

Chapter-III
Social Security
and Rehabilitation

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The inadequate coverage of the SAPs under social security net was evident from the fact that out of 15.64 lakh, only 5.77 lakh (36.89 per cent) SAPs were being provided disability pension. Further, 14 categories of SAPs added under RPwD Act, 2016 were covered for pension with inordinate delay.

Rehabilitation service could not be made available as District Disability Rehabilitation Centres were not established in all the districts. The MR homes for SAPs having intellectual disabilities were not adequate in the State and the functional MR homes suffered from deficiencies such as non/short deployment of human resources.

Financial assistance was provided to SAPs without obtaining required documents like Income Certificate, Marriage Card, Domicile, Disability Certificate and receipt of Aids & Devices under Vishesh Yogyajan Sukhad Dampatya Jeevan Yojana and Sanyukt Sahayata Anudan Yojana. Under Vishesh Yogyajan Sukhad Dampatya Jeevan Yojana, 34 per cent cases were disposed off with delays. Record of SAPs provided with aids and devices through Sanyukt Sahayata Anudan Yojana, ADIP scheme, ALIMCO and also through NGOs and MPLAD/MLALAD schemes, was not maintained by the Department. Mukhyamantri Vishesh Yogyajan Swarojgar Yojana for self-employment of SAPs was not effectively executed in the State as special rebate in interest was not provided to any beneficiary for timely repayment of loan. Further, subsidy was released without ascertaining the actual disbursement of full loan and there was irregular disbursal of subsidy to ineligible people under Mukhyamantri Vishesh Yogyajan Swarojgar Yojana. Efforts at making the buildings of the department in the districts fully accessible to the SAPs were inadequate.

3.1 Social Security

Section 24 (1) of the RPwD Act provides that the Government shall formulate necessary schemes and programmes to safeguard and promote the right of PwDs for adequate standard of living to enable them to live independently or in the community. The State Government has implemented several schemes for the welfare, social security and rehabilitation of SAPs.

Details of benefits and entitlements available in 12 schemes being implemented in the State and their eligibility criteria are given in *Appendix-II*.

3.1.1 Chief Minister Disability Pension Scheme and Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme

Section 24 (3) of the RPwD Act provides for facility of disability pension for social security of PwDs. To implement this provision, Chief

Minister Disability Pension Scheme (CMDPS)¹³ of GoR and the Centrally sponsored Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS)¹⁴ are being implemented in the state. Both the pensions are disbursed by SJED through *RajSSP* portal¹⁵.

Audit scrutiny (July 2021-January 2022) revealed shortcomings in the implementation of these schemes:

- (i) **Coverage of pension:** As per Census 2011, there were 15.64 lakh disabled persons in Rajasthan. Audit observed that out of this, only 5.77 lakh¹⁶ SAPs (36.89 per cent) were getting disability pension as of March 2021.

The Deputy Director, SAP accepted (April 2022) the facts and stated that SAPs having more than 40 per cent disability were eligible for pension and at present 6.50 lakh SAPs were getting pension in the State. He also stated that all the SAPs, whether they suffered 40 per cent disability or less, were covered in the census whereas the pension was to be provided to those which suffered from more than 40 per cent disability.

The reply is not acceptable as the Statistical information published by GoI identified disabled persons on the basis of more than 40 per cent disability. The reply also needs to be viewed in light of the fact that more than three lakh applications were pending at various levels in the State for issue of disability certificates (detailed in paragraph 4.1), timely processing of which could have enabled many more SAPs to avail disability pension.

- (ii) **Status of applications:** Audit observed that 4.84 lakh applications were received from SAPs for pension during the period October 2017 to March 2021, of which 0.74 lakh applications had been pending for nine months to more than three years¹⁷ as of December 2021. Information for the period April 2016 to September 2017 was not provided by the Department. Reasons for pendency of the applications were also not provided by the Department (December 2022).

