

**File No.-22011/01/2022-LRD**  
**Government of India**  
**Ministry of Rural Development**  
**Department of Land Resources**  
**(Programme Monitoring & Evaluation Division)**

Block No. 11, 6 th floor,  
CGO Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi  
Dated: 15.12.2023

To

Sh. Surendra Nath Tripathi,  
Director General  
Indian Institute of Public Administration  
I.P. Estate, Ring Road, New Delhi-110002 (INDIA),  
Email : directoriipa9@gmail[dot]com

**Sub:- Impact Assessment Study of Bhoomi Samman Districts – reg.**

Sir,

With reference to letter No. M-26014/6/2022-PME(Misc.) – e-3012470 dated 27.7.2023 seeking proposal for Impact Assessment Study of Bhoomi Samman districts alongwith detailed Terms of Reference of the study and response from IIPA vide emails dated 2.8.2023, 4.8.2023, 16.11.2023 & 28.11.2023 submitting the revised proposal and revised budget estimates for the above mentioned study, it is conveyed that the proposal from IIPA for executing the **Impact Assessment Study of 68 Bhoomi Samman Districts** with total budget cost of Rs. **65,05,850/- (Rs. Sixty-five Lakh Five Thousand Eight Hundred Fifty Only) (Excluding GST)** has been approved by the Competent Authority. The following Conditions of the Terms of Reference may strictly be followed:

a) Impact assessment study has to be conducted in 68 districts to assess the impact of saturation of the following six components:

- i. Computerisation of Land Records (RoR)
- ii. Digitization of Cadastral Maps/FMBs
- iii. Linkage of RoR with Cadastral maps
- iv. Computerisation of Registration
- v. Integration of Registration (SRO) with Land Records (Revenue Office)
- vi. Modern Record Room

b) Identification of Best Practices in relations to management of land records, land governance systems encompassing various dimensions such as, physical, social, legal and institutional along with technological innovations among others highlighting the innovations in effective implementation of the programmes;

c) Identification of factors which worked well during the various stages of the projects.

*AD*  
15/12/23

d) The impact of DILRMP in the improvement of standard of living, ease of living and promotion of ease of doing business after implementation.

e) Examine the level of awareness about the project in the citizens (through local offices, social media, conferences etc.).

f) Conduct a comparative study on saving of cost, time, visits, process in comparisons to earlier system.

g) Coverage to 68 districts across the 9 states and in each district two Tehsils and its SROs along with 2 villages per SRO would be covered.

h) Prepare initial district-wise draft reports and present it to DOLR. Based on the discussions, submit final reports incorporating suggestions/ feedback from the DOLR.

2. It is requested that further necessary action may be taken to initiate the study as per the approved proposal (**copy attached**) and adhere to the timelines as given in the **section 5.19** of the proposal to ensure submission of inception report within 17 days and presentation of findings and submission of report within 94 days.

Encl: As above

Yours faithfully,

*ND*  
*15/12/23*

(Neeraj Sachdeva)  
Deputy Secretary (PME)

**Copy to -**

1. Secretary (LR) / AS (LR) / JS (LR)
2. DS (IFD) / DS (LR), DoLR.
3. **Dr. Gadadhara Mohapatra, Assistant Professor in Sociology (Sr. Scale), Indian Institute of Public Administration**
4. Officer order folder.

# Impact Assessment Study of Bhoomi Samman Districts of Department of Land Resources

## 1. Background

Land features as both an explicit and implicit parameter within the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) framework. It appears prominently as part of SDG 1: 'Removing poverty in all forms', via ensuring equal rights to economic resources including control over land and other forms of property, especially for the poor and vulnerable (Target 1.4). Secure and equal access to land for small-scale food producers, particularly women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers (Target 2.3) is expected to lead towards SDG 2: 'ending hunger and achieving food security'. Goal 5, which talks about 'achieving gender equality', mentions as targets, reforms to provide women access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property (Target 5a).

The Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India is the nodal Ministry for overall policy, planning and implementation of the 'Digital India Land Records Modernisation Programmes (DILRMP)'. The Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP) was launched in 2008 as a Centrally sponsored Scheme and converted to a Central Sector scheme in 2016 with 100% funding from the Centre. The scheme has further been extended up to 2025-26. This is coterminous with the Fifteenth Finance Commission with the overall aim to place all information available in respect of a piece of land at one place and make them easily accessible to public through 'Integrated Land Information Management System (ILIMS)'. The objectives of DILRMP are to develop a modern, comprehensive and transparent land record management system which inter alia includes: (i) improve real-time information on land; (ii) optimise use of land resources, (iii) benefit both land owners and sharecroppers, (iv) assist in policy and planning; (v) reduce land disputes, (vi) check fraudulent/benami transactions, (vii) obviate need of physical visits to Revenue/Registration Offices, (viii) enable sharing of information with various organisations/agencies. Substantial progress has been made in the basic component of Computerisation of Land Records, including Record of Rights (RoR), Cadastral Maps, Computerisation of Registration, and Integration of SROs with Land Records. Besides these, several innovative initiatives have been undertaken under DILRMP.

Integrated Land information Management System (ILIMS) is one among such innovative initiative. The ILIMS is being implemented under the Digital India Land Records Modernisation Programme (DILRMP) to improve real-time information on land, optimise use of land resources, benefit both land owners and prospectors, reduce disputes, check fraudulent/benami transactions, and enable timely credit supports to farmers. It provides online single-window access to all available, relevant information to give a fair comprehensive position of any plot of land-to-land owners, concerned officers/agencies, and interested persons/ entrepreneurs. Components include linking with banks, courts, circle rates, registry, Aadhaar number, etc.

Unique Land Parcel identification Number (ULPIN) is another innovative initiative under the DILRMP. The Unique Land Parcel Identification Number (ULPIN) system is a 14-digit unique ID for each land parcel based on geo-coordinates of vertices and a general boundary geometry. It is used to provide integrated land services to citizens. National Generic Document Registration System (NGDRS) is a common, generic and configurable application for registration departments, allowing states to create state specific instances and configure the software. Linkage of e-Court with Land Record/Registration Data base is yet another important innovative initiative under the DILRMP programme.

Pilot test for linking of e-Court with land record and registration data base has undertaken successfully in three states namely, Haryana, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh in association with Department of Justice. The benefits inter alia include: (i) the court will have first-hand information on substantive and authentic evidence of Record of Rights, Cadastral map including Geo referenced and legacy data, (ii) The information will be advantageous to a great extent to the courts in deciding admission as well as disposal of the disputes, (iii) Courts will be able to easily know whether any case relating to a particular property is pending in any court (though an affidavit is given by the petitioner to this effect), (iv) Reduction in quantum of land disputes, (v) Prospectors will know the disputes status in respect of a property to enable them to take an informed decision after considering risk factor in transacting such property, (vi) Litigants will have access of status of the case online in place of visiting courts/lawyers and (v) The system will lead to ease of doing business and promote ease of living, etc. Under the 'Transliteration of Land Records in Scheduled languages', the present government has undertaken an initiative to transliterate the Records of Rights to 22 languages recognised by the Constitution, with a pilot test underway in some states/UTs.

Hon'ble Prime Minister has emphasized that all public welfare schemes should saturate with the objective that no citizen is left behind. While we are celebrating "Azadi Ka Amrit Kal", the DoLR has set the target for saturation of basic components of the programme such as (i) Computerization of record of rights; (ii) digitization of cadastral maps; (iii) integration of record of rights (textual) and cadastral maps (spatial).

The DoLR has set the target for saturation of basic components of the programme such as: (Computerisation of record of rights; (ii) digitisation of cadastral maps; (iii) integration of record of rights (textual) and cadastral maps (spatial). As a step towards healthy competition and monitoring among the districts, DoLR initiated monthly grading of among the districts and states in the following six components of DLIRMP:

- i. Computerisation of Land Records (RoR)
- ii. Digitization of Cadastral Maps/FMBs
- iii. Linkage of RoR with Cadastral maps
- iv. Computerisation of Registration
- v. Integration of Registration (SRO) with Land Records (Revenue Office)
- vi. Modern Record Room

Grading is being done by DoLR on the basis of performance of districts as reflected in Management Information System (MIS) of DILRMP in all above mentioned six (6) components as per the following percentage pattern and a ranking list is being prepared for each component/category:

Sl No.	Grade Category	Achievement/Completion in percentage rage
1.	Platinum	99% and above
2.	Gold	95% and above till 99%
3.	Silver	90% and above till 95%

The Hon'ble President of India felicitated the district team of Revenue/Registration Departments led by District Magistrates/District Collectors of eligible 68 districts along with the State Revenue/Registration Departments of concerned 9 States with Platinum Certificates in the name of BHOOMI SAMMAN' in a National Event held on 18<sup>th</sup> July, 2023.

## 2. Terms of Reference (ToR)

- Impact assessment study has to be conducted in 68 districts to assess the impact of saturation of the following six components:
  - i. Computerisation of Land Records (RoR)
  - ii. Digitization of Cadastral Maps/FMBs
  - iii. Linkage of RoR with Cadastral maps
  - iv. Computerisation of Registration
  - v. Integration of Registration (SRO) with Land Records (Revenue Office)
  - vi. Modern Record Room
- Identification of Best Practices in relations to management of land records, land governance systems encompassing various dimensions such as, physical, social, legal and institutional along with technological innovations among others.
- Identification of factors which worked well during the various stages of the projects.
- The impact of DILRMP in the improvement of standard of living, ease of living and promotion of ease of doing business after implementation.
- Examine the level of awareness about the project in the citizens (through local offices, social media, conferences etc.).
- Conduct a comparative study on saving of cost, time, visits, process in comparisons to earlier system.
- Coverage to 68 districts across the 9 states and in each district two Tehsils along with 2 villages per SRO would be covered.

## 3. The Project Proposal

In view of this, Indian Institute of Public Administration, An Autonomous Academic Institution under Department of Personnel and Training, Government of India proposes to undertake an impact study in the 68 Bhoomi Samman awarded districts across nine States to assess the impact of saturation of the six components that has resulted in a positive change as compared to the situation before the implementation of the DILRMP in terms of ease of living to citizen and ease of doing business to stakeholders at the ground level.

**4. Objectives and Methodology**

The board objective of the impact study is to examine the performance of DILRMP in six components in the sixty-eight Bhoomi Samman districts across nine states based on the output and outcome indicators.

**Objectives wise indicators for impact assessment vis-à-vis the term of reference is as stated below:**

SL. No.	Objectives	Indicators
1.	To examine the current status of computerisation of land records under DILRMP in the sixty-eight Bhoomi Samman districts across nine States under study.	Record of Rights (RoRs) computerized (No. of villages); Maps/FMBs digitized (in nos.); RoRs integrated with cadastral maps/ FMBs (No. of villages); No. of villages having geo-referenced cadastral maps/FMBs
2.	To assess the implications and impact of computerisation of land records in improving 'ease of living' after programme implementation in the study area.	Percentage of villages where RoRs are made accessible through CSC, Kiosk, Online, etc.; Percentage of villages where digitally signed RoR are issued; Percentage of villages in which land records (RoR) have been computerized; Selected Indicators of Ease of Living: Saving of cost, time, visits in accessing land records, improvement in standard of life of the beneficiaries
3.	To assess the physical progress achieved towards computerisation of registration of Sub-Registrar Offices (SROs) in sixty-eight Bhoomi Samman districts under study.	No. of Sub- Registrar Offices (SROs) computerized
4.	To assess the implications and impact of computerisation of registration in improving ease of registering property across sixty-eight districts.	No. of documents/deeds registered through National Generic Document Registration System (NGDRS)/ equivalent system (Year wise); No. of SRO integrated with NGDRS/ equivalent system
5.	To assess the physical progress made under integration of land records (RoRs) with registration in the districts under study.	No. of SROs connected and integrated with revenue offices



6.	To identify the districts enabled for auto credit to the farmer (i.e. integrating land records with banking institutions).	Integration of Land Records (RoRs) with Bank (No. of Districts)
7.	To list out the number of villages with integration of land records (RoR) with Aadhar facility.	Integration of Land records (RoRs) with Aadhaar (No. of Villages)
8.	Assess the socio-economic impact of the DILRMP on various stakeholders, such as: farmers, land holders, land owners, rural, peasant and tribal communities.	Indicators of Socio-economic Impact Assessment; Measurement of changes in land tenure security, land transactions, agricultural productivity, and investments; Impact in standard of living of the people
9.	Collect feedback from various stakeholders, including government agencies like Revenue/Registration Offices, farmers, land holder, landowners, and other relevant parties, to understand their experiences and opinions about the program's impact on land records management and related services.	Community Interaction Analysis, Perception of the Community
10.	To identify and analyse the best management practices/best practice cases relating to land records governance system in the study area under DILRMP.	Physical, social, legal and institutional and technological innovations in the effective implementation of DILRMP.; Achievements, Key Bottlenecks & Challenges, Sustainability, Replicability and Convergence
11.	Assess the level of awareness among the citizens about the DILRMP.	Level of Awareness among Stakeholders/Beneficiaries; Impact of Training & Capacity Building Programmes; Role of Local Offices, Social Media, Conferences etc.
12.	Provide policy suggestions towards expeditious implementation of land records modernization initiatives in the country as a whole.	Evidence based Policy making, Improvement in Decision Making; Recommendation for the scheme with reasons

**Output vis-à-vis Outcome Indicators for Impact Assessment of Bhoomi Samman  
Districts under DILRMP**

<b>Output</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Indicators</b>
1. Computerization of Land Records across districts of the country (except NE States having community rights issue)	1.1. Record of Rights (RoRs) computerized (No. of villages)	1. Ease of living of citizens	1.1. Percentage of villages where RoRs are made accessible through CSC, Kiosk, Online, etc.
	1.2. Maps/FMBs digitized (in nos.)		
	1.3. RoRs integrated with cadastral maps/ FMBs (No. of villages)		
	1.4. No. of villages having geo-referenced cadastral maps/FMBs		
2. Computerization of Registration across districts of the country	2.1. No. of Sub- Registrar Offices (SROs) computerized		2. Ease of registering property
3. Integration of Land Records (RoRs) with registration in districts	3.1. No. of SROs connected and integrated with revenue offices	1.3 Percentage of villages in which land records (RoR) have been computerized	
4. Districts enabled for auto credit to farmer	4.1. Integration of Land Records (RoRs) with Bank (No. of Districts)	2.1. No. of documents/deeds registered through National Generic Document Registration System (NGDRS)/ equivalent system (Year wise)	
5. Villages ready for Aadhar based authentication	5.1. Integration of Land records (RoRs) with Aadhaar (No. of Villages)		

*Source: Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India*



## 5. Methodology

The methodology for the impact study would be a judicious mix of both qualitative and quantitative methods. The impact study will be conducted as per the template of 'Evaluation of Central Sector Schemes' of Department of Expenditure, Government of India. The impact study would review the scheme objectives, implementation mechanism, scheme architecture/design, scheme components and activities, present status and coverage of the scheme and sustainable development goals served in the 68 Bhoomi Samman Districts across nine states in the country. A detailed budgetary allocation and the expenditure pattern of the DILRMP will also be done in the last five years (w.e.f 2018-19 – 2022-23). **'Before and after' approach** will be applied to capture the changes that has occurred in the contours of land governance in the states under study since 2017-18. **Focus Group discussion (FGD) and Expert Interview with Key Stakeholders** will be conducted with the help of structure questionnaires at various level and a few best practice cases relating to management of land records, governance systems, encompassing various dimensions such as physical, social, legal and institutional along with technological innovations among others highlighting the innovations in effective management of the programmes, identification of what has worked well during the course of various stages of the projects would be focussed in the study. Physical inspection visits will be carried out in 68 Bhoomi Samman districts across nine states in the country.

### 5.1 Stakeholders of DILRMP for Interaction

During the field visit to the selected districts, the IIPA study team will interact with various stakeholders including:

- i. Government of Nine States under study (Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Tripura and West Bengal)
- ii. Board of Revenue of States under study
- iii. Project Management Unit, DILRMP
- iv. Members of Various Committees for the Project Implementation (High Power Committee, Project Implementation Committee, State Level Monitoring and Review Committee, District level Monitoring and Review Committee)
- v. Officers of Department of Information Technology of Nine State Governments
- vi. State Informatics Officer of Nine States
- vii. District Informatics Officers, NIC at district
- viii. Government Officers (Divisional Commissioners/District Collectors/Additional District Collectors/Sub-Divisional Officers/Tehsildar}
- ix. External Project Management Consultants
- x. Scanning Venders
- xi. Citizens and Business
- xii. Farmers/Land holders/Land Owners
- xiii. Industrialists/Businessmen
- xiv. Lawyers/Advocates
- xv. Other Government Organisations.

### 5.2 Universe/Scope of the Study:

During field visits the IIPA team will collect data on the process of implementation and impact of the DILRMP from 9 States and 68 districts conferred with Bhoomi Samman Platinum

Certificate on 18.07.2023 for saturation of the six major components of DILRMP. In doing so, the IIPA study team will study the process of implementation and impact of DILRMP in terms of reviewing the component-wise activities.

### **5.3 Sampling Procedures**

The impact study would be conducted at two levels- district administration and tehsil level. At the district level, the study would examine the extent to which the DILRMP has achieved the target for saturation of basic components of the programme, namely, computerization of record of rights, digitalization of cadastral maps, and integration of record of rights(textual) and cadastral maps (spatial). Thus, the impact assessment would entail evaluation of computerization of land records, time taken in the delivery of land-record related services, and review of the existing legal framework and state government directions regarding updating/correcting the land records due to the occurrence of various events necessitating change in ownership, possession, land use, area and encumbrance/restrictions attached to the property.

### **5.4 Tehsil Level Assessment**

The Tehsil level impact study would involve a deeper analysis of the three major areas of intervention including: a real time check to assess the accuracy of the records pertaining to the ground level situation), prompt delivery of land records related services, and assessment of the efficiency of the system/process for resolution of land record related applications/cases seeking updating/correction of the record.

### **5.5 Criteria for Selection of Tehsil and Villages**

In each district, two Tehsils and its SROs with 2 villages per SRO would be covered for impact assessment. The criteria for selection of the Tehsils includes:

- Peri-urban location
- Relatively high land transaction intensity
- Relatively high land litigation prevalence
- At least some intervention under DILRMP
- Ease of transport and access

### **5.6 Criteria for selection of Villages**

Two villages under each Tehsil will be selected based on the following criteria:

- Village with high number of cadastral maps Geo-referenced
- Village with high number of cadastral maps linked to RoR
- Villages in each Tehsil offering land record services

### **5.7 Sample Size:**

In each village/town, at least 15 key stakeholders will be interacted and thus in total, **2040** key stakeholders/respondents will be interacted from 68 districts across nine states during the study visit.

### **5.8 Delivery of Land record- related services**

The impact study would assess the extent to which computerisation-related efforts in land records and registration have impacted the actual delivery of services. This would be done through inspecting the ease with which copies of land records including RoRs, CMs and registered documents could be secured.

### **5.9 Updating/Correction of the Land Records**

In order to find the time taken in updating/correcting the rerecords, the study would be conducted by examining the time taken in resolving applications/cases with regard to mutation, correction of revenue entry, partition and demarcation events. This would enable the study team to observe the efficacy of the process itself and efficiency of delivery of relevant service to the member citizens. The selection of these events/ cases would be done through systematic random sampling from the recent records in the relevant offices.

**5.10 Focus Group Discussions and interviews with the stakeholders** would be conducted to seek suggestions to help improve the accuracy of the records as well as the efficacy of the digitalization programme. Focus Group Discussions will be held at the district level, with the revenue departments and registration offices in 68 districts across 9 states.

### **5.11 Methods of Data Collection: Application of SurveyCTO-real time data generation software**

The study will be carried out through the ‘SurveyCTO-real time data generation software. The administrator access credentials and passwords for monitoring physical verification of the physical progress and initiatives undertaken by the Bhoomi Samman districts will be shared with the DILRMP-MIS team, Department of Land Resources.

**5.12 Source of Data Collection:** Primary data will be collected through field inspection and expert group interviews with key stakeholders from the Bhoomi Samman districts. Secondary data will be collected through review of baseline reports, articles, books, websites, blogs etc. Qualitative data will be collected through focus group discussion format to highlight the major achievements, key bottlenecks and immediate actions needed for the effective implementation of the programme.

**5.13 Data Analysis:** Data collected from both primary and secondary sources will be analysed through summarising, tabulation, comparison, calculations and rationale explanation.

### **5.14 Deliverables:**

On completion of field visits, IIPA study team will submit a report to the DoLR on the functioning of the project and its various aspects and their recommendations. The report will include the detailed methodology for undertaking the evaluation. Field data generated during site visits and video clips will also be submitted along with the project report.

### **5.15 Engagement of IIPA Regional/Local Branches in the Field Inspection**

One of the main objectives of IIPA is to spread and disseminate knowledge and practices of public administration and good governance. In furtherance of this objective, IIPA has established its branches across every nook and corner of India. At present, the Institute has 67 Regional/Local Branches in the country for furtherance of the objectives of the Institute and to promote exchange of ideas on current trends and practice in public administration to public servants, academics, students and the IIPA members at the local level.

Since the ‘impact assessment study of Bhoomi Samman districts’ is a national level evaluation (to be conducted in 9 States), the IIPA project team would like to involve the IIPA regional/local branches in the selected states/districts for field inspection of DILRMP initiative. The IIPA

members at local level who to be engaged in the field inspection would be paid the remuneration and travel expenses as per the norm of the project.

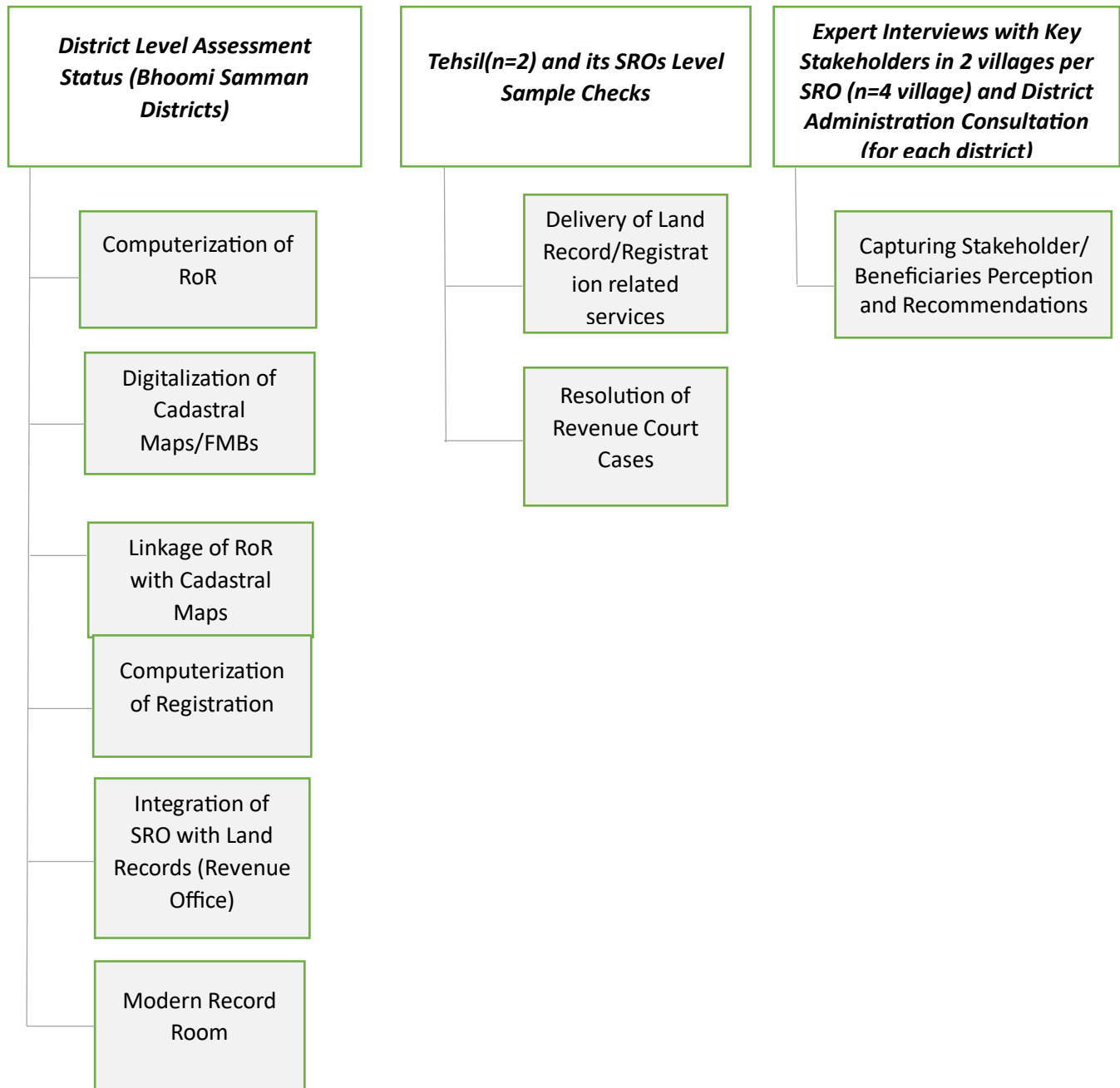
#### **5.16 Engagement of Manpower for Field Inspection**

In order to complete the physical field inspection at the tehsil and district level in the 68 districts falling under nine states in a time bound manner, the Principal Investigator (PI) will constitute a core team of core project staffs namely, (a) Research Officer, (b) Research Associate, (c) Research Assistant and (e) Local Field Investigators.

#### **5.17 Selection Procedure & Roles and Responsibilities**

The core project staffs for the above impact study includes: (i) Research Officers, (ii) Research Associates and (iv) Research Assistant. The core staffs will be deployed both at Institute level and NGO division of Ministry. The core project staffs to be hired by IIPA and they will be engaged in desk research, review of status reports and documents on DILRMP and submit the inception report. Simultaneously, the project staffs will be engaged in field inspection visits to capture the impact of the programme on it stakeholders. The project staffs will be selected by IIPA through proper interview and at least 15 days of prior notice period has to be served for conducting interview and shortlisting the suitable candidates.

**Fig.1: Methodological Framework of Impact Assessment in the Bhoomi Samman Districts**

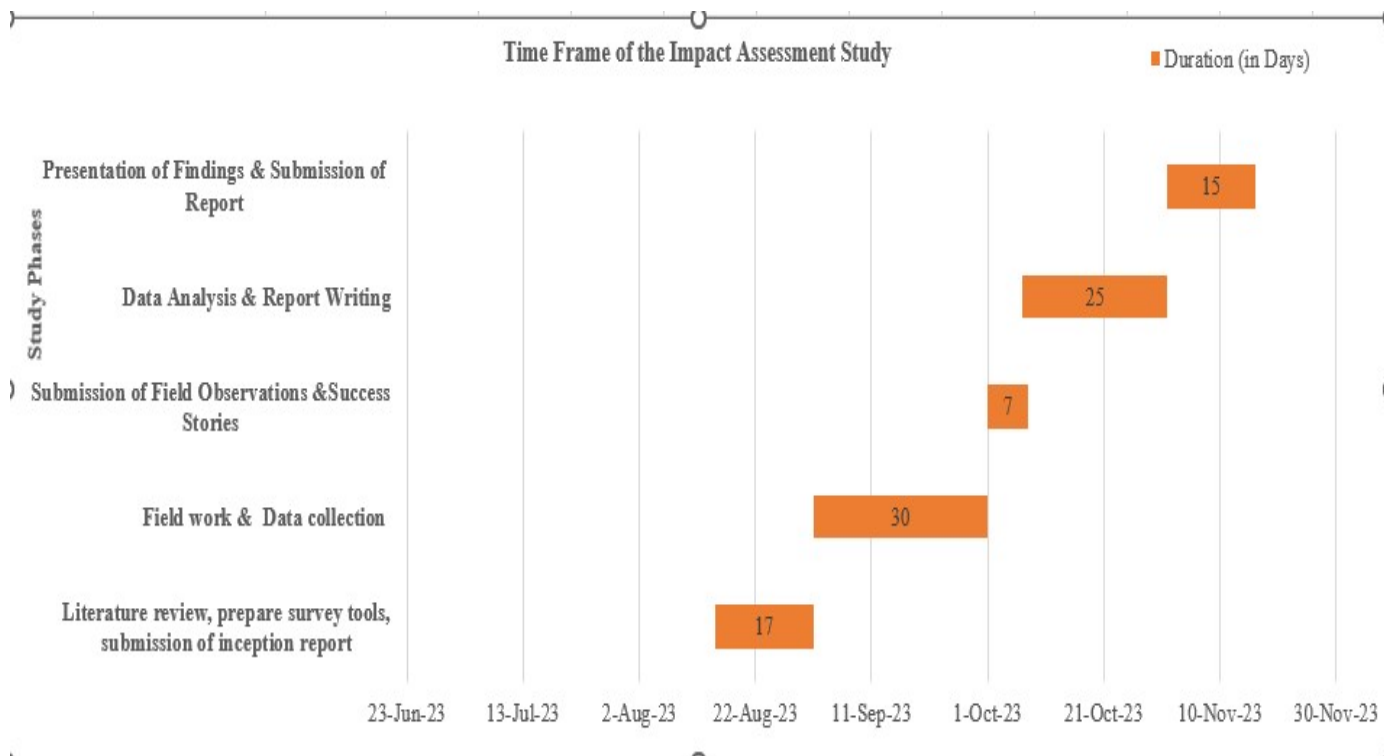


**5.18 Deployment of Local Field Investigators**

Local field investigators from Universities and Institutes will be selected by the IIPA team to engage them in field inspection and translation. Field investigators will be provided orientation training before proceeding to field for field inspection.

**5.19 Study Phases**

Study Phases	Man-days
Literature review, prepare survey tools, submission of inception report	17
Field work & Data collection	30
Submission of Field Observations & Success Stories	7
Data Analysis & Report Writing	25
Presentation of Findings & Submission of Report	15
	94 Days





**6. Duration of the Project: Three Months** from the date of acceptance of the work order.

### 7. Budget Estimates

S. No.	Heads of Expenditure	Man days	Consolidated Remuneration	Total Cost
<b>1.</b>	<b>Research Staff Remuneration</b> (including cost for local field investigators)	<b>2150</b>		<b>27,10,000</b>
1.1	Consultant (01) Rs. 25000/- consolidated as honorarium to each consultant during the project period	90		<b>50,000</b>
1.2	Research Officer (01)	90	40000	1,20,000
1.3	Research Associate (06)	90	30,000	5,40,000
1.4	Research Assistant (04)	90	25,000	3,00,000
1.5	Local Field Investigators Cost per inspection of per District (In each district 2 Tehsils and its SROs along with 2 villages per SRO): 5 investigators × 5 Days × Rs.1000 per day = Rs. 25,000/- Cost for inspection of 68 District across 9 States = Rs. 25,000/- × 68 Projects = Rs.17,00,000 /-	1700	1000	17,00,000
2.	Faculty Time	90	171450	514,350
3.	Fieldwork Cost: Travel/Local Travels/Logistics/Boarding/Lodging, Survey Preparation or Consultancy etc.			20,00,000
3.1	Travel Fare (including air fare, train fare) from Delhi to 9 State Headquarters and			1000000

	local transport (hiring taxi fare local visits for Project staffs including the Project Director) to 68 Districts and expenses on food for the IIPA study team			
3.2	Boarding and Lodging (including the Project staffs from IIPA headquarters)			1000000
4.	Equipment and Study material: Computer, Printer, Source Material, Books, Journals, Software, Data Sets etc.			300000
5.	Contingency			150,000
5.1	Stationary (including White Paper, Pen, Pencil, Stapler and Punching, Cartridge for Printer, unforeseen expenses like medicine during field visit etc.			50,000
5.2	Mementoes & Angvastra for the Officers in the rank of Secretary, Joint Secretary and Mission Directors) in the 68 districts under study			100000
6.	Publication of Report			50000
7.	<b>Sub Total</b>			<b>57,24,350</b>
8.	<b>Institutional Overheads @ 15% on the direct expenditure to be incurred of Rs. 52,10,000/- (Excluding GST)</b>			<b>7,81,500</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	2150		<b>65,05,850</b>

**Rs. 65,05,850 (Rs. Sixty-five Lakh Five Thousand Eight Hundred Fifty Only)  
(Excluding GST).**

## Justification of different heads of budget

### 1. Research Staff Remuneration

In order to achieve the milestones, set for the proposed study and preparing a high-quality report in a time-bound manner, a team of research staff at four levels (Consultant, Research Officer, Research Associate and Research Assistant) with relevant research experience and also for a specific period with consolidated monthly remuneration as per IIPA norms, the amount claimed is justified.

### 3. Field work cost

Since the scope of the proposed study involves field visits, collection of primary data from field in 136 sub-districts falling under 68 districts across 9 Indian States, the travel expenses (including air fare, local transport), and accommodation and food expenses for Project Staffs including Project Coordinator, Project Staffs, orientation and remuneration to local field investigators, translators for data collection, the amount claimed is justified.

### 4. Equipment and study material

Consequent upon the rising cost of printed materials like books, journals, electronic gadgets for real time data generations, stationeries the amount claimed is justified.

5. Break up for Contingency: includes stationary including the white papers for printing public documents, research articles, cartridge, pen, pencils, note books etc), mementoes, angavastram for the district officers during official visit and interaction).

### 8. Institutional Overhead Charges

As per IIPA norms, generally the institutional overhead charges for commissioned research projects are 25 per cent of the total expenditure excluding faculty time. However, for the proposed study, the institutional overhead charge is kept at 15 per cent only which is already on the lower side.