

# IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR RPL – PRADHAN MANTRI KAUSHAL VIKAS YOJANA 2.0



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## Impact Assessment for Food Sector

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*This report has been prepared by **DATAWISE**® for National Skill Development Corporation, as part of the scope of work agreed for the project on Impact Assessment for RPL –PMKVY 2.0 vide the Work Order No. MFP Fed./AMD/2021/2992 dated 23 March 2021. This report and its contents are confidential and cannot be shared with anyone else without the prior written consent of **DATAWISE**®. This report is based on information collected through primary research and analysis of the data collected.*

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### Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Elaboration
<b>AAs</b>	Assessment Agencies
<b>CAPI</b>	Computer Assisted Personal Interview
<b>CATI</b>	Computer Assisted Telephonic Interview
<b>CAWI</b>	Computer Assisted Web Interview
<b>CSCM</b>	Centrally Sponsored Centrally Managed
<b>CSSM</b>	Centrally Sponsored State Managed
<b>INR</b>	Indian Rupee
<b>MSDE</b>	Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Government Organization
<b>NSDC</b>	National Skill Development Corporation
<b>NSQF</b>	National Skills Qualifications Framework
<b>PIA</b>	Project Implementing Agencies
<b>PMKVY</b>	Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana
<b>PPP</b>	Public Private Partnership
<b>RPL</b>	Recognition of Prior Learning
<b>SSC</b>	Sector Skill Councils
<b>SSDMs</b>	State Skill Development Missions
<b>STT</b>	Short Term Training
<b>TPs</b>	Training Providers
<b>FICSI</b>	Food Industry Capacity and Skill Initiative
<b>NCVET</b>	National Council for Vocational Education and Training



# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



## 1 Executive summary

Below are the key findings of the impact assessment study of RPL program for food sector:

### Impact of RPL program on beneficiaries

- 86% of the beneficiaries across all the states came to know about the RPL program from mobilizing agency. All the hilly area districts and LWE also represent the same.
- Almost all the beneficiaries undergone the RPL program were aware of the PMKVY, RPL and importance of skill certification, watched the induction video and told that the self-assessment sheet was helpful in identifying the skill gap.
- Almost all the beneficiaries who were undergone the RPL certification mentioned that they were given orientation on domain, received the specific job role kit, and the orientation kit was available in their regional language.
- A majority of the beneficiaries (83%) across all the states as well as from the hilly area and LWE stated that they received orientation for assessment process in their local language.
- A majority of the beneficiaries across all the districts is certified (83%). A significant 55% claimed not to have received the INR 500 after course completion.
- A majority of the beneficiaries across all the states claimed to receive the 3 years of insurance under Kausal Bima (92%) as well as help from PIA to get registered under Udyami Mitra (77%). The hilly area and LWE regions show the same.
- Significantly, most beneficiaries across all the states benefited from improved digital platform (29%).
- Though there is a positive impact on the competency of the beneficiaries, the ability to improve access to markets did not change much. A significant 75% of the beneficiaries recorded no expansion whereas, 20% of the beneficiaries reported to expand/change within city.
- 19% of the beneficiaries applied for Mudra loans-for expansion
- The RPL program has clear impact on the beneficiaries especially in terms of a) reduction in unemployment, and b) ability to switch jobs to different employers. However, the impact of RPL appears to be both monetary such as increase in income as well as non-monetary benefits such as appreciation, increase in job responsibilities etc.
- A majority, i.e., 59% of the beneficiaries reported increase in income up to 5% post RPL program. However, the monetary impact is better in the LWE area where the majority of the beneficiaries reported an improvement by more than 25%.
- A majority of the beneficiaries stated that there is an overall improvement in their social well-being in terms of level of savings, lifestyle, health and social status
- The biggest impact has been improvement in lifestyle (76%), and least impact has been level of savings (33%).

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### Impact of RPL program on enterprise

- The fundamental improvement in the workplace has been improvement in packaging and handling.
- The highest percentage of beneficiaries (87%) reported an improved awareness about packaging and handling as an impact of the RPL program on their workplace.

### Impact of RPL program on SSC

- Food Industry Capacity & Skill Initiative (FICSI) is not for profit organization set up by Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) with the aim to develop skill trained as well as up-skill the workforce in India.
- As per the SSC, infrastructure is not required for RPL, these are required for camp-based training.
- In food sector, the SSC received nominations from remote areas whereas due to COVID situation and non-availability of internet they did not received nominations from LWE regions.

The below table shows the top three and bottom three states in terms of the composite scores:

State	Composite score	Classroom	Training quality	Training material	Placement status
Jammu and Kashmir	4.38	4.52	4.46	4.60	3
Uttar Pradesh	4.29	4.58	4.59	4.54	3
Manipur	4.24	4.43	4.49	4.39	3
Bihar	4.04	4.28	4.31	4.12	3
Madhya Pradesh	3.81	3.62	3.86	3.88	3
Kerala	3.28	3.17	3.43	3.30	3

**TABLE 1: TOP THREE AND BOTTOM THREE CITIES BASED ON FEEDBACK ON TRAINING INSTITUTE**

*(On a scale of 1-5, where 1 being Very Bad to 5 being Excellent)*

The below table shows the top hilly area district and LWE district states in terms of the composite scores:

	District	Composite score*	Classroom	Training quality	Training material	Placement status
<b>Hilly area</b>	Kozhikode	3.37	3.00	3.50	3.50	3.50
<b>LWE region</b>	Rohtas	4.17	4.33	4.45	4.23	3.69

**TABLE 2: TOP HILLY AREA AND LWE DISTRICTS BASED ON FEEDBACK ON TRAINING INSTITUTE**

*(On a scale of 1-5, where 1 being Very Bad to 5 being Excellent)*

*\*(The composite score is the average of the scores received on the parameters such as classroom, training quality, training material and placement status.*



# INTRODUCTION



## 2 Introduction

Below is the brief introduction of NSDC and PMKVY 2.0:

### 2.1 NSDC

National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) is a not-for-profit public limited company incorporated on July 31, 2008, under section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956 (corresponding to section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013). NSDC was set up by the Ministry of Finance as Public-Private Partnership (PPP) model.

NSDC acts as a catalyst in skill development by providing funding to enterprises, companies, and organizations that provide skill training. It also develops appropriate models to enhance, support, and coordinate private sector initiatives. The differentiated focus on 37 sectors under NSDC's purview and its understanding of their viability will make every sector attractive to private investment.

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) is the flagship scheme of the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE) implemented by the National Skill Development Corporation.

*(Source – NSDC)*

#### 2.1.1 Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL)

The recognition of prior learning, usually referred to as RPL mainly refers to evaluating a person's existing skills, knowledge, and experience acquired through formal or informal learning.

The objectives of RPL are primarily three-fold:

- **Align the competencies of the unregulated sectors** of the country with the National Skills Qualification Framework
- **Enhance the chances of employment** of individuals and provide them with more options for higher education.
- **Reduce the inequalities** present due to the privileges given to some types of skills and knowledge over others.

##### 2.1.1.1 RPL – 5 step processes

The RPL process comprises of five steps:

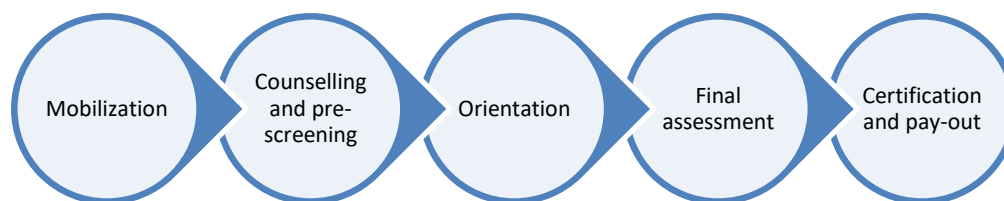


FIGURE 1: FIVE STEPS OF RPL PROCESS

## Impact Assessment for Food Sector

1. **Mobilization:** It can happen indirectly through the mobilization agencies (associations/NGOs), training partners, or direct employers.
2. **Counselling and pre-screening:** PIAs and TPs will be involved in this process as RPL facilitators. The respective SSCs have a pre-screening format to evaluate the pre-existing skill sets of the candidates. Potential candidates are counseled about the PMKVY scheme and RPL process and its effect on their lives.
3. **Orientation:** Enrolled candidates undergo a 12-hour orientation. Orientation mainly consisted of domain training and soft skills, and entrepreneurship tips. A basic understanding of the evaluation process and condition is also provided.
4. **Final assessment:** Assessment agencies will evaluate without any intervention from the RPL facilitator. Grades will be awarded according to NSQF.
5. **Certification and pay-out:** Within seven days of the final assessment, SSCs will have to validate and approve the results. Eligible candidates will be provided with Skill Certificate/Mark sheet/Pay-Out (INR 500).

### 2.1.1.2 Types of RPL

RPL is implemented through different project types. The project type varies according to the target beneficiaries:

**Type 1 – RPL camps** – In this type, 2 to 5 steps of RPL are carried out in temporary RPL locations, where workers of a particular sector are consolidated (such as Industrial and/ or Traditional Clusters).

**Type 2 – Employer’s premises** – In this type, all the steps of RPL are executed within the employer's premises.

**Type 3 – RPL centers** – In this type, 2 to 5 steps of RPL are carried out at the designated center within the mobilizing zone. It is done for geographically scattered workers who need to be mobilized.

**Type 4 – RPL with best-in-class employers** – Reputed employers/industries across sectors shall implement this project type. Employees of best-in-class employers from all sectors shall be certified. Senior Employees such as Supervisors/Managers shall act as assessors in this mode.

**Type 5 – RPL through demand** – RPL through demand will be conducted at centers to which targets have been allocated by NSDC. The mobilization of candidates will happen through a Demand Aggregation portal.

*(Source – PMKVY official)*



# PROJECT BACKGROUND



### 3 Project Background

The food sector is one of the key skills sectors of the NSDC, where it is promoting skill development. Under PMKVY, RPL is implemented in the food sector through type 1, project type. In this type 1 project, all the steps of the RPL are executed in the temporary RPL locations.

Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) is an initiative of the Government of India (GOI), Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), implemented by the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC).

#### 3.1 Scope

The scope of the project is as follows:

- To identify and document the objectives of each RPL project.
- To develop an impact evaluation framework with a list of quantifiable and non-quantifiable impact indicators vis-à-vis the planned objectives for assessing the performance of RPL project initiatives in dealing with challenges related to skill development.
- To identify existing processes, measurable outputs, data to be captured, design/ implementation gaps at each step involved in the project from mobilization to certification (mobilization, counseling, pre-screening, training, assessment, and certification and pay out).
- Mapping and assessing socio-economic and cultural impacts on direct beneficiary, industry, society, any other relevant stakeholder.
- Understanding the overall performance of implemented training programs and indicate whether the programs are being implemented as per the norms provided in the guidelines or not.
- To ascertain the impact of the project on the creation of tangible/ intangible skill infrastructure in remote rural locations, hilly areas, Union Territories, LWE regions to understand the access of skills and training undertaken in the project.
- To understand the impact of the project through adopting a lens of diversity and inclusion which means assessing the impact on gender, differently-abled, marginal communities.
- To draw insights and provide inputs for corrective measures required to improve the implementation of RPL projects of similar kinds.
- To conduct an impact evaluation of selected RPL projects under PMKVY 2016-20 and share impact framework along with quantifiable and non-quantifiable results ascertained from the exercise

#### 3.2 Objective

The impact assessment project is conducted to know about the following:

##### 1. Program impact in terms of efficiency and effectiveness.

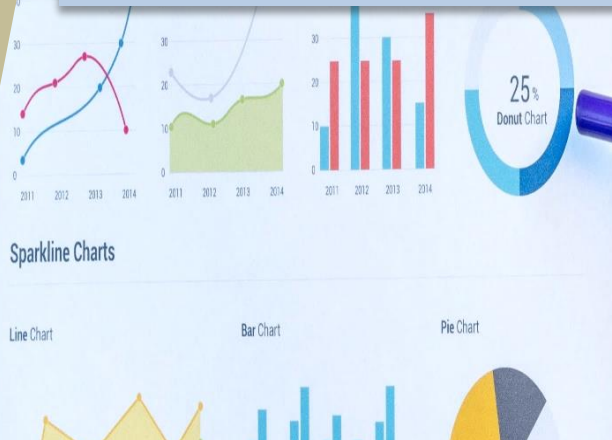
- Efficacy of skill development initiative proposed through the project.
- Effectiveness of the various activities under the project in achieving the stated objectives
- The impact created in terms of employment and increase in income.

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- Livelihood opportunities of targeted beneficiaries have been impacted positively by the intervention.
  - Perception of beneficiaries and other stakeholders of the quality of crucial project interventions and responsiveness of these interventions to their needs.
  - Practical approaches to improving the program implementation in terms of training aid, well-equipped trainers, assessors, handholding support, provision of bridge course, etc., to achieve the desired outcome of the project.
2. **Direct impact on beneficiaries- Employability, remuneration, welfare, working conditions.**
- Increase in the employability of beneficiary due to the training/certification
  - Increase in income of the beneficiaries due to the interventions
  - Development of competencies in beneficiaries demanded at work by the intervention.
  - Improvement in working condition of the beneficiaries by the intervention
  - Progress in the welfare of the beneficiaries.
3. **Impact of enterprise – Productivity, labor environment, competitive advantage, etc.**
- Improvement in productivity due to the training interventions.
  - Positive changes in working conditions.
  - Increase in efficiency of the work processes as a result of the new competencies developed in beneficiaries.
  - Impact of RPL project on accidents at workplace.
  - Employer feedback in terms of trained versus untrained workers, the benefit of trained manpower, willingness to increase the pay, productivity, feedback for improvement in the curriculum.
4. **Impact of society- Economic development, social cohesion, labor market, decent work.**
- Increased opportunities to access training in vulnerable populations such women, minorities and etc.
  - Access to safer work environment.
5. **Acceleration in horizontal or vertical mobility of beneficiaries at their workplace.**



# METHODOLOGY



## 4 Approach and Methodology

### 4.1 Approach

At **DATAWISE**<sup>®</sup>, our approach to assignments is holistic. Our project approach to tasks is unlikely to deliver the results expected from a client. We have always mixed consulting with a solutions approach.