13 CMDPS: The scheme envisages payment of pension of ₹750 per month (pm) to SAP who is less than 58 years (men) /55 (women) years of age; ₹1,000 pm who attains the age of 58 years (men) /55 (women) years but less than 75 years and ₹1,250 pm for SAPs who has attained the age of 75 years.

14 IGNDPS: The scheme envisages payment of pension of ₹750 pm to SAP (resident of Rajasthan) who is more than 18 years but less than 58 years (men) / 55(women) years of age; ₹1,000 pm for SAPs who attain the age of 58 years (men) /55 (women) years but less than 75 years and ₹1,250 pm for SAPs who attain the age of 75 years. GoI reimburse payment amount ₹300 pm upto 80 years and ₹500 pm after attaining the age of 80 years per SAP.

15 RajSSP Portal has been developed (02 October 2017) by NIC for SJED and is utilized by SJED for the implementation of Social Security Pension schemes.

16 CMDPS: 5.51 lakh and IGNDPS: 0.26 lakh.

17 2,001 applications were pending for more than three years, 31,576 applications were pending for one to three years and 40,475 applications were pending for upto one year.

GoR accepted the facts and stated (November 2022) that information would be made available after receiving the information from departmental units.

3.1.2 Pension benefits to additional categories

Section 24 of the RPwD Act provides the facility of disability pension for social security of PwDs. The PwD Act, 1995 included seven categories of disabilities within its ambit whereas Section 2 (zc) of RPwD Act, 2016 specified 21 categories of disabilities.

Audit observed (August 2021) that the Secretary, SJED issued the order to extend the pension benefits to the additional categories of disabilities in October 2021 i.e. after a lapse of more than four years since the implementation of the Act.

3.1.3 Facilities to Astha Card Holders

The objective of *Astha Yojana* was to alleviate the financial strain of families having two or more members who were disabled. The notified families were to receive an 'Astha Card' from the Directorate, SAP. Under the scheme, all institutions providing benefits to BPL families were to extend the same benefits to the families having *Astha Card*.

As of March 2021, 17,786 cards were issued by the DSAP to district offices of SJED for distribution to the concerned families.

Audit observed (August 2021-January 2022) that in three test checked districts¹⁸, 1,037 *Astha* cards¹⁹ were received in district offices for distribution during 2016-21, out of which 508 *Astha* cards²⁰ (48.99 per cent) were not distributed even after a lapse of nine to 17 months.

GoR accepted the facts and stated (November 2022) that *Astha* cards have been distributed to beneficiaries in all test checked eight districts. However, corroborative evidence in support of this claim and reasons for delay were not provided by the Department (December 2022).

3.2 Rehabilitation of Specially Abled Persons

Section 27 of the RPwD Act provided that the Government was to undertake programmes of rehabilitation, particularly in the areas of health, education and employment for all PwDs. Rehabilitation is a process which aims at ensuring that persons with disabilities achieve the best possible level of functioning in all aspects of their being- physical, social, sensory, intellectual, psychological and environmental.

18 Barmer, Tonk, Bikaner.

19 1,037 cards: (Barmer: 289, Tonk: 413 and Bikaner: 335).

20 508 cards: (Barmer: 270, Tonk: 109 and Bikaner: 129).

3.2.1 District Disability Rehabilitation Centre (DDRC)

In order to facilitate creation of infrastructure and capacity building at district level for awareness generation, rehabilitation, training and guidance of rehabilitation professionals, the Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (DEPWD), GoI sponsored the setting up of DDRCs²¹ to be run by NGOs and supervised by the District Management Team²² with a view to provide comprehensive services to the PwDs.

Audit observed (July-August 2021) that against the 17 DDRCs²³ approved by the GoI (1999) for Rajasthan, only three DDRCs²⁴ were functional as of March 2021. Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, GoI had suggested (November 2019) the Government of Rajasthan for setting up of at least one DDRC in each district but no progress had been made in this regard as of March 2021. Among the three functional DDRCs, Audit observed (September 2021) that in DDRC Udaipur, only one meeting of the District Management Team had been held (2017) against the mandated 20 meetings during 2016-21.

