

Scheme for Economic Empowerment of DNT's (SEED)

GUIDELINES

(modified with effect from 11-02-2025)



Government of India
Development and Welfare Board for De-notified
Nomadic and Semi Nomadic Communities
Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment
New Delhi

Scheme for Economic Empowerment of DNT's (SEED)

GUIDELINES

(modified with effect from 11-02-2025)



सत्यमेव जयते

Government of India
Development and Welfare Board for De-notified
Nomadic and Semi Nomadic Communities
Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment
New Delhi

Contents

1.	Background and Introduction	1
2.	Objectives of the Scheme	2
3.	Target Group & Implementation of the Scheme	3
4.	Educational Empowerment	3
5.	Health Insurance for DNT, NT and SNT	10
6.	Livelihoods	15
7.	Housing for DNTs	29
8.	General Principles	31

1. Background and Introduction

- 1.1** The De-notified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes are the most neglected, marginalized and economically and socially deprived communities. Most of them have been living a life of destitution for generations; and still continue to do so with an uncertain and gloomy future. De-notified, Nomadic and Semi- nomadic Tribes somehow escaped the attention of our developmental framework and thus are deprived of the support unlike Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
- 1.2** Historically, these communities never had access to private land or home ownership. These tribes used forests and grazing lands for their livelihood and residential use and had “strong ecological connections. Many of them are dependent upon various types of natural resources and carve out intricate ecological niches for their survival. The changes in ecology and environment seriously affect their livelihood options.
- 1.3** The de-notified tribes/communities have been wrongly stigmatized as crime prone and subjected to high handed treatment as well as exploitation by the representatives of law and order as well as by the general society. Some of them are included in the list of Scheduled Tribes and others are in the list of Scheduled Castes and list of backward classes. The special approach to their development has been delineated and emphasized in the various Government Commissions like Renke Commission 2008 and IdateCommission2018.
- 1.4** It has been seen that a large number of DNTs have been included either in the list of SCs, STs or the OBCs from time to time. However, these DNTs have not been able to take the benefit of various developmental schemes being implemented for SCs, STs and OBCs. In order to enable the DNTs to take the benefit of various developmental schemes being implemented for the poor, it is necessary that the additional provisions are made under existing welfare schemes for them as a separate target group irrespective of the fact whether they belong to SCs, STs or OBCs.
- 1.5** These communities with varying culture and life style are spread all over India and are mostly invisible, thinly spread and many migrating. The standard village, block, district developmental model mostly does not fit

on them. DNT, NT and SNT communities are found mostly in small clusters with limited capacity and skills. Therefore, any developmental approach for them have a strong need of special efforts for these communities in the existing welfare programmes of the Government.

- 1.6** The various recommendations in the reports on the welfare of DNT Communities need very specific attention in the context of state locations specific socio- economic, cultural, variety of the De-notified, Nomadic and semi Nomadic tribes to strengthen the programmes for the economic development, educational development, generation of employment opportunities, social liberation and full rehabilitation of de-notified tribes.
- 1.7** In view of the above back drop an Umbrella Scheme for empowerment of DNT communities have been prepared and will have following four components with an approximate cost of Rs200crore to be spent over a period of 5 years starting FinancialYear2021-22:
- i. Educational Empowerment (through government and non government agencies)
 - ii. Health (through PMJAY of NHA)
 - iii. Livelihoods (through NRLM, SRLMs, other government and non government agencies)
 - iv. Land and housing (through PMAY-G, PMAY-U, other government schemes)

2. Objectives of the Scheme

The objectives of the Scheme are as follows.

- i. To provide coaching of good quality for DNT candidates to enable them to appear in competitive examinations;
- ii. To provide health insurance to DNT Communities
- iii. To facilitate livelihoods initiative at community level to build and strengthen small clusters of DNT/NT/SNT Communities institutions.
- iv. To provide financial assistance for construction of houses to members of the DNT Communities

3. Target Group & Implementation of the Scheme

The DNT Communities having total family income from all sources of Rs.2.50 lakh or less per annum and not availing any such benefits from similar Scheme of Centre Government or the State Government will be eligible for benefits under the Scheme.

(Note : This income limit will be subject to regular changes as per policies of central government on income eligibility for various schemes. This income limit is also a general rule on income limit, but there can be component wise alteration in income limits, to align that component with other central government schemes on the subject).

The DWBDNC will overall coordinate with all government and non government agencies for its implementation. The implementation of the scheme will not only be done through established govt implementation system but also through non government agencies to be engaged after approval of competent authority from time to time by following the procedure.

Contractual/outsource personnel such as Young Professionals, Consultants and Sr. Consultants would be required for monitoring and co-ordination activities at various levels. Expenditure will be met from the admissible administrative expenses of the scheme which would be around 1% of the total financial outlay of the scheme.

4. Educational Empowerment

4.1 Education is the most important lever for social, economic and political transformation. Education is a potent tool for socioeconomic mobility and a key instrument for building an equitable and just society. It provides skills and competencies for economic wellbeing. A well-educated population, equipped with the relevant knowledge, attitudes and skills is essential for economic and social development in the twenty-first century. Accordingly, component of free Coaching for DNT Students has been envisioned for the educational empowerment of these communities:

4.2 Free Coaching for DNT Students

4.2.1 Objective

The objective of this component is to provide good coaching quality for DNT candidates to enable them to appear in competitive examinations and succeed in obtaining an appropriate job in Public/Private Sector.

4.2.2 Courses for Coaching

The courses for which the coaching will be imparted, will include below:

- i. Group A and B examinations conducted by the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC), the Staff Selection Commission (SSC) and the various Railway Recruitment Boards (RRBs);
- ii. Group A and B examinations conducted by the State Public Service Commission's;
- iii. Officers' Grade examinations conducted by Banks, Insurance Companies and Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs);
- iv. Premier Entrance Examinations for admission in (a) Engineering (eg. IIT-JEE), (b) Medical (eg. NEET), (c) Professional courses like Management (eg. CAT) and Law (eg. CLAT), and (d) Any other such disciplines as Ministry may decide from time to time.
- v. Eligibility tests/examinations like SAT, GRE, GMAT and TOEFL.
- vi. Entrance examination tests for CPL courses/ National Defense Academy and Combined Defense Services
- vii. Any other professional, occupational, vocational training course leading to self employment or private/govt job or entrepreneurship subject to that rates of fees/stipend/allowance and duration will not exceed the limits given in para-4.2.6 and chart below.

