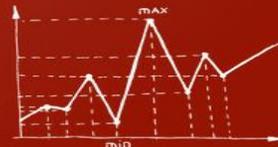
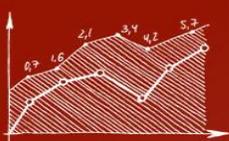


State of India's Poor: Volume 1

April-June 2020

Social Group: Women and Children



State of India's Poor: August 2020 In Focus: Women and Children

Introduction

1.1 Context:

In India, as per Census 2011 the female constitute 48per cent of population, children in the age group of 0-6 years, constitute 13per cent and those between 0-14 years constitute 31per cent. The women and children have at different instances been subjected to marginalization from a long time and it continues to be so till date. With regards to women their socio-economic background adds further layers to the existing marginalization similarly for children in addition to the socio-economic factor, gender plays an important role.

The pandemic has pushed women and children to further vulnerabilities. With only 23.4per cent of women workforce participation in India and now with the pandemic the situation is most likely to exacerbate. There is also fear that now women may get forced to work for longer hours, with low pay and face more layoffs as compared to their counterparts¹. The affect of pandemic on children has been massive impacting their basic rights including education, nutrition, health, social protection etc. Another serious concern is children may now be pushed to work thus leading to further exploitation². The narratives have been discussed and covered in different platforms however it becomes equally important to hear from leaders, activists and community led organizations on the situation of this group during pandemic. They form an integral part of the COLLECT Dashboard.

Table 1: Distribution of locations for women and children in sample

	Number of Districts	Number of villages
Bihar	15	69
Chhattisgarh	3	24
Gujarat	6	70
Jharkhand	2	20
Madhya Pradesh	6	61
NCT of Delhi	2	8
Odisha	8	80
Rajasthan	1	10
Tamil Nadu	8	75
Uttar Pradesh	5	50
West Bengal	1	9
Total	57	476

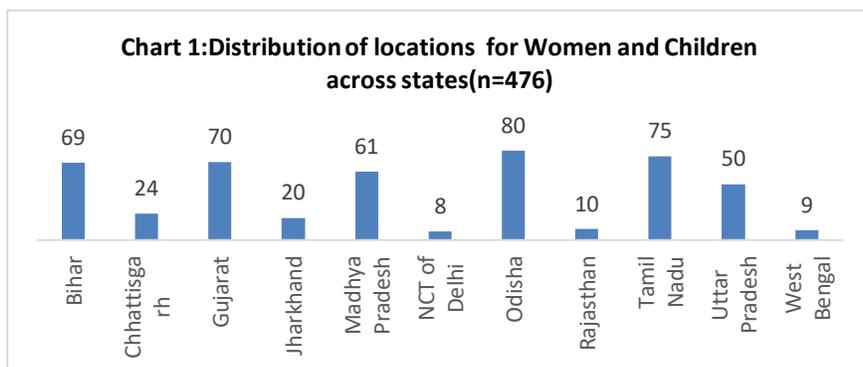
1.2 Geographical Coverage

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

Till date information for women and children group has been collected from **476** urban and rural locations across **57** districts from **11** states in India. The distribution can be seen in table 1 alongside.

¹ Available at: <https://thewire.in/women/coronavirus-women-economy>

² Available at: <https://www.thehindu.com/opinion/open-page/covid-19-and-children/article32124061.ece>



The distribution of women and children locations across the eleven states is detailed in Chart 1 alongside (with a bulk of locations from Odisha and Tamil Nadu).