NSDC has initiated the project, and its main objective is to understand the impact created by RPL- PMKVY 2.0

- A kick-off meeting was organized with NSDC. It was scheduled to introduce the team, broaden our understanding of the approach, the project background, and understand what needs to be done during the evaluation study.
- Having understood the scope, three questionnaires (beneficiary, employer and SSC) were designed for this sector. Each of which was approved by NSDC to capture the relevant information both, which would help meet the project's scope.
- Several briefings and training instructions were given to the surveyors to carry out the survey in a specific manner to achieve the required target and objective.
- On receiving the list of beneficiaries, employers, and SSC from NSDC, they have been categorized and put up for planning and execution.

We have done approximately 70% CATI and 30% CAPI interviews with the respondents (beneficiaries, employers and SSC).

## Impact Assessment for Food Sector

### 4.2 Methodology

**DATAWISE**® has developed specific proprietary methodologies designed to ensure that the objectives of the market survey are achieved with the greatest efficiency without compromising on the accuracy of the information collection.

**DATAWISE**® has developed its methodologies for ensuring quality deliveries for similar projects. CORP™ is our standard methodology used for research and analysis projects which covers all stages of the project, as illustrated in the figure.



TABLE 3: CORP™ METHODOLOGY

- **Collect:** The increase in data sources and complexity has meant an increased emphasis on data collection techniques. We collect data from both primary and secondary sources. For primary data collection, we use CAPI, CAWI, and CATI, among other methodologies.
- **Organize:** The raw data collected must be systematically organized to extract Key observations from it. We have developed data review techniques that are validated and can help even where data deficiencies exist.
- **Research:** We use our experience and expertise to process the data to provide new Key observations. We use well-validated techniques used in other contexts by other researchers to ensure that our results are well supported for all research requirements.
- **Present:** We have a team specialized in data presentation in various communication formats, including MS Word, reports, MS PowerPoint presentations, data visualization tools such as Tableau or real-time dashboarding.

**DATAWISE**® adopted a qualitative as well as quantitative approach to assess the impact of RPL projects.

For this project, we have used a 7-phase methodology, which is detailed below:

## Impact Assessment for Food Sector



### Phase I: Understanding and Planning the Project

Impact assessment is done for seven sectors under one scheme, i.e., PMKVY 2.0. Beneficiaries of schemes from 2016 to 2021 were surveyed for this.

15% of the total beneficiaries were surveyed for this impact assessment project.

### Phase II: Sampling

Sampling is based on the RFP suggestion of a 15% sample from the total oriented candidates.

For PAN India, minimum of 10% representation each from – North, South, Central, West, East, NE. In case the project is not PAN India, all states are to be covered (or a minimum of 6, if it is more than 6 states).

Strategy for Interviews (to vary depending on on-ground COVID-19 situation in each region/city)

- Offline/Personal Interviews- 20%
- Online/Telephonic- 80%

## Impact Assessment for Food Sector

### Phase III: Resource Mobilization

Resources for each state were allocated in a strategic, Mission-driven manner. We also tried to ensure an optimum allocation of resources. Since the project was based entirely on primary data, success was highly dependent on the ability of the field investigators/callers who were deployed to complete surveys. It had been ensured that they were familiar with English and Hindi along with the local language. Callers/field investigators, engaged in the project, were highly skilled and had relevant experience that ensured the data's desired quality.

### Phase IV: Digitization of the questionnaire and the contact list

**DATAWISE**<sup>®</sup>, in consultation with NSDC, designed the questionnaires for the beneficiaries. The questionnaire was designed based on experience and to ensure that the scope and objective of the project were met. The design of the questionnaire was kept simple and easy to collect information. Once the questionnaire was designed, **DATAWISE**<sup>®</sup> uploaded it into the tool SatisACTual<sup>™</sup>.

The contact list of beneficiaries received was also uploaded into the tool SatisACTual<sup>™</sup> for the CATI surveys.

### Phase V – Data Collection and Collation

The questionnaire was used to collect the relevant information on different parameters through CATI and CAPI surveys. All the filled-in questionnaires were thoroughly monitored and scrutinized before closing the survey. Data that was gathered as part of the evaluation stored in secure servers located at the Corporate Office of **DATAWISE**<sup>®</sup> at Hyderabad.

The mode of data collection was

- Computer Assisted Personal interviews (CAPI)
- Computer Assisted Telephonic interviews (CATI)

### Phase VI – Research and Analysis

Analysis was done in a way to ensure that they were exactly aligned with the expectation from the evaluation study. MS Excel was used as the primary tool for data cleaning and further analysis. We have set up data coding sheets. Different charts such as bar, pie, line graphs were used for showing different aspects of the analysis.

## Impact Assessment for Food Sector

### **Phase VII – Reporting and Presentation**

The research report has been prepared to keep in view the purpose, scope, objectives, and findings from discussions and interviews with multiple stakeholders.

#### **Our Tool for Data Collection**

dATTAb®

**DATAWISE**® has designed its own proprietary tablet-based Survey Application, dATTAb®, which is designed to conduct customer surveys at remote locations. For this project, we intend to use this proprietary tablet-based Survey Application which shall be made available on the tablets/ smart Phone devices and be used during the Customer Satisfaction Survey.

The salient features of dATTAb® are as follows:

- a) Data collation using technology
- b) Harmonized field survey data
- c) Unique Surveyor identification
- d) Unique Respondent identification
- e) Date, Time and Location Stamping for each Survey
- f) Ability to accurately geo-code survey locations
- g) Mapping to a standardized database

The advantages of using dATTAb® are as follows:

- a) No manual errors
- b) Instantaneous and near real time data availability
- c) No manipulation of data
- d) Ease of access to data

# LIMITATIONS



## 5 Limitations to the Study

- CAPI survey were conducted during a period when COVID-19 prevalence was very high in most states. COVID 19 was a major challenge due to the safety concerns. That has significantly impacted the data collection process, especially the time taken to complete the field survey.
- During the course of the survey, we encountered challenges in reaching some of the customers since the information provided was not valid. In specific,
  - More than 73% of address provided were found to be duplicate.
  - About 36% of the phone numbers provided were found to be duplicates and invalid.
- For more data sets PIAs were contacted. The data provided by PIAs did not have demographic parameters. So, for the Gender and caste wise analysis, beneficiaries whose demographic data was available were only considered.
- Non-availability of beneficiaries acted as a hurdle to data collection as some of them were not available in the mentioned addresses or they had shifted to other places for their livelihood.
- Across all the states, most of the beneficiaries were not available during day time. Hence a majority of the surveys had to be made either in the morning or in the evening
- Some complainants have shown dissatisfaction as they were not paid the sum of 500 rupees for completing the training successfully.
- Respondent fatigue occurred in many scenarios as respondents perceived the questionnaire as very lengthy. The final questionnaire that was administered to the respondents was approved by NSDC. Quality of the data was affected. However, these data were excluded from analysis.
- There were discrepancies between the information provided by the NSDC and the respondents. Wherever such discrepancies occurred, we have placed reliance on the information provided by the beneficiaries.
- All the respondents have not necessarily answered all the questions asked to them. The analysis has been done based on the respondents of each particular question.
- All the findings are based on information received from the beneficiaries during the survey.
- It is possible that unemployment even after the training has resulted in dissatisfaction with the scheme itself, and responses that could be biased as a result cannot be ruled out.



# OVERVIEW OF FOOD SECTOR



## 6 Overview of food sector

### 6.1 Overall

The analysis below describes the demographic details of beneficiaries of the food sector. Data of beneficiaries has been shared by NSDC. RPL program for food has continued for 5 years starting from 2016 to 2021 in batches. The duration of completion of the certification process for a batch is 14 days. The certification process has been completed at the temporary RPL locations.

Beneficiaries have gone for the certification process in 12 job roles. RPL program has been conducted across 256 camps in 27 states and 2 union territories. Each RPL camp has been allocated 1 or 2 job roles for the certification process. The batch size at each camp varies from 24 to 3500. Beneficiaries have undergone training process in states of Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

#### 6.1.1 Food sectors specification

The food sector is one of the key skills sectors of the NSDC, where it is promoting skill development. Under PMKVY, RPL is implemented in the food sector through type 1, project type. In this type 1 project, all the steps of the RPL are executed in the temporary RPL locations.

PIA for this sector was Food Industry Capacity & Skill Initiative (FICSI). It is also known as Food Processing Sector Skill Council. It is a Not-for-Profit Organization, registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 and working under the aegis of Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship. The organization is Promoted by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) with financial support by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC). FICSI has been granted the status of Awarding Body by NCVET. FICSI has been set up as an autonomous industry-led body by NSDC. It creates Occupational Standards and Qualification Packs, Develops Training Materials and Tools, Conducts the Training Programs, Conducts Skill Gap Studies and Assess and Certify trainees on the curriculum aligned to National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF).

About 86,094 candidates are mobilized under the scheme between 2016 and 2021. The number of enrolled and oriented candidates is 82,994. However, 59,037 candidates were certified under the PMKVY 2.0.

Out of the five stages of RPL, only oriented candidates are considered for evaluation purposes.

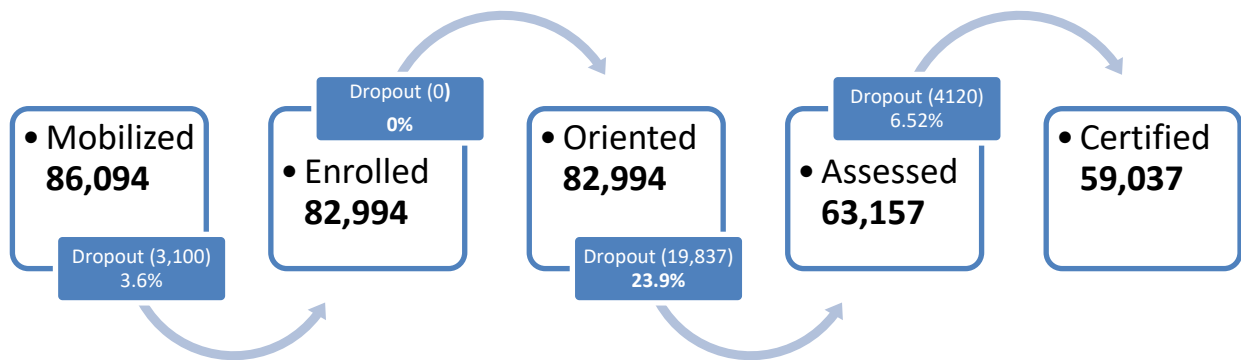
Job roles offered to the candidates of the food sector are following:

- Traditional Snack and Savoury Maker
- Craft Baker
- Baking Technician/Operative
- Cold Storage Technician
- Fruits and Vegetables Selection In-Charge
- Cottage Cheese Maker
- Grain Mill Operator

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- Fruits and Vegetables Drying/Dehydration Technician
- Fish and Sea Food Processing Technician
- Pickle Making Technician
- Jam Jelly and Ketchup Processing Technician
- Convenience Food Maker

### 6.1.2 Beneficiaries' details



**FIGURE 2: BENEFICIARIES AT VARIOUS STAGES OF CERTIFICATION PROCESS**

- It can be inferred from the picture maximum dropouts are between Oriented and Assessed stage. The dropout after orientation is 19,837 which is 23.9% of the oriented beneficiaries have not gone for assessment.
- It can be inferred from the picture that the least dropouts are after the enrolled stage. A total of 82,994 beneficiaries have been enrolled and all have undertaken orientation stage.

Following table shows number of beneficiaries at various stages of certification process in different states across the country.