4.2.3 Distribution of slots amongst types of competitive examinations :

Depending upon the demand and response of students from target population, available budget, etc the numbers of coaching courses for each category will be fixed from time to time, by competent authorities in DWBDNC.

4.2.4 Eligibility criteria for students

- i. Only students belonging to DNT communities having total family income from all sources of Rs 8 lakhs or less per annum and not availing any such benefits from similar Scheme of Centre Government or the State Government will be eligible for benefits under the Scheme. Income declaration of self employed parents/ guardian should be in the form of a certificate issued by Revenue Officer not below the rank of Tehsildar. Employed parents/guardians are required to obtain income certificate from their employer. Employed parents/ guardians should obtain consolidated certificate from Revenue Officer for any other additional source of income.
- ii. The students must have secured the minimum marks in the qualifying examination of the competitive exam for which coaching is sought, as prescribed in the guidelines of the said competitive exam. However, if the student has still not appeared for the said qualifying examination, or if the student has appeared and the result has not been declared, the marks obtained in the Board/Degree exam just prior to the qualifying exam shall be taken into account. If the number of eligible applications received is more than the given slots, the selection will be done in the decreasing order of the marks obtained in the qualifying exams.
- iii. For the competitive exams for which the qualifying exam is class 12th, benefits under the scheme will be available to a candidate only if the candidate has passed class 12th or is studying in class 12th as on the date of receiving the benefit under the scheme. Further, in case of competitive exams for which the qualifying exam is at bachelor level, only students/candidates having completed the bachelor level course or studying in the final year of the bachelor degree course at the time of receiving the benefits under the scheme shall be eligible.
- iv. For such examinations which are conducted in two parts, Preliminary and Mains, priority in the selection will be given to those students who have at least once qualified the preliminary examination
- v. Benefits under the Scheme can be availed by a particular student not more than twice, irrespective of the number of chances he/she may be entitled to take in a particular competitive examination. The student will be required to submit an affidavit that he/she has not taken benefit more than twice under the Scheme.

- vi. The candidate shall be precluded from availing any other Scholarship benefits of similar scheme of the Centre or State Governments. The candidate will be required to upload an affidavit indicating that he/she is not availing scholarship from any other similar scheme of the Centre/ State. A list of beneficiaries availing the scheme will also be uploaded on the website of the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment and shall be shared with States/UTs to avoid possibility of simultaneous availing benefits of similar scheme by the candidate
- vii. Where the competitive examination is conducted in two stages viz. Preliminary and Mains, the candidates will be entitled for free coaching for both the examinations. They will be entitled for free coaching upto two times each for Preliminary and Main examinations as per their convenience. However, there will be no restriction in number of chances for coaching for Interview, if the candidate is selected for interview.

4.2.5 Mode of implementation

The DWBDNC will select as many numbers of students each year, as available budget permits and as per demand and response from students satisfying eligibility criteria stated in the scheme. For all this procedure including publicity, mobilizing, shortlisting of students and other associated work stated in Para 4 hereinbefore, DWBDNC will engage govt or non govt agencies. These students shall have the liberty to pursue the coaching course in any institute of their choice.

a) Number of candidates to be selected:

As stated above, there will be no inter-se division between both the courses. It can be changed/fixed by competent authorities in DWBDNC depending upon changing requirement, changing utilization, demand and response from students

b) Process of application:

- i. The scheme will be widely advertised through electronic media etc. giving summarized information about the Scheme. The applicants shall, after assessing their eligibility and suitability as per the eligibility conditions of the Scheme, will be required to apply online on the portal of govt or non govt agency engaged for the purpose along with details of course he/she intends to join.

- ii. The applicants will be required to upload their applications alongwith prescribed supporting documents.
- iii. No offline applications will be entertained. Only online applications complete in all respects, shall be considered for assistance. All the incomplete applications will be summarily rejected. However, the rejected candidates will have the option to apply in the subsequent phases of selection.

c) Selection of candidates:

- i. On closure of the application portal, separate merit lists shall be drawn up of eligible candidates for both the levels of competitive exam mentioned in para4.2.3 of the Scheme, by the IT system itself, based on information submitted by the candidates.
- ii. The applications will be scrutinized in the order of merit for ascertaining eligibility. Those applications not found complete, or if the applicants are found ineligible, will be rejected.
- iii. The order of merit will be as detailed in para4.2.4 (ii) of the Scheme.
- iv. The merit lists so finalized will be placed before a Screening Committee set up by the DWBDNC, for making recommendation about selection of the candidates. The assigned number of candidates in the merit will be given the benefit of the scheme subject to verification of their credentials. The merit list shall be uploaded on the website of the Ministry.

d) Release of assistance to the students

- i. The course fee shall be released directly into the account of the beneficiary candidate in two installments through DBT mode. However, students will have to submit their bank account linked with their adhaar.
- ii. After the selection and verification of credentials of the candidates an "Open Assurance" letter shall be issued to candidates stating therein the name of candidate selected, rank no, details of fee amount to be given under the scheme. This will be used by Candidates to contact coaching institute in which he/ she wants to

attend coaching. On receipt of admission confirmation/assurance from the Institute; the Candidate will upload the same on the online portal. The first installment of 50% of the eligible amount will be released immediately thereafter.

- iii. The candidate will be required to join the selected course within 3 months of the release of the first installment. The remaining fee will be reimbursed after receiving proof of joining of institute by the candidate and deposition of the amount released as first installment by the candidate to the institute.

If the first installment of the fee amount is not paid to the selected institute within a period of 3 months, this amount will have to be returned to the Government and second installment will not be eligible. The candidate will be required to submit an affidavit in the prescribed pro forma that he/she would take admission in the coaching institute of his/her choice within 3 months of receiving the first installment of coaching fee failing which he/she would return the money to the Ministry immediately.

- iv. To facilitate the candidate, a letter will also be issued along with the 1st installment of funds release indicating that the balance fee shall also be paid to the candidate after joining the course.

4.2.6 *Extent of Assistance*

- i. **Fees :** The actual course fee of the institute in which the students is applying, which the institute charges course from general students, or the prescribed course fee by the Ministry as per **Annexure** of the Scheme, whichever is less, subject to the limits for fees and duration of the course laid down in the **Annexure**. If the course fee is more than the admissible amount, the candidate has to arrange for the remaining funds from his/her own sources.
- ii. **Stipend:** Monthly stipend of Rs. 1500/- per student will be paid for local students for attending the coaching class. Similarly, Rs.4000/- per student will be paid per month for outstation students. The stipend will be paid till the duration of the course or for one year, whichever is less. The stipend to each student shall be paid directly by the Ministry through DBT.

(Note: These limits mentioned in fees, stipend, special allowance, etc will be subject to review by competent authorities in MoSJE, from time to time, as per practices/rates followed in other departments/ministries of central government)

- iii. Special Allowance:** Students with disabilities would also be eligible for Special Allowance of Rs. 2000/- per month towards reader allowance, escort allowance, helper allowance etc. having valid disability certificate (equal to or more than 40% disability). This will be in addition to the stipend mentioned in para 4.2.6(ii).

4.2.7 Performance and Monitoring of the Scheme:

- Technical Support Group (TSG) shall be set up in the Ministry for all schemes will also assist in scrutiny and processing of the applications, as well as for monitoring the progress of the candidates.
- There will be a review of the performance of the selected candidates availing the benefits of the scheme based on the information obtained from the candidates about their success or otherwise in the competitive exams.

Annexure:- [As referred to in para 4.2.6]

Maximum Fee and Minimum Duration under the above Scheme for DNT students

S. N.	Course	Maximum Total Course fee	Minimum* Duration in months
1.	Civil Services Exam by UPSC/SPSCs	1,20,000	9 months (4 months prelim + 5 months mains)
2.	SSC/RRB, central/ state police	40,000	6 months
3.	Banking /Insurance/ PSU/ CLAT	50,000	6 months
4.	JEE/NEET	1,20,000	9 months (not exceeding 12 months)
5.	IES	80,000	-do-
6.	CAT /CMAT	60,000	-do-
7.	GRE/GMAT/SAT/TOFEL	35,000	3 months
8.	CA-CPT/ GATE	75,000	9 months
9.	CPL Courses	30,000	6 months
10.	NDA/CDS/commissioned rank officers	50,000	3 months
11.	JCO/ORs of Armed Forces	20,000	3 months

*A minimum physical coaching of 16 hours per week will be mandatory for all the above courses.

5. Health Insurance for DNT, NT and SNT

Members of DNT/NT communities are likely to have little or no access to medical facilities and other benefits available under the mainstream health policies. They are so poor that they cannot afford private medical care. It is, therefore, necessary that a separate target group is considered by the Government for assistance in health care for DNTs, NT and SNT communities under scheme like PMJAY Ayushman Bharat through State/UT Governments

5.1 Objectives of Supporting Health Care for DNT, NT and SNT:

The primary objective of the scheme is to work in close cooperation with agencies like NHA, SHA or any agency engaged in Health Insurance for undertaking and providing a health cover of Rs. 5 lakhs per family per year to DNT, NT and SNT families as per norms of “Ayushman Bharat PradhanMantri Jan ArogyaYojana.

The objective for supporting Health Care exclusively for DNT, NT and SNT families separately is to provide the benefits of PMJAY to those DNT/NT / SNT families which are living below poverty line and meet the eligibility criteria defined in this guideline.

5.2 Ayushman Bharat Scheme:

Ayushman Bharat, a flagship scheme of Government of India, was launched to achieve the vision of Universal Health Coverage (UHC) with its underlining commitment, which is to “leave no one behind.” Ayushman Bharat adopts a continuum of care approach, comprising of two inter-related components, which are–

- i. *Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs):* Government of India announced the creation of 1,50,000 Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs) by transforming the existing Sub Centres and Primary Health Centres. These centres are to deliver Comprehensive Primary Health Care (CPHC) bringing healthcare closer to the homes of people. Health and Wellness Centers are envisaged to deliver an expanded range of services to address the primary health care needs of the entire population in their area, expanding access, universality and equity close to the community.

- ii. *Pradhan Mantri Jan ArogyaYojana (PM-JAY)* : India's flagship public health insurance/assurance scheme called "Ayushman Bharat PradhanMantri Jan ArogyaYojana aims at providing a health cover of Rs. 5 lakhs per family per year for secondary and tertiary care hospitalization to poor and vulnerable families that form the bottom 40% of the Indian population. The households included are based on the deprivation and occupational criteria of SocioEconomic Caste Census 2011 (SECC 2011) for rural and urban areas respectively. The coverage mentioned under PM-JAY, also includes families that were covered in RSBY but are not present in the SECC 2011 database.

5.3 National Health Authority:

National Health Authority (NHA) is the apex body responsible for implementing Ayushman Bharat PM-JAY. To implement the scheme at the State level, State Health Agencies (SHAs) have been set up by respective States. SHA is extending the coverage to beneficiaries. Functions of NHA involve set up systems and processes for convergence of PM-JAY with other health insurance/assurance schemes. It aims at following:

- i. Coordination with State Governments for implementation of PM- JAY.
- ii. National Health Authority work closely with Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority on development and implementation of Health Insurance Regulations.
- iii. Effective implementation of PM-JAY across the country and its regular monitoring.
- iv. Carrying out awareness activities for informing beneficiaries and other stakeholders.

5.4 Key Features of PM-JAY:

5.4.1 Key Features of PM-JAY:

Through an insurance cover of Rs.5 lakh per family per annum offered totally free through premiums paid by both the central and state governments, the PradhanMantri Jan ArogyaYojana allow the poor to benefit from cashless secondary and tertiary healthcare. AB- PMJAY is an entitlement based scheme rolled out for the bottom 40 per cent of poor and vulnerable

population. The inclusion of households is based on the deprivation and occupational criteria of the Socio-Economic Caste Census 2011 (SECC 2011) for rural and urban areas, respectively. Rural households which are included (not excluded) are then ranked based on their status of seven deprivation criteria (D1 to D7). Urban households are categorized based on occupation categories.

