existing NGO/VO partners achieve financial stability by taking advantage of opportunities from various institutional sources. We therefore recommend the ministry develop the capacity of existing organizations to identify funding opportunities within state or CSR funding, to write and submit funding applications that gradually reduce the dependence of older grantees on funding from the ministry.
- At present, district collector and state tribal welfare officials are responsible for conducting the due-diligence and submission of reports for new and ongoing projects. However, delays are common during processing of applications, due to variability in bureaucratic commitments at the district level. Consequently, failure to submit inspection reports by district and state officials, led to delays in grant release or even non-processing of ongoing applications. We would recommend the simplification of the grant release process, through number of steps. First, for sanction of new health or education projects, the applications should be submitted directly to the ministry through the NGO portal. The ministry should appoint an independent agency for reviewing the new applications based on objective indicators that the agency formulates in close collaboration with the NGO division of the ministry. Once the list of short-listed organizations have been prepared, it needs to be forwarded to state/UT tribal welfare department to conduct field inspections along with District Collector, District Welfare Officer, or any other authority at district /state level. For ongoing projects, we recommend the application should be sent directly to the state. The Principal Secretary of the respective state welfare departments may be given the discretion to conduct verification and inspection, aided by the state and district authorities.
- In accordance with the scheme's existing guidelines, new and ongoing projects eligible for funding are based on the mandatory annual inspections of the district authorities and annual recommendations of the state level committees. Therefore, new/ongoing projects can only be considered by MoTA if these mandatory requirements are met. But there have been few

cases in which the district authorities or state governments have not recommend deserving projects, and the reliance on recommendations (as per the Scheme guidelines) prevents deserving NGOs/VOs from receiving funding under the Grant-in-aid scheme. A case in point are the on-going projects from Kerala. Ongoing projects are not regularly recommended by the authorities at the district and state level over the years. As a result, the ministry received representation from the concerned NGO to draw attention to their plight, and the MoTA had to take up the issue with the state government. After the intervention of MoTA, the state government recommended the ongoing projects. In this context, we recommend that the Ministry consider a provision whereby, in exceptional circumstances, MoTA will consider projects in the absence of state governments (i.e., if the state does not recommend or reject a project within the prescribed timeframe), in order to ensure that well-functioning and deserving NGOs / VOs are not excluded from grants under the grant-in-aid program.

- Under the Grant-in-aid scheme, the project beneficiaries are younger children or people seeking medical care, ensuring timely service delivery become critical. Consequently, we recommend the introduction of bio-metric student attendance and the project staff. For geo-monitoring of the health projects, we recommend the installation of GPS device in mobile dispensaries and ambulances to ensure that these vehicles are serving the tribal beneficiaries in remote areas.
- The introduction of the grant portal has enabled the management and follow-up of the grant application process. It has helped with increasing transparency and accountability in the grant making process by the MoTA. While NGO/VOs with trained staff have made extensive use of the online portal, organizations with limited technical know-how and connectivity problems have found it difficult to use the portal services. Consequently, we propose the setting up of better staffed communication hotline, which can help the NGOs/VOs with portal services, including uploading key documents and answering technical questions.
- At present, the scope of interaction between the ministry and the NGOs is limited, particularly for those NGOs/VOs located in geographically challenging areas. The Ministry can consider recruiting young independent consultants and assign them with a particular jurisdiction to operate at. The consultant can assist the NGOs in implementation of the scheme and provide regular updates of the NGOs (the ones that are part of GIA scheme) at his/her jurisdiction to the MOTA. The NGOs would also be able to communicate with the

consultant regarding any challenge or issue they might be facing which could then be successively communicated to the Ministry. This would allow better streamlining of the process and could enable better platform of communication between the grantor and the grantee.

- The literacy gap in tribal, female, and male groups poses a greater challenge than any other social group, including SCs. It is recommended that the newer projects in the field of education are given priority to organizations that wish to set up residential educational complexes, hostels or schools in service deficient areas for female beneficiaries in the tribal communities.
- The sanctioned salary of teachers is not commensurate with market standards and hence almost all the organizations often face difficulty retaining teachers for a long time. It is recommended the MoTA prioritizes raising the salary of teachers, by revising the salary guidelines comparable to the ones of the MOSJ&E operating a similar scheme. It is further recommended the ministry discontinues payment of rent and electricity for the project since the organization should make efforts to mobilize resources for addressing these infrastructural maintenance costs from state governmental sources.
- The COVID-19 pandemic situation has changed education forever. Taking into account the remoteness of the area and the prevailing pandemic situation, the Ministry should explore the provision of online education for tribal young in states/UT. Setting up digital classrooms could facilitate conducive learning environment for tribal youth facing significant literacy gaps compared to all other social groups. The digital classrooms could also aid organizations reduce the gaps in availability of quality manpower to teach the students. However, if online education has to be promoted in MoTA supported educational projects, we recommend that the Ministry provide one-time financial support to organizations to set up digital learning facilities. Organizations being funded under the Grant-in-aid scheme could also reach out for CSR funding supporting educational interventions for socio-economically marginalized communities. In Tier-2 and Tier-3 cities, organizations being funded by the MoTA, could apply for funding under the Atal Innovation Mission. The MoTA could also consider collaborating with Ed-Tech companies/start-up to identify delivery of digital content to schools in tribal areas without continuous internet connectivity.

ANNEXURE I

Zonal Data Summaries: Results from the Self-reported CSO Surveys

A.1. South Zone Summary

- Among all the MoTA grantees approached to be part of the study, 20 organisations responded. Of these some of the organisation run multiple projects, taking the total project count to 33. In all, we have the following project breakup from the southern region that were part of this study.

Project Type	Andhra Pradesh	Karnataka	Puducherry	Tamil Nadu	Telangana	Grand Total
Hospital	2	2	0	6	0	10
Hostel (Co-ed)	0	0	0	1	1	2
Hostel (Girls)	0	1	0	0	0	1
Mobile Dispensary	2	2	0	5	0	9
Residential School (Co-ed)	1	3	2	1	0	7
School (Co-ed)	1	1	0	2	0	4

- The 20 organisations that responded, have organisational budgets ranging from less than 20 lakhs (1) to greater than 20 lakhs but less than 50 lakhs (7) to greater than 50 lakhs (11).
- Majority of the organisations have all requisite certifications with 18, 17, 16 and 15 of the 20 having 12A, 80G, FCRA and TIN/TAN registrations, respectively. 13 organisations have all the 4 certifications whereas 2 organisations, Sri Lakshmi Mahila Mandali (AP), Sri Manjunathaswamy Vidya Samsthe do not have any of the certifications.
- 18 of the 20 organisations have lifetime registrations with 2 organisations from Tamil Nadu being the exceptions.
- All organisations have been in operation for more than 10 years and have audited statements of last 3 years available.
- None of the organisations have reported to being blacklisted, declared bankrupt or involved in litigation with the MoTA.
- 10 of the 20 organisations served the PTG communities through either of the 6 projects (as mentioned above), 8 of them are not serving the PTG communities and 2 organisations did not respond.
- Given that these projects are intended to serve in predominantly tribal areas, the project areas often come under classifications of:

- Left Wing Extremism District
- Scheduled Area
- ITDP/ITDA Area
- MADA Area
- Border Area
- Hilly and Forested Area

30 of the 33 projects served in either one of the six classifications with a mobile dispensary project by Rashtriya Seva Samithi functioning in an area under all six classifications. Swami Vivekananda Youth movement did not respond to this question.

- 18 organisations report having dedicated staff for MIS and documentation whereas one of the organisations do not, with one organisation not responding to the inquiry.
- 4 organisations report having a board comprised of members with education up to high secondary schooling only whereas 8 report having a mix of members with schooling and tertiary education whereas 8 report having a board with members having completed at least a graduate degree.
- Only 4 organisations report receiving grants from sources other than government funding.

Education Projects

- As is evident from the table above, the South Zone in total has total 14 education projects with 3 Hostels (2 Co-ed and 1 Girls), 7 co-ed residential Schools and 4 co-ed non-residential schools. These 14 projects are managed by 12 grantees with the organisations Montfort Community Trust and Community Seva Centre running 2 projects each.
- All education projects cater more than 75 students and cater to PTG communities.

Residential Schools

- 6 residential schools are run by organisations with 12A, FCRA and TIN/TAN registration with only 5 having 80G registrations. Sri Manjunathaswamy Vidya Samsthe runs one project but has no certification
- All 7 schools are run by organisations with more than 10 years of experience
- 5 of the residential schools are run by organisations with board members having at least a graduate degree, one with a mix of members having secondary schooling and graduate education whereas one with board members having only secondary or high secondary education.

- 2 organisations running 3 schools have budgets of more than 20 lakhs but less than 50 lakhs and 3 organisations running 4 schools have budgets over 50 lakhs
- 6 residential schools report serving PTG communities
- 6 of the residential schools report having staff for MIS and documentation
- Of the 7 residential schools, 3 of them are run in a rented building whereas 4 of them operate out of spaces owned by the organisations.
- All of them report having separate bathrooms for boys and girls, electricity and lighting equipment, as well as provision of clean drinking water.
- All 7 report providing beds and bedding material to the students, soap and washing powder as well 3 meals of breakfast, lunch and dinner.
- 6 projects report regular health check-ups
- Each of the residential school has a kitchen garden, a playground, a boundary wall, a security guard with 5 reporting having CCTVs as well.
- All residential schools reported providing students with uniforms, books and stationaries and bags.
- 3 of the residential schools have students below 10 years of age hence do not provide sanitary napkin facility to girl students whereas the rest do. All 7 provide regular medical check-ups for students
- Only 2 projects by Community Seva Centre report dropout rates of 14% and 8.33%.

Hostels

- 3 hostels are run by 3 organisations that have all the certifications of 12A, FCRA, 80G and TIN/TAN.
- 2 hostels are run by organisations with boards comprising of a mix of graduate and high-school degrees and 1 with a board comprised of members with graduate degrees.
- None of the 3 organisations running 3 hostels serve PTG communities
- 2 organisations running 2 hostels report a budget of between 20 and 50 lakhs whereas one organisation (Montfort Community Trust) does not report.
- While the single girls hostel operates out of rented premises, the 2 co-ed hostel runs out of buildings owned by the organisations.
- All of them report having separate bathrooms for boys and girls, electricity and lighting equipment, as well as provision of clean drinking water.

- All 7 report providing beds and bedding material to the students, soap and washing powder as well 3 meals of breakfast, lunch and dinner.
- Only 1 of the co-ed hostels report having a kitchen garden. However, all 3 do report a playground, a boundary wall, a security guard with all 3 having CCTVs as well.
- All the hostels provide students with uniforms and stationary items, however, only 2 of them provide bags and shoes as well.
- All hostels report having regular medical check-ups and provide sanitary napkins to girl students.
- No projects report dropout rates

School

- Of the 4 schools, 2 of them are run from rented premises.
- All of them report having separate bathrooms for boys and girls, electricity and lighting equipment, as well as provision of clean drinking water.
- 2 of the schools provide uniform, shoes, bag as well as books. However, one of the schools Sri Lakshmi Mahila Mandali (AP) does not provide shoes and bags and the other school Montfort Community Trust (TN) does not provide bags.
- 2 projects are run by organisations with all certifications, 1 project is run by Sri Lakshmi Mahila Mandali that has no certifications whereas one project does not have 80G certifications

Health Projects

- The South zone has 19 health projects with 10 hospitals and 9 mobile dispensaries. These are run by 9 organisations with Nilgiris Adivasi Welfare Association managing 7 projects (4 hospitals and 3 mobile dispensaries), Grameeya Makkal Abivirudhi Iyakkam having 3 projects and Vasantha Lakshmi Charitable Trust & Research Center and Swami Vivekananda Youth Movement with 2 projects each.

Hospitals

- Of the 10 hospitals, 4 of them are run by Nilgiris Adivasi Welfare Association in Tamil Nadu. In total there are 6 organisations receiving funds for hospitals.
- 2 of the organisations have budgets between 20 and 50 lakhs whereas 4 have budgets over 50 lakhs
- 5 organizations running hospitals have all the certifications except Simhapuri Vydy Seva Samithi does not have TIN/TAN registration.

- Except two projects by Grameeya Makkal Abivirudhi Iyakkam and Vasantha Lakshmi Charitable Trust & Research Center that have doctors with MD qualification, all other projects had MBBS doctors.
- All the projects report having visits by specialist doctors
- All the hospitals have less than 50 beds
- In terms of medical infrastructure: 3 hospitals mention having an in-house pathology lab, 5 mention having an X-Ray, 2 have ultrasound facility, 2 have OT, all of them have both OPD and indoor facilities, all hospitals distribute free medicines and have ambulance,
- All hospitals except the one run by Barathiyar Makkal Nalvalu Sangam have a generator.
- All the hospitals have a kitchen and provide free food to patients and have proper systems for bio-waste disposal.

Mobile Dispensary

- 6 organisations run 9 mobile dispensaries. Except Harihara Graminabhivrudhi Sangha, all organisations have all the certifications of 12A,80G, FCRA, TIN/TAN.
- 5 organisations have budgets over 50 lakhs except Harihara Graminabhivrudhi Sangha that has budget between 10 and 20 lakhs.
- Except Vasantha Lakshmi Charitable Trust & Research Center, all organisations mention weekly visits by the mobile dispensaries in project areas.
- All organisations running mobile dispensaries report having a senior doctor present with the facility, have ambulances in running condition and provide free medicines
- 3 projects report having telemedicine facilities
- All projects report raising awareness around vaccination. However, 2 organizations Harihara Graminabhivrudhi Sangha and Vasantha Lakshmi Charitable Trust & Research Center do not provide vaccination facility.

A.2. East Zone Summary

- Among all MoTA grantees approached to be part of the study, 43 organisations responded. Of these some of the organisation run multiple projects, taking the total project count to 67. In all, we have the following project breakup from the southern

region that were part of this study. Bharat Sevashram Sangha manages 16 projects through its different branch organisations.

Project Type	Jharkhand	Odisha	West Bengal	Grand Total
Education Complex (Girls)	2	9	0	11
Hospital	5	0	0	5
Hostel (Boys)	0	2	6	8
Hostel (Co-ed)	0	1	0	1
Hostel (Girls)	0	2	0	2
Mobile Dispensary	5	1	10	16
Residential School (Boys)	5	0	8	13
Residential School (Co-ed)	0	5	3	8
Residential School (Girls)	2	1	0	3

- The 43 organisations that responded, have organisational budgets ranging from less than 20 lakhs (4) to greater than 20 lakhs but less than 50 lakhs (15) to greater than 50 lakhs (47). One organisation did not respond to the question.
- Majority of the organisations have all requisite certifications with 39, 38, 37 and 27 of the 43 having 12A, 80G, FCRA and TIN/TAN registrations, respectively. 21 organisations have all the 4 certifications whereas 1 organisation, Himalayan Buddhist Cultural Association does not have any of the certifications.
- 40 of the 43 organisations have lifetime registrations with 3 organisations from West Bengal being the exceptions.
- All organisations have been in operation for more than 10 years and have audited statements of last 3 years available.
- None of the organisations have reported to being blacklisted, declared bankrupt or involved in litigation with the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.
- 26 of the 43 organisations serve PTG communities through their projects (as mentioned above), 17 of them are not serving PTG communities.
- Given that these projects are intended to serve in predominantly tribal areas, the project areas often come under classifications of:
 - Left Wing Extremism District
 - Scheduled Area
 - ITDP/ITDA Area
 - MADA Area
 - Border Area
 - Hilly and Forested Area

41 of the 43 organisations served in at least one of the six classifications with a residential school project by Association for Voluntary Action functioning in an area under all six classifications. 2 organisations did not respond to this question.

- 38 organisations report having dedicated staff for MIS and documentation whereas 4 of the organisations do not, with one organisation not responding to the inquiry.
- 4 organisations report having a board comprised of members with education upto high secondary schooling only whereas 22 report having a mix of members with schooling and tertiary education whereas 17 report having a board with members having completed at least a graduate degree.
- Only 13 of the 43 organisations reports receiving grants from sources other than government funding.

Education Projects

- As is evident from the table above, the East Zone in total has total 46 education projects with 11 Hostels (2 co-ed, 2 girls and 7 boys), 24 residential Schools (8 co-ed, 3 girls and 13 boys) and 11 girls education complexes. These 46 projects are managed by 36 grantees.
- 44 of the 46 education projects cater more than 75 students and cater to PTG communities.

Residential Schools

- 21 residential schools are run by organisations with 12A, FCRA and TIN/TAN and 80G registrations. 12 projects however are run by organisation with no TAN registrations.
- All are run by organisations with more than 10 years of experience
- 11 of the residential schools are run by organisations with all board members having at least a graduate degree, 10 with a mix of members having secondary schooling and graduate education whereas 3 with board members having only secondary or high secondary education.
- 10 organisations running 13 projects have budgets of more than 50 lakhs, 3 organisations running 4 schools have budgets over 50 lakhs
- 22 residential schools report serving PTG communities
- 22 of the residential schools' report having staff for MIS and documentation

- Of the 24 residential schools, 5 of them are run in a rented building whereas 17 of them operate out of spaces owned by the organisations. 2 projects did not report the data.
- All of them report having separate bathrooms for boys and girls, electricity and lighting equipment, as well as provision of clean drinking water.
- All projects report providing beds and bedding material to the students, soap and washing powder as well 3 meals of breakfast, lunch and dinner.
- All projects report regular health check-ups
- Each of the residential school has a kitchen garden, a playground, a boundary wall, a security guard with 5 reporting having CCTVs as well.
- All residential schools reported providing students with uniforms and books. However, Bharat Sevashram Payradanga does not provide shoes and bags.
- All 11 of the residential schools that have girl students provide sanitary napkins. All 24 provide regular medical check-ups for students.
- Only 5 projects by report dropout rates with highest being 5% for Bharat Sevashram Barajuri Ghatshila.

Hostels

- 11 hostels are run by 11 organisations where 10 have the certifications of 12A, FCRA, 80G and 9 have TIN/TAN registration.
- 7 hostels are run by organisations with boards comprising of a mix of graduate and high-school degrees and 3 with a board comprised of members with graduate degrees. One organisation has a board of all members with schooling only.
- 4 hostels serve PTG communities whereas 6 do not. One of them does not report.
- 10 organisations running 10 hostels report a budget of over 50 lakhs whereas one report between 20 and 50 lakhs
- 4 hostels run out of rented premises whereas 7 are operated out of organisation owned buildings.
- All of them report having separate bathrooms for boys and girls, electricity, and lighting equipment, as well as provision of clean drinking water.
- All 11 report providing beds and bedding material to the students, soap and washing powder as well 3 meals of breakfast, lunch and dinner.

- All the hostels have a kitchen garden, report a playground, a boundary wall, 7 have a security guard with 5 having CCTVs as well.
- All the hostels provide students with uniforms and stationary items, however, Bharat Sevashram Purulia does not provide bags and shoes.
- All hostels report having regular medical check-ups and 3 of the girls and co-ed hostels provide sanitary napkins to girl students.