State	Enrolled	Dropout	Oriented	Assessed	Certified
Jammu and Kashmir	19,731	-	19,731	15,919	15,212
Uttar Pradesh	19,169	-	19,169	14,269	12,739
Bihar	13,836	-	13,836	12,362	11,625
Manipur	9,876	-	9,876	5,649	5,350
Madhya Pradesh	9,755	-	9,755	7,773	7,290
Kerala	6,776	-	6,776	3,829	3,641
Rajasthan	3,851	-	3,851	3,356	3,180

**TABLE 4: BENEFICIARIES SPREAD ACROSS THE COUNTRY**

## Impact Assessment for Food Sector

Following table shows number of beneficiaries at various stages of certification process in Hilly area districts:

District	Enrolled	Dropout	Oriented	Assessed	Certified
<b>Idukki</b>	969	-	969	192	183
<b>Kozhikode</b>	276	-	276	148	135
<b>Wayanad</b>	164	-	164	144	140
<b>Kottayam</b>	96	-	96	71	64

**TABLE 5: BENEFICIARIES SPREAD ACROSS HILLY AREA**

Following table shows number of beneficiaries at various stages of certification process in LWE area districts

District	Enrolled	Dropout	Oriented	Assessed	Certified	Surveyed
<b>Rohtas</b>	700	-	700	618	590	201
<b>Jamui</b>	681	-	681	496	460	199
<b>Gaya</b>	422	-	422	421	397	172
<b>Nawada</b>	250	-	250	243	231	93
<b>Muzaffarpur</b>	197	-	197	197	193	55

**TABLE 6: BENEFICIARIES SPREAD LWE REGIONS**

### 6.1.3 Geographical location of beneficiaries

The below map shows distribution of oriented beneficiaries across the country:

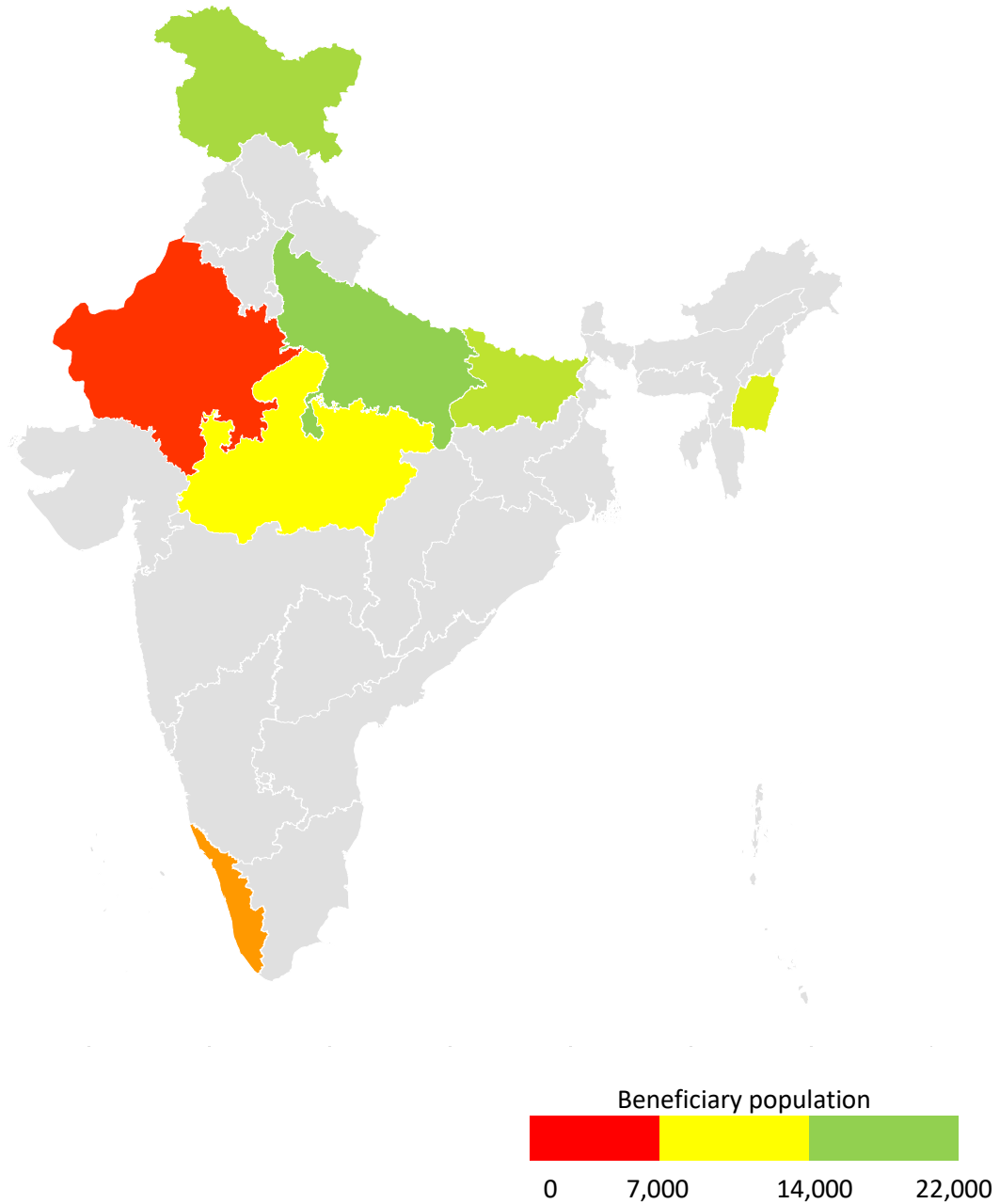


FIGURE 3: GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION OF ORIENTED BENEFICIARIES

## Impact Assessment for Food Sector

- States with the least population have been marked red whereas states with the highest population have been marked green.
- States with no color indicate RPL program for the food sector has not been conducted there.
- Of the 82,994 oriented candidates 63,157 (76.09%) beneficiaries have gone for the certification process in the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Manipur, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala and Rajasthan.

The below table shows percentage of certified beneficiaries in different geographical location:

State	Oriented (as a percentage of enrolled beneficiaries)	Certified (as a percentage of oriented beneficiaries in respective state)
<b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>	23.77%	77.10%
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	23.10%	66.46%
<b>Bihar</b>	16.67%	84.02%
<b>Manipur</b>	11.90%	54.17%
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	11.75%	74.73%
<b>Kerala</b>	8.16%	53.73%
<b>Rajasthan</b>	4.64%	82.58%

**TABLE 7: GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION OF CERTIFIED BENEFICIARIES**

- Majority of the beneficiaries across the country who had enrolled themselves for RPL program have been oriented. The highest percentage of orientated beneficiaries are from Jammu and Kashmir (23.77%).
- Similarly, majority of the beneficiaries across the country who had been oriented themselves for RPL program have been certified, the highest coming Bihar (84.02%)

## Impact Assessment for Food Sector

### 6.1.4 Job roles of beneficiaries

The below table shows the percentage of beneficiaries oriented in different job roles:

Job Role	Oriented (as a percentage of total enrolled beneficiaries)	Certified (as a percentage of oriented beneficiaries in respective job role)
<b>Traditional Snack and Savoury Maker</b>	36.82%	76.71%
<b>Craft Baker</b>	16.25%	68.46%
<b>Convenience Food Maker</b>	11.99%	54.18%
<b>Baking Technician/Operative</b>	10.49%	80.22%
<b>Fish and Sea Food Processing Technician</b>	9.56%	61.24%
<b>Cold Storage Technician</b>	3.61%	78.76%
<b>Fruits and Vegetables Selection In-Charge</b>	3.49%	79.28%
<b>Pickle Making Technician</b>	2.57%	59.99%
<b>Cottage Cheese Maker</b>	2.15%	81.35%
<b>Fruits and Vegetables Drying/Dehydration Technician</b>	1.41%	74.40%
<b>Grain Mill Operator</b>	1.14%	91.68%
<b>Jam Jelly and Ketchup Processing Technician</b>	0.52%	0.00%

**TABLE 8: ORIENTED CANDIDATES IN VARIOUS JOB ROLES**

- It can be inferred from the table above that approximately 50% of beneficiaries who were oriented are employed in 2 job roles i.e., 30,558 (36.82%) as traditional Snack and Savoury Maker, and 13,484 (16.25%) as Craft Baker.
- It can be inferred from the table above, that none of the beneficiaries of job role Jam Jelly and Ketchup Processing Technician who have gone for orientation have not been certified.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

### 6.1.5 Age groups of beneficiaries

The below graph shows the breakup of certified beneficiaries based on age



**FIGURE 4: CERTIFIED BENEFICIARIES BASED ON AGE GROUP**

- Of the 23% of the oriented beneficiaries in less than 25-year age group, 74% were certified.
- Of the 32% oriented beneficiaries in 25-to-35-year age group, 72% were certified.
- Of the 24% oriented beneficiaries in 35-to-45-year age group, 71% were certified.
- Of the 14% oriented beneficiaries in 45-to-55-year age group, 70% were certified.
- Of the 6% oriented beneficiaries in more than 55-year age group, 6.8% certified.

### 6.1.6 Gender of beneficiaries

The below graph shows breakup of male and female beneficiaries at various stages of RPL program

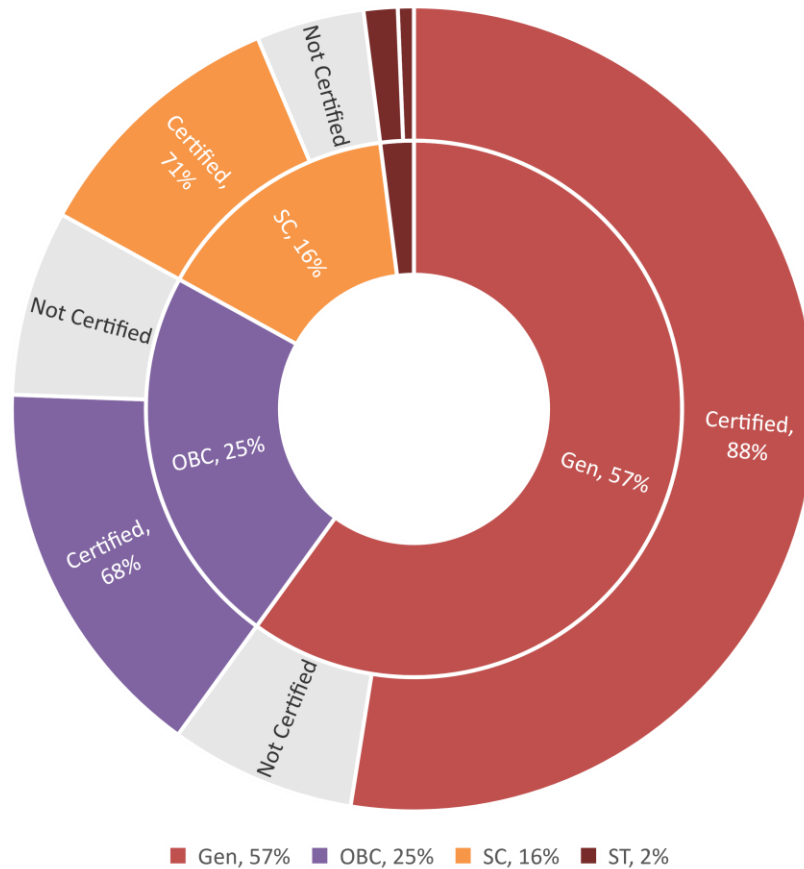


**FIGURE 5: CERTIFIED BENEFICIARIES BASED ON GENDER**

- It can be inferred from the graph that 40% oriented beneficiaries are male and 60% beneficiaries are female.
- It can be inferred from the graph that out of all male oriented beneficiaries, 71% have been certified and out of all oriented female beneficiaries 71% have been oriented.

### 6.1.7 Categories of beneficiaries

The below graph shows comparison of beneficiaries in different categories at certification stage:



**FIGURE 6: CERTIFIED BENEFICIARIES BASED ON CATEGORY**

- It can be inferred from the graph that out of all oriented beneficiaries 57% belongs to general category, 25% belongs to OBC category, 16% belongs to SC category and remaining 2% belongs to ST category
- It can be inferred from the graph that out of all oriented beneficiaries in general category 88% are certified.
- It can be inferred from the graph that out of all oriented beneficiaries in OBC category 68% are certified.
- It can be inferred from the graph that out of all oriented beneficiaries in SC category 71% are certified.
- It can be inferred from the graph that out of all oriented beneficiaries in ST category 68% are certified.



# PROGRAM IMPACT



## 7 Overall Program Impact

### 7.1 Evaluation framework

An evaluation framework represents the complete framework for evaluation across different parameters of a single program. It is designed to measure the degree to which the programmed efforts achieve the identified results.

To understand the overall impact of PMKVY 2.0. and to do a 100% program assessment, all the three key stakeholders who were directly involved in the project need to be assessed –

- PIA / SSC
- Employer
- Beneficiaries

Not all the stakeholders of the program affect the program impact in the same way. Given that different weightage is given to each stakeholder. Stakeholders have few parameters on which they are assessed. To state the level of each parameter, some indicators will be measured.

Response for each indicator has been expressed on a scale of 1 to 10. To get the overall rating for an indicator, an average of all the ratings for a respective indicator has been considered.

If the rating of any indicator is more than 5, it can be inferred as a positive impact. If the rating is less than 5, it can be inferred as having a negative impact.

A detailed description of all parameters on which each stakeholder is assessed is given below:

- **To get the impact of PIAs** – Average rating for each indicator, i.e., classroom, training quality, course material, placement assistance and availability of infrastructure.
- **To get the impact on workplace** – Average rating of improvement in the working condition in terms of sanitation and ventilation, safety measures etc.
- **To get the impact on Beneficiaries** – Average rating of economic impact on beneficiaries, social impact on beneficiaries and workplace impact on beneficiaries.
  - To get the Economic impact on beneficiaries – Average rating of change in income, insurance and loans, and change in savings level.
  - Social impact on beneficiaries – Average rating of change in lifestyle, change in health status and change in social status.
  - Workplace impact on beneficiaries – Average rating for each indicator, i.e., change in employment, improvement in competency and ability to expand market/ change job location.
- **To get the total program impact** – Weight of 20% of the rating of the impact of PIA, 20% of the rating of impact on the employer, and 60% of the rating of impact on beneficiaries.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