5.4.2 Rural Beneficiaries:

Out of the total seven deprivation criteria for rural areas, PM-JAY covered all such families who fall into at least one of the following six deprivation criteria (D1 to D5 and D7) and automatic inclusion (Destitute/ living on alms, manual scavenger households, and primitive tribal group, legally released bonded labour) criteria:

- D1- Only one room with kucha walls and kucha roof
- D2- No adult member between ages 16 to 59
- D3- Households with no adult male member between ages 16 to 59
- D4- Disabled member and no able-bodied adult member
- D5- SC/ST households
- D7- Landless households deriving a major part of their income from manual casual labour

5.4.3 Urban Beneficiaries:

For urban areas, the following 11 occupational categories of workers are eligible for the scheme:

- Ragpicker, Beggar, Street vendor/ Cobbler/hawker / other service provider working on streets
- Construction worker/ Plumber/ Mason/ Labour/ Painter/ Welder/ Security guard/ Coolie and other head-loadworker
- Sweeper/ Sanitation worker/Mali
- Home-based worker/ Artisan/ Handicrafts worker/Tailor
- Transport worker/ Driver/ Conductor/ Helper to drivers and conductors/ Cart puller/ Rickshawpuller

- Shop worker/ Assistant/ Peon in small establishment/ Helper/ Delivery assistant / Attendant/Waiter
- Electrician/ Mechanic/ Assembler/ Repairworker
- Washer-man/Chowkidar

5.4.4 Even though PM-JAY uses the SECC as the basis of eligibility of households, many States are already implementing their own health insurance schemes with a set of beneficiaries already identified. Thus, States have been provided the flexibility to use their own database for PM-JAY. Thus PM-JAY provides the States with the flexibility to choose their implementation model.

5.5 Implementation Agency and Eligibility through Convergence with National Health Authority (NHA) and State/UT Health Agencies Authority for DNT NT and SNT Beneficiaries:

5.5.1 The marginalized population like DNT, NT, SNTs with higher need is utilizing the scheme less due to the factors that include eligibility rules, progress on beneficiary validation.

5.5.2 The DWBDNC will provide assistance to NHA for exclusively benefitting DNT communities by facilitation in making of ayushman card which may include outreach, publicity, mobilization, document preparation, etc for which DWBDNC may engage govt or non govt agency.

5.5.3 The Ministry proposes to cover DNT, NT and SNT families through NHA/ SHA as follows:

- a) DNT, NT and SNT communities In rural areas :The inclusion of beneficiaries in the scheme is proposed through registration of households of DNT, NT and SNT communities under SHA Assurance model wherein the States can use the flexibility to use the following of criteria for Rural households of DNT, NT and SNT communities as one of deprivation criteria for Rural households:
 - D1- Houseless or only one room with kucha walls and
 - kucha roof.
 - D2- No adult member between ages 16 to59.
 - D3- Households with no adult male member between ages

- 16 to 59.
 - D4- Disabled member and no able-bodied adult member.
 - D7- Landless households deriving a major part of their income from manual casual labour
- b) DNT, NT and SNT communities in urban areas : The inclusion of beneficiaries in the scheme is proposed through registration of households of DNT, NT and SNT communities under SHA Assurance model wherein the States can use the flexibility to use the following of criteria for urban households of DNT, NT and SNT communities as one of deprivation criteria for urban households:
- Ragpicker, Beggar, Street vendor/ Cobbler/hawker / other service provider working on streets
 - Construction worker/Plumber/Mason/ Labour/ Painter/ Welder/ Security guard/ Coolie and other head-load worker
 - Sweeper/ Sanitation worker/Mali
 - Home-based worker/ Artisan/ Handicrafts worker/Tailor
 - Transport worker/ Driver/ Conductor/ Helper to drivers and conductors/ Cart puller/ Rickshawpuller
 - Shop worker/ Assistant/ Peon in small establishment/ Helper/ Delivery assistant / Attendant/Waiter
 - Electrician/ Mechanic/ Assembler/ Repairworker
 - Washer-man/Chowkidar

5.6 Implementing Agencies and Eligibility:

The scheme component will be implemented through National Health Authority (NHA) in association with State/UT Health Agencies (SHA). NHA will ensure that SHA take help of the State Social Welfare Department to identify eligible DNT, NT and SNT families and provide the detail list of beneficiaries for PMJAY to State/UT Health Agencies (SHA).

Under the PradhanMantri Jan ArogyaYojana for poor to benefit from cashless secondary and tertiary healthcare, an insurance cover of maximum

Rs.5 lakh per family per annum in a partnership with the National Health Authority (NHA) and State/UT Health Agencies (SHA) for exclusively benefitting eligible DNT, NT and SNT families will be offered totally free through premiums.

5.7 Funding Pattern and cost norms:

Role of DWBDNC is only of a facilitator in making of Ayushman Cards by working in cooperation with NHA/SHA, etc. After making of Card, all liabilities of eligible DNT communities will be handled in the same manner, like in case of any other citizen who is eligible under the guidelines of Ayushman Bharat scheme as amended from time to time.

5.8 Review and Monitoring

- a) The progress of implementation of the scheme will be reviewed by the DWBDNC through periodic reports from the implementing agencies.
- b) The DWBDNC will conduct review meetings during which NHM would be required to make presentations on the progress.
- c) The DWBDNC is free to make any modification in the aforesaid conditions in consultation with NHM whenever deemed necessary.

6. Livelihoods

6.1 Supporting Empowerment and Livelihoods interventions for DNT/NT/SNT:

The decline of traditional occupations of DNT/NT/SNT communities has further exacerbated their poverty. A focus to support livelihood generation for these communities is required. The vulnerable populations constituting the De-notified, Nomadic Tribes and SemiNomadic Tribes (DNT, and NT/ SNT) are among poorest of the poor in most pockets of the country. Modern livelihoods involving a more settled lifestyle and their institution building will also benefit these communities in terms of their ability to access the benefits of government schemes, and more importantly, their ability to continue education without interruption.

NOTE : Wherever word NRLM/SRLM appears in this Para 6, they may be substituted and read as NRLM/SRLM or other government or non government partner agencies.