1.3. Domains for which the information was collected

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

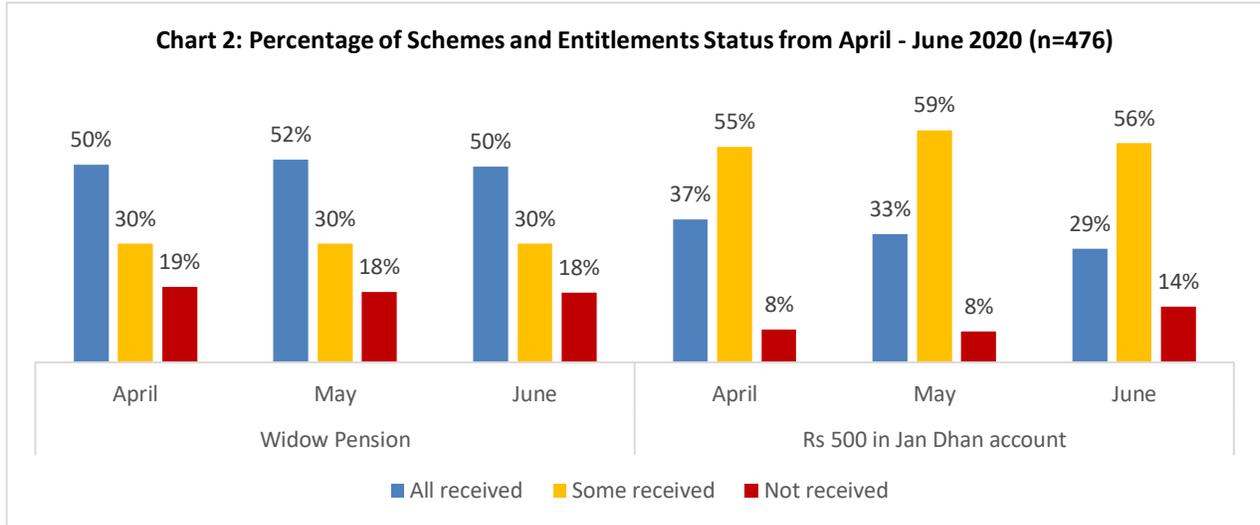
Table 2: Data collection domains

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

2. Overall Findings

2.1. Temporal trends across entitlements

The chart below (Chart 2) depicts the status of women's access to schemes and entitlements specifically meant for benefitting women between the months of April to June.



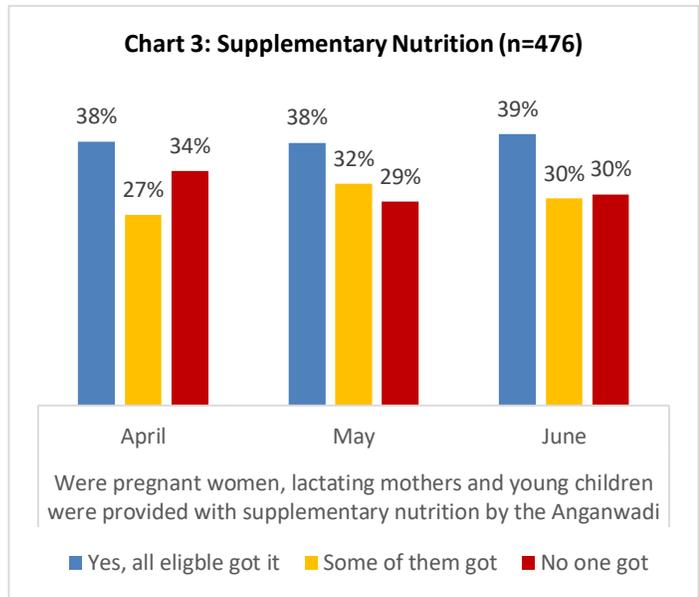
From the graph above it can be inferred that Widow Pension scheme has been received in majority of locations 50per cent in the month of April, 52per cent in May and 50per cent in June shared they have received pension in all the three months. This percentage remains consistent in all the three months. With regard to access to “Jan Dhan Yojana” only some seem to have benefitted from it as 55per cent in the month of April, 59per cent and 56per cent in the month of May and June shared that some of them have received Rs. 500 under Jan Dhan Yojana.