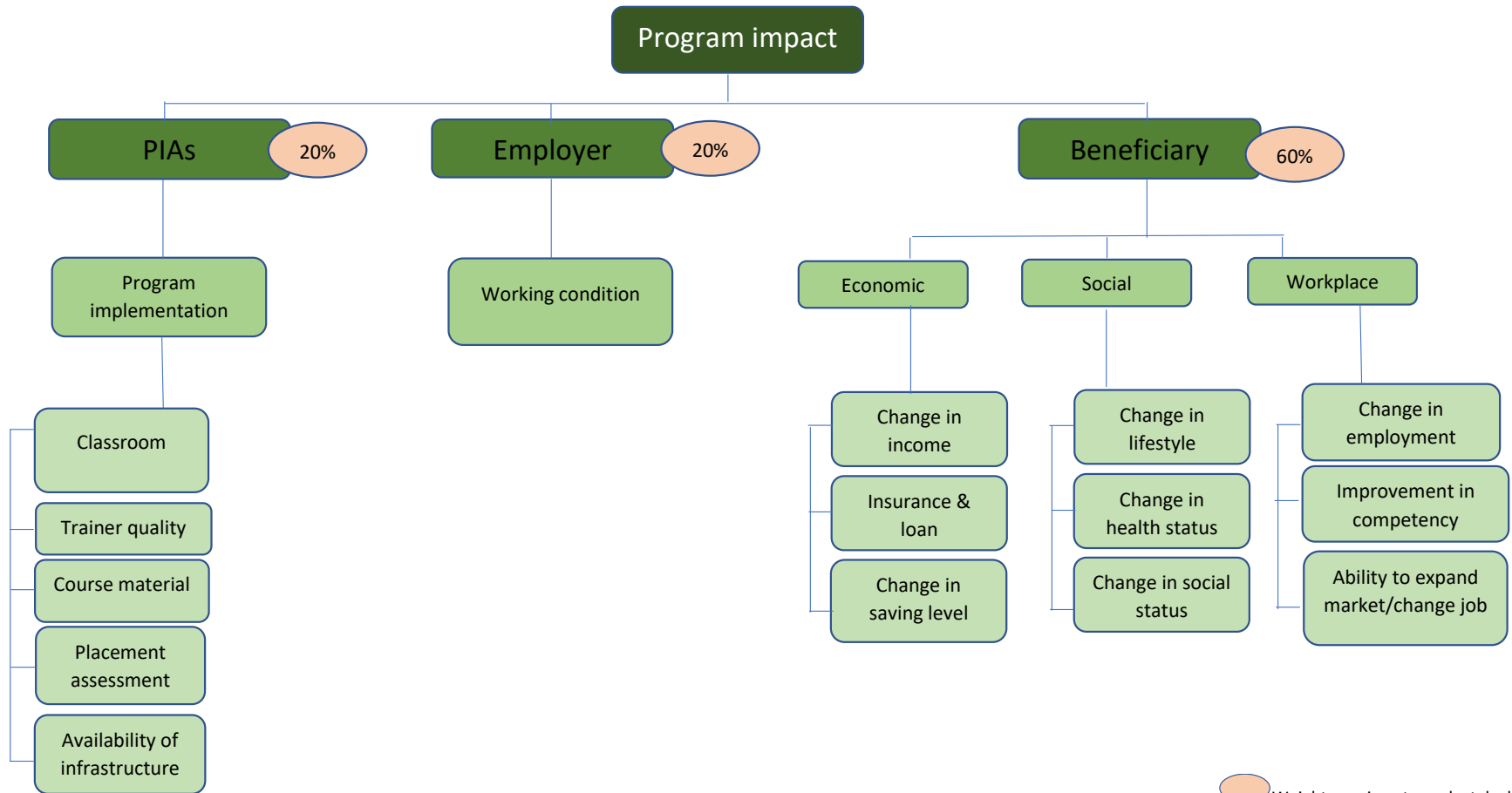
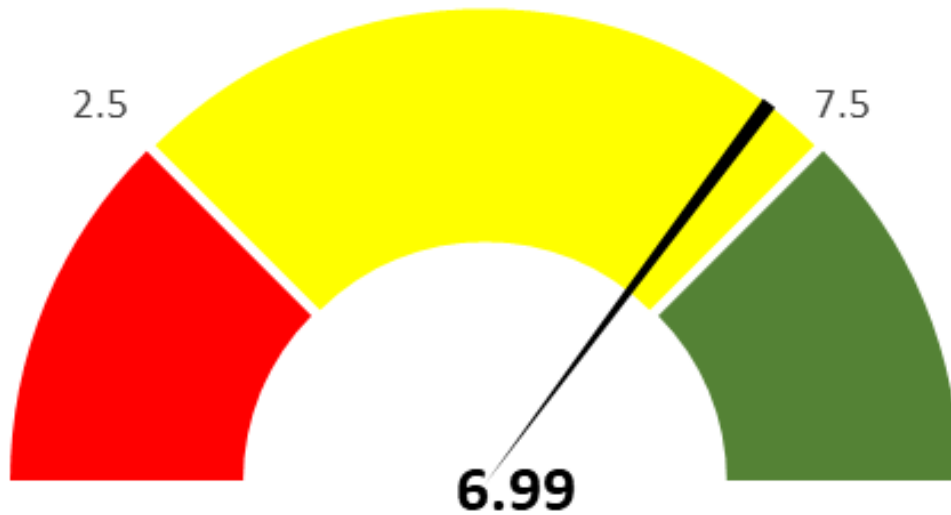


FIGURE 7: EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

Weightage given to each stake holder

## 7.2 Framework analysis of food sector

The following chart shows the overall program impact combining all three key stakeholders (PIA, employers and beneficiaries) on a scale of 1 to 10:



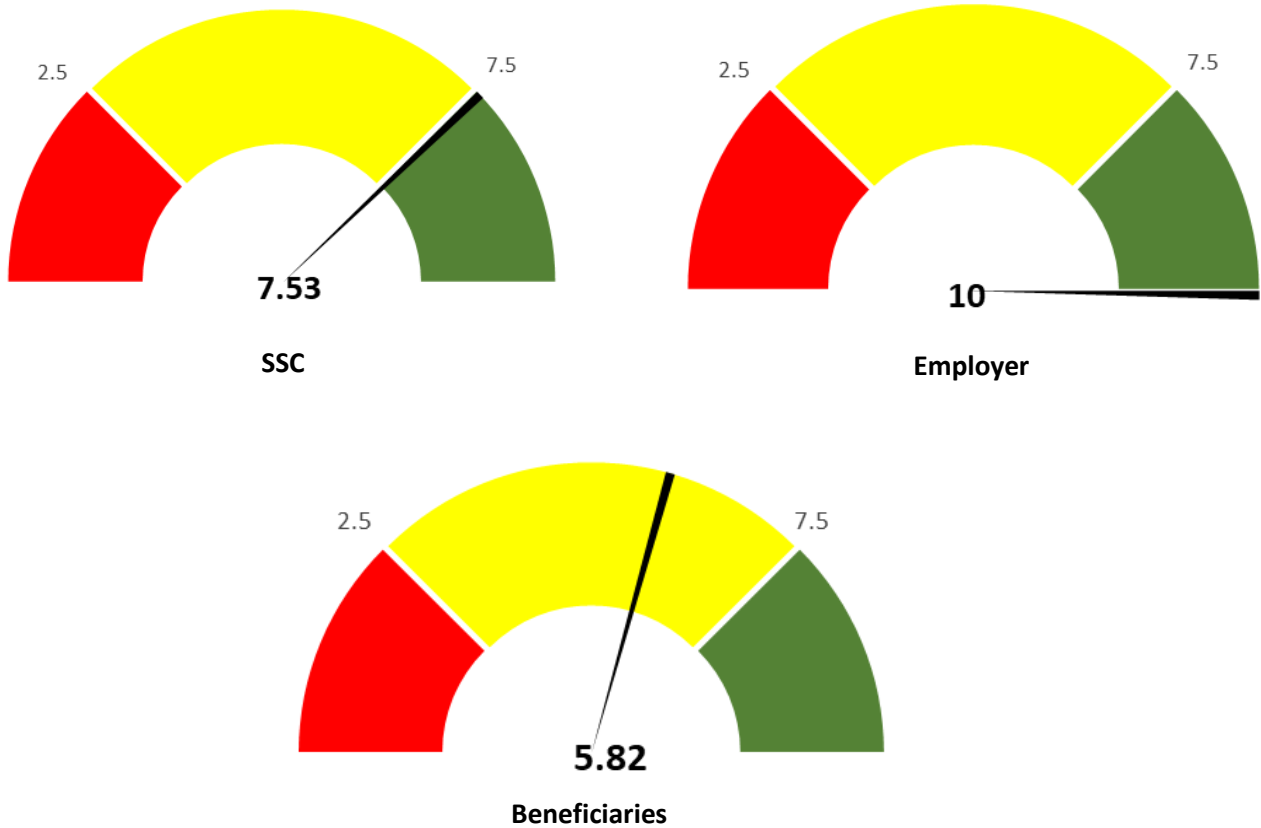
**FIGURE 8: OVERALL PROGRAM IMPACT**

The above score has been calculated based on the impact of the RPL program on PIAs, employers and beneficiaries and assigning a weightage of 20% to the PIA, 20% to the working condition and the 60% to the beneficiaries.

NSDC, on a whole, has been efficient in conducting their RPL program in the food sector. NSDC has done a commendable job through the RPL program. However, there are some scopes of improvements which would help NSDC to exceed their current result in future

**Impact Assessment for Food Sector**

The following charts individual scores calculated as an impact on the PIAs, working condition and the beneficiaries:

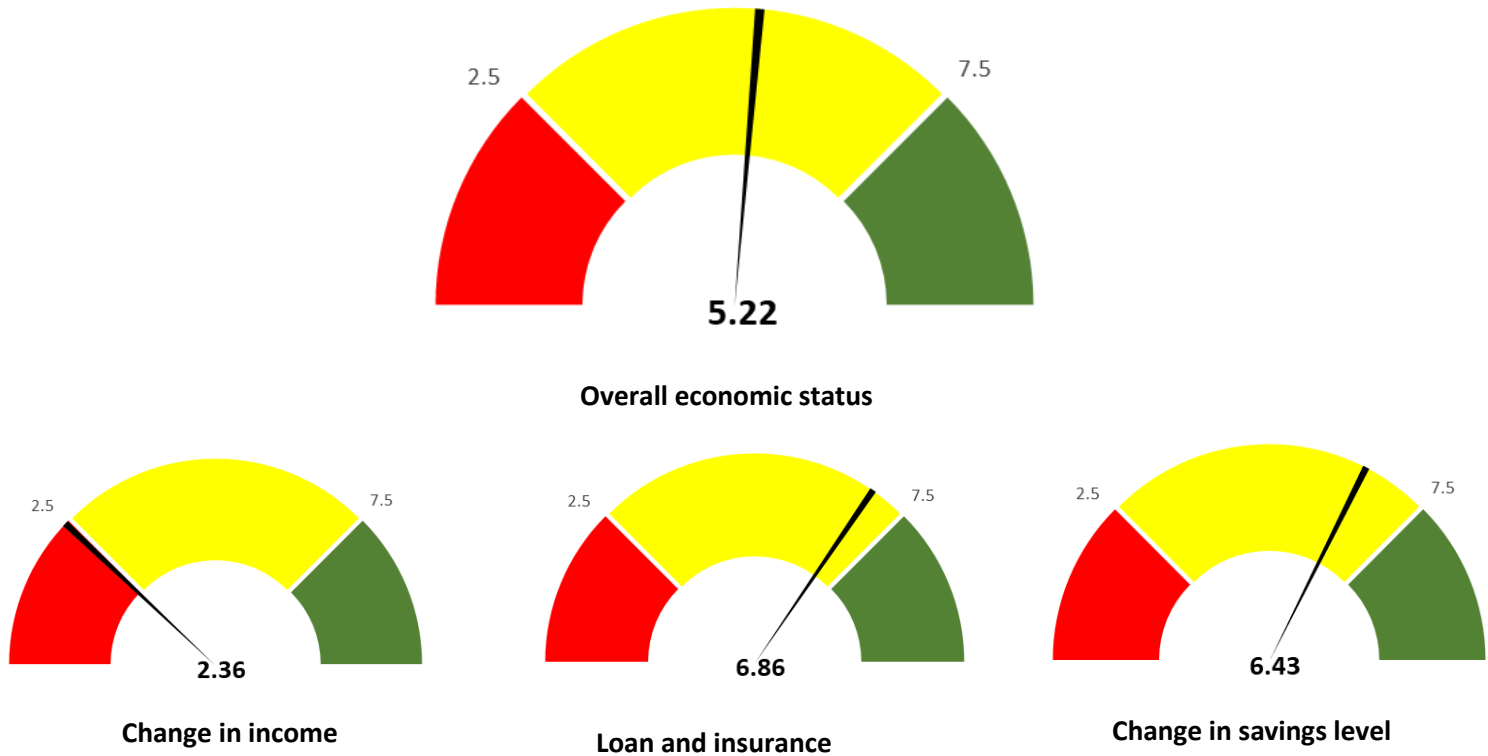


**FIGURE 9: OVERALL PROGRAM IMPACT ON THE SSC, WORKING CONDITION AND BENEFICIARIES**

The highest impact of the RPL program is on the employer (10) followed by SSC (7.53) and beneficiaries (5.82). It can be observed that the least impact is on the beneficiaries. There are several parameters considered for calculating the scores for beneficiaries. The individual scores calculated for every parameter will help to understand the areas where the RPL program can work more efficiently.