6.2 Objective:

- i. The primary objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) for undertaking institution building in association with State Rural Livelihoods Mission (SRLM) of state Governments/UTs at community level as a livelihood initiative to enhance productivity growth in key livelihood sectors for employment generation for DNT/NT/SNT communities poor through investments in institutional support , technical assistance.
- ii. To build and strengthen institutions by social mobilization for empowerment to help DNT, NT and SNT communities small clusters with limited capacity and skills.

6.3 Convergence under National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) for implementation:

- 6.3.1** Improving the capability of local leadership, SHGs, CBOs and improve their collaboration is fundamental to National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM). NRLM through SRLMs build institutions and developing synergies through institutions of the poor at grassroots level to reach out to all the rural poor families and link them to sustainable livelihoods opportunities. It places a very high emphasis on convergence with other programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development and other Central Ministries and programmes of state governments.
- 6.3.2** Social mobilisation is process-intensive effort that requires dedicated and appropriate human resources. Orientation and capacity building to improve the level of competency of human resources at local level is key to achieve the goal of rural prosperity at grassroots level. NRLM has set up sensitive and dedicated support structures at the National, State, district and sub-district levels. State Rural Livelihoods Missions (SRLMs) have been constituted with adequate human resources its State Mission Management Units at state level, District Mission Management Units at district level, and sub-district units at block and/or cluster levels. These support structures

are well equipped, sensitive and suitable for social mobilization of poor and have sufficient suitable linkages with Government(s), District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs), and PRIs.

6.4 Implementing Agencies and Strategy:

6.4.1 Under this component the De-notified, Nomadic Tribes and Semi- Nomadic Tribes (DNT, and NT/SNT)) community clusters are target population for initiating the social mobilization, CBO and SHG formation and promotion of inclusion in the Community.

6.4.2 The Scheme component will be implemented through National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) in association with State Rural Livelihoods Mission (SRLM) of concerned State/UT. NHA will ensure that SHA take help of the State Social Welfare Department to identify eligible DNT, NT and SNT clusters.

6.4.3 This particular intervention will seek an effective convergence between the SHG/CBOs of DNT, and NT/SNT community clusters and the NRLM, SLRMs and PRI institutions and its structures in state to block levels for regular interface for exchange of support and sharing of expert resources between PRI institutions and CBOs and SHGs of DNT, and NT/SNT clusters. And for this the role of NRLM and SLRM is to ensure for the institutional support. The National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) and State Rural Livelihoods Mission (SRLM) are to adopt strategies to target and include poor people in existing programmes.

6.4.4 To achieve the objectives of empowerment and improving livelihoods of DNT, and NT/SNT community clusters with the aforesaid para background the strategies will be as follows:-

- The State Governments shall identify State Rural Livelihood mission for anchoring the overall coordination of empowerment and improving livelihoods of DNT, NT and SNT.
- Further a mechanism will be developed by the State Government so that SRLMs works in tandem with Social welfare Department of State Government for identification of DNT/ NT/SNT clusters for taking up this component by SRLMs.

- The support may be taken of reputed Government or nonGovernment institutions which have proven record of experience specially those who have worked on empowerment and improving livelihoods of De-notified, and Nomadic Tribes (DNT, NT) in the area.
- **SRLMs will mainly focus on the following items:**
 - a) The locations/areas specific dense cluster population of Denotified, and Nomadic Communities in the state/UT would be the primary focus.
 - b) To identify committed women and men in the age group of 25-45 years (of which 50% should be women) in association with District administration including District social welfare officer as “community Contact persons” (CCPs) to act as Resource persons CCP will be selected at two levels. Two CCP from the specific of DNT, NT and SNT specific community cluster level. They will be primarily contact points in the specific of DNT, NT and SNT specific community cluster level. The second type more qualified and experienced CCP will be of District level in the district where a number of DNT, NT and SNT clusters are found. The district level CCPs five in number in each district, should be literate, experienced in community institution building and have potential for involving them in the collection, validation of information of the community, assisting in developing the empowerment and improving livelihoods process of their community and be facilitator in welfare activities.
 - c) Identifying and mobilizing DNT, NT and SNT households into SHGs, with initial priority for women and linking with SHG federation(s) at various levels.
 - d) To provide incentives for facilitation of building and strengthening the location specific De-notified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic SHG institution and in catalyzing these institutions for long term formulation and implementation of their own welfare and development plans.
 - e) Organizing training and extension, exposure visits, and promotes marketing of handicrafts to catalyze welfare of location specific

identified DNT, NT and SNT community. Vocational training given to Master Craftsmen and SHG members in trades with close connection with their traditional skills, as well as if they want to shift away from traditional occupations.

- f) State/UT Rural Livelihood missions (SRLMs) will encourage DNT, NT and SNT communities SHG/ Cooperatives, and groups engaged in traditional activities, such as handlooms and handicrafts and link them to the District Industries Centres (DICs) and Khadi&Village Industries Commission (KVIC) for promoting self-employment by helping them acquire new skills and honing their existing skill sets.
- g) Priority would be given to the vulnerable sections like the landless, migrant labour, and households led by single women. The pre-existing SHGs of DNT, NT and SNT would also be identified for inclusion.
- h) The primary beneficiaries should include more and more women in the age group of 21-30 years, including students.

6.5 Interventions with cost norms and Admissible Components:

S. N.	Component	Cost (upper limit) (In Rs.)
1.	Conduct of Community meetings (at least 2 meeting in 3 months)	3000
2.	Community outreach Entry Point Activity (EPA) to build rapport with Community	50000
3.	Community contact person CCPs at specific DNT, NT/ SNT community cluster level – 2 per community @ Rs3000 per month/per person Honorarium	6000
4.	Community contact person CCPs at District level– 5 per District @Rs10000 per month/per person	50000
5.	Training workshop for formation of SHG/ CBO members of the community with inclusion of key persons of Gram Panchayat for strengthening linkages for institution building.	20000