Education Complexes

- 11 education complexes are run by organisations with all 11 having 12A, but only 8 having FCRA and TIN/TAN and 80G registrations.
- All are run by organisations with more than 10 years of experience
- 8 of the projects are run by organisations with a mix of members having secondary schooling and graduate education whereas 3 with board members having at least a graduate degree.
- 9 organisations running 9 projects have budgets of more than 50 lakhs, 2 organisations running 2 projects have budgets between 20 and 50 lakhs
- 10 of the 11 projects serve PTG communities and report having staff for MIS and documentation
- Of the 11, 3 of them are run in a rented building whereas 8 of them operate out of spaces owned by the organisations.
- All of them report having bathrooms, electricity and lighting equipment, as well as provision of clean drinking water.
- All 11 report providing beds and bedding material to the students, soap and washing powder as well 3 meals of breakfast, lunch and dinner.
- 8 of the projects has a kitchen garden, 9 have a playground, a boundary wall, a security guard with 3 reporting having CCTVs as well.
- All ECs providing students with uniforms and books. However, Holy Home does not provide shoes and bags.
- All 11 of ECs provide sanitary napkins and regular medical check-ups for students.
- Only 3 projects by report dropout rates with highest being 15% for Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh.

Health Projects

- The South zone has 21 health projects with 5 hospitals and 16 mobile dispensaries. These are run by 4 organisations. Bharat Sevashram Sangha managing 14 projects through their different branches and RKM managing 5 projects through their branches.

Hospitals

- Of the 5 hospitals, 3 of them are run by BSS and 2 by RKM in Jharkhand.
- All the organisations managing the hospital projects have budgets over 50 lakhs.
- Both BSS and RKM have all necessary certifications of 12A, 80G, FCRA and TAN.
- While the BSS projects had doctors with MBBS, the RKM hospitals have MD doctors.
- All the projects report having visits by specialist doctors
- All the hospitals are operated out of owned building and while the 2 RKM hospitals have more than 50 beds, 3 BSS hospitals have less than 50 beds
- In terms of medical infrastructure: all hospitals mention having an in-house pathology lab, 4 mention having an X-Ray, 2 have ultrasound facility, 2 have OT, all of them have both OPD and indoor facilities, all hospitals distribute free medicines and have ambulance,
- All hospitals have a generator.
- All the hospitals have a kitchen and provide free food to patients and have proper systems for bio-waste disposal.

Mobile Dispensary

- 4 organisations run 16 mobile dispensaries. BSS and RKM runs 11 and 3 respectively through their different branches.
- All the organisations have all the certifications of 12A,80G, FCRA, TIN/TAN.
- 2 branches of BSS have budgets over 10 lakhs but less than 20 lakhs, 2 have budgets between 20 and 50 lakhs with all other project running organizations having budget over 50 lakhs.
- All the projects mention weekly visits by the mobile dispensaries in project areas.
- All organizations running mobile dispensaries report having a senior doctor present with the facility and provide free medicines.
- 11 of them have ambulances in running condition
- 4 projects report having telemedicine facilities

- All projects report raising awareness around vaccination. However, only 3 projects provide vaccination facility

A.3. Central Zone Summary

Under the MOTA Grant in Aid Scheme, 17 projects run by 12 Non-Governmental Organizations and Voluntary Organizations submitted the completed questionnaire from the Western zone. All the 17 projects whose details have been submitted are from Madhya Pradesh and are all projects belonging to the education sector. Not a single organisation that are running health projects have submitted the Questionnaire from the Central Zone. Among the education projects, there are 9 education complexes, 1 hostel, 5 non-residential school and 2 residential schools.

Nature of Project	Madhya Pradesh
Education Complex_Girls	7
Hostel_Co-ed	1
School_Co-ed	4
School_Girls	1
Education Complex_Co-ed	2
Residential School_Girls	2

Education Complex

- There are 9 education complexes being run by 7 organisations. Out of these 7 are education complex only for girls and remaining 2 are co-ed.
- All the organisations who are running education complex have valid lifetime registration. All the organisations have a 12 A certificate. 3 organisations do not have 80 G and apart from 3 organisations the remaining do not have FCRA certificate. 3 organisations do not have TIN/TAN number.
- All the organisations running education complex have an experience of over 10 years. Most of the organisations have members of EC/GB/Board of Governance who have graduate/post-graduate/professional degrees and secondary/high secondary.
- 2 organisations have an organisational budget of less than 50 lakh, the remaining 10 organisations all have a budget of more than 50 lakhs. Apart from one organisation, Vivekananda Sevashram who accepts funding from Non-Government sources as well, remaining organisations are dependent on Government funding to run their projects. 4

organisations have managed to mobilise resources through charity. Neither of the organisations have been blacklisted nor have been declared bankrupt in the past. None of the organisations have filed any court cases against MOTA.

- Every educational complex except for 1 that are running currently in Madhya Pradesh are serving the PTG communities as well. Most of the projects have a targeted beneficiary of 100-1000. All the organisation have displayed hoarding indicating name of the project and clearly mentioning “Project run with support of Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India” and have staff for monitoring, data collection and documentation.
- Except for two projects that are running on rented properties, all the remaining education complexes are running in own property. All rooms in the properties have electricity and electrical equipment like electric bulb, tubelight, and fans and every complex have provision of clean and safe drinking water.
- Every project has the facilities of blackboard, writing materials and every class is running in separate rooms. All students have been provided with basic requirements like bedding material, dormitories, soap, washing powder etc. All the projects reportedly managing kitchen gardens as well. Breakfast, lunch and dinner are provided to students.
- Student have been provided with uniform, shoes and school bags.
- Students are receiving medicine free of cost and regular visits by doctors are arranged by the school. Apart from the two educational complexes, all the remaining are providing materials to girl students for personal hygiene (such as sanitary napkins etc.).

Non-Residential School

- There are 5 non-residential schools being run by 5 different organisations. Out of these 1 is only for girls and remaining 4 are co-ed.
- All the organisations who are running education complex have valid lifetime registration. All the organisations except have a 12 A certificate. 2 organisations are not registered under 80 G and none of the organisation has a FCRA certificate. Only 1 organisation Vanwasi Seva Mandal has a TIN/TAN number.
- All the organisations have experience over 10 years. 2 organisations have members of EC/GB/Board of Governance who have graduate/post-graduate/professional degrees and secondary/high secondary. 1 organisation has members of EC/GB/Board of

Governance who have completed secondary/higher secondary or less. The remaining 2 organisations have members of EC/GB/Board of Governance have graduate/post-graduate/professional degrees and secondary/high secondary

- 2 organisations have an organisational budget of less than 50 lakh, the remaining 3 organisations all have a budget of more than 50 lakhs. All the organisations are primarily dependent on Government funding to run their projects. Amarpur Bal Vikas Vidya Mandir Samiti is the only organisation who managed to mobilise resources through charity. Neither of the organisations have been blacklisted nor have been declared bankrupt in the past. None of the organisations have filed any court cases against MOTA.
- All the 5 schools are also serving the PTG communities as well. Most of the projects have a targeted beneficiary of 100-1000. All the organisation have displayed hoarding indicating name of the project and clearly mentioning “Project run with support of Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India” and have staff for monitoring, data collection and documentation.
- All of the Non-residential schools are running in rented properties. All rooms in the properties have electricity and electrical equipment like electric bulb, tubelight, and fans and every school reportedly have provision of clean and safe drinking water.
- Every project has the facilities of blackboard, writing materials and every class is running in separate rooms. Student of every organisations have been provided with uniform, shoes and school bags.
- Except for Vanwasi Seva Mandal Samiti, students from other 4 schools are receiving medicine free of cost and regular visits by doctors are arranged by the school. None of the 5 organisations are providing sanitary napkins to the girl students from those schools.

Hostel

As per the submitted Questionnaires, Amay Gramin Uthan Samiti is the only organisation that is running a co-ed hostel in Madhya Pradesh.

- The organisation has a valid lifetime registration. The organisation is registered under 12G, 80 A and have a FCRA certificate and TIN/TAN No. The organisation has experience over 10 years and members of EC/GB/Board of Governance have graduate/post-graduate/professional degrees and secondary/high secondary.

- The NGO has an organisation budget of over 50 lakhs, are primarily dependent on Government sources for funding and have also managed to raise funds through charity. The organisations has never been blacklisted nor have been declared bankrupt in the past. The organisation has not filed any court cases against MOTA.
- The organisation also has beneficiaries from PTG communities. The organisation has displayed hoarding indicating name of the project and clearly mentioning “Project run with support of Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India” and have staff for monitoring, data collection and documentation.
- The organisation is currently serving over 75 beneficiaries directly. The property of the hostel is a rented property and has provision of separate bathrooms and toilets for boys and girls. All rooms in the properties have electricity and electrical equipment like electric bulb, tubelight, and fans and the hostel also have provision of clean and safe drinking water for its students.
- The organisation provides facilities of bedding material, dormitories, bathing materials. The hostel also has a playground, proper security arrangements including CCTV cameras. Kitchen garden is also being maintained by the school.
- The hostel is providing uniforms, books, shoes, and bags to their students.
- Medicine is provided free of cost to the students and regular visits by doctors are arranged by the authorities. Girl students are provided with sanitary napkins for maintenance of proper hygiene.

Residential Schools

Adiwashi Sewak Sangh, Jaisinghnagar is running two residential schools for girls in Dholar and Chandela of Shahdol district in Madhya Pradesh.

- The organisation has a valid lifetime registration. It is registered under 12 A. It is not registered under 80 A and have a FCRA certificate. The organisation has experience over 10 years and members of EC/GB/Board of Governance have graduate/post-graduate/professional degrees and secondary/high secondary.
- The NGO has an organisation budget of over 50 lakhs, are primarily dependent on Government sources for funding and have also managed to raise funds through charity. The organisations have never been blacklisted nor have been declared bankrupt in the past. The organisation has not filed any court cases against MOTA.

- The organisation also has beneficiaries from PTG communities. Targeted beneficiaries (men and women) is in the range of 100-1000. The organisation has displayed hoarding indicating name of the project and clearly mentioning “Project run with support of Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India” and have staff for monitoring, data collection and documentation.
- The organisation is currently serving over 75 beneficiaries directly. The property of the hostel is a own property and has provision of separate bathrooms and toilets for boys and girls. All rooms in the properties have electricity and electrical equipment like electric bulb, tubelight, and fans and the residential school also have provision of clean and safe drinking water for its students.
- The organisation provides facilities of bedding material, dormitories, bathing materials. The hostel also has a playground, proper security arrangements including CCTV cameras. Kitchen garden is also being maintained by the school. Breakfast, lunch and dinner are provided to students.
- The hostel is providing uniforms, books, shoes, and bags to their students.
- Medicine is provided free of cost to the students and regular visits by doctors are arranged by the authorities. Girl students are provided with sanitary napkins for maintenance of proper hygiene.

A.4. North-east Zone Summary

Under the MOTA Grant in Aid Scheme, 32 projects that are being run by Non-Governmental Organizations and Voluntary Organizations have submitted the completed questionnaire from the North East zone. Responses have come from states of Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Sikkim, Nagaland, Mizoram and Meghalaya. 17 projects are in the education sector that are being run by 13 NGOs and Voluntary organisations. The remaining 15 projects are in the health sector (11 Mobile dispensaries and four Hospitals) which are being run by 9 organisations. Among the education projects, there are six hostels, nine residential schools, 1 non-residential school and one night school.

Project Type	Arunachal Pradesh	Manipur	Sikkim	Tripura	Nagaland	Mizoram	Meghalaya
Residential School (Boys)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Residential School (Co-ed)	0	2	2	1	0	1	0
School (Co-ed)	1	0	0	0	1	0	0

Hostel (Boys)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hostel (Co-ed)	0	1	1	1	0	0	2
Residential School (Girls)	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Night School	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Type of Project	Assam	Arunachal Pradesh	Meghalaya	Mizoram
Hospital	1	2	1	1
Mobile Dispensary	6	2	1	2

Residential School

There are 9 residential schools in North East Zone being run by 9 different organisations. Out of these 6 institute are co-ed, 2 are for girls and 1 for boys.

- All the organisations have a valid lifetime registration and are registered under 12 A except for Tripura Adibashi Mahila Samity. 6 organisations have an 80 G certificate and FCRA certificate. 5 out of these 9 organisations also have a TIN/TAN no. All the organisations have a experience of working with communities for over 10 years. 2 organisations have all members of EC/GB/Board of Governance who have graduate/post-graduate/professional degrees and secondary/high secondary. 2 organisations have members of EC/GB/Board of Governance who have completed secondary/higher secondary or less. The remaining 5 organisations have members of EC/GB/Board of Governance who have graduate/post-graduate/professional degrees and secondary/high secondary.
- 2 organisations have an organisational budget of less than 50 lakh. All the organisations are primarily dependent on Government funding to run their projects except for two. 7 out of 9 organisations have managed to mobilise resources through charity. Bahujana Hitaya Education Trust is the only organisation that has been declared bankrupt in the past. None of the organisations have filed any court cases against MOTA.
- 5 out of 9 organisations have PTG communities as well among its beneficiaries. Moyal Liang Trust and Ramkrishna Mission School are running in relatively the most backward and challenging of areas. The organisation has displayed hoarding indicating name of the project and clearly mentioning “Project run with support of Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India” and 6 out of 9 organisations have staff particularly for monitoring, data collection and documentation.
- Every residential school is currently serving over 75 beneficiaries. Except for two schools that are running on rented properties, the remaining ones are running on owned

property. The residential schools have provision for separate toilets and bathrooms for girls and boys. All rooms have electricity and electrical equipment like electric bulb, tubelight, fans and have provision for safe drinking water for the students.

- The organisation provides facilities of bedding material, dormitories, bathing materials. The hostel also has a playground, proper security arrangements are present. Kitchen garden is also being maintained by all the schools except for one. Breakfast, Lunch and dinner is being provided in all the 9 residential schools.
- Every school is providing uniforms, books, shoes, and bags to their students.
- Free medicine is being provided to students from all the organisations and regular visits by doctors are arranged. Except for boys residential school, girl students from the remaining co ed and girls residential schools are being provided with sanitary napkins for maintenance of proper hygiene.

Hostels

- All the organisations have a valid lifetime registration and are registered under 12 A and 80 G except for Women Welfare Society. 3 out of these 6 organisations also have a TIN/TAN no. All the organisations have an experience of working with communities for over 10 years. 4 organisations have members of EC/GB/Board of Governance who have graduate/post-graduate/professional degrees and secondary/high secondary. The remaining 2 organisations have members of EC/GB/Board of Governance have graduate/post-graduate/professional degrees and secondary/high secondary.
- Except for Women Welfare Society, all the remaining organisations have a budget of over 50 lakhs. All the organisations are primarily dependent on Government funding to run their projects except for two. 4 out of 6 organisations have managed to mobilise resources through charity. Bahunjana Hitaya Education Trust is the only organisation that has been declared bankrupt in the past. None of the organisations have filed any court cases against MOTA.
- The organisation has displayed hoarding indicating name of the project and clearly mentioning “Project run with support of Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India” 4 out of 6 organisations have staff particularly for monitoring, data collection and documentation.
- Every hostel is serving at least 75 beneficiaries currently. Out of the 6 organisations 4 are running in owned properties and two are rented properties. The residential schools

have provision for separate toilets and bathrooms for girls and boys. All rooms have electricity and electrical equipment like electric bulb, tubelight, fans and have provision for safe drinking water for the students.

- The organisation provides facilities of bedding material, dormitories, bathing materials. The hostel also has a playground. Proper security arrangements are present in all the schools except for one. Kitchen garden is also being maintained by all the hostles. Breakfast, Lunch and dinner is being provided in all 6 of the hostels.
- Every hostel except for one is providing uniforms, books, shoes, and bags to their students.
- Free medicine and regular doctor visit is arranged in 4 of the 6 hostels. Similarly, in 4 out of 6 hostels, girl students are being provided with sanitary napkins for maintenance of proper hygiene.

Non-Residential School and Rural Night School

- There is one non-residential school and one rural night school that are being run by Ramkrishna Mission Aalo and Nongkrem Youth Development Association respectively. Both the organisations have a valid lifetime registration and have registrations under 12 A and 80 G. Nongkrem has FCRA certificate while Ram Krishna Mission Aalo has TIN/TAN number. Both the organisations have experience over 10 years. While members of EC/GB/Board of Governance of Nongkrem have graduate/post-graduate/professional degrees and secondary/high secondary, Ramkrishna Mission Aalo members are graduate/post-graduate/professional degrees and above.
- Nongkrem has budget of over 50 lakhs, audited copies of financial statement of last three years are available and neither organisation has ever been declared bankrupt nor has ever been blacklisted. Financial Details of Ramkrishna Mission have not been properly reported by the organisation.
- Both the organisation has displayed hoarding indicating name of the project and clearly mentioning “Project run with support of Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India.” Nongkrem of 6 organisations have designated staff for monitoring, data collection and documentation.
- While Nongkrem is serving 50-75 beneficiaries currently, Ramakrishna Mission Aalo is serving over 75 beneficiaries. While Nongkrem is running in a rented property RKM’

schools is running in owned property Both the schools have provision for separate toilets and bathrooms for girls and boys. All rooms have electricity and electrical equipment like electric bulb, tubelight, fans and have provision for safe drinking water for the students.

- Both the schools have blackboard and writing materials and each class is running in separate rooms.
- In Nongkrem students are getting medicine free of cost and girl students are provided with sanitary napkins for maintenance of proper hygiene.

Health Projects

Mobile Dispensary

- There were 11 mobile dispensaries that were being run by 9 organisations. 6 out of 9 organisations had valid lifetime registration. 4 out of the 9 organisations had registrations under 12 G and 80 A and had FCRA certificate. 7 out of the 9 organisations had TIN/TAN no. All the organisations had experience of over 10 years. 2 organisations have all members of EC/GB/Board of Governance who have graduate/post-graduate/professional degrees and secondary/high secondary. 1 organisation has members of EC/GB/Board of Governance who have completed secondary/higher secondary or less. The remaining 6 organisations have members of EC/GB/Board of Governance who have graduate/post-graduate/professional degrees and secondary/high secondary.
- Except for Social Guidance Agency the remaining organisations have budget of over 50 lakhs. Audited copies of financial statement of last three years are available for all the organisations. Except for two organisations remaining are primarily dependent on government sources for funding. 6 out of 9 organisations have managed to mobilise resources through charity. The organisations have never been blacklisted nor have been declared bankrupt in the past. The organisation has not filed any court cases against MOTA.
- 1 out of 9 organisations are also serving the PTG communities. 6 organisations have targeted beneficiaries of over 10000 while 3 organisations have targeted beneficiaries within the range of 1000-10000. Ramkrishna Mission in Tirap (Arunachal Pradesh) is reportedly running in one of the most challenging of locations. The area is a scheduled area, hilly and forested and also falls under ITDP areas. All the 9 organisations have

displayed hoarding indicating name of the project and clearly mentioning “Project run with support of Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India.” and have designated staff for monitoring, data collection and documentation.

- While 5 organisations provide weekly mobile unit service to the beneficiaries, 1 provides fortnight service, the remaining three provide monthly services. Senior Doctor is reportedly present in all of these multi mobile units. Each of these MMU provide facilities of BP measurement, X ray apart from providing basic medicinal services. Free medicine is distributed at site by all of the MMUs and ambulance provided is in running condition. Safe waste disposal measures are taken by all of these running projects. Except for Mission Foundation of Mizoram that is serving less than 300 patients, the remaining units are serving more than 600 patients. 9 out of 11 projects arrange vaccination awareness campaign while only 2 organisations are maintaining vaccination record for beneficiaries.

Hospitals

- There were 4 hospitals that were being run by 4 organisations. 3 out of 4 organisations had valid lifetime registration except for Dr. Ambedkar Mission. 3 out of the 4 organisations had registrations under 12 G and 80 A and 2 out of the four had FCRA certificate. 3 out of the 4 organisations had TIN/TAN no. All the organisations had experience of over 10 years. 1 organisations have all members of EC/GB/Board of Governance who have graduate/post-graduate/professional degrees and secondary/high secondary. 1 organisation has members of EC/GB/Board of Governance who have completed secondary/higher secondary or less. The remaining 2 organisations have members of EC/GB/Board of Governance who have graduate/post-graduate/professional degrees and secondary/high secondary.
- 3 out of 4 organisations have budget of over 50 lakhs. Audited copies of financial statement of last three years are available for all the organisations. While 2 organisations are dependent primarily on government sources for funding, Dr. Ambedkar Mission has raised funds through non-government sources. For Ramkrishna Mission Aalo the information provided is not clear. 2 out of organisations have managed to mobilise resources through charity. The organisations have never been blacklisted nor have been declared bankrupt in the past. The organisation has not filed any court cases against MOTA.

- 1 out of 4 organisations are also serving the PTG communities. 1 organization have targeted beneficiaries of over 10000 while 1 organisations have targeted beneficiaries within the range of 1000-10000. All the 4 organisations have displayed hoarding indicating name of the project and clearly mentioning “Project run with support of Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India.” and have designated staff for monitoring, data collection and documentation.
- Dr. Ambedkar Mission is running on rented property while the remaining three are running in owned properties.
- 3 out of 4 except for Dr. Ambedkar Mission had doctors with MBBS. 4 hospitals have more than 10 beds but less than 50. 3 out of 4 have pathology labs, 2 out of 4 hospitals have X-ray facility. None of the hospital have ultrasound facilities. Mission Foundation only has an operation theatre. 3 out of 4 hospitals have indoor facilities while Ambedkar Mission have both indoor and OPD. Free medicines are distributed in all 4 of the hospitals. Proper patient records are maintained by all the hospitals. Kitchen facility, generators for electricity and free food for patients is provided in all 4 of the hospitals. Proper disposal of bio-medical waste is ensured in all 4 organisations.

A.5. West Zone Summary

Under the MoTA Grant-in-Aid Scheme, 22 projects run by various Non-Governmental Organizations and Voluntary Organizations submitted the completed questionnaire from the Western zone comprising of Maharashtra and Gujrat. While there are funded projects from the Ministry in Rajasthan, the organizations running the projects failed to submit the completed questionnaire.

With the exception of one project (mobile dispensary) run by Bharat Sevashram Sangha in Dediapada, all projects belonged to the Education category (11 projects operated as Residential Schools for girls and boys; 4 projects include Education Complex for Girls; 4 projects include Co-educational Hostels; 2 projects operated as Girls Hostels; 1 project include Residential School for Girls). There are number of projects, which are run by the same organization in different locations.

Project Type	Chhattisgarh	Gujarat	Maharashtra
Educational Complex (Girls)	2	0	4
Residential School (Co-ed)	0	1	10
School (Co-ed)	1	0	0
Hostel (Girls)	0	0	2
Hostel (Co-ed)	2	1	2
Residential School (Girls)	0	1	0

Type of Project	Chhattisgarh	Gujarat	Maharashtra
Hospital	0	0	0
Mobile Dispensary	0	1	0

Education

- Residential schools: There are 10 residential schools from Maharashtra and 2 schools from Gujarat that are part of the analysis.
 - All the projects have valid lifetime registration status. Majority of the organizations (7) running the projects have 12A certification, but 4 organization have 80G registration. 3 organizations received FCRA registration in order to receive foreign funding. 8 organizations have TIN/TAN enrolment provided by Income Tax department.
 - All the 12 projects are run by organizations that are in operation for more than ten years.
 - 5 organization running projects comprises of Board Members who have graduate, post-graduate and professional degrees. 3 organizations reported having Board Members completing school education or less.
 - 8 organizations running 9 projects have organizational budget of INR 50 lakhs or more. 3 organization reported running projects with organizational budget of more than INR 20 lakhs but less than INR 50 lakhs. All the organizations submitted three years of audited reports and relied entirely on funding from Governmental sources. With the exception of 3 organizations, majority of the organizations did not mobilize resources through individual donations and charity.
 - No organizations running projects declared bankruptcy, being blacklisted or filing cases against the Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA).
 - 3 projects served the PTG communities in their area.

- 6 organizations running seven projects mentioned impacting more than 10,000 tribal communities in the area. It is not clear, if the organizations reporting the data may have confused the project beneficiaries with impact on community.
- All projects funded by the MoTA displayed information relating to project and funder through hoardings.
- 9 organizations running 10 projects reported having an MIS staff for data collection and documentation.
- With the exception of one organization, all reported having more than 75 students.
- 2 organizations reported owning buildings to run projects. The rest relied on rented property to run the projects. All projects have access to clean water and electricity. Moreover, residential schools that are co-educational reported having separate toilets and bathrooms for the beneficiaries. The only exception being Chandra Mahila Mandal that did not provide any data.
- All organizations, except one (Renukadevi Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Kukane) offered separate beds and bedding material for the children. 7 projects reported having 1 dormitory and 4 projects reported having 4 dormitories. 11 residential schools are co-educational of these 6 reported having one dormitory. It is unclear how the sleeping arrangements worked considering there are female and male beneficiaries.
- All projects provided a box/almirah for storing belongings and soap along with washing powder for ensuring personal hygiene. Each project reported having a playground, kitchen garden, boundary walls, and round the clock security guard. Majority projects also have access to CCTV to ensure better monitoring. Finally, with the exception of 2 projects, 10 projects provided breakfast, lunch and dinner to the beneficiaries.
- All projects provided uniform to the beneficiaries. 9 projects reported providing shoes, school bags along with books and stationaries.
- Doctors visited each project every month and the projects maintained health records and medical history of each children. With the exception of one project (Chandra Mahila Mandal), all projects provided free medicines to the beneficiaries. Female beneficiaries received personal hygiene products in all projects. 6 projects reported plans for providing other hygiene services.

- 7 projects reportedly mentioned dropout rates among the beneficiaries. 23% dropout is reported for Renukadevi Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, which is the highest among all projects.

Education complex

- There are 4 Education Complex for Girls from Maharashtra that are part of the analysis.
- All the projects had valid lifetime registration status. None of the organizations have 12A certification. With the exception of Sandhi Niketan Shishan Sanstha, none of the projects have 80G registration nor FCRA registration. Shree Ganesh Foundation is the only organization with TIN/TAN.
- Shree Ganesh Foundation ran two projects, but has been in operation between 5 and 10 years. The other two organizations have been operating for more than 10 years.
- 2 organizations reported having Board Members with post-graduate, graduate professional degrees as well those completing higher secondary/secondary education. Shree Ganesh Foundation mentioned having Board Members having completed school education and those who did not complete school.
- 2 organizations running 3 projects have organizational budget of INR 50 lakhs or more. 1 organization reported running 2 projects with organizational budget of more than INR 20 lakhs but less than INR 50 lakhs. All the organizations submitted three years of audited reports, but relied entirely on funding from Governmental sources. One organization reported mobilizing resources through individual donations and charity.
- No organizations running projects declared bankruptcy, being blacklisted or filing cases against the Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA).
- All projects continued to serve the PTG communities.
- All organizations running 4 projects mentioned impacting more than 100 and less than 1000 tribal communities in the area. It is not clear, if the organizations reporting the data may have confused the project beneficiaries with impact on community.
- All projects funded by the MoTA displayed information relating to project clearly through hoardings.

- All organizations running 4 projects reported having an MIS staff for data collection and documentation.
- All 4 projects reported having more than 75 students.
- With the exception of Shree Ganesh Foundation, both the organizations ran the projects in rental properties. However, Nav Nirman Shikshan Sanstha had the renter, who is associated with the organization in some form. All projects have access to drinking water and electricity.
- Majority of the projects operated one class in one room, have black board and writing material and mid-day meals.
- All the projects provided uniforms to the beneficiaries. But with the exception of Shree Ganesh Foundation, the other two projects did not provide shoes and school bags. 2 projects provided books and stationaries to the beneficiaries.
- Doctors visited each project every month and the projects maintained health records and medical history of each children. All projects provided free medicines to the beneficiaries. Female beneficiaries received personal hygiene products in all projects. 3 projects reported plans for providing other hygiene services.
- 2 projects reportedly mentioned dropout rates among the beneficiaries. 8% dropout is reported for Sandhi Niketan Shikshan Sanstha, which had highest among all projects. Shree Ganesh Foundation that ran two projects reported dropout of 7% and 6%, respectively.

Hostels

- There are 5 Hostels from Maharashtra and Gujrat that are part of the analysis. Of these, 4 hostels are co-educational and 1 for girls.
- All the projects have valid lifetime registration status but none of the organizations have 12A certification. With the exception of Chandra Mahila Mandal, all projects have 80G registration. 3 out of 5 projects are run by organizations eligible for receiving foreign funding since they have FCRA registration. The same set of organizations (3) have valid TIIN/TAN.
- All 5 projects are run by organizations that have been operating for more than ten years.
- 3 organization running projects comprises of Board Members who have graduate, post-graduate and professional degrees. .

- All 5 organizations running the projects have organizational budget of INR 50 lakhs or more. With the exception of All the organizations except International Rural Education & Cultural Association (INRECA Sansthan) submitted three years of audited reports. 2 organizations reported securing funding from Government and CSR sources. 3 organizations reported mobilizing resources through individual donations and charity.
- None of the projects running hostels are bankrupt, blacklisted or filed cases against the MoTA.
- 3 projects continued to serve the PTG communities.
- 2 organizations running projects mentioned impacting more than 10,000 tribal communities in the area. 3 projects reported impacting more than 100 and less than 1000 tribal communities in the area. It is not clear, if the organizations reporting the data may have confused the project beneficiaries with impact on community.
- All projects funded by the MoTA displayed information relating to project clearly through hoardings. None of the projects reported having an MIS staff for data collection and documentation.
- With the exception of Shri Swami Swyam Sevabhavi Sanstha, all projects served more than 75 beneficiaries.
- 2 projects are run in buildings owned by the organizations and rented, respectively.
- For the co-educational hostels, girls and boys have separate toilets and bathrooms. With the exception of Shri Swami Swyam Sevabhavi Sanstha, all 4 projects have access to electricity and safe drinking water.
- All beneficiaries reportedly have access to separate beds, bedding material, provided with storage facilities and personal hygiene (soap and washing powder) products. The projects mentioned the presence of at least one dormitory. Mahamanav Baba Amte Bahuudeshiy Samajik Vikas Seva Sanstha mentioned two dormitories considering it is co-educational hostel. It is not clear about the availability of separate sleeping arrangements for male and female beneficiaries by Ujwal Rural Development Society and International Rural Education & Cultural Association (INRECA Sansthan).
- Each project had access to kitchen garden that provided the beneficiaries with breakfast, lunch and dinner. It also had access to playground, supported and

encouraged extra-curricular activities, received free health check-up and free medicine. All the hostels have secure boundary wall and round the clock security guard. CCTV access are available in all project locations with the exception of Chandra Mahila Mandal.

- All projects provided uniforms, books and stationaries to the beneficiaries. However, Chandra Mahila Mandal did not provide shoes and school bags, and Ujwal Rural Development Society did not provide shoes to the beneficiaries.
- All projects have visits from the doctors and maintained health records of the beneficiaries. 3 projects provided personal hygiene products to the female beneficiaries, and the 2 projects that did not provided personal hygiene products to the female beneficiaries nor planned to provide such services in future.
- 2 projects reportedly mentioned dropout rates among the beneficiaries. 5% dropout is reported for Mahamanav Baba Amte Bahuudeshiy Samajik Vikas Seva Sanstha, which had highest among all projects.

Health

- **Mobile Dispensary**

- While there could be multiple health projects being funded by MoTA from West zone, for this study only one organization, Bharat Sevashram Sangha at Dediapada, Gujrat submitted the questionnaire.
- The organization has valid lifetime registration along with 12A, 80G, FCRA and TIN/TAN number. Operating for more than 10 years, all the Board Members have post-graduate, graduate and professional degrees.
- The project is run by Bharat Sevashram Sangha with budget of more than INR 50 lakhs, who also submitted audited statement for the past three years. Receiving financial aid from Government and CSR, Bharat Sevashram also engaged in mobilising resources through individual donations and charity. There is no record to the organization being bankrupt, backlisted or engaged in litigations against MoTA.
- Bharat Sevashram continued to serve the PTG in the area, and impacted less than 100 tribals in the area.

- The organization also ensured that it displayed project details along with MoTA as the funding agency. It also has an MIS staff who helps with monitoring data collection and documentation.
- The doctors associated with the mobile dispensary have MBBS degrees, but the beneficiaries would also be visited by a specialized doctor in the past year.
- The mobile dispensary visited the community, once a week or even more frequently treating more than 600 patients each year. A senior doctor would always attend to patients when the mobile dispensary visited the community. The ambulance for mobile dispensary is in running conditions and equipped with facility such as BP or X-RAY machine. There is also Telemedicine facilities available through mobile dispensary to connect to doctors in hospital. Moreover, the mobile dispensary maintained patient records, ran public health awareness activities, provided on-site vaccination facility and maintained vaccination for beneficiaries.

A.6. North Zone Summary

Under the MOTA Grant in Aid Scheme, 6 projects that are being run by 6 different Non-Governmental Organizations and Voluntary Organizations have submitted the completed questionnaire from the North E zone. Responses have come from states of Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan and Leh. All the projects are in education sector. Among the education projects, there are 2 hostels, 3 residential schools, and 1 education complex.

Project Type	Himachal Pradesh	Ladakh	Rajasthan
Educational Complex (Co-ed)	0	0	1
Residential School (Co-ed)	1	1	0
Residential School (Girls)	0	0	1
School (Co-ed)	0	0	0
Hostel (Boys)	1	0	0
Hostel (Co-ed)	1	0	0

Residential School

- There are three residential schools out of which two are co-educational and 1 is for girls. All the organisations have a valid lifetime registration and are registered under 12A and 80 G. FCRA certificate is available for all three. Except for Mahabodhi International Meditation Centre, the other two organisations also have a TIN/TAN no. All the organisations have a experience of working with communities for over 10 years. 2 organisations have all members of EC/GB/Board of Governance who

have graduate/post-graduate/professional degrees and secondary/high secondary. The remaining 1 organisations has members of EC/GB/Board of Governance who have graduate/post-graduate/professional degrees and secondary/high secondary.

- Except for MIMC, the remaining two organisations have a budget of over 50 lakhs. MIMC, has not disclosed its budget. Banasthali Vidyapith is primarily dependent on Government funding to run their projects while the other two accept funding from both government and non-government sources. Except for Rinchen Zangpo the other organisations have managed to mobilise resources through charity. MIMC is the only organisation that had been blacklisted by MOTA in the past according to report. None of the organisations have filed any court cases against MOTA.
- Rinchen Zangpo have PTG communities as well among its beneficiaries. MIMC in relatively in the most backward and challenging of areas as its in the border area, scheduled area and the geography is hilly and isolated. The organisations have displayed hoarding indicating name of the project and clearly mentioning “Project run with support of Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India” and the organisations have designated staff particularly for monitoring, data collection and documentation.
- Every residential is serving at least 75 beneficiaries currently. All the 3 projects are running in owned properties. The residential schools have provision for separate toilets and bathrooms for girls and boys. All rooms have electricity and electrical equipment like electric bulb, tube light, fans and have provision for safe drinking water for the students.
- The residential school provides facilities of bedding material, dormitories, bathing materials. The schools also have a playground. Proper security arrangements are present in all the schools except for one. Kitchen garden is also being maintained by all the schools. Breakfast, Lunch and dinner is being provided in all 3 schools.
- Every school is providing uniforms, books, shoes, and bags to their students.
- Free medicine and regular doctor visit is arranged in the residential schools., girl students are being provided with sanitary napkins for maintenance of proper hygiene.

Hostels

- There are 2 hostels out of which one is co-educational and 1 is for boys. All the organisations have a valid lifetime registration and are registered under 12A and

80 G. FCRA certificate is available for both. The two organisations also have a TIN/TAN no. All the organisations have a experience of working with communities for over 10 years. 2 organisations have members of EC/GB/Board of Governance who have graduate/post-graduate/professional degrees and secondary/high secondary.

- While Ramdha has a budget over 50 lakhs the other organisation Buddhist Cultural Key Gompa does not. The two organisations accept funding from both government and non-government sources. The organisations have managed to mobilise resources through charity. None of the organisations have filed any court cases against MOTA or has never been blacklisted.
- Ramdha Buddhist Society have PTG communities as well among its beneficiaries. The organisations have displayed hoarding indicating name of the project and clearly mentioning “Project run with support of Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India” and the organisations have designated staff particularly for monitoring, data collection and documentation.
- Both the hostels are serving at least 75 beneficiaries currently. While Buddhist Cultural is running in owned property, Ramdha’s property is rented. The residential schools have provision for separate toilets and bathrooms for girls and boys. All rooms have electricity and electrical equipment like electric bulb, tubelight, fans and have provision for safe drinking water for the students.
- The hostels provides facilities of bedding material, dormitories, bathing materials. The schools also have a playground. Proper security arrangements are present in all the schools except for one. Kitchen garden is also being maintained by all the schools. Breakfast, Lunch and dinner is being provided in both the hostels
- Every school is providing uniforms, books, shoes, and bags to their students.
- Free medicine and regular doctor visit is arranged in the hostels, girl students of Buddhist Cultural are being provided with sanitary napkins for maintenance of proper hygiene.

Education Complex

- The organisation has a valid lifetime registration and are registered under 12A and 80 G. FCRA certificate is available for both. The two organisations also have a TIN/TAN no. All the organisations have an experience of working with

communities for over 10 years. The organisation has members of EC/GB/Board of Governance who have graduate/post-graduate/professional degrees and secondary/high secondary.

- The organisation has a budget over 50 .The organisation accept funding from both government and non-government sources. They have managed to mobilise resources through charity.No court cases has been filed against MOTA and has never been blacklisted.
- RBKS have PTG communities as well among its beneficiaries. The organisations have displayed hoarding indicating name of the project and clearly mentioning “Project run with support of Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India” and the organisations have designated staff particularly for monitoring, data collection and documentation.
- The education complex is serving at least 75 beneficiaries currently. Property is owned. The educational complex has provision for separate toilets and bathrooms for girls and boys. All rooms have electricity and electrical equipment like electric bulb, tubelight, fans and have provision for safe drinking water for the students.
- Each class is running in separate rooms and rooms have blackboards and writing materials.
- Every school is providing uniforms, books, shoes, and bags to their students.
- Free medicine and regular doctor visit is arranged in the complex, girl students are not currently being provided with sanitary napkins for maintenance of proper hygiene but might be provided with it in the near future.

ANNEXURE II

Quantitative Questionnaire for the Evaluation of the GIA Scheme

	Indicators	Description	Grading Scheme
1(i)	NGO Name (NITI Aayog Portal)	1: Yes 0: No	No score
1(ii)	NGO ID (NITI Aayog Portal)	1: Yes 0: No	No score
1(iii)	NGO Name (MoTA Portal)	1: Yes 0: No	No score
2	Address of Registered office of the Organization	1: Yes 0: No	No score
3	Nature of Project <i>P.S.: Fill out separately for each project being funded under GIA scheme of MoTA</i>	1a: Health-Hospitals	No score
		1b Health-Mobile Dispensary/ multi service mobile units	No score
		2: Education	No score
		3.Innovative Project	No score
Details of the organization			
4.1	Registration Status	1: Valid 0: Expired	1 point for Valid Registration
4.2	Name of the Act under which registered	1: Yes 0: No	No Score
4.3	Date of Registration	1: Yes 0: No	No Score
4.4	Whether Registration is for lifetime?	1: Yes 0: No	1 point
4.5	Date of expiry	1: Yes 0: No	No score
4.6(i)	Whether the organization registered under 12A?	1: Yes 0: No	1 point
4.6(ii)	Whether the organization registered under 80G?	1: Yes 0: No	1 point
4.6(iii)	Whether the organization has FCRA registration?	1: Yes 0: No	1 point
4.7	TIN/TAN No.	1: Yes 0: No	1 point
4.8	How long has the organization been in operations?	3: More than 10 years 2: 5-10 years 1: Less than 5 years	3 points (Maximum)
4.9	Has the organization changed its name after receiving the first grant from GOI or from any other Govt. or	1: Yes 0: No	No score

	international funding agency? If so, upload details (For ongoing cases only)		
4.10	Full Name and contact details of members of EC/GB/Board of Governance	1: Yes 0: No	No score
4.11	Academic qualification of members of EC/GB/Board of Governance	3: All members of EC/GB/Board of Governance have graduate/post-graduate/professional degrees and above 2: Members of EC/GB/Board of Governance have graduate/post-graduate/professional degrees and secondary/high secondary 1: Members of EC/GB/Board of Governance have completed secondary/higher secondary or less	3 points (Maximum)
Financial Details of Organisation			
5.1	What is the current organizational budget?		1 point for Less than 10 lakhs 2 points for more than 10 lakhs but less than 20 lakhs 3 points for more than 20 lakhs but less than 50 lakhs 4 points for more than 50 lakhs
5.2	Copies of audited statement of the past 3 years?	1: Yes, it is available 0: No, it is not available	1 point
5.3	Whether the organization has received financial assistance from government or non-government sector?	1: Government Sector 2: Non-government Sector (such as CSR) 3: Both	3 point (Both) 1 point for only Government or Non-Government funding
5.4	List the Names of Donor (Government)		No score
5.5	List the Names of Donor (Non-Government)		No score
5.6	List the Names of International Donor (foreign contribution under FCRA)		No score

5.7	Whether the organization has mobilised resources through individual donations and charity?	1: Yes 0: No	1 point
5.8	Are the rates for the financial assistance provided by MoTA sufficient?	1: Yes 0: No	No score
5.9	If not, please request for details. E.g. insufficient rates for salaries, durables or other items		
5.10	Whether NGO/VO has been declared bankrupt at any point of time?	1: Yes 0: No	-3 for bankruptcy
5.11	Whether the organization has been blacklisted by Central/State Government or any institution under it, at any point of time?	1: No 0: Yes	-5 for blacklisting
5.12	Whether any court case filed against MoTA?	1: No 0: Yes	-10 for cases filed against MoTA
General details about proposed project			
6.1	List name of the Scheduled Tribe (s) who will get benefit/are getting benefits from this project (please indicate the names of ST communities as per Govt. notifications only)		No score
6.2	Whether the project will also benefit/is also benefiting PTG communities?	1: Yes 0: No	1 point
6.3	List names of PTG communities which will get benefit/are getting benefits from this project (please indicate the names of PTG communities as per Govt. notifications only)		No score
6.4(i)	Size of the targeted ST community	1: 10,001 and above 2: 1,001-10,000 3: 100-1,000 5: Less than 100	4 points for 10,001 and above; 3 points for 1,001-10,000; 2 points for 100-1,000; 1 point for less than 100
6.4(ii)	Size of the targeted ST community (male)	1: 10,001 and above 2: 1,001-10,000 3: 100-1,000 5: Less than 100	4 points for 10,001 and above; 3 points for 1,001-10,000; 2 points for 100-1,000; 1 point for less than 100
6.4(iii)	Size of the targeted ST community (female)	1: 10,001 and above 2: 1,001-10,000 3: 100-1,000 5: Less than 100	4 points for 10,001 and above; 3 points for 1,001-10,000; 2 points for 100-1,000; 1 point for less than 100

6.5	List of activities being undertaken by the organization for the development of STs from their own resources		1 point for each activity
6.6	List of activities being undertaken by the organization for the welfare of STs with support from Ministries/Departments		1 point for each activity
6.7	List of activities being undertaken by the organization for the development of STs from other sources, including CSR		1 point for each activity
6.8	Complete address of location where project is being implemented		No score
6.9	Location of Area	a. Aspirational District b. Left Wing Extremism District c. Scheduled Area d. ITDP/ITDA Area e. MADA Area f. Border Area g. Hilly and Forested Area	1 point for each of the location.
7	Services available in the area where project is proposed to be located: a) Whether connected by metalled road with Block and District b) Available means of transport (Bus/train etc.) c) Whether electricity is available d) Whether safe drinking water facility available	1: Yes 0: No 1: Yes 0: No 1: Yes 0: No 1: Yes 0: No	No score
8	Date of commencement of the project		No score
9	Whether organisation has displayed hoarding indicating name of the project and clearly mentioning “Project run with support of Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India.”	1: Yes 0: No	1 point for presence of hoarding showing support from Government of India
10	How many inspection visits by state government officials in each of the last 3 years?		No Score
11	Do you’ve staff for MIS/monitoring data collection and documentation?	1: Yes 0: No	1 point
Category 1-Hospital			
Building Infrastructure			
1	Specify the category of hospital project	1. Hospitals	No Score

		2. Mobile dispensary/multi service mobile units	
2(i)	Whether building is Owned/Rented?	1: Own 0: Rented	2 points for Owned; 1 point for Rented
2(ii)	Whether the Renter is associated with the organization in any role (EC/GB/Governing Body Member)	1: Yes 0: No	No score
Project Infrastructure			
3	Doctor (s) attached with hospital/mobile dispensary with degree of qualification (eg. MBBS, BHMS, BAMS etc.) held by them	3: Doctor(s) with MD/DNB 2: Doctor(s) with MBBS 1: Doctor(s) with BHMS/BAMS	3 points for Doctor(s) with MD/DNB; 2 points for Doctor(s) with MBBS; 1 point for Doctor(s) with BHMS/BAMS
3.1	Are visits by specialist doctors made in the last year? Check register.	1: Yes 0: No	1 point if Yes
3.2	What speciality doctor most needed		No Score
4	Medicines/ System prescribed by doctors	1. Allopathic 2. Homeopathic 3. Ayurvedic	No Score
5	Whether it is a General Hospital or hospital for some specific disease (eg. Leprosy, T.B. etc.)?	1: General Hospital 2. Specialized Hospital	No Score
Facilities available in Hospital			
6.1	Number of beds	1: More than 10 less than 50 2: More than 50 less than 100 3: More than 100 less than 200 4: More than 200	1point for More than 10 less than 50 2 points for More than 50 less than 100 3 points for More than 100 less than 200 4 points for More than 200
6.2	Pathology lab	1: Yes 0: No	1 point
6.3	X-ray facility	1: Yes 0: No	1 point
6.4	Ultrasound facility	1: Yes 0: No	1 point
6.5	Operation theatre	1: Yes 0: No	1 point

6.6	List any other facility available through hospital		1 point for each facility
6.7	Whether hospital has OPD/Indoor facilities	1. OPD 2. Indoor 3. Both	Maximum 2 points and one point for each facility
6.8	Whether free medicines are being distributed among beneficiaries	1: Yes 0: No	1 point
6.9	Whether the hospital has/have Ambulance (s)	1: Yes 0: No	1 point
6.10	Whether the hospital has/have Generator (s)	1: Yes 0: No	1 point
6.11(i)	Whether kitchen facility exists for the patient(s)	1: Yes 0: No	1 point
6.11(ii)	Cost of food	1: Free food 2: Fee/Payment for Food	1 point for Free Food
7	Availability of proper disposal of bio-medical waste	1: Yes 0: No	1 point
8	Whether Patient Record System is maintained by the hospital	1: Yes 0: No	1 point
Facilities available in Mobile dispensary/multi service mobile units			
7.1	Frequency of visit of mobile dispensary to tribal villages	1.Once in two months 2.Monthly 3.Fortnightly 4.Weekly or more	1 point for once in 2 months 2 points for Monthly 3 points for fortnightly visits 4 points for weekly or more frequent visits
7.2	Is there Senior Doctor present with the mobile dispensary?	1: Yes 0: No	1 point
7.3	List specific facility available through the mobile dispensary (such as BP, X-ray etc.)		1 point for each facility
7.4	Whether free medicines are being distributed on site	1: Yes 0: No	1 point
7.5	In case of Ambulance for mobile dispensary, whether in running conditions	1: Yes 0: No	1 point
7.6	Does the mobile dispensary have a safe waste disposal practice?	1: Yes 0: No	1 point
7.7	Whether Telemedicine facilities available through mobile dispensary to connect to doctors in hospital	1: Yes 0: No	1 point
8	Number of patients treated during last financial year		1: Less than 300 2: More than 300 but less than 600 3: More than 600
9	Whether Patient Record maintained by mobile dispensary	1: Yes 0: No	1 point

10(i)	Whether the mobile dispensary runs awareness activities for vaccination	1: Yes 0: No	1 point
10(ii)	Whether the mobile dispensary provide on-site vaccination facility to the beneficiary	1: Yes 0: No	1 point
10(iii)	Whether the mobile dispensary maintains vaccination record for beneficiaries	1: Yes 0: No	1 point
11	List any other facility available through mobile dispensary		1 point for each facility

Category 2-Education

1.1	Specify the category of educational project	1. Residential School 2. Hostel 3. Non-residential School 4. Educational Complex 5. Rural Night School	No Score
1.2	Whether project is for ST boys/girls or Co-education	1. ST boys/girls 2. Co-education	No Score
1.3	Number of beneficiaries	1. More than 75 students 2. Between 50-75 3. Less than 50	3 points for more than 75 students 2 points for students between 50-75 1 point for less than 50 students

Building Infrastructure

2.1	Whether building is? (In case of rented, upload rent agreement which should be valid for the Financial Year for which)	1: Own 0: Rented	1 point for rented 2 points for own
2.1(i)	Whether the Renter is associated with the organization in any role (EC/GB/Governing Body Member)	1: Yes 0: No	No score
2.2	Whether project is running in a single compact complex?	1: Yes 0: No	No Score
2.3	Since which year the project is running in the building?		No Score
2.4	Measurement of whole complex (in sq.ft.)		No Score
2.5	Number of classrooms with measurement		No Score
2.6	Number of toilets (separately for boys & girls in case of co-educational institutions)		0 if no toilets or no separate toilets 1 point if separate toilets
2.7	Number of bathrooms (separately for boys & girls in case of co-educational institutions)		0 if no bathrooms or no separate bathrooms

			1 point if separate bathrooms
2.8	Whether all rooms have electricity and electrical equipment like electric bulb, tubelight, and fans	1: Yes 0: No	1 point
2.9	Provision for clean and safe drinking water	1: Yes 0: No	1 point
Facilities in Non-Residential schools/Educational complex/Rural night schools			
3.1	Whether one class is run in one room?	1: Yes 0: No	1 point
3.2	Whether all classrooms have black board and writing materials	1: Yes 0: No	1 point
3.3	Whether students receive mid-day meal?	1: Yes 0: No	1 point
3.4	Whether student receive health check-up?	1: Yes 0: No	1 point
3.5	Does the school maintain health record/medical history of students?	1: Yes 0: No	1 point
3.6	Whether student receive free medicine?	1: Yes 0: No	1 point
Details about uniform and books			
4.1	Whether all students have been provided uniforms?	1: Yes 0: No	1 point
4.2	Whether all students have been provided shoes	1: Yes 0: No	1 point
4.3	Whether all students have been provided school bags	1: Yes 0: No	1 point
4.4	Whether all students have been provided books, note-books and stationery items	1: Yes 0: No	1 point
Facilities in Hostels/Residential schools			
5.1	Whether all students have beds?	1: Yes 0: No	1 point for shared bed 2 points for separate beds for each student
5.2	Whether all students are given bedding material?	1: Yes 0: No	1 point
5.3	Number of dormitories		0 if no dormitory For each dormitory add 1 point
5.4	Whether they have been provided a box/shelf/almirah to keep their belongings?	1: Yes 0: No	1 point
5.4	Whether they have been provided soap and washing powder?	1: Yes 0: No	1 point
5.5	Whether student receive breakfast, lunch and dinner:	a. Breakfast b. Lunch	Maximum 3 points. Each

		c. Dinner	meal provided carries 1 point
5.6	Whether kitchen gardens are being maintained by the schools:	1: Yes 0: No	1 point
5.7	Whether there's a playground	1: Yes 0: No	1 point
5.8	Whether extra-curriculars such as sports, music, dance etc. encouraged and supported?	1: Yes 0: No	1 point
5.9	Whether student receive health check-up?	1: Yes 0: No	1 point
5.10	Whether students receive free medicine?	1: Yes 0: No	1 point
5.11	Is there a secure boundary wall?	1: Yes 0: No	1 point
5.12	Is there a security guard?	1: Yes 0: No	1 point
5.13	Does the security guard stay 24x7?	1: Yes 0: No	1 point
5.14	Any other security measures (Such as CCTV etc.)	1: Yes 0: No	1 point
Details about uniform and books			
6.1	Whether all students have been provided uniforms?	1: Yes 0: No	1 point
6.2	Whether all students have been provided shoes	1: Yes 0: No	1 point
6.3	Whether all students have been provided school bags	1: Yes 0: No	1 point
6.4	Whether all students have been provided books, note-books and stationery items	1: Yes 0: No	1 point
7. Health Status of Students in residential schools, hostels etc.:			
7.1	Does a doctor visit at least every month	1: Yes 0: No	1 point
7.2	Does the school maintain health record/medical history of students?	1: Yes 0: No	1 point
7.3	Whether students are getting medicines free of cost	1: Yes 0: No	1 point
7.4	Whether any student undergone any specific treatment in a hospital during the year, if yes please give detail	Details:	

7.5	Whether any services or support provided to girl students for personal hygiene (such as sanitary napkins etc.)	1: Yes 0: No	1 point
7.6	If No, Why? Mention details		
7.7	Are there plans of providing that service?	1: Yes 0: No	1 point

8.Details of class-wise students in school and educational complex/hostel inmates:

S.No.	Class	Enrolled as per admission register

9. Details of drop-out in case of schools/educational complexes:

Previous year.....		Year of inspection.....		Number of new admissions	Number of dropouts	% age of dropouts
Class	Number of students enrolled	Class	Number of previous year's students who continued study during current year			
I	II	III	IV	V	VI =II-IV	$\frac{VI \times 100}{II}$

Note: While calculating dropouts, the number of outgoing students (studied in the last standard available in that school) should not be taken into account. Further, dropout more than 20% may be treated as higher dropout.

If the drop out is more than 20%, specific reasons may be found out and indicated by the inspecting team.

Reasons:

Quantitative Questionnaire for the Evaluation of the GIA Scheme (State Tribal Welfare Officials)

Name and designation.

How long have you been working in this state? (Also mention state name)

For the past how many years have you been responsible for the GIA scheme?

Broadly, what do you think of the GIA scheme based on your experience?

What do you think of the online portal system for applications?

We found that small organisations struggle with the portal and provide inadequate information in their applications. There are also issues of connectivity. How serious do you think this problem is?

Do you think usually larger organisations are preferred for funding over smaller NGOs? If yes, why is there this preference?

Most NGOs reported that the grant rates are too low. What do you think about that?

What is the penetration and quality of government schools and hospitals in the areas that these NGOs operate their projects?

What do you generally think about the quality of the services of the NGOs? Please discuss separately about education and health projects.

Who are the members in your state committee constituted for this scheme (also referred to as the SCVE)?

What is the mechanism of monitoring visits through a year for state officials?

There seems to be complaints of delay in processing of the application at the state level leading to a delay in grant release. What are the factors that may be causing this?

Inadequacy of grant rates along with a lack of funding for non-recurring items have been reported by grantees under the scheme. What do you think of that?

The number of students funded for educational institutions are almost always lower than the actual number of beneficiaries. Why are all beneficiaries not funded? How is it decided how many students will be funded for a particular institution?

There were a few cases where organisations with little credibility and without any operations were recommended to the Ministry for funding by the state. Why do such things happen?

Quantitative Questionnaire for the Evaluation of the GIA Scheme (District Officials)

Name and designation.

How long have you been working in this state & district? (Also mention their names)

For the past how many years have you been responsible for the GIA scheme?

Broadly, what do you think of the GIA scheme based on your experience?

What do you think of the online portal system for applications?

We found that small organisations struggle with the portal and provide inadequate information in their applications. There are also issues of connectivity. How serious do you think this problem is?

Do you think usually larger organisations are preferred for funding over smaller NGOs? If yes, why is there this preference?

Most NGOs reported that the grant rates are too low. What do you think about that?

What is the penetration and quality of government schools and hospitals in the areas that these NGOs operate their projects?

What do you generally think about the quality of the services of the NGOs? Please discuss separately about education and health projects.

What is the process of the inspection visit that the district carries out for a grant applicant?

What are the mandatory criteria that the NGOs must fulfil during the inspection visit?

We have come across cases where NGOs with little to no existing operations were cleared by the district for further processing. Why do you think such instances happen?

The mandatory inspection visit before the release of the grant was reported to be delayed in many cases, consequently delaying the fund release. Why does this delay usually happen?

What is the mechanism of monitoring visits through a year (other than the mandatory inspection visit)?