**Impact Assessment for Food Sector**

The following charts show the impact of RPL program on the beneficiaries' economic status in terms of various parameters:

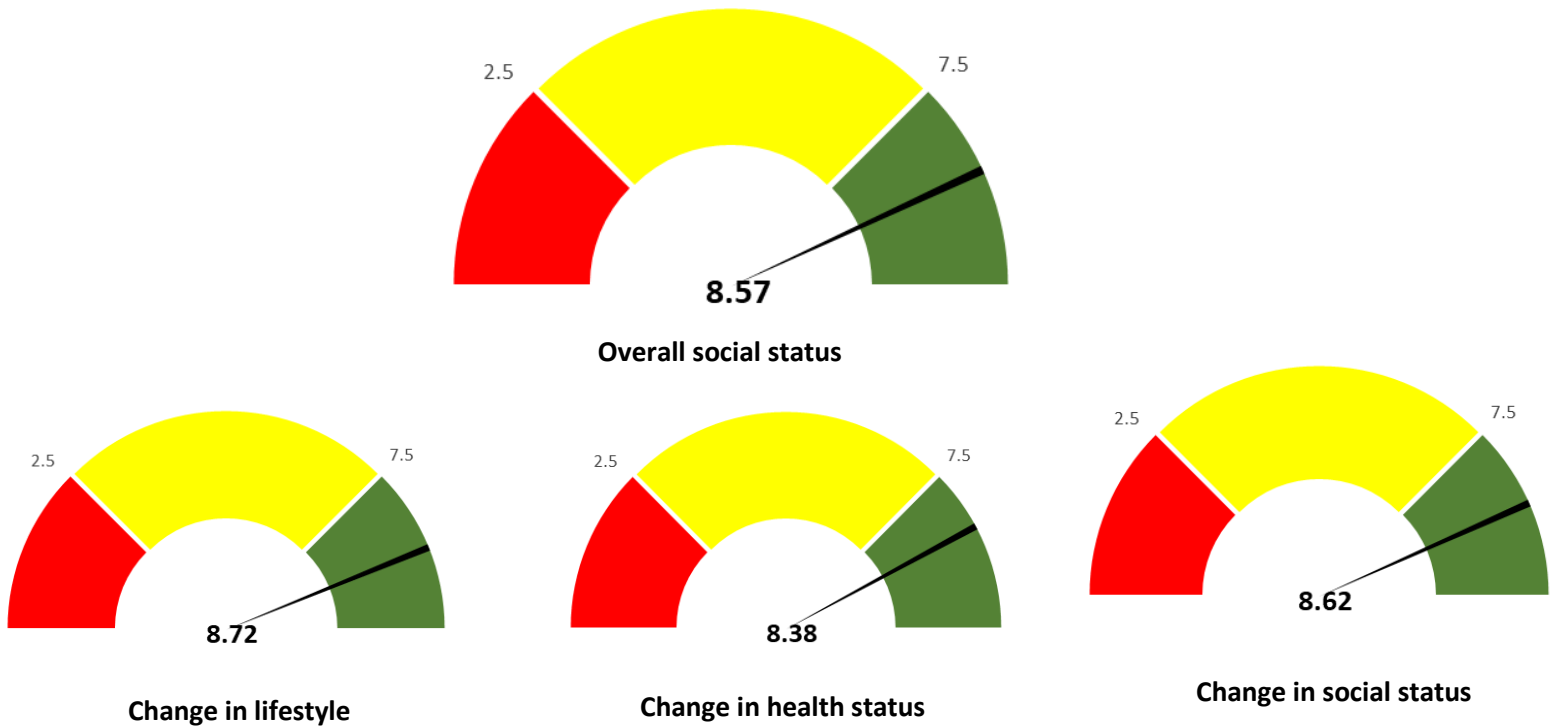


**FIGURE 10: IMPACT OF RPL PROGRAM ON ECONOMIC STATUS**

The RPL program has a moderate impact on the overall economic status of the beneficiaries. The primary reason for this is that not many beneficiaries reported an improved income after the RPL program. Though the income level did not change much after the RPL program, it has some impact on the savings level of the beneficiaries.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

The following charts show the impact of RPL program on the beneficiaries' social status in terms of various parameters:

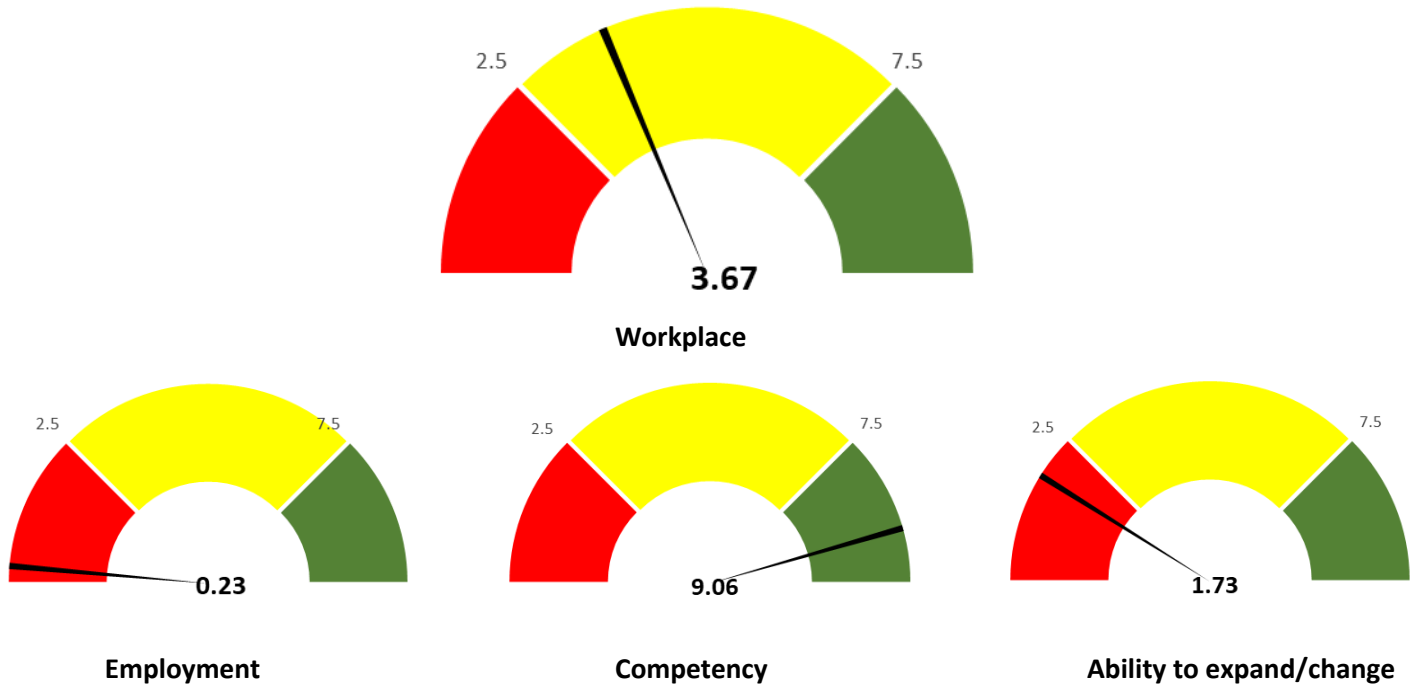


**FIGURE 11: IMPACT OF RPL PROGRAM ON SOCIAL STATUS**

The overall impact of the RPL program on social status cannot be ignored. In terms of lifestyle, health status and social status RPL program has a significant impact on the beneficiaries.

**Impact Assessment for Food Sector**

The following charts show the impact of RPL program on the beneficiaries' workplace in terms of various parameters:



**FIGURE 12: IMPACT OF RPL PROGRAM ON WORKPLACE**

The overall impact of the RPL program on the workplace of the beneficiaries is not very strong. There is no considerable reduction in unemployment and very few beneficiaries were able to expand their market/change job location after the RPL program, though the RPL program has helped the beneficiaries significantly in improving their competencies.



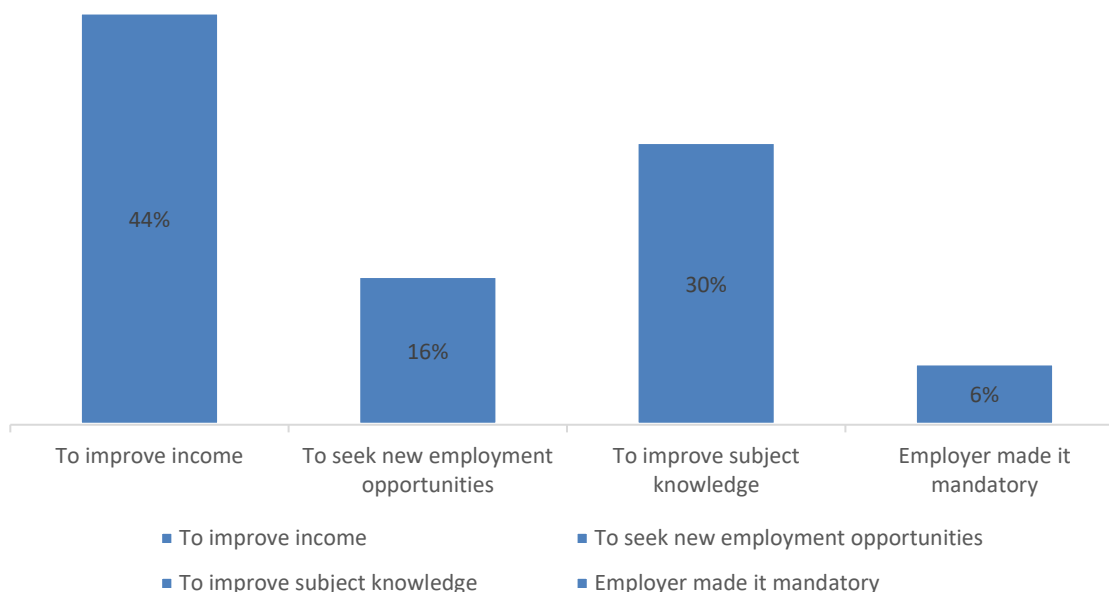
# ABOUT RPL PROGRAM



## 8 About RPL program

### 8.1 Program motivation

The following chart shows percentage of beneficiaries undertook RPL program due to various reasons:



**FIGURE 13: PROGRAM MOTIVATION -ACROSS ALL BENEFICIARIES**

Q Why did you undertake the RPL program?

Number of respondents: 12,619

A majority of the beneficiaries (44%) stated that they undertook the RPL program for improving their income. 30% of the beneficiaries wanted to upgrade their subject knowledge. 16% of the beneficiaries wanted to seek new opportunities, hence took up the program. The remaining 6% mentioned that their employers made the certification compulsory.

Across all the states, hilly area and LWE region, the highest percentage of the beneficiaries who reported the reason for undertaking the RPL program was to improve income. Among all the states, the highest percentage is from Kerala (97%). From the hilly area, the highest percentage is coming from Idukki (71%) and from LWE region, the highest percentage is from Gaya (48%). A majority of both male (42%) and female (45%) beneficiaries undertook the RPL program was also for improving their income. A majority of the beneficiaries across all the caste categories stated the reason to be the same, the highest percentage to say so is from the general category (49%).

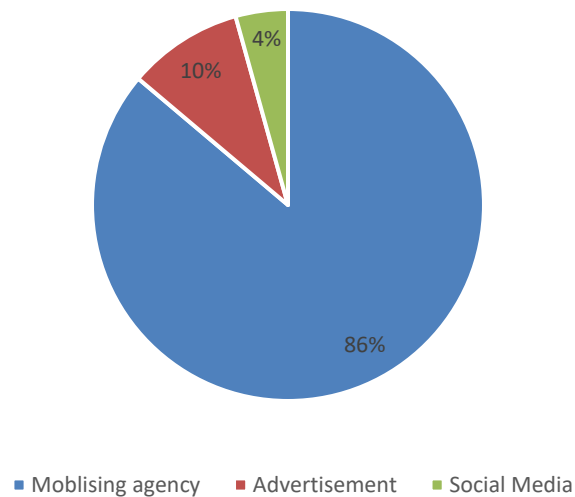
## Impact Assessment for Food Sector

Below are the different stages of RPL program:

### 8.2 Mobilization

Mobilization is the first step of RPL. At this stage, the beneficiaries are made aware about the RPL program.

The following chart shows the different sources of information about RPL program:



Q. How did you come to know about RPL project?

Number of respondents:11,681

A majority of the beneficiaries (86%) came to know about the RPL program from mobilizing agencies. Among the rest 14%, 10% beneficiaries have come to know about it from various advertisements and the remaining 4% got the information from social media.

A similar trend is seen across all the states, hilly area and LWE region where a majority of the beneficiaries came to know about the RPL program through mobilizing agencies. The highest percentage of beneficiaries is Rajasthan (96%). From the hilly area, the highest percentage of the beneficiaries is from Idukki (57%) and from the LWE districts, it is Muzaffarpur (100%).

### 8.3 Counselling and pre-screening

Almost all the beneficiaries who were undergone the RPL certification were aware of the PMKVY, RPL and importance of skill certification, watched the induction video and told that the self-assessment sheet was helpful in identifying the skill gap.

Only a small number of beneficiaries said no. A total of 238 beneficiaries across five states such as Bihar, Manipur, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala and Rajasthan were not aware of PMKVY and importance of skill certification. From these states a total of 522 and 355 beneficiaries did not watch the induction video and the self-assessment sheet was not helpful respectively

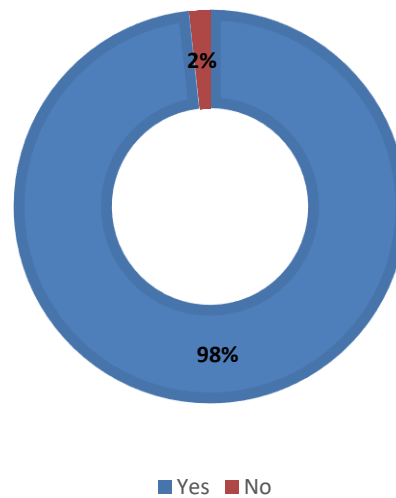
### 8.4 Orientation

Almost all the beneficiaries who were undergone the RPL certification mentioned that they were given orientation on domain, received the job specific kit role, and the orientation kit was available in their regional language.

Only a small number of beneficiaries said no. A total of 237 beneficiaries across seven states such as Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Manipur, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala and Rajasthan were not orientated on domain knowledge. Similarly, from these seven a total of 392 and 309 beneficiaries' states did not receive the job specific kit role and also mentioned that the orientation kit was not available in their regional language Assessment.