S. N.	Component	Cost (upper limit) (In Rs.)
6.	SHG Revolving Fund: As a corpus given to SHG depending on the active status of SHG @ Rs. 25,000 per SHG.	25000
7.	Community Investment Fund to SHG depending upon the active status of SHG and compliance of other conditions mentioned in DAY-NRLM scheme @ Rs. 75,000 Per SHG	75000
8.	PRA exercise/ /Rapid Community Survey (RCS) for Community Appraisal	10000
9.	Skill development / field exposure visit to Youth having special skill like Artisan / Artist 5 persons maximum per DNT, NT and SNT clusters including Improved tool kits for value addition of product made by community @RS 10000 Per Beneficiary.	50000
10.	Institutional expenses per community for SRLM to meet its expenditure for undertaking various activities including remuneration, TA/DA to technical experts,	40000

6.5.1 The activities that are to be undertaken:

A. Conduct of Community meetings:

- i. Formation of SHGs/CBOs of DNT, NT and SNT clusters to provide Institutional platform for democratic representative space on local governance;
- ii. To aggregate their issues on socio economic needs;
- iii. To conduct Training Workshop to make aware and emphasize on the need for developing strategies for convergence and for developing relation between SHGs and PRIs at GP level to bring out clarity on -What panchayats can do for the DNT, NT and SNT SHGs/ CBOs and how CBOs can support Panchayat GPDP;
- iv. Selection of Livelihood Activities through discussion of the livelihood patterns and potential in the community like identify the key livelihood sectors in which the community poor can participate and benefit, understand the constraints, opportunities, value chains, and determine the key interventions needed;

- v. Discuss convergence to programmes of Local Government institution like GP, JFM, and SHGs/CBOs of DNT, NT and SNT clusters.
- vi. Facilitate mechanisms that create a mutually beneficial working relationship between Panchayats and institutions of the DNT, NT and SNTS.
- vii. Sensitization of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), especially at the village panchayat level to respond positively for inclusion of DNT, NT and SNT clusters /hamlets in and around villages to improve DNT, NT and SNT access and eligibility to Government sponsored social protection programs like Public Distribution System (PDS), and National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA).

B. Community outreach Entry Point Activity (EPA) to build rapport with Community:

During the institution strengthening exercise, the community would identify the Entry Point Activities (EPA) collectively decided by the community will be taken up during the project period for creation of durable community assets to support improved livelihoods, especially of landless, poor women, public works for common benefit- like drinking water, minor irrigation, check dam. The activity/ activities are to be decided in order of priority in the General meeting of community. The aim is to create a rapport and catalyze participatory building of community institution by supporting the immediate need of the Community by undertaking Public works for common benefit supporting the immediate need of the Community to be decided in order of priority in Participatory community meeting - like drinking water, minor irrigation, check dam, creation of durable assets, to support improved livelihoods especially women given preference.

C. Selection of CCPs:

Being nomadic, impoverished and poorly educated, the DNT, NT and SNT communities are mostly unaware of their own rights and entitlements, and are not in a position to claim them. Therefore it is necessary to identify smart and committed members of the DNT, NT and SNT at the specific DNT, NT and SNT clusters level in the age group 25-45 years, both among men

and women, designated as 'Community Contact Persons' (CCPs), who can highlight about the various issues and problems faced by their communities, their rights and entitlements, and the various Schemes of the Centre and the State. Focus would be on developing and engaging them as the community resource persons for helping in the component implementation at the specific selected DNT, NT and SNT cluster level.

The second type more qualified and experienced CCP will be of District level in the district where a number of DNT, NT and SNT clusters are found. The district level CCPs two in number in each district will be selected. Particular focus would be on developing and engaging them as community professionals and community resource persons for capacity building of SHGs and linking their federations and other collectives.

Two CCP at DNT, NT and SNT cluster level will be an active member of the specific DNT, NT and SNT cluster who need not have formal qualifications but have potential to be the community resource person for helping in the component implementation at the specific selected DNT, NT and SNT cluster level. The selection of CCPs will be done by the SRLM in consultation with five reputed persons of the Community. The cluster level CCP will be paid fixed consolidated honorarium of Rs. 3000/- per month.

a) Role of District level CCPs:

- i. To communicate and coordinate with various participating agencies.
- ii. To prepare and maintain records and other documents related to community.
- iii. To facilitate in preparation and implementation of community welfare and livelihood activities.
- iv. To assist as Resource Person in training programmes for the Community members.

b) Eligibility criteria for District level CCPs:

- i. The CCP" should be from the DNT, NT and SNT Community (50 percent should be women).
- ii. Age: Should be in the age group of 25 to 45years.

- iii. Qualification: should be at least 10th pass and possess basic knowledge of community institution building, accounts / communication skills. Should have knowledge of local language.

c) Selection Process

- i. The CCP shall be on contract basis for a period of one year. This may be extended on requirement basis.
- ii. For selection of these CCP will be done by SRLM with the involvement of District social welfare officer, 2 reputed DNT, NT and SNT Community representative at district level and District Collector.

d) Remuneration

- i. The district level CCP will be paid fixed consolidated remuneration of Rs. 10000/- per month.
- ii. No other allowances over and above the said remuneration will be paid.

e) Other terms for engagement

- i. Will be required to work full time for 6 days in a week.
- ii. Will be entitled for 12 days Casual Leave in a year but not more than 1 in a month.
- iii. The contract may be terminated by giving one month's notice.
- iv. The contract appointment will be on purely temporary basis.
- v. Will have to undergo suitable training to be imparted as per the guidelines of the schemes.

D. Training workshop for SHG/ CBO members with inclusion of key selected community persons /key persons of Gram Panchayat:

Strengthening organizational capacity interventions to build capacity mainly to prepare groups to aggregate in a common platform and to aggregate groups to understand issues of access to and benefit from the various developmental schemes of Government and promoting self-help and co-operation.

- Facilitation in group formation, collective bargaining skills, conflict management, entrepreneurship, Account/ financial skills, loan facilitation, with focus on women and youth.
- Understand solutions to the problems in demanding Voter cards, BPL cards, Aadhar Card, job cards, etc and seeking work and timely payments in Government schemes.
- Enhancing knowledge base to Get included in the annual planning process of MGNREGA (the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act) scheme;
- Support to increase the participation of DNT, NTs groups under MGNREGA scheme for guarantee 100 days of paid work every year.

Training for self- help groups (SHGs) and CBO may be on:

1. concepts of SHGs, village organizations (VOs) and block level federations (BLFs),
2. group processes and management,
3. Regular Meetings
4. Regular Savings
5. Internal lending
6. Regular repayment of loans
7. Bookkeeping
8. Good Health
9. Identification of active women as trainers during the course of training
10. microfinance operations including fund management and bookkeeping,
11. credit prioritization plan,
12. conflict resolution and regular Participation in Panchayat Raj Institutions
13. Social issues.
14. Access to Entitlements through Government Schemes

E. Formation of DNT/NT SHGs and CBO:

The aggregation of the poor, through their institutions, reduces transaction costs to the individual members, makes their livelihoods more viable. Strong institutions of the DNT, NT such as SHGs and their community level and higher level federations are necessary to provide space, voice and resources to them in Government welfare and developmental programmes, and reducing their dependence on external agencies. They should empower them and act as instruments of knowledge and technology dissemination, and hubs of production, collectivization and commerce. This activity, therefore, in the beginning would focus on setting up these institutions at community levels.

Community based Organisation (CBO): CBO will be the central and integral part. To this end, focused effort will be made for constitution of Community Based Organisation in each DNT/NT community locations, habitation, hamlets, Dhanis, tent colony or whatsoever local name by which the place of residing of a group of a particular DNT/NT community is known in the State/ UT. With the help of CBO generation of basic data generation of community along with status of caste certificate, BPL card, Ration Card, Voter ID, Aadhar card will be done as far as possible.

In CBO general body both women and men would be organized. All these institutions will be inclusive and no adult member would be left out of them. The process of formation and functioning of a CBO would also involve the following critical steps:

- Initially meet with opinion makers in the community and village
- Identify stakeholders by location, or activity.
- Hold hamlet wise small group discussions and agree on formation of CBO.
- Documenting Process of enrolling members.
- Discussion on improving rural livelihoods and enhancing social and economic empowerment of the rural poor.
- Developing organizations of the rural poor and producers to enable them to access and better negotiate services, credit and assets from public and private sector agencies and financial institutions.

- All adult Members of the community agree on selection of Executive committee for conducting the activities of the CBO.
- The Executive Committee shall have 4 office bearers: President, Vice President, Treasurer, and Member Secretary. It is mandatory to elect at least one woman.

SHG: This activity should promote specialized institutions like SHGs (Livelihoods collectives), producers' group for livelihoods Promotion, backward and forward linkages, and access to information, credit, technology, markets etc. There are existing institutions of these types at local levels formed by Government efforts and efforts of NGOs. This scheme activity would support the processes of forming and nurturing the DNT, NT, SHG institutions and strive to develop relationship with related existing institutions. The self- help promoting institutions of DNT, and NT would be supported.

This activity would ensure that at least one member from each identified DNT, NT, household, preferably a woman, is brought under the Self Help Group (SHG) for addressing livelihoods issues. For formation of SHGs, Rs. 25,000 per SHG will be given as incentive towards group formation and development.

Role of SRLM Community Professional and Community Resource Person:

The NRLM programme has built a cadre of community professionals that follow a very intensive community oriented, organic development process to build community institutions and their federations. These cadres of community professionals provide a supporting hand in formation and nurturing of community institutions and managing and leading these institutions to a meaningful cause. These are better suited to identifying the constraints and opportunities in their villages, and are much more effective in instilling confidence and mobilizing their communities. They also tend to be more accountable to their communities as they live there and enjoy local legitimacy and trust. Under SRLM a network of cadre of community professionals accountable entirely to the local institutions is widely established.

The services of these professionals would be taken to take over the responsibilities of formation of CBO and SHG for DNT/ NT clusters. These cadre are very important for facilitation in following long term perspective:

- The functional SHGs of DNT, NT once established, the facilitation team will undertake linking these to existing village level primary federation of SHGs in the area established by SRLM to provide technical assistance to SHG members and Network and establish linkages with resource agencies and thus ensure the economic and social empowerment of the poor DNT and NT households.
- The aim should be to further linking DNT/ NT SHGs to Cluster Level Federation (CLF) and Block Level Federation for giving priority to the demands of DNT/NT SHGs and their Federations in the annual plans of PRI by making suitable financial allocation, Leasing out natural resources such as ponds/tanks, market yards , dissemination of information & awareness generation on issues as Gram Shaba, health, sanitation, education , taking up matter of tribal, social evil and labour related issues and providing immediate support to the vulnerable and the destitute.

F. PRA exercise/ /Rapid Community Survey (RCS)- Detailed Participatory Community Appraisal of community:

Through PRA a rapport building relationship in which a common understanding will be reached with community and within community. This will also aim at effective approach to gather information about community and their environment.

The specific community level demographic, Socio-economic and cultural primary data of the DNT, and NT community will fill the gaps in documented information about them. It will help to understand the location specific problems in a better manner and document priorities of the local community people. It will contain a description of problems being faced by the community along with their feasible solutions, assessment of need and capacity of resources in addition to the list of activities to be conducted in the community area.

Rapid Community Survey will be Participatory in which the local community members will be involved to extract and collect data & information on various aspects, as well as to understand the actual situation or status of the Community. It will be carried out by conducting group discussions, experience sharing.

G. Skill development / field exposure visit including training / tool kits distribution for value addition:

This activity would be part of continuous capacity building of the targeted DNT, NT, SNT persons and they are to be provided with the requisite skills to promising youth provide skills, production and productivity enhancement services that include technology, knowledge, skills and inputs, market linkages etc. The interested youth would be offered Transfer of technology through training, frontline demonstration. The subject may include:

- Strengthening knowledge– including training on social exclusion alongside information about health, education and livelihoods.
- Improving administrative capacity – including training on financial management, reporting, information technology, communications, leadership training.
- Focused Livelihood Development models: Innovative Technology and skill imparting for focused Livelihood Development models aimed to enable location specific DNT, NT, SNTs group focusing on their inherent skills to diversify and develop the way they make a living. These will include as per the DNT, NT, SNTs group background like Fisheries, Minor Forest Products, artisan works, Dairying and organize, engage and integrate them into value chains and markets in a profitable way.
- Exposure visits that will allow undertaking week long exposure visits to review best practices and have opportunities to interact with local employers to understand first- hand what they are looking for.

6.6 Funding pattern and Cost Norms:

The DWBDNC will finance the NRLM or any other govt or non govt implementing agency engaged for implementation of scheme component in association with SRLM/implementing agencies for taking up the

empowerment and improving livelihoods of identified DNT, NT, SNT communities and supporting their SHGs and CBOs for 5 years.

The SHGs created under livelihood component of this scheme, will be extended loan linkages from corporations under MOSJE (like NBCFDC, NSFDC) and their channel partners and other finance corporations under Central Government, for sustaining their livelihood activities.

6.7 Review and Monitoring

- a) The progress of implementation of the scheme will be reviewed by the DWBDNC through periodic reports from the concerned SRLM and State Government/implementing agencies.
- b) The DWBDNC will conduct review meetings during which SRLM would be required to make presentations on the progress.
- c) The DWBDNC is free to make any modification in any of the aforesaid conditions of Para 6 (Livelihood component of SEED) in consultation with NRLM/SRLM or Central/State Government/UTs or implementation agencies (engaged after due procedure) subject to that, the modifications adopted are followed in any other similar rural livelihood scheme of central government and adoption of that modification shall facilitate achievement of targets under this component.

7. Housing for DNTs

7.1 Introduction:

Housing is a basic human need. At present, a very large number of families belonging to the DNT/NT communities are without permanent shelters and dwellings. In view of their changing Socio-economic scenario, a large number of DNT communities are trying to settle themselves at one place or the other and take to alternative professions. It has been seen that DNTs are living in slum conditions all over the country both in urban and rural areas. They live either in the open, small and makeshift tents or in small hutments or improvised pucca or kachha houses. Their settlements are virtually slums with no facility of common amenities like sanitation, clean drinking water, sewerage, electricity, roads and

public latrines, etc. The need of the day is that the local bodies should ensure that the situation in such settlements is improved forthwith so that the DNTs are able to enjoy at least the basic civic amenities or shifted to better places of settlement.

There are plenty of mainstream schemes/programmes for allotment of land, construction of housing, development of slums and regeneration of urban areas but the members of the DNT/NT communities need to be given their due share on priority. As done for SCs and STs, land is to be acquired and developed as layouts and given to the members of DNT/NT communities for housing free of cost.

Depending upon the population in urban, rural areas in any district, a certain percentage of rural and urban houses under PMAY-Gramin and PMAY-Urban respectively must be earmarked for members of DNT/NT communities.

The Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs and State Govts/UTs are responsible for implementing social welfare program schemes to meet the objectives of the "Housing for All" scheme specially for the marginalized sections of the Society by the year 2022. PradhanMantriAwasYojana is the flagship scheme of the Union Government for providing housing to the urban poor. While DNTs are also covered under the eligibility criteria under this scheme but owing to their low priority, it is estimated that the number of beneficiaries under the DNT category is negligible.

Considering the shortage of houses for DNTs, the MoSJE will pursue and coordinate with central ministries of Rural Development and Housing and urban affairs, as well as with state governments and UT administration, for provision of houses to DNTs living in rural and urban areas who have not yet taken any benefits under PMAY-G or PMAY-U and are living below poverty line and satisfying conditions under the said schemes.

The MOSJE/DWBDNC will pursue and coordinate with both the Ministry of Rural Development and the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, as well with state and UT governments, to provide housing units (with add on basic amenities, cooking place, etc as admissible) to those homeless DNT persons/families who satisfy conditions of PMAY-G and PMAY-U respectively and are found eligible under guidelines for selection and identification of beneficiaries of both the ministries. The guidelines for eligibility, for amount of unit assistance, for land area for housing assistance, etc will be the same as applicable in both the said schemes and as amended from time to time.

Since the pre condition for construction of house in rural or urban area under above said schemes of both the ministries, is availability of land, the MOSJE/DWBDNC will also pursue the allotment of land from concerned state and UT governments, to enable housing of homeless DNT families. All conditions, like non transferability, joint patta by men and women, etc as attached to such allotted land, and as applied in other central govt land and housing schemes, will also apply to DNT families, who get land (for housing) from any govt authority.

7.2 Eligibility Criteria

Eligibility criteria for DNT specific housing assistance, either in rural area or in urban areas will be the same as prescribed under rural housing or urban housing schemes for rural/urban homeless, of concerned central ministries, as amended from time to time.

7.3 Implementing Agencies

The scheme will be implemented by and in association with State Governments, UT administrations and central ministries concerned with rural and urban housing.

7.4 Funding Pattern

DWBDNC will facilitate housing assistance to eligible and homeless DNT families under ongoing schemes of central government for houseless persons.

8. General Principles

- 8.1** The scheme will be implemented by the Board. However, the Board will seek concurrence of the IFD through the Programme Division of MoSJE for any releases under the scheme.
- 8.2** The beneficiaries under the scheme will be identified by the State Government/UTs who shall issue necessary certificate for availing the benefits.
- 8.3** Wherever, advances are required to be given under the scheme, it will be released into installments. However, if it is, on reimbursement basis, full

amount will be released consequent upon production of documents as prescribed under the rules.

- 8.4** In order to ensure complete tracking of funds upto “last Mile”, all grantee organization will use PFMS portal ensuring EAT/REAT module. Disbursement of funds will be through Adhaar Enabled Payment System.
- 8.5** All the grantee organizations will be required submit Utilization Certificate in the prescribed format under GFR 2017. Further, as per the provisions of rule 230 (8) of GFR 2017, all interest or other earning against grant in aid or advances released to any grantee institution should be mandatorily remitted to the Consolidated Fund of India immediately after finalization of accounts.
- 8.6** In addition to implementation of above SEED scheme, the DWBDNC will facilitate DNT communities for getting benefits under all existing MOSJE schemes, through government or non government agencies, where they are already eligible.
- 8.7** For monitoring the implementation of this scheme, a separate Project Monitoring Unit (PMU) shall be set up in the board.
- 8.8** DWBDNC will also engage government and non government agencies, from time to time, for conducting mass awareness programmes among DNT population for this scheme as well as for all other central schemes for which DNTs are eligible.
- 8.9** IT systems to be leveraged in scheme implementation.