“Access to Jan Dhan Yojana has always been challenging and continues to remain the same. When women go to the banks to open account under zero balance schemes they are asked to pay money. The bank may have received money under this scheme however this is not being given to dispersed further”

Reported from Ambikapur District, Chhattisgarh

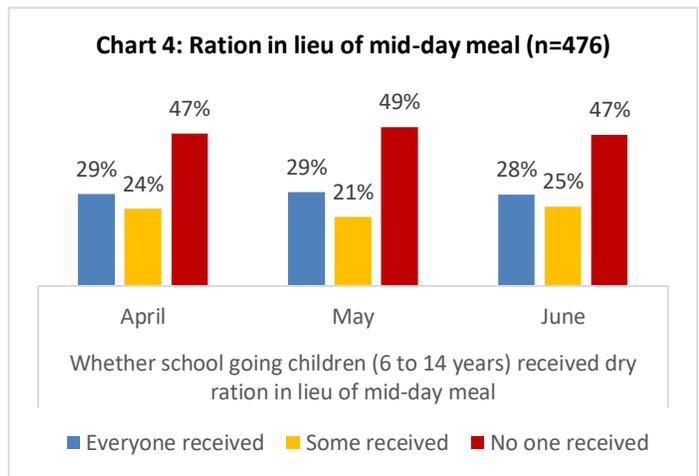
2.2. Situation of supplementary nutrition amongst women and children

Chart 3, depicts the situation of access to supplementary nutrition amongst pregnant women, lactating mothers and children. From the given chart it can be inferred that the figures across three categories seems to be close to each other. In the month of April and May 38 per cent of them shared that those who are eligible for it received it whereas in the month of 39 per cent shared they have received it. If we look at the figures of those who did not receive it at all, in the month of May the percentage is at 29per cent which stood at 34 per cent in April however in June it increases slightly and stands at 30 per cent. Across the locations it was observed that the sudden lockdown led to disruption in accessing supplementary nutrition.



2.3. Dry ration in lieu of mid-day meal

Chart 4 depicts status of dry ration across the locations. It can be inferred from the data in all three months between April to June majority of children did not have access to dry ration that is to be distributed in lieu of Mid-day meal. In the month of April 47 per cent of locations similarly in the months of May and June 49per cent and 47 per cent shared nobody received dry ration. The percentage of locations with children which shared everyone received dry ration remains to be consistent in all the three months with 29 per cent in the month of April and May and 28per cent in the month of June.



“Dry rations were being distributed in a few locations; however as the locations are distant from the main are this led to hindrance in accessing the distributed rations due to which many could no benefit from it.”

Reported from Rajkot District, Gujarat

“None had access to mid day meal between April to June. It is only very recently that dry ration is being distributed. However cooked meal from Anganwadi is still not available.”

Reported from Surat District, Gujarat

2.4. Social Issues

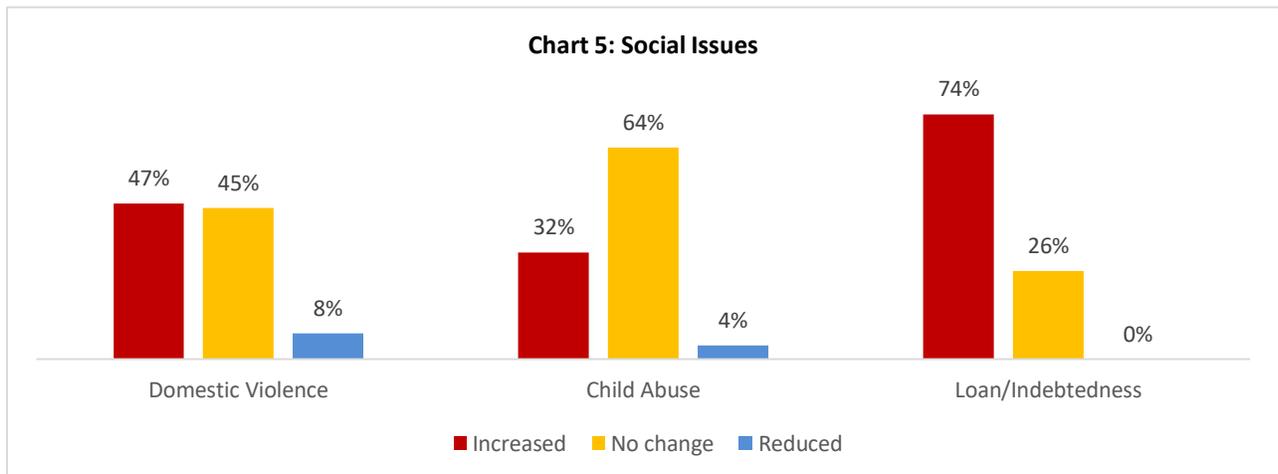
With the pandemic discussions have now started to take place in the domain of various social issues and it has been reported several times that there has been an increase in already existent social issues. The data depicted in Chart 5 to an extent substantiates the discussions that have been going around this issue. With regard to the incidents of domestic violence it can be seen that 47per cent shared that there has been an increase whereas only 8per cent shared that there has been a decrease such incidents. With regard to incidents of child abuse it can be seen that 64per cent shared the situation remains same and there has not been much change while 32per cent reported that there has been an increase in such incidents.

“The incidents of domestic violence may be higher than what has been reported as many women do not see and realize such incidents to constitute domestic violence”

Reported from Patna District, Bihar

“Increase in unemployment and limited wages has lead to rise in tensions and frustrations within the family which has lead to a further increase in incidents of domestic violence”

Reported from Villupuram District, Tamil Nadu

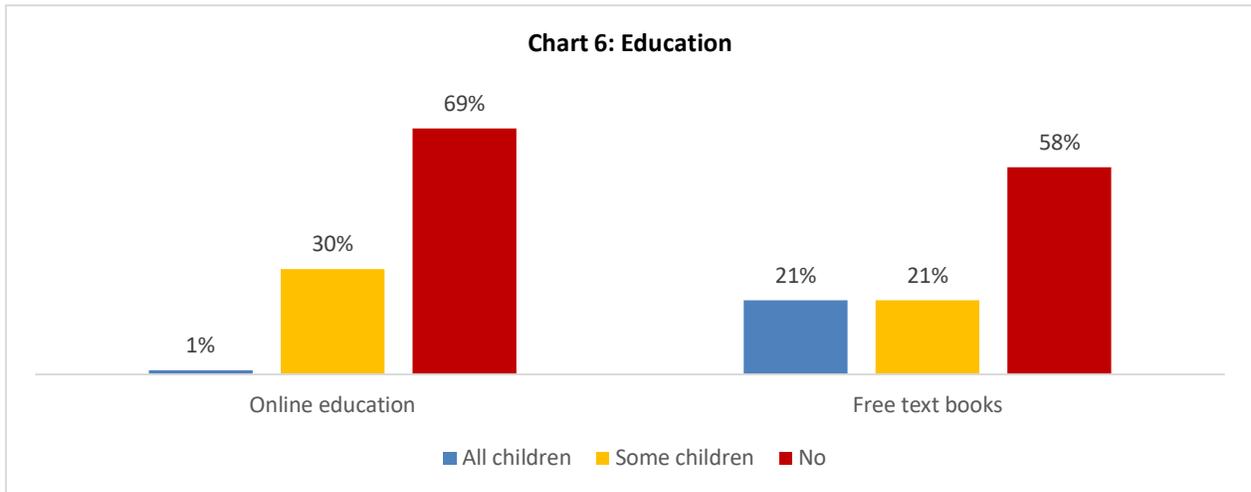


It can also be seen that there has been a sharp increase in the situation of indebtedness, with 74 per cent reporting that they have already taken loans and none of the locations shared that there has been reduction in indebtedness.

“In addition to loss of livelihoods, non-payment of wages etc. health has been one of the major reasons for taking loans. People with long term illness due to the pandemic have been forced to visit to the private clinics or Rural Medical Practitioner where they are charged double than the actual charges this has lead to increase in indebtedness”

Reported from Patna District, Bihar

2.5. Education



With regard to education it can be seen that the pandemic has adversely impacted children’s education. It can be inferred from the data that 69per cent of the households shared the children have not been able to access online education whereas only 1per cent shared they have access to online platform. With regard to free text books it can be observed that 58per cent shared no children has received free text books, 21per cent shared all children received the text books.

“When we the elders, adults are struggling to use smart phones how can we expect the children to use such online platforms for education? Another important thing to consider is how many of them have access to smart phones? This number is very less.”

Reported from Balrampur District, Chhattisgarh

2.6. Health Services

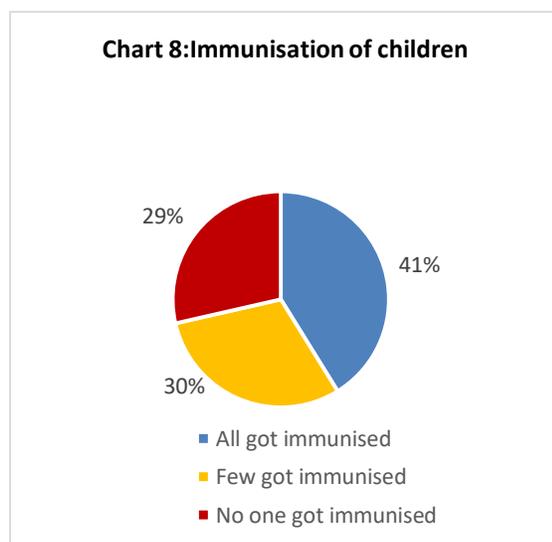
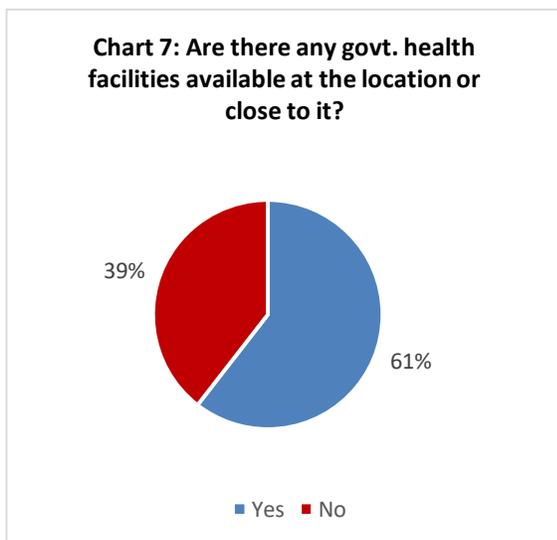


Chart 7 and 8 illustrates the healthcare situation across the locations, 61per cent locations have shared government health facilities are present in their locality or close to their locality, 39per cent shared about the absence of these services. In terms of immunization of children it can be inferred from the data 41per cent reported that all children were immunized followed by 30per cent reporting that only a few got immunized, 29per cent shared that no children received immunization.

“Lack of access to healthcare services has adversely impacted women’s health especially pregnant woman. Recently there was an incident where a newly born boy lost his life as the mother during the time of delivery did not receive urgent services on time, the healthcare workers due to the fear of corona did not conduct any of the necessary tests. For a very long time the woman was not provided with bed.”

Reported from Balrampur District, Chhattisgarh

“As most hospitals were treating COVID-19 patients the fear of visiting hospitals during such time was higher amongst pregnant and lactating women. In such situations access to mental health support becomes crucial however none had access to even mental health help lines.”

Reported from Surat District, Gujarat

“Pregnant women in urban areas still have better access to hospitals however in rural areas the situation is worrisome.”

Reported from Rajkot District, Gujarat

3. Key Inferences

Extent of implementation of schemes: Chart 2 indicates at the ground level the extent of implementation of widow pension is better as compared to Jan Dhan Yojana, instances where people are asked to pay for a scheme which is meant to be for free and is especially for the financially weaker section raises concerns and forces to question the entire purpose of having such schemes in place. Apart from unawareness amongst the beneficiaries especially women the discriminatory behavior on the part of the bank officials who despite of receiving the amount seem to be unwilling to be dispense it further.

Exclusion from basic services: Denial of urgent health services especially in case of pregnant women may put their as well as their babies’ lives at stake. Inaccessibility to ambulance services, lack of intake of nutritious food and supplements may lead to further complications in their health. Access to menstrual hygiene, contraceptives seems to be distant for women during the times of pandemic.

Education and other related rights of children: Chart 4 and 6 both depicts the vulnerable situation of children. With COVID-19 and schools remaining shut children’s access to nutrition has been hugely impacted. It was announced that dry ration will be distributed in lieu of mid-day meal with the intention

that the children are not denied of the required level of nutrition however this decision does not seem to have benefitted majority of children as they are still struggling to get dry ration as well as cooked meals from anganwadi. Schools being converted into quarantine center and the school staffs being engaged in this process also seem to have hindered the dry ration distribution process. With very limited physical activities for children during the period of lockdown and with almost no access to nutritious food, the health concern of children remains high and crucial to be dealt with.

Increasing Indebtedness: The practice of borrowing loans has been in existence since long however with pandemic has worsened the situation and the reasons are now more diverse. For those migrant workers who were stuck in their destination states and their families back to their states of origin they were not left with much option and were forced to take loans for meeting their basic needs. With the distress reasons for taking loans seems to be diverse people taking loans to buy alcohols, to meet their medical expenses which at present is much higher than before, there also seems to be a very limited control over these small groups providing credit services which are levying heavy rates of interest.

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

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

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

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

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

Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS): All IGNOAPS beneficiaries aged 60–79 years receive a monthly pension of Rs. 300 (Rs. 200 by central government and Rs. 100 by state government). Those who are 80 years and above receive a monthly pension amount of Rs.500. The eligibility for the scheme is- destitute, belonging to below poverty line category, age 60 years and above, does not have any income or source of income owning fixed assets valuing less than Rs.50000/-, does not have any relative of 18 years of age and above in the category of son, son's son and other related

persons who normally live together. **3 crore aged widows and people in divyang (disabled) category will be provided Rs. 1000 for next three months**, as announced by the central government.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Pradhan Mantri Ujjawala Yojana (PMUY): To promote women empowerment, provide a healthy fuel for cooking and prevent health-related hazards among millions of rural population due to the use of fossil fuels, this scheme under Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has been implemented since 2016.

Eligible families are identified through the Socio Economic Caste Census (SECC) list. The scheme covers the cash assistance up to Rs 1600/- for providing new LPG connection and this cash assistance is provided by the Central Government. The customer bears the cost of hot plate and purchase of first refill. The customers also have option to take hot plate on purchase of first refill or both on loan basis from OMCs at zero interest and the same is recovered through EMIs. The eligibility for the scheme is- the applicant must a woman above the age of 18 and a citizen of India, should be a rural resident with a BPL (Below Poverty Line) card and applicant family's home should not already have LPG connection. To obtain the subsidy amount of a female applicant, there should be a savings bank account in any nationalized bank across the country. Under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana, **gas cylinders would be provided free of cost to 8 crore poor families.**

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

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

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

authorized Common Service Centre for registration. Centres can be located here: <https://locator.csccloud.in/>

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

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

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

A **MGNREGA** job card application form may be availed from the local Gram Panchayat or the application may be made on plain paper. Currently, the MGNREGA job card application process is conducted completely offline primarily because of the low internet penetration in rural India. However, the Official MGNREGA website (www.nrega.nic.in) does give individuals the option to download NREGA job card application form for free. The application for registration may be submitted on prescribed form or plain paper to the local Gram Panchayat. They will complete the verification within a fortnight and will issue the job cards to eligible households. Documents and details that need to be enclosed with application are- photograph of applicant(s), name, age and gender of all NREGA Job Card Applicants from the household, name of village/ Gram Panchayat/ Block, Details of whether the applicant(s) is/are beneficiaries of SC/ST/IAY/LR, specimen signature/thumb impression of applicants, proof documents such a ration card, voter card, Aadhaar, PAN card.

Special Relief Assistance by State Governments

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

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

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

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

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

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