## 8.5 Assessment

The following chart shows the overall percentage of beneficiaries who received orientation for assessment process in their local language:



**FIGURE 14: BENEFICIARIES RECEIVED ORIENTATION FOR ASSESSMENT PROCESS IN LOCAL LANGUAGE**

Q. Did you receive orientation for assessment process in your local language?

Number of respondents:12,617

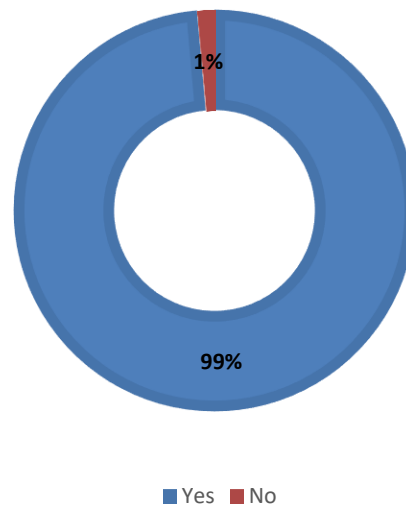
A majority of the beneficiaries (98%) stated that they received orientation for assessment process in their local language. The remaining only 2% of the beneficiaries did not receive it.

Among all the states, the highest percentage of the beneficiaries to receive orientation for assessment process in their local language is from Jammu and Kashmir and Manipur (100%). From the hilly area, the highest percentage is from Idukki (100%) and among the LWE districts, the highest percentage is from Muzaffarpur (100%).

## 8.6 Certification

### 8.6.1 Certified beneficiaries

The following chart shows the overall percentage of certified beneficiaries:



**FIGURE 15: OVERALL PERCENTAGE OF CERTIFIED BENEFICIARIES**

*Q Are you a certified candidate?*

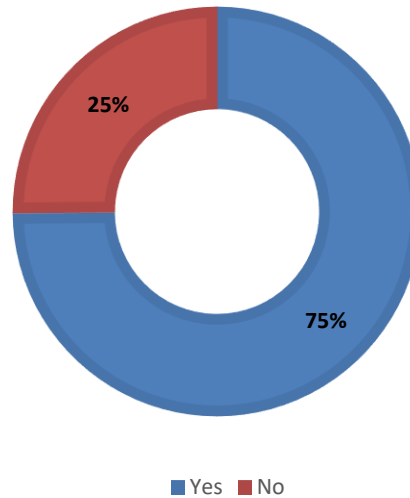
*Number of respondents:12,598*

A majority of the beneficiaries informed to be certified (99%). The remaining 1% of the beneficiaries mentioned that they did not get the certificate.

Among all the states, the highest percentage of the certified beneficiaries is from Jammu and Kashmir and Manipur (100%). From the hilly area, the highest percentage is from Kozhikode (100%) and among the LWE districts, the highest percentage is from Muzaffarpur (100%).

### 8.6.2 Skill card and badge

The following chart shows the overall percentage of beneficiaries who received skill card and badge:



**FIGURE 16: OVERALL PERCENTAGE OF BENEFICIARIES RECEIVED SKILL CARD AND BADGE**

Q Did you receive skill card and badge along with certificate?

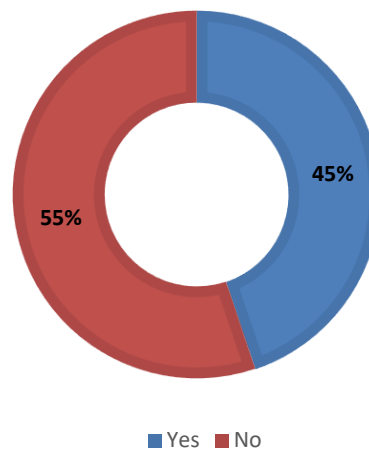
Number of respondents:12,501

A majority of the beneficiaries (75%) received skill cards and badge. The remaining 25% of them informed that they did not receive any skill card or badge.

Among all the states, the highest percentage of the beneficiaries with skill card and badge is from Manipur (80%). From the hilly area, the highest percentage is from Idukki (71%) and among the LWE districts, the highest percentage is from Muzaffarpur (100%).

### 8.6.3 INR 500 after course completion

The following chart shows the overall percentage of beneficiaries who received INR 500 after course completion:



**FIGURE 17: OVERALL PERCENTAGE OF BENEFICIARIES RECEIVED INR 500**

Q Did you receive INR 500 after course completion?

Number of respondents:12,505

A majority of the beneficiaries (55%) did not receive INR 500 after the course completion, whereas only 45% of them mentioned to receive the money.

Among all the states, the highest percentage of the beneficiaries to receive INR 500 is from Manipur (80%). From the hilly area, the highest percentage is from Idukki (57%) and among the LWE districts, the highest percentage is from Nawada (49%). A majority of the both male and female beneficiaries (45%) received INR 500 as well. The highest percentage of the beneficiaries to receive the same across different caste category is from ST category (58%).

### Key observations

- The primary reason to undertake the RPL program is to improve income.
- There is a clear and strong correlation between those who watched the video and those who claimed to understand the benefits of the program.
- A significant 98% claimed to have received orientation in soft skills which signifies improved quality of delivery.
- A significant percentage (25%) did not receive skill card and badge and INR 500 which could be due to COVID-19 pandemic, but it needs further investigation.



# IMPACT ON BENEFICIARY AND SOCIETY



## 9 Impact of RPL project on beneficiaries and society

The following analysis has been done based on the impact of RPL project on beneficiaries and society:

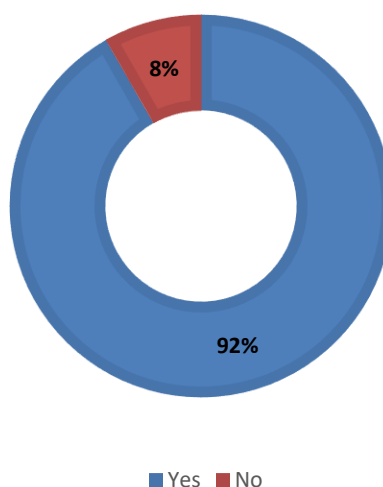
### 9.1 Impact on beneficiaries

Below are the benefits of RPL program received by the beneficiaries after undergoing the certification:

#### 9.1.1 Overall benefits of RPL

##### 9.1.1.1 Kausal Bima

The following chart shows the percentage of beneficiaries with three years of insurance under Kausal Bima:



**FIGURE 18: PERCENTAGE OF BENEFICIARIES WITH KAUSAL BIMA**

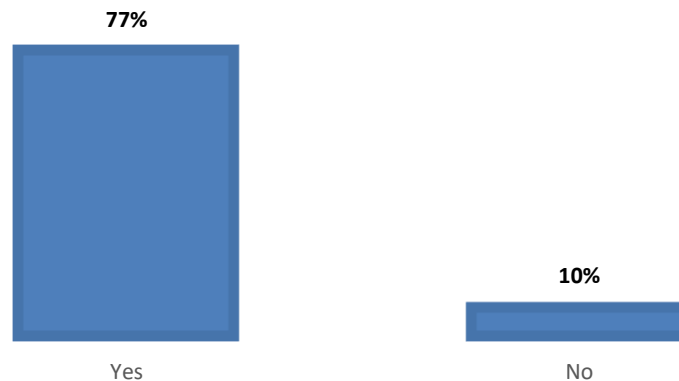
*Q Have you been provided with 3 years of insurance under Kaushal Bima? Number of respondents:12,619*

The majority of the beneficiaries (92%) stated that they have been provided with the 3 years of insurance under Kausal Bima.

Among all the states, the highest percentage of the beneficiaries with three years of insurance under Kausal Bima is from Kerala, Uttar Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir (100%). From the hilly area, the highest percentage is from Idukki and Kozhikode (100%). Among the LWE districts, the highest percentage is from Gaya (92%). From the job roles under which the beneficiaries undertook the training, the highest percentage is from cottage cheese maker job role (100%). A majority of the both male (92%) and female beneficiaries (91%) stated to have insurance under Kausal Bima. The highest percentage of the beneficiaries across different caste category to state the same is from and SC category (94%)

### 9.1.1.2 Udyami Mitra

The following chart shows the percentage of beneficiaries received help from PIA to get registered under Udyami Mitra:



**FIGURE 19: BENEFICIARIES RECEIVED HELP FOR UDYAMI MITRA REGISTRATION**

Q Did PIA helped you get registered under Udyami Mitra?

Number of respondents:12,619

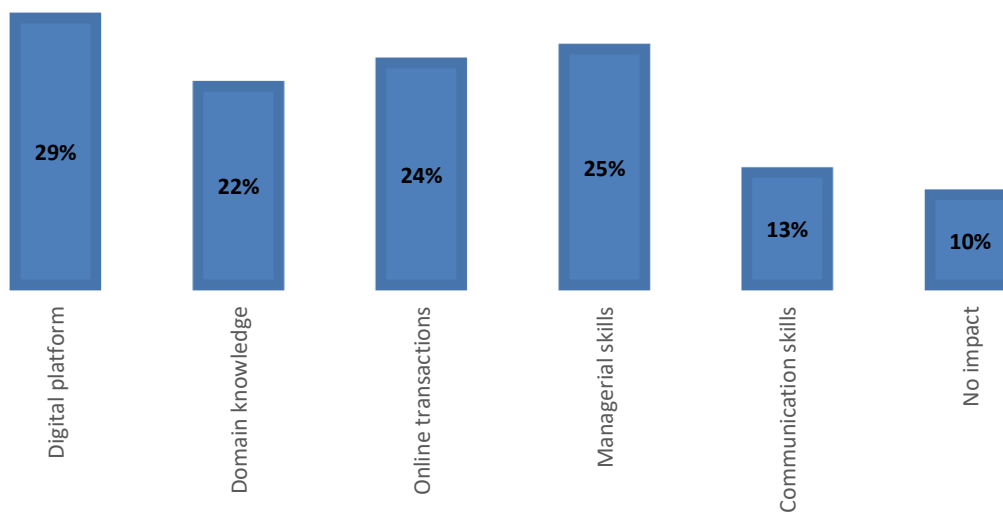
77% of the beneficiaries stated that they received help from PIA to get registered under Udyami Mitra whereas, 10% of the beneficiaries did not receive any help. However, the remaining 40% of the beneficiaries stated that they were not interested in Udyami Mitra.

Among all the states, the highest percentage of the beneficiaries to receive help from PIA to get registered under Udyami Mitra is from Jammu and Kashmir (100%). From the hilly area, the highest percentage is from Kozhikode (100%). Among the LWE districts, the highest percentage is from Rohtas (78%). From the job roles under which the beneficiaries undertook the training, the highest percentage is from cold storage technician job role (99%). A majority of the both male (76%) and female beneficiaries (78%) stated to receive help from PIA to get registered under Udyami Mitra. The highest percentage of the beneficiaries across different caste category to state the same is from general category (81%).

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9.1.1.3 *Impact on competencies*

The following chart shows the percentage of beneficiaries reported impact of RPL on their competencies:



**FIGURE 20: IMPACT OF RPL PROGRAM ON COMPETENCIES**

*Q In which area did the RPL program help to improve your competencies? Number of respondents:12,916*

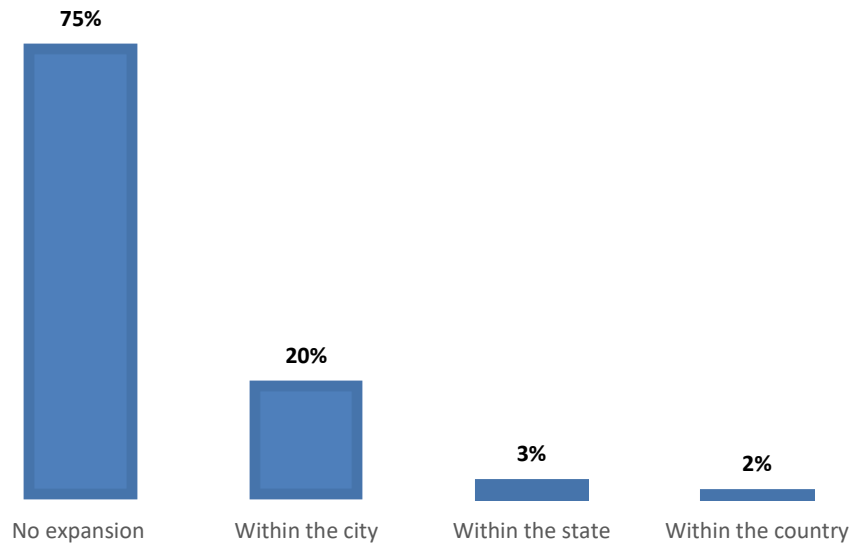
The highest percentage of beneficiaries (29%) mentioned the effect of the RPL program on their digital platform, followed by 22% of the beneficiaries, who reported domain knowledge and 24% started preferring online transactions after RPL certification. 13% of the beneficiaries mentioned improved communication skills, 25% informed enhanced managerial skills and 13% reported improvement in communication skills. However, 10% of the beneficiaries mentioned no impact of RPL on their competencies.

Among all the states, the highest percentage of the beneficiaries to show improvement in domain knowledge is from Assam (74%). From the hilly area, the highest percentage of beneficiaries with improved domain knowledge (64%) and increased usage of digital platform (61%) and online transaction (56%) is from Dehradun. Among the LWE districts, the highest percentage with improved domain knowledge (62%), online transaction (60%) and increased usage of digital platform (52%) and is from Nawada. The highest percentage of beneficiaries from the job role fruit and vegetable selection in-charge felt on use of digital platform , 60% of the beneficiaries stated an improved domain knowledge after RPL certification, 63% of beneficiaries felt an impact of RPL certification on online transactions and 60% of the beneficiaries stated improved managerial skills%). A majority of both male and female beneficiaries, i.e., 53% stated improvement in their domain knowledge after completion of RPL certification. The highest percentage of beneficiaries (57%) mentioned improved domain knowledge and managerial skills (55%) are from OBC category.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

9.1.1.4 Ability to expand market/change job location

The following chart shows the percentage of beneficiaries reported that they have been able to expand market/change their job location after RPL program:



**FIGURE 21: ABILITY TO EXPAND MARKET/ CHANGE JOB LOCATION**

Q Have you been able to expand your market/change job location after RPL program?