GoR stated (November 2022) that proposals for setting up six DDRCs were sent to GoI in 2020-21 and for three DDRCs were sent in 2021-22 and the approval from GoI in these cases was awaited.

3.2.2 Management of Mentally Retarded Rehabilitation Homes

The Mentally Retarded Rehabilitation (MR) Homes were established with the aim of providing residential accommodation to mentally retarded persons along with provision of food, clothing, medical facilities etc. GoR established (1983) a MR Home²⁵ at Jamdoli, Jaipur having residential facility for 250 persons²⁶. This MR home functions under the supervision and control of DSAP. In addition, 35 MR Homes with intake capacity of 2,100 SAPs were being operated by NGOs in 26 districts of Rajasthan as of March 2021.

Audit scrutiny (August 2021-January 2022) of records of Government MR Home Jamdoli and selected eight MR Homes (run by NGOs) in the eight test checked districts revealed the following:

21 Fully funded by GoI.

22 Headed by District Collector.

23 Ajmer, Jodhpur, Tonk, Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Pali, Udaipur, Alwar, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Chittorgarh, Jhunjhunu, Sikar, Nagaur, Barmer and Banswara.

24 Udaipur, Jalore, Chittorgarh.

25 Government Mentally Retarded Women and Child Welfare Rehabilitation Home.

26 Boys: 125 and Women: 125.

(i) Establishment of MR Homes

As per Chief Minister's Budget announcements made during the years 2010-14, MR Homes were to be established in all the districts²⁷ with intake capacity of 50-250 mentally retarded SAPs.

Audit noticed (July-August 2021) that 42 MR homes had been established through NGOs up to 2015-16 covering all the districts of the State. However, during 2016-19, seven of these MR homes²⁸ were closed due to which no MR home was functional in seven districts of the State as of March 2021.

GoR stated (November 2022) that 38 MR Homes were functional with 2275 SAPs in the State (November 2022). It was further stated that MR Homes had been closed due to irregularities or lack of beneficiaries noticed during inspection of some homes.

The Government reply needs to be viewed in light of the fact that three NGO run MR Homes²⁹ had 523 residents against the total designated capacity of 350 and the Government MR Home, Jamdoli (Jaipur) had 323 residents against the capacity of 250. Further, in *Ashadham Ashram Society* (MR Home), Udaipur adequate space was not available for SAPs, as shown in the images below:



Mentally Retarded SAPs sitting in gallery and sleeping on the floor due to shortage of space and essential facilities in *Ashadham Ashram Society*, Udaipur (7 September 2021).

27 Budget announcements 2010-11: Jaipur and Jodhpur with capacity of 250 in each MR Home, 2011-12: Ajmer, Bikaner, Udaipur, Kota and Bharatpur with capacity of 50 in each MR Home, 2012-13: Baran, Barmer, Churu, Jalore, Pali, Rajsamand, Tonk, Jhalawar, Jhunjhunu, Bhilwara, Sawaimadhopur, Chittorgarh and Sikar with capacity of 50 in each MR Home, 2013-14: Alwar, Banswara, Bundi, Dausa, Dholpur, Dungarpur, Sriganganagar, Jaisalmer, Nagaur, Sirohi, Karauli, Hanumangarh and Pratapgarh with capacity of 50 in each MR Home.

28 Seven MR homes (2016-17: Bhilwara, Chittorgarh, Sriganganagar, Rajsamand, Hamumangarh, 2017-18: Dholpur and 2018-19: Dausa).

29 (i) *Ashadham Ashram Society*, Udaipur (ii) *Maa Madhuri Brij Varis Sewa Sadan*, Kota, and (iii) *Society to Uplift Rural Economy (SURE)*, Barmer.

Audit is of the view that some of the SAPs could have been shifted to the MR homes with less number of SAPs which would not only have led to better living conditions in the overcrowded MR homes but would also allow for MR homes to remain functional in more number of districts.

GoR stated (November 2022) that approval has been given for construction of separate building for 125 boys in Government MR Home. It further stated that new building of *Ashadham Ashram Society* is under construction and excess beneficiaries would be shifted after completion of new building work.

(ii) Human Resources in MR homes

(a) Government MR Home Jamdoli: Vacancies ranged between 33.93 per cent to 60.71 per cent in boys wing and between 57.89 per cent to 66.67 per cent in women wing during the period 2016-21. It was observed that against the sanctioned posts, some important posts such as those of therapists, educators, physiologists, etc. had been vacant³⁰ during the period 2016-21.

(b) NGO run MR Homes: Against the norms established by the State Government, manpower shortages, including that of medical staff, were noticed in all the selected eight MR Homes against sanctioned strength³¹, ranging between 11.90 per cent to 71.23 per cent as of March 2021.

Details of the sanctioned and working strength of manpower deployed in Government MR Home during 2016-21 and MR homes operated by NGOs as of March 2021 are provided in *Appendix III (A)* and *(B)*.

GoR accepted the facts and stated (November 2022) that regular correspondence was made with DSAP and other departments for filling up of vacant posts in Government MR Home. For NGO run MR Homes, instruction has been issued to concerned DLOs for providing updated information.

Huge vacancies in the MR homes adversely impacts the facilities and care provided to MR SAPs.

Recommendation 4: *The State Government may establish adequate number of Government/NGO run MR Homes and ensure availability of adequate infrastructure and human resources as per prescribed norms.*

30 Posts of Counsellor Junior Specialist (1), Clinical Physiologist (1), Occupational Therapist (1), Special Educator (9) were continuously vacant since March/April 2016 in boys wing. Similarly, posts of Psychiatrist Junior Specialist (1), Vocational Therapist (1), Clinical Physiologist (1), Special Educator (10), Hostel Superintendent (16) were continuously vacant since March 2016 in women wing.

31 As per order issued (September 2011) by State Government: Project Supervisor (1); Caretaker (3 for three shifts); Cook (2); Attendant (15 for three shifts); Part time doctor (1); Nurse (6) and watchman (3) should be deployed by the NGO for running of MR Home with intake capacity of 50 SAPs.

(iii) Disability certificate for Mentally Retarded Specially Aabled Persons

As per Rule 5(3) of Rajasthan MR Home Operational Rules 2015, disability certificate would be kept in the personal file of the concerned SAP and the grant would not be sanctioned to NGOs for SAPs in case of non-availability of disability certificate. It was also mandated that the NGO receiving grant would be responsible for getting the MR SAP medically tested within three days of admission to MR home for issuing of the Disability Certificate.

Audit examination (August 2021-January 2022) revealed that disability certificates were not available for the MR SAPs admitted to MR homes as detailed below:

Government MR Home Jamdoli: Out of 323 SAPs, only 28 SAPs³² (8.66 per cent) had disability certificates as of March 2021.

NGO run MR Homes: Disability certificates of only 584 SAPs (70.53 per cent) out of 828 SAPs were available as of March 2021.

GoR accepted the facts and stated (November 2022) that SAPs were admitted on the basis of *prima facie* disability and thereafter necessary action was taken for preparation of disability certificate. It further added that disability certificates of 44 SAPs have been made available in the Government MR Home and preparation of disability certificates of admitted inmates is under process.

Issuing of disability certificates for all the MR SAPs admitted to MR homes as required under the provisions of Rajasthan MR Home Operational Rules 2015 would enable capturing and maintenance of information related to MR SAPs for providing them all the requisite benefits and serve as an input for the planning and execution of the welfare activities and schemes related to them.

3.3 Schemes for welfare of SAPs

3.3.1 Vishesh Yogyajan Sukhad Dampatya Jeevan Yojana

GoR launched (1997) 'Sukhad Dampatya Jeevan Yojana' for providing assistance to the SAPs at the time of their marriage. Under this scheme, financial assistance³³ was to be provided to SAPs³⁴ after marriage. For availing the benefits, the SAPs were required to submit their application for grant of assistance to the BSSO office within six months from the date of marriage with required documents like marriage certificate, disability certificate, birth certificate and income certificate etc. The attested documents were to be verified by the dealing staff and approved by the BSSO within three months from the date of application. The Scheme was implemented at the level of

32 Boys: 9 and Women:19.

33 of ₹ 25,000 upto May 2017 and thereafter ₹ 50,000.

34 Condition: Income limit ₹ 0.50 lakh per annum and thereafter w.e.f. 10 May 2018 Income limit revised ₹ 2.50 lakh per annum of guardian/parent of SAPs.

District Offices (upto April 2018) and thereafter Block Social Security Offices.

Out of 369 applications sanctioned³⁵ in the eight test checked districts during 2016-21, audit analysed (July 2021-January 2022) 205 sanctioned applications³⁶. It was noticed that the applications were sanctioned without the required documents like income certificate (in 15 cases), marriage card (in 35 cases) and Domicile Certificate (in 22 cases). The risk of diversion of assistance to ineligible persons cannot be ruled out in these cases.

In 70 cases (34 per cent), there were delays of upto 733 days³⁷ in disposal of applications.

GoR stated (November 2022) that letters have been issued to concerned DLOs for sending report in this matter and reply would be furnished accordingly.

3.3.2 *Sanyukt Sahayata Anudan Yojana*

As per Chief Minister's Budget announcement for the year 2011-12, for the rehabilitation of SAPs aids and devices to all the SAPs were to be provided as per their requirement within three years. These devices included *Baisakhi*, artificial leg, tricycle, wheelchairs, hearing aids, etc.

GoR implemented (January 2016) *Sanyukt Sahayata Anudan Yojana* to provide financial assistance to SAPs upto ₹ 7,000 for the purchase of aids and devices and for self-employment. This amount was revised in May 2017 to ₹ 10,000.

Audit observed (July 2021-January 2022) lacunae in the implementation of the scheme during the scrutiny of records of DSAP and eight test checked districts offices.

a) Test check of 252 sanctioned applications³⁸ in the eight test checked districts revealed that applications had been accepted despite irregularities such as lack of attestation of forms as well as income certificate by Gazetted Officer (203 cases), non-receipt of disability certificate with recommendation of Medical Officer (174 cases) and absence of acknowledgement of receipt of aids and devices from beneficiaries (166 cases). The risk of diversion of assistance to ineligible persons cannot be ruled out in these cases.

b) Even after two to three years of procurement, 212 aids and devices³⁹ in four districts offices were lying in the storeroom/hostels/open area of district offices, as shown in the following images:

35 District offices: 303 cases and BSSO offices: 66 cases.

36 District offices: 139 cases and BSSO offices: 66 cases.

37 Calculated from the lapse of three months within which the application was required to be processed as per citizen's charter.

38 252 Applications: Jodhpur (43); Bikaner (36); Kota (60); Dungarpur (38); Barmer (50) and Udaipur (25).

39 212 Aids & Devices: (Kota: 16; Sawaimadhopur: 65; Jodhpur: 25 and Bikaner: 106).



Aids and devices lying unutilized in packed boxes in the storeroom of SJED District office, Kota (24 September 2021).



Tricycles lying unutilized (in scrap condition) in the open area of SJED District Office, Sawaimadhopur (20 October 2021).

Audit found that Aids and devices were being distributed to the SAPs through *Sanyukt Sahayata Anudan Yojana* of GoR, ADIP⁴⁰ scheme of GoI, ALIMCO⁴¹ under GoI, and also through NGOs and MPLAD/MLALAD schemes. However, a consolidated record of SAPs provided with aids and devices through these schemes/agencies, linked with Disability Certificate/ Aadhaar/ Jan-Aadhaar⁴² was not maintained by the Department. Maintenance of such an information would help keep a track of the assistance provided and would prevent duplication of assistance and identification of actually deprived SAPs.

GoR accepted the facts and stated (November 2022) that required documents were not enclosed and signatures were not put on application forms due to applications being received in camps in huge numbers and that shortcomings in applications are being rectified.

40 Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/ Fitting of Aids and Appliances.

41 Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India is a Central Public Sector Enterprise.

42 Jan-Aadhaar number is the single/unique identifier of a family and also an individual issued by Government of Rajasthan.

3.3.3 Self-employment loans to SAPs

Under *Mukhyamantri Vishesh Yogyajan Swarojgar Yojana*, loan upto ₹ 5.00 lakh was to be provided to such SAPs for self-employment whose parents/guardian's and self-income did not exceed ₹ 2.00 lakh per annum. Government was to provide subsidy of ₹ 50,000 or 50 per cent amount of loan, whichever was less. As per guidelines, benefit of special rebate of five per cent interest rate was to be provided for timely repayment of loan.

Test check of records of Directorate SAP and DDs/ADs of selected eight districts revealed several deficiencies in the implementation of the scheme.

- (i) Benefit of special rebate of five per cent interest rate was not provided in all test checked districts during 2016-21 to the SAPs who repaid the loan instalments timely.
- (ii) As per scheme guidelines, the amount of subsidy was to be transferred by the district/block offices of SJED to the bank after disbursement of full loan to the beneficiary. It was noticed that the district/block offices of SJED released the subsidy (aggregating to ₹ 21.21 lakh) to the bank on the basis of letter received from the bank, without ascertaining the actual disbursement of full loan in 65 cases.
- (iii) As per scheme guidelines, the amount of subsidy was to be disbursed in two instalments i.e. first instalment of subsidy would be disbursed at the time of sanction of loan and subsequently second instalment would be disbursed within two months after releasing of first instalment. It was noticed that upto March 2021 there was non-disbursal/delayed disbursal of the second instalment of subsidy in 457 cases. Delay in these cases ranged from two to 36 months from the date of release of first instalment of subsidy.
- (iv) Under the scheme, the benefit was to be provided to the SAPs aged between 18 to 55 years. It was noticed that BSSO Khandar had released the subsidy in 10 cases in which SAPs were more than 55 years old, resulting in irregular payment aggregating to ₹ 5.00 lakh.

GoR stated (November 2022) that letters have been issued to concerned DLOs for sending report and reply would be furnished after receipt from DLOs. Necessary action for special rebate of five per cent interest rate would be taken after coordinating with banks.

Recommendation 5: *The State Government may ensure that there is no diversion of benefits meant for PwDs to ineligible persons. Responsibility may be fixed for diversion of benefits to ineligible persons.*

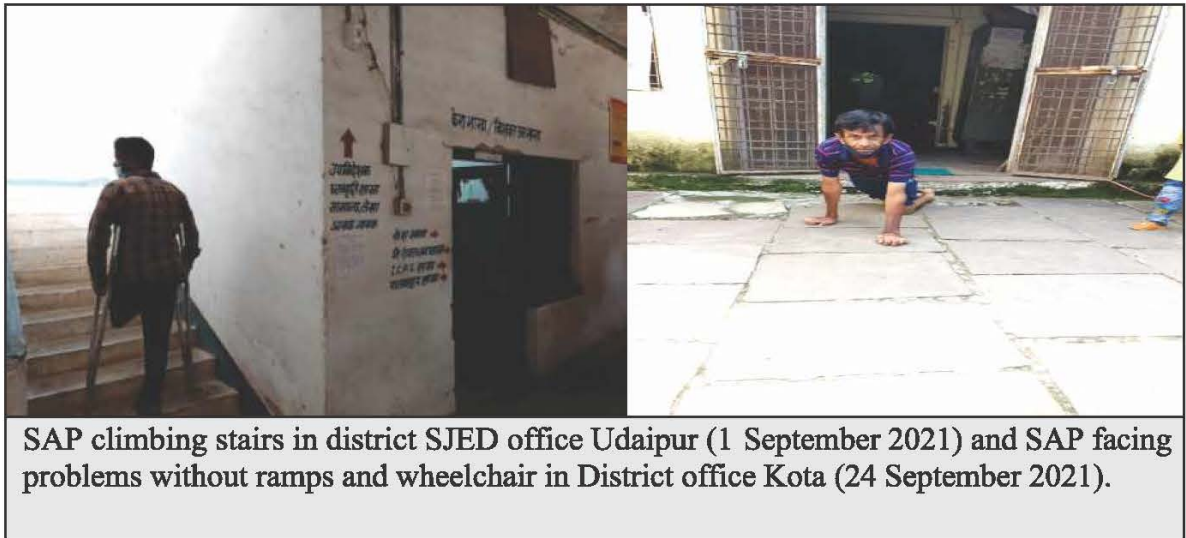
3.3.4 Accessible India Campaign/Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan

GoI launched (December 2015) Accessible India Campaign for achieving universal accessibility for PwDs and to create an enabling and barrier free environment. Chief Secretary, GoR instructed (May 2016) all the departments

to make provision of ramps, special toilets and wheelchairs for PwDs in all their buildings.

Section 45 of the RPwD Act provides that all existing public buildings should be made accessible⁴³ within a period not exceeding five years from the date of notification of the Rules. Further, the act also mandated that the State Government should formulate and publish an action plan based on prioritization, for providing accessibility in all their buildings and spaces providing essential services such as all primary health centres, civil hospitals, schools, railway stations and bus stops.

- (i) In the eight test checked districts, Audit noticed (August 2021-January 2022) that even the SJED district offices were not fully accessible for SAPs as the ramps, railings, and accessible toilet had not been constructed due to which SAPs were facing accessibility problems as shown in the following images:



- (ii) Audit examined accessibility in the offices of CM&HO, RSRTC⁴⁴, Rajasthan SC ST Finance & Development Cooperative Corporation Limited and eight Regional/District Offices of Employment Department in the eight test checked districts. The concerned departments⁴⁵ informed that only ramps had been constructed for easy accessibility of SAPs. However, other facilities such as accessible toilets, wheelchairs, signage etc., were not available in these buildings as required under the scheme guidelines.
- (iii) Analysis of information provided (August 2021) by Commissionerate,

43 Accessible means that disabled persons can approach, enter, pass to and from, and make use of a built environment without undue difficulties or outside assistance.

44 Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation.

45 Four departments: (Eight test checked CM&HO, RSRTC, Rajasthan SC ST Finance & Development Cooperative Corporation Limited and eight Regional/District Offices of Employment Department).

College Education, Jaipur revealed that out of 328 government colleges in the State, facilities of ramp, special toilets and wheelchairs were not available in 53, 63 and 251 colleges respectively. Department of Higher Education, GoR stated (July 2022) that Government colleges had been instructed to make a provision for construction of ramps, special toilets and provision of wheelchairs.

Thus, the State Government has not made adequate efforts to enhance accessibility of the buildings in State, hampering the inclusion and participation of SAPs in public life.

3.4 Social Audit of Schemes & Programmes

Section 48 of the RPwD Act provided that the State Government should undertake Social Audit of all general schemes and programmes involving the PwDs to ensure that the schemes and programmes do not have an adverse impact upon the PwDs and address the requirements and concerns of PwDs.

It was noticed that DSAP informed (September 2021) the State Commissioner SAP that the office of the Accountant General conducted audit of all programmes and schemes for the PwDs from time to time.

This reflects a clear lack of understanding of the concept of Social Audit and the requirement under the provision of the RPwD Act *ibid*.

GoR stated (November 2022) that instructions/other data of schemes implemented by Directorate SAP were displayed at departmental portal/*Jan Sochna*⁴⁶ portal for public for Social Audit and necessary rectification is carried out after receiving necessary suggestions.

The reply is not acceptable as the provision of information does not fulfil the requirement of Social Audit.

Recommendation 6: *The State Government may undertake social audits periodically which would help them in monitoring the progress as well as improving the implementation of schemes and programmes run for the welfare of the SAPs.*

⁴⁶ *Jan Sochna* portal was launched in 2019 with the purpose to make information about schemes and their beneficiaries available to the common people.