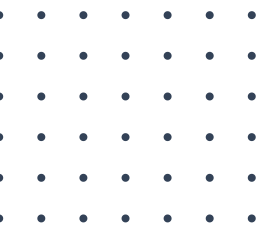SRI VENKATESWARA INTERNSHIP PROGRAM FOR
RESEARCH IN ACADEMICS
(SRI VIPRA)

PROJECT REPORT-2022: SVP-2243

"Impact Assessment of Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY)"

Sri Venkateshwara College
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Sri Venkateswara College
University of Delhi
SRIVIPRA-2022

(Sri Venkateswara College Internship Program in Research and Academics)

This is to certify that the aforementioned students from Sri Venkateswara College have participated in the summer project SVP-2243 titled " Impact Assesment of Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojna(PMGKAY)". The participants have carried out the research project work under our guidance and supervision from 21st June 2022 to 25th September 2022. The work carried out is original and carried out in offline mode.

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This is to certify that this project on Impact Assesment of Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojna(PMGKAY) was registered under SRIVIPRA and complete under the mentorship of Dr. Dipika, Department of Statistics Sri Venkateswara College and Mr. Amit Kumar, Department of Mathematics, Sri Venkateswara College during the period from 21st June to 7th October 2022.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

The COVID-19 pandemic has severely disrupted economic activity in India, as it has elsewhere. India's COVID-19 tally went past 60 lakh on September 28, 70 lakh on October 11, crossed 80 lakh on October 29, 90 lakh on November 20 and surpassed the 1-crore mark on December 19. India crossed the grim milestone of 2 crore cases on May 4, 3 crores on June 23 last year and four crores on January 25 this year.

Starting on March 24, 2020, the Government of India announced a nationwide lockdown as a suppression measure to slow the spread of the virus and give the Centre and states time to prepare. The pandemic and this necessary countermeasure cumulatively caused a significant and long-lasting economic disruption.

The food supply chain was affected as well. The order issued by the Home Ministry on 24 March allowed the functioning of shops dealing with food items as well as the manufacturing units and transportation of "essential goods". However, the lack of clarity on "essential goods" meant that the policemen on the streets stopped workers from going to factories and the trucks carrying food items. Food industries also faced labour shortages because the workers could not reach workplaces and the factory managers feared legal action. All these factors combined result in deficits and a rise in the prices of food items. By the first week of April, essential industries such as growing, harvesting, and food deliveries were allowed to operate.

On 26 March 2020, the Indian government announced a relief package of $22.6 billion to assist the poor population hit economically by the COVID-19 pandemic. The plan was to benefit the migrant workers through cash transfers and initiatives for food security. However, on 9 April 2020, economists and activists argued that a significant proportion of the affected population could not avail of the facilities. Only those registered with the federal food welfare scheme could secure benefits.

Consequently, it was crucial to design social protection programmes (SPP) that meet the needs of the affected and vulnerable. A large informal sector means that millions of low-wage workers, many of whom are daily wage labourers, will lose their incomes or jobs and have no access to social security or employment benefits, posing a significant challenge. Moreover, multiple problems with service delivery mechanisms, such as the Public Distribution System (PDS), Aadhaar, and ration cards, could lead to exclusion errors in SPPs, leaving many without subsistence-level food and other basic necessities. Third, several complicating factors include return migration and social stigmatisation of COVID-19-suspected individuals and areas. Poor state and fiscal capacity, as well as other structural issues, will directly impact the implementation of any SPP.

The World Bank estimates that as a result of the pandemic, 71 million people will be forced into extreme poverty worldwide (World Bank 2020). The United Nations has declared that a food crisis is imminent, and the World Food Programme estimates that an additional 130 million people could be classified as food insecure in addition to the 820 million who were classified as such in the 2019 State of Food Insecurity in the World Report (United Nations 2020).

The pandemic and lockdown exacerbated the precariousness of many people's lives and livelihoods across the nation. After the announcement of the lockdown on 24 March, the migrant crisis became immediately apparent, with thousands of migrants attempting to return to their homes on the highways. While many governments responded by providing cooked food at feeding centres and NGOs/civil society organisations also contributed to relief efforts across the country, the scope of the problem has been enormous.

The Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana launched in 2016 was extended to provide aid and prevent the hunger crisis in India during the Pandemic. As part of the Taxation Laws Act 2016, the Government of India introduced the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana in 2016. (second amendment). The PM Garib Kalyan Yojana scheme's primary goal was to guarantee that tax evaders report their undeclared money to avoid penalties and criminal prosecution. The government wanted to use the deposited black money for the benefit of the impoverished through this initiative. From December 2016 through March 2017, the programme was in effect.

The government expanded the programme in 2020 to provide aid during the pandemic. PMGKAY, i.e. "Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojna", was established to assist the underprivileged in sustaining their way of life during COVID-related lockdowns. The program's initial validity period was from December 16, 2016, to March 31, 2017, but it was later extended to June 2020.

The PMGKAY was first announced just for the months of April, May, and June 2020. (Phase-I). Later, the government extended the program's start date to July 2020. (Phase-II). In April 2021, the Center revived the programme for two months in May and June 2021 (Phase-III) and extended it for an additional five months from July to November 2021 because of the Covid problem persisting in 2021–2022. (Phase-IV). It was decided to extend the programme until March 2022 (Phase-V). According to reports, the government had to distribute 1,003 lakh tonnes of food grain as part of the PMGKAY scheme.

Further, The PMGKAY will now run through September 2022, according to a statement from the Union Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food, and Public Distribution. This decision was made "keeping with the concern and sensitivity towards poor and vulnerable sections of society," the ministry said. This is going to be phase VI of the PMGKAY.

Factors Of Kalyan Yojana

The Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana's factors are as follows.

1. <u>PM Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana:</u> The package was set around by the Government of India to fight the food failure among the weaker sections during the Covid- 19 epidemic. The scheme ensures every family gets 1 kg and 5 kg of wheat or rice per existent. Also, families were helped with 1 kg of pulses.
2. <u>Advances for the instalments to the farmers:</u> The farmers were given the advances of PM KISAN YOJANA's first instalments as support amid the pandemic.
3. <u>Covid- 19 Health Worker's Insurance:</u> Under the PM Garib Kalyan Yojana, all the health workers, including the frontline healthcare providers, levies, staff of hospitals and conventions, and all the medical institutions treating Novel Coronavirus cases were ensured. Also, the Ministry of Healthcare and Family Welfare had borne the decoration. A compensation of fifty Lakhs was given to the family of every departed health worker engaged in serving the Covid- 19 cases.
4. <u>Package for Low-Wage Earners:</u> The scheme covered small businesses by crediting the employee's PF accounts with 24% of their monthly wages.
5. Gas Cylinder to the Heirs of PMUY: LPG cylinders were given to around 8 crore heirs of PMUY or Prime Minister Ujjwala Yojana.
6. <u>Worker Support under MNREGA:</u> The government increased the stipend under MNREGA by twenty rupees. This helped in adding the capital benefit up to Rs. 2000.
7. <u>Assistance to Senior Citizens:</u> roughly three crore people, specially-abled and widows, were helped with Rs. 1000 each.
8. <u>Other Measures:</u> Other Measures under PM Garib Kalyan Yojana included a fund for supporting the construction workers amid the situation of new coronavirus.

The major programs of the Kalyan Yojana include Insurance Schemes for Health workers addressing the Covid- 19 cases, Helping women by transferring cash to the accounts of Jan Dhan, PM Garib Anna Yojana Payments under PM Kisan Yojana Financial aid to the Workers of Organised Sectors, Support to MNREGA workers Reliefs for Elderly Citizens.

With the emergence of the Novel Coronavirus in India, India's frugality went upward. Not only the health but the fiscal status of every ménage was affected. While the country faced an unanticipated mortality rate, the severance due to fiscal heads challenged survival. In the course of the suffering, the Government came up with several reforms and schemes to support frugality and individual homes. PM Garib Kalyan Yojana was the scheme launched before the pandemic as a legal chance for the Tax Evaders to expose their black money without any Government execution. Later, the scheme's objective was extended to use this disclosed money for the welfare of the poor.

During the initial statewide lockdown brought on by COVID-19 in March 2020, the Narendra Modi government unveiled the free food grain programme known as the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY).

Objective – Its main goal is to give free food grains to those who qualify as beneficiaries under the National Food Security Act.

Beneficiaries -
The centre offers 5kg of free food grains to the needy each month as part of this programme. Along with the subsidised (Rs 2-3 per kg) rations offered to families enrolled in the Public Distribution (PDS) under the National Food Security Act (NFSA). Over 81.35 crore individuals will receive 5 kg of free wheat or rice per person per month in addition to 1 kg of free whole chana per family every month. Six States/UTs—Gujarat, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Chandigarh, Delhi, and Haryana—were given wheat, and the other States/UTs received rice.

Eligibility -
- Families falling under the Priority Households (PHH) and Below Poverty Line – Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) categories will be eligible for the programme.
- Households are headed by widows, terminally ill, crippled, or people 60 years of age or more without a guaranteed source of support from society or the economy.
- Those who are widowed, terminally ill, crippled, at least 60 years old, or unmarried men or women without family or community support or a guaranteed source of income. • Landless agricultural labourers, small-scale farmers, and rural craftspeople.
- All eligible households with HIV-positive members who fall below the poverty line.

In Phase I and Phase II, Government allocated an aggregate of about 321 lakh Metric Tonne of Food grains to states and UTs. In the implementation of Phase I and Phase II, around Rs. 1.06 Lakh Crore was spent. In Phase III of the scheme, the Government allocated 79.46 Lakh Metric Tonne of Food grains. The total expenditure incurred in Phase III was Rs. 25000 Crore. In Phase IV of the scheme, the allocation of food grain for distribution was 198.78 Lakh Metric Tonnes with the expenditure of Rs. 62,380 Crore in the implementation of Phase IV. In Phase V Government allocated 144 Lakh Metric Tonne food grain for distribution, in which Rs 36,000 Crore has been spent by the Government.

For Phase VI, the Government allocated 244 Metric Tonnes of food grains for distribution. 80,000 Crore is assessed to be spent on the execution of Phase VI of the plan over the next 6 months till September 2022, taking the total expenditure under PM-GKAY to nearly Rs. 3.40 Lakh Crore. The benefits of PM-GKAY can be availed through the One Nation One Ration Card (ONORC) plan by any migrant labour or beneficiary from nearly 5 lakh ration shops across the country. Up until this point, more than 61 Crore portability transactions have helped the recipients away from their homes.

OBJECTIVE

Food security is a matter of concern in India, and to address the poor and vulnerable sections of society, Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana has been implemented. The policy also benefited people while the country was hit by the Covid-19 pandemic. The policy also resulted in record procurement of food grains for distribution to those eligible for the scheme.

The paper is an attempt to look at whether the objectives set out by the policymakers when drafting the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana have been achieved and to what degree, if achieved at all. It is also to understand the requisites and challenges faced in the implementation of such policies, which are aimed at benefiting a mass population.

A detailed survey has been conducted to arrive at the findings which have been made after analysing the data collected.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY
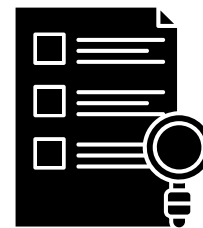
Steps of Survey

The main steps for the execution and planning of a sample survey are grouped under the following heads-

- **The Objective of the Survey** - The first step is to define, in clear and concrete terms, the objective of the survey. It should be kept in mind that these objectives are commensurate with the available resources in terms of money, manpower and the time limit required for the availability of the results of the survey.

- **Defining the population to be sampled** - The population, i.e. the aggregate of objects from which a sample is chosen, should be defined in clear and unambiguous terms.
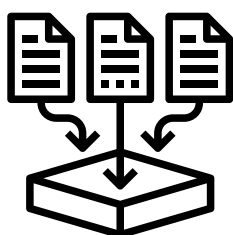
- **The Frame and Sampling units** - The population must be capable of division into what is called sampling units for purposes of sample selection. The sampling units must cover the entire population, and they must be distinct, unambiguous and non-overlapping in the sense that every element of the population belongs to one and only one sampling unit. In order to cover the population decided upon, there should be some list, map or other acceptable material, called the frame, which serves as a guide to the population to be framed. The frame determines the structure of the sample survey.

- **Data to be collected** - The data should be collected keeping in view the objectives of the survey. The tendency should not be to collect too much data, some of which are never subsequently examined and analyzed. The practical method is to chalk out an outline of the tables that the survey should produce. This would help in eliminating the collection of irrelevant information and ensure that no essential data are omitted.

- **The Questionnaire or Schedule** - Having decided on the type of data to be collected, the next important part of the sample survey is the construction of the questionnaire (to be filled by the respondent) or schedule of enquiry (to be completed by the interviewer) which requires skill, special technique as well as familiarity with the subject- matter under study. The questions should be clear, brief, corroborative, non-offending, courteous in tone, unambiguous and to the print so that not much scope of guessing is left on the part of the respondent or interview.

- **Method of collecting Information** - The two methods commonly employed for collecting data for human populations are -
    - <u>Interview Method</u> - In this method, the investigator goes from house to house and interviews the individuals personally. He asks the questions one by one and fills up the schedule on the basis of the information supplied by the individuals.
    - <u>Mailed Questionnaire Method</u> - In this method, the questionnaire is mailed to the individuals who are required to fill it up and return it duly completed.
    - Whether the data should be collected by interview method or mail- questionnaire method, or physical observation has to be decided to keep in view the costs involved and the accuracy aimed at.

- **Non-respondents** - Quite often, the data cannot be collected for all the sampled units. For Example, the selected respondent may not be available at his place when the investigator goes there, or he may fail or may refuse to give certain information when contacted. This incompleteness, called non-response, obviously tends to change the results. Such cases of non-response should be handled with caution in order to draw unbiased and valid conclusions. Procedures will have to be devised to deal with those who do not furnish information. The reasons for non-response should be recorded by the investigator.

- **Selection of Proper Sampling Desig**n - The size of the sample (n), the procedure of selection and the estimation of the population parameters, along with their margins of uncertainty, are some of the important statistical problems that should receive the most careful attention. A number of designs for the selection of a sample are available, and a judicious selection will guarantee good and reliable estimates. For each sampling plan, rough estimates of sample size n can be obtained for a desired degree of precision.

- **Organization of Fieldwork** - It is absolutely essential that the personnel should be thoroughly trained in locating the sample units, recording the measurements, and the methods of collection of required data before starting the fieldwork. The success of a survey, to a great extent, depends upon reliable fieldwork. It is necessary to make provisions for adequate supervisory staff for inspection after fieldwork. From a practical point of view, a small pretest has been found to be immensely useful. It always helps to decide upon an effective method of asking questions and results in the improvement of the questionnaire.

- **Summary and Analysis of the Data** - The analysis of the data may be broadly classified into the following heads:
    - Scrutiny and Analysis of the data
    - Tabulation of the data
    - Statistical Analysis
    - Reporting and conclusions

- **The information gained for Future Surveys** - Any completed survey is helpful in providing a note of caution and taking lessons from it for designing future surveys. The information gained from any completed sample in the form of the data regarding the means, standard deviations and the nature of the variability of the principal measurements with the cost involved in obtaining the data serves as a potential guide for improved together sampling. Any completed sample may serve as a lesson to the organizers for future surveys in recognizing and rectifying the mistakes committed in the execution of the survey.

Cluster Sampling

Cluster sampling is a sampling technique in which the population is divided into several groups called clusters. Then to collect and analyse data, researchers then choose random groups from these clusters using a simple random or systematic random sampling technique. It is a method of probability sampling often employed to investigate large populations, especially those that are widely geographically distributed.

Cluster sampling is used to lower the overall number of participants in research if the original population is too vast to investigate as a whole which would be costly and time demanding. These clusters reflect the complete population on a smaller size, and when combined, they should encompass all of its features. By enhancing efficiency, this sampling strategy minimises the cost and duration of a study.

Types of cluster sampling:

1. Single-Stage cluster Sampling:
In a single-stage cluster sampling method, all elements in each selected cluster are sampled.

2. Two-Stage cluster Sampling:
In two-stage sampling, only a subsample of each cluster's components is chosen using simple random sampling within each cluster.

3. Multistage Cluster Sampling:
In Multistage cluster sampling, instead of gathering data from each and every unit in the chosen clusters, it involves choosing a random subset of those units to represent the sample.

For our study, we have used **Single Stage Cluster Sampling**.

GRAPHICAL REPRESENATION

Graphical representation is a visually appealing way to convey numerical data that aids in the analysis and representation of quantitative data. A graphical representation uses graphs, plots, and charts to visually represent the statistics-based outcomes. In comparison to seeing data in tabular form, this type of representation is more useful for comprehension and comparison.

Uses of Graphical Representation

- The major goal of displaying scientific data in the form of graphs is to convey information while avoiding confusion or deception effectively.
- In order to comprehend and spot trends and patterns in the ever-growing data flow, graphic data visualisation is essential. A graphic depiction can facilitate generating forecasts and well-informed decisions and can speed up the examination of vast amounts of data.

In this study, we used pie charts and bar graphs for graphical representation, both of which are explained as follows:-

BAR GRAPHS

The visual display of data (often grouped) in the shape of vertical or horizontal rectangular bars, with the length of the bars corresponding to the measure of the data, is called a bar graph. Bar charts are another name for them. One of the methods used in statistics for handling data is the bar graph.

Discrete, continuous, or categorical data are typically organised into class intervals in bar charts. They are made up of a set of marked horizontal or vertical bars and an axis. The bars show the frequency distributions of various values of a variable or just the various values themselves. The scale refers to the values on a horizontal bar chart's x-axis or the y-axis in a vertical bar chart.

PIE CHARTS

A pie chart, sometimes known as a circle chart, is a visual representation of the various values of a specific variable or a means to summarise a set of nominal data (e.g. percentage distribution). This kind of chart consists of a circle with numerous segments. A certain category is represented by each segment. Each segment's area corresponds to the category's share of the entire data set as a percentage of a circle.

A pie chart compares data using percentages. Because they are the simplest way to express a whole, percentages are frequently used. 100% is equivalent to the total. To display a % on a pie chart, you would need to determine how many degrees correspond to that specific percentage. This calculation is done by developing the equation:

Per cent ÷ 100 × 360 degrees = the number of degrees

CHI-SQUARE TEST

A Chi-Square test is a data analysis grounded on the compliance of a random set of variables. It computes how a model equates to actual observed data. It is calculated based on the data, which must be raw, random, drawn from independent variables, drawn from a wide-ranging sample and mutually exclusive. In simple terms, two sets of statistical data are compared- for case, the results of tossing a fair coin. Karl Pearson introduced this test in 1900.
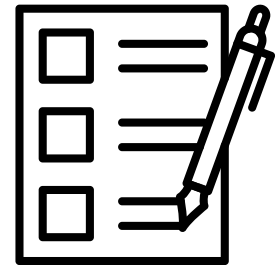
Formula For Chi-Square Test

$$\chi^2 = \sum \frac{(O-E)^2}{E}$$

Where
O = Observed frequency
E = Expected frequency

The degrees of freedom in a statistical computation represents the number of variables that can vary in a calculation. For example, the degrees of freedom can be calculated to ensure that chi-square tests are statistically valid. These tests are constantly used to compare observed data with data that would be anticipated to be attained if a particular hypothesis were true.

The degrees of freedom in a statistical computation represents the number of variables that can vary in a calculation. For example, the degrees of freedom can be calculated to ensure that chi-square tests are statistically valid. These tests are constantly used to compare observed data with data that would be anticipated to be attained if a particular hypothesis were true.

Chi-square test for independence of attributes:

The Chi-Square Test of Independence is a derivable statistical test which examines whether the two sets of variables are likely to be related to each other or not. Large sample size and independence of observations are the needed criteria for conducting this test.

Chi-squared Tests are most generally used in hypothesis testing. A hypothesis is an assumption that any given condition might be true, which can be tested latterly. The Chi-Square test estimates the size of inconsistency between the anticipated results and the actual results when the size of the sample and the number of variables in the relationship is mentioned. These tests use degrees of freedom to determine if a particular null hypothesis can be rejected based on the total number of observations made in the trials. The larger the sample size, the more dependable the result is.

Definition and Notation: Contingency Table

A contingency table is a table of counts used to record and analyse the relationship between two or more variables. The general form of a two-dimensional contingency table is given in Table 2.1, where a sample of n observations is classified with respect to two qualitative variables, X and Y, taking values. respectively

$$\alpha 1, \alpha 2, \alpha 3, \text{............,} \alpha i$$
$$\beta 1, \beta 2, \beta 3, \text{............,} \beta j$$

.Such tables are known as I × J contingency tables.
Here, n_{ij} denotes the observed count in the category αi of the variable X and category βj of the variable Y. In what follows, the subscript "." denotes the sum over the index it replaces.
Under the null hypothesis, the attributes are assumed to be independent, and this hypothesis is tested for rejection.

X	Y				
	β_1	β_2	....	β_j	Total
α_1	n_{11}	n_{12}	....	n_{1j}	$n_{1.}$
α_2	n_{21}	n_{22}	....	n_{2j}	$n_{2.}$
.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.
α_i	n_{i1}	n_{i2}	n_{i1}	n_{ij}	$n_{i.}$
Total	$n_{.1}$	$n_{.2}$	n_{11}	$n_{.j}$	$n_{..}$

Table 2.1: The general form of I × J contingency tables.

CONCLUSION

The Covid-19 outbreak was an exceptional global problem that severely impacted the lives and means of support for millions of employees. The ability of people to handle their basic requirements in the lack of current income is inferior in India, where more than 90% of the labour force works in the informal sector and more than 80% of those employed earn less than Rs. 15,000 per month. The rise in food production and storage in India hasn't resulted in a comparable reduction in malnutrition and poverty among the poor.

In light of this context, this article examined some of the government's initiatives to support citizens' access to food security. The PM Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PM-GKAY), initiated during the critical COVID-19 crisis, has given food security to the poor, underprivileged, and weak populations to prevent suffering from a lack of sufficient food grains. Under this programme, various amounts of food were distributed to current beneficiaries.

The Covid-19 global epidemic, one of the most severe disasters the world has ever experienced, heavily seriously affected the lives of millions of people. However, by reaching the required beneficiaries, the government ensured that no one in need went hungry throughout this pandemic. According to our study and analysis, the maximum number of persons, in relation to their income levels, have profited from this programme. In terms of quantity, there is a proper distribution of food grains (nearly 50%) among the underprivileged and migratory workers. In terms of quality, the government provided a balanced and healthy ration to the populace. Our survey indicates that 53% of consumers are content with their government-issued ration. During the Covid-19 outbreak, several relief supplies have been given to the population. During the lockdown, when the mobility of people was severely restricted, using technology like the One Nation One Ration Card, migrant workers and their families were able to access the benefits of the scheme from any corner of the country, irrespective of the beneficiaries' origin.

Although these initiatives are beneficial, it's possible that not everyone within this vulnerable population might have benefitted from them. More people need to be aware of this scheme, which is necessary. More research is required to determine how these programmes can help poor families achieve a minimal economic and food security level. Despite all of its shortcomings, it is apparent that the PM-GKAY has significantly contributed to improving the food security challenges of the poor and vulnerable during the economic disruption caused by the outbreak of Covid-19.

SUGGESTIONS

More Fair Price Shops could be opened in proportion to the population, especially in areas with a high density of people residing, to solve problems like overcrowding at distribution centers, and long queues at counters. If possible different time slots need to be provided to senior citizens, pregnant women, physically disabled citizens, etc., so they can collect rations hassle-free.

Other technical complications in some cases were the recipient's names were not on the ration receiving list despite attempts to include the names, and proper information was not being provided. There should be greater ease of access, and regular updates should be provided about ration distribution dates; all these facilities ought to be implemented so that the needy people can get the benefits of it.

The quality and quantity of the ration can be improved because the shortage of food grains is a problem common to most of the recipients. The amount of given ration often is not sufficient for the whole family.

There should be consistency while providing the ration. In the case of some respondents, sometimes only rice and sometimes only wheat is provided. According to many, the amount of rice should be reduced, and wheat should be more. Some also suggested that pulses and oil could have been supplied with more regularity.

Nevertheless, the One Nation One Ration Card scheme could go a long way in solving the problems faced by the masses entitled to procuring subsidized food grains. By making it possible for ration cardholders to receive their subsidized rations from any Fair Price Shop (FPS), the scheme would reduce overcrowding at shops in any particular locality. It will prove especially helpful to migrant workers who are deprived of subsidies at the place of their temporary residence.

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Appendix

Sri Venkateswara College
University of Delhi
SRIVIPRA-2022

(Sri Venkateswara College Internship Program in Research and Academics)

To Whomsoever It May Concern

This is to request you to kindly facilitate the conduct of the survey which forms part of the SRIVIPRA research project of Sri Venkateswara College, University of Delhi on Impact Assessment of Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojna(PMGKY) under the mentorship of Dr. Dipika of the Department of Statistics and Amit Kumar of Department of Mathematics.

Krishnakumar S
Convenor, SRI VIPRA

Prof. Sharda Pasricha
Convenor, SRIVIPRA

Impact Assessment of Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojna   Sri Venkateshwara College