Number of respondents:12,619

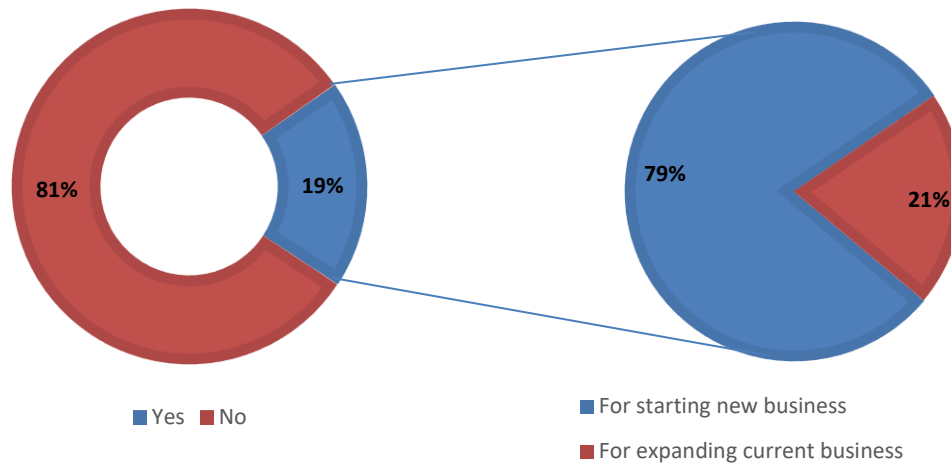
A majority of the beneficiaries (75%) mentioned no expansion of market/change in the job location. 20% of the beneficiaries stated that they were able to expand/change within the city, 3% of the beneficiaries reported within the state and the remaining 2% mentioned within the country in job location.

Across all the states, hilly area and LWE districts, the majority of the beneficiaries reported no expansion. Among all the states, the highest percentage is from Manipur (87%). Across the two districts in the hilly area, 100% of the beneficiaries from Idukki stated expansion within the city and from the LWE region, the highest percentage is from Rohtas (73%). Cold storage technician (96%) reported highest percentage (who could not expand the market). A majority of both male and female (75%) beneficiaries mentioned no expansion of market/change in the job location. The highest percentage of the beneficiaries across the caste category to report the same is from general category (77%).

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

9.1.1.5 *Mudra Loans*

The following chart shows the percentage of beneficiaries who applied for Mudra Loans and reasons for applying the loans:



**FIGURE 22: BENEFICIARIES APPLIED FOR MUDRA LOAN**

Q Did you apply for Mudra Loans?

Number of respondents:12,619

Q For what purpose did you avail the loan?

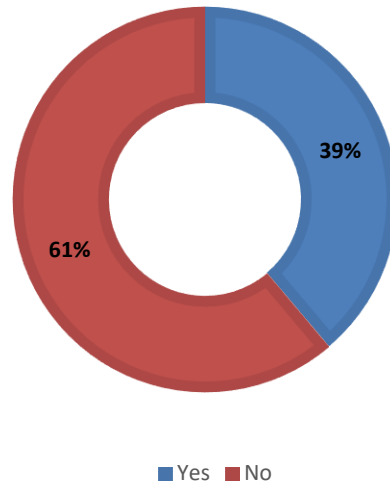
Number of respondents:3,891

The majority of the beneficiaries (81%) stated that they did not apply for Mudra Loans. Only 19% of the beneficiaries applied for the loan. The majority of the beneficiaries who applied for Mudra Loan stated the reason to be starting a new business. The remaining 21% beneficiaries applied for it for expanding their current business.

The majority of the beneficiaries across states who applied for Mudra Loan stated the reason to be starting a new business, the highest percentage of the beneficiaries to say the same is from Jammu and Kashmir (94%). From the hilly area, 100% of the beneficiaries from both districts stated the reason as expanding current business. Among the LWE regions, the highest percentage of beneficiaries is from Jamui (79%). 79% of the cold storage technician job role applied for the Mudra Loan to start new business. The majority of both male (81%) and female (78%) beneficiaries stated the reason to be the same. The highest percentage across all the caste category is from SC category (75%).

## Impact Assessment for Food Sector

The beneficiaries who applied for the loan was further asked whether they faced any difficulty while applying for the loan:



**FIGURE 23: DIFFICULTIES FACED WHILE APPLYING FOR THE LOAN**

*Q Did you face any difficulty in availing loan?*

*Number of respondents:3,105*

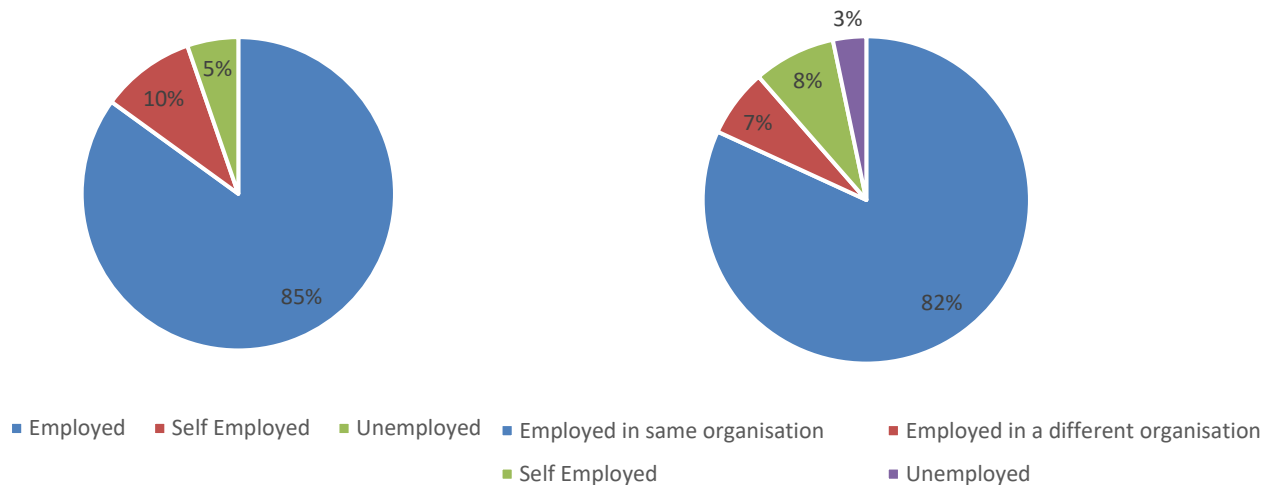
A majority of the beneficiaries (61%) reported to face some difficulties while availing the loan.

Whereas majority of the beneficiaries from the state (Jammu and Kashmir), job role (Convenience food maker, fish and sea food processing technician and pickle making technician) and both the genders stated that they have not faced any difficulties while availing the loan.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

9.1.1.6 *Impact on employment*

The following charts shows the employment status of the beneficiaries before and after the certification:



**TABLE 9: EMPLOYMENT STATUS BEFORE AND AFTER RPL CERTIFICATION**

Q. What was your employment status at the time of the certification? *Number of respondents:12,619*

Q. What is your employment status now? *Number of respondents:12,619*

85% of the beneficiaries were employed before the RPL certification. 10% of the beneficiaries were self-employed and the remaining 5% of them were unemployed before the RPL certification. However, the percentage of unemployed beneficiaries decreased by 2% after the RPL program. A majority of the beneficiaries (82%) of them are currently employed in the same organization as before, 7% are employed in a different organization. The remaining 8% stated that they are self-employed.

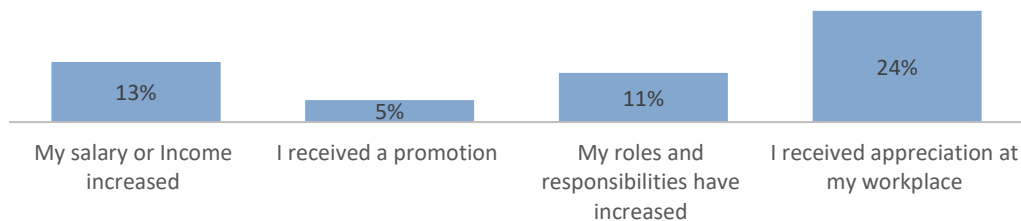
100% of the beneficiaries from hilly area (Idukki) stated that they were employed before the RPL program. Majority of the beneficiaries (59%) from the job role grain mill operator stated they were unemployed before the RPL program. Among LWE area, 78% of the beneficiaries from Gaya reported to be employed after the RPL program.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

9.1.2 Impact on income

9.1.2.1 Certification impact

The following chart shows the overall certification impact on the beneficiaries:



**FIGURE 24: OVERALL CERTIFICATION IMPACT**

Q In what ways has the RPL certificate benefited you?

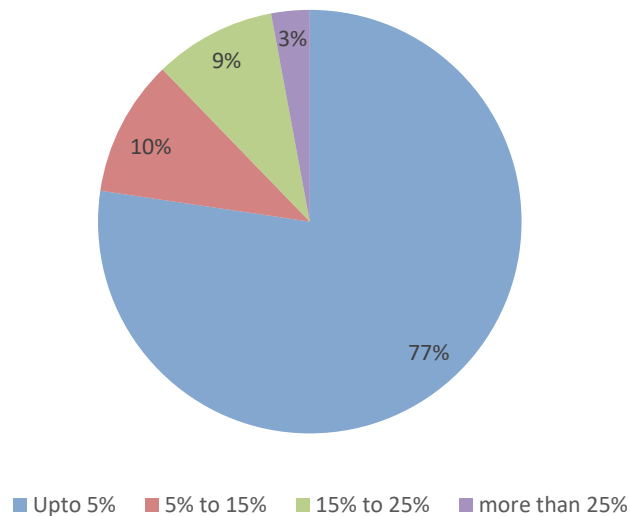
Number of respondents: 12,619

The highest percentage of beneficiaries (24%) stated received appreciation at their workplace .11% of the beneficiaries stated increase in their roles and responsibilities. 13% beneficiaries reported rise in salary or income appreciation. The remaining 5% received a promotion after the RPL certification.

Manipur shows the highest percentage of the beneficiaries to reported that they have received appreciation at their workplace (37%) after the RPL program. In Idukki district of the hilly area, the percentage of beneficiaries (14%) reported the same. The highest percentage of the beneficiaries from the LWE area (Muzaffarpur) stated no impact after the RPL program. The highest percentage of beneficiaries who received appreciation at workplace after the RPL program is grain mill operator (99%). The highest percentage of both male (23%) and female (25%) beneficiaries stated the same. The highest percentage of beneficiaries (27%) who also stated that the same is from as a result of RPL certification are from general category

### 9.1.2.2 Change in income/salary

Beneficiaries who have some rise in their income were further interviewed on their change in income/salary. The following chart shows the percentage of beneficiaries reported change in their income/salary:



**FIGURE 25: OVERALL CHANGE IN INCOME/SALARY**

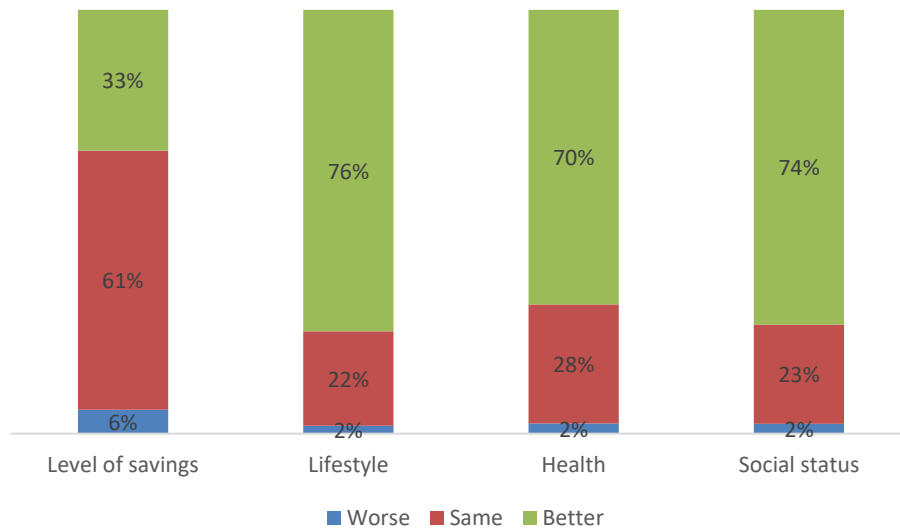
Q What percentage of income/salary has increased after RPL program? Number of respondents: 8,598

A majority of the beneficiaries (77%) stated to experience a rise up to 5% in their income/salary. From the remaining beneficiaries, 10% had a rise of 5% to 15%, 9% beneficiaries reported an increase of 15% to 25% and the remaining 3% mentioned their income to be increased by more than 25%.

97% of the beneficiaries from Kerala, who got an increment, reported to have a rise up to 5%. From the hilly area, 100% of the beneficiaries from Kozhikode reported a rise in income up to 5%. Among the districts in LWE region, 89% of the beneficiaries from Jamui reported an increase up to 5% in their income. The highest percentage of the beneficiaries who received an increment up to 5% is grain mill operator (99%). A majority of the male and female beneficiaries (77%) beneficiaries stated their income to be increased up to 5% after RPL certification. A majority of beneficiaries (more than 50%) across all the caste categories stated their income to be increased up to 5% after RPL certification.

## 9.2 Impact on society

The following chart shows the RPL program impact on social well-being:



**FIGURE 26: IMPACT OF RPL PROGRAM ON SOCIAL WELL BEING**

Q Did you face any difficulty in availing loan?

Number of respondents:12,619

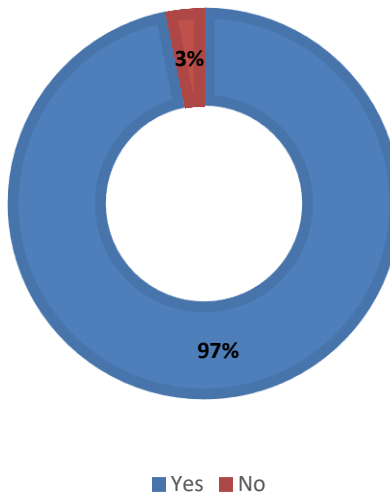
A majority of the beneficiaries stated that there is an overall improvement in their social well-being. 61% of the beneficiaries stated improvement in level of savings, 76% stated improvement in lifestyle, 70% stated improvement in health and 74% of the beneficiary's stated improvement in social status after RPL certification.

The highest percentage of the beneficiaries who reported betterment in their socio-economic condition in terms of level of saving (35%) is from Bihar, lifestyle (84%) is from Uttar Pradesh, Health (85%) and social status (93%) is from Jammu and Kashmir. From the hilly area a significant percentage of the beneficiaries reported betterment in terms of level of savings (50%), Health (71%) and social status (50%) is from Kozhikode and in terms of lifestyle it is from Idukki (50%). Among LWE area, 48% of the beneficiaries from Nawada reported betterment in terms of level of savings and in terms of lifestyle (78%), health (64%) and social status (70%) is from Rohtas.

### 9.3 Impact on food sector knowledge

#### 9.3.1 Awareness of standard and hygiene in food processing

The following chart shows the overall percentage of beneficiary's awareness of standard and hygiene in food processing:



**FIGURE 27 PERCENTAGE OF BENEFICIARIES OVERALL AWARENESS OF STANDARD AND HYGIENE IN FOOD PROCESSING**

*Q Did the certification course make you aware of standard and hygiene in food processing?*

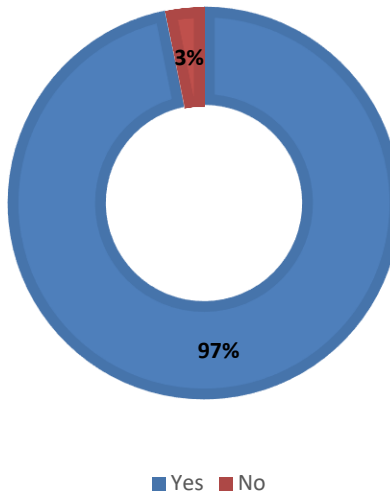
*Number of respondents: 12,619*

97% of the beneficiaries reported that there was an improvement in the awareness of standard and hygiene food processing.

100% of the beneficiaries from Manipur reported the same.

### 9.3.2 Awareness of sanitation and hygiene in food business

The following chart shows the overall percentage of beneficiary's awareness of sanitation and hygiene in food business:



**FIGURE 28 PERCENTAGE OF BENEFICIARIES AWARENESS ON SANITATION AND HYGIENE IN FOOD BUSINESS**

*Q Did the certification course make you aware of sanitation and hygiene in food business?*

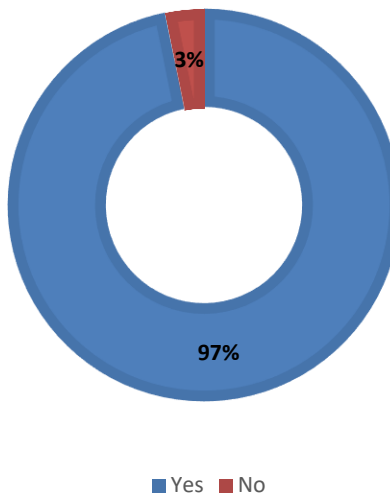
*Number of respondents: 12,619*

97% of the beneficiaries reported awareness of standard and hygiene in food processing.

Also, 100% of the beneficiaries from the state (Manipur) and the job role (Fruits and Vegetable drying/dehydration technician) stated the same whereas majority of the beneficiaries (67%) from LWE area (Muzaffarpur) stated that they did not become aware about standard and hygiene in food processing.

### 9.3.3 Awareness of packaging of food items in good grade materials

The following table shows the overall percentage of beneficiary's awareness of packaging of food items in good grade materials:



**FIGURE 29 PERCENTAGE OF BENEFICIARIES AWARENESS ON PACKAGING OF FOOD ITEMS IN GOOD GRADE MATERIALS**

*Q Did the certification course make you aware of packaging of food items in good grade materials?*

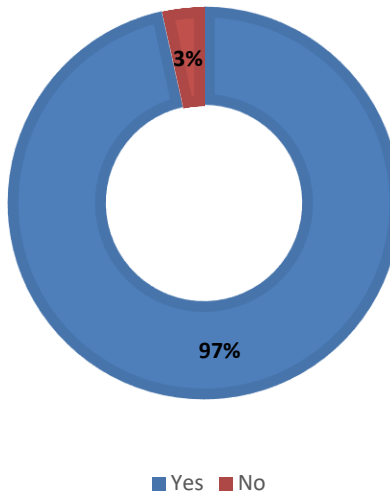
*Number of respondents: 12,605*

97% of the beneficiaries stated improvement in awareness of packaging of food items in good grade materials.

Also 100% of the beneficiaries from the state (Manipur) and the job role (Cold storage technician and baking operator/technician) stated the same whereas 67% of the beneficiaries from the LWE area reported that there was no improvement in awareness of packaging of food items in good grade materials.

### 9.3.4 Awareness of the labeling and date of expiration markings on the package

The following graph shows the overall percentage of beneficiary's awareness of the labeling and date of expiration markings on the package:



**FIGURE 30 OVERALL PERCENTAGE OF BENEFICIARIES AWARENESS OF THE LABELING AND DATE OF EXPIRATION MARKINGS ON THE PACKAGE**

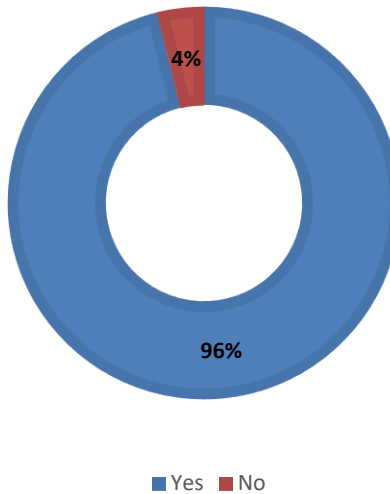
*Q Did the certification course make you aware of the labeling and date of expiration markings on the package?*

*Number of respondents: 12,619*

97% of the beneficiaries stated improvement in awareness of the labeling and date of expiration markings on the package.

### 9.3.5 Awareness of importance of registration of food sellers under FISSAI

The following graph shows the overall percentage of beneficiary's awareness of importance of registration of food sellers under FISSAI:



**FIGURE 31 OVERALL PERCENTAGE OF BENEFICIARIES AWARENESS OF IMPORTANCE OF REGISTRATION OF FOOD SELLERS UNDER FISSAI**

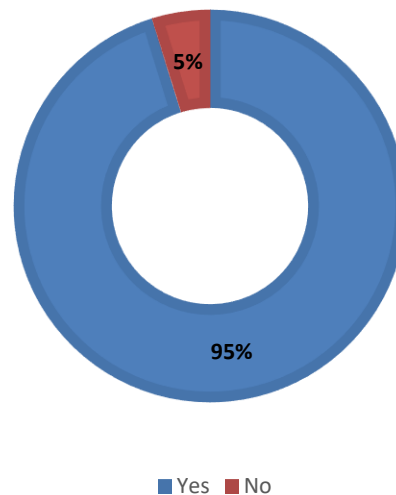
*Q Did the certification course make you aware of importance of registration of food sellers under FISSAI?*

*Number of respondents: 12,619*

A majority of 96% beneficiaries mentioned that they were aware of importance of registration of food sellers under FISSAI

### 9.3.6 Provision of FSSAI's FoSTAc certification after completing RPL

The following graph shows the overall percentage of beneficiaries receiving FSSAI's FoSTAc



**FIGURE 32 OVERALL PERCENTAGE OF BENEFICIARIES RECEIVING FSSAI'S FOSTAC**

Q Have you been provided with FSSAI's FoSTAc certification after completing RPL?

Number of respondents: 12,619

95% of the beneficiaries stated that they have received the FoSTAc certification.

#### Key observations

- A significant 92% claimed to have received the Kaushal Bima Yojana, Similarly, the registrations under Udyami Mitra are also very encouraging.
- Significantly, most beneficiaries benefited from improved digital learning (digital platform, online transactions) and managerial skills which could benefit them in the longer run.
- A significant 79% applied for Mudra loans, mainly for starting new business. However, this contradicts the fact that most beneficiaries claim not to have benefited through expansion
- In most cases, though impact of RPL appears to be more in non-monetary benefits such as appreciation, increase in job responsibilities, rather than improvement in income

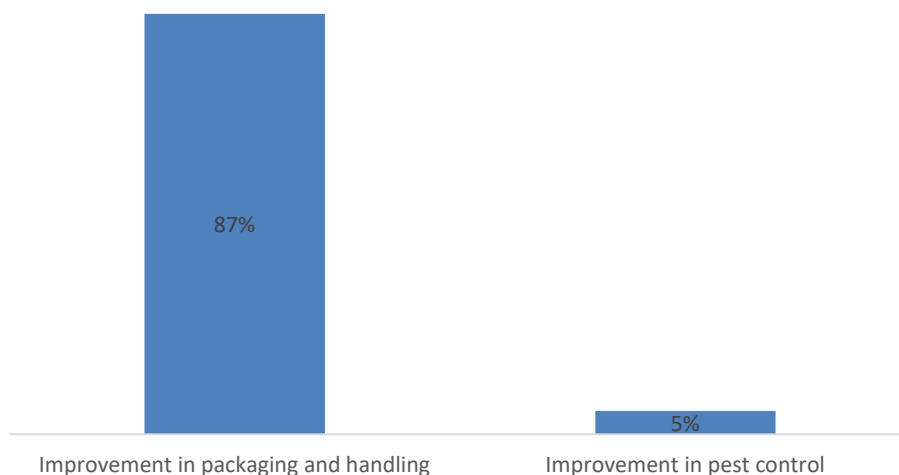


# IMPACT ON ENTERPRISE



## 10 Impact on enterprise

The following chart shows the impact of RPL on working conditions at workplace:



**FIGURE 33: OVERALL IMPACT OF RPL ON WORKPLACE**

*Q What impact did the RPL program had on working conditions at your workplace*

*Number of respondents:12,916*

The majority of the beneficiaries (87%) of the beneficiaries reported improvement in packaging and handling and remaining 5% reported improvement in pest control.

Among all the states, the highest percentage of the beneficiaries to reported improvement in packaging and handling (96%) is from Manipur. A majority of the beneficiaries from the districts in the hilly area stated that there is an improvement in packaging and handling at their workplace, the highest percentage is from Idukki (57%). From the LWE districts, the highest percentage is from Nawada (86%).

100% of the beneficiaries from job roles convenience food maker stated increase in improvement in packaging and handling. The Majority of male (87%) and female (86%) also stated the same. The highest percentage of beneficiaries from the SC category (96%) stated improvement in packaging and handling



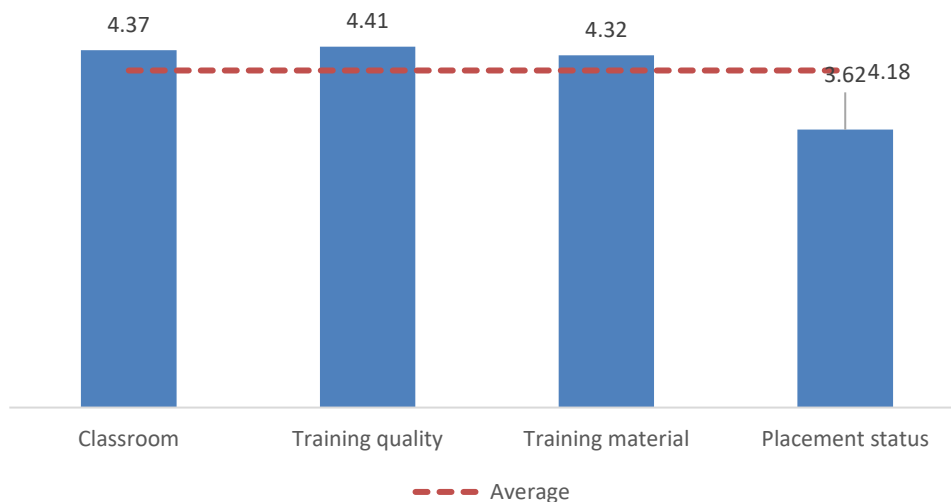
# FEEDBACK ON TRAINING INSTITUTE



## 11 Feedback on training institute by beneficiaries

The following charts show the perception of the training institute across all the states, LWE, job roles gender, and caste category

The following chart shows the overall perception of training institute



**FIGURE 34: OVERALL PERCEPTION OF TRAINING INSTITUTE**

Q On a scale of 1 to 5 (1 being Very Bad to 5 being Excellent), rate the training institute

Number of respondents:12914

For all the parameters such as classroom, training quality, training material and placement status, the perception of the all the beneficiaries is very good and above. Highest rating had been given to training quality (4.41) and the lowest rating had been given to placement status (3.62).

Among states,Uttar Pradesh rated the highest in terms of classroom (4.580 and training material (4.51). In terms of training quality, Jammu and Kashmir rated the highest (4.60) and in terms of placement assistance Rajasthan rated the highest (4.36). From the hilly area, Idukki and Kozhikode reports the highest score in terms of classroom (3). In terms of training quality, in terms of training material and placement assistance, Kozhikode rated the highest (4). Among the LWE districts, Gaya scores the highest for all the parameters. In terms of classroom (4.77), training quality (4.75) and training material (4.79), cold storage technician scores the highest.For the parameter placement assistance ,fruit and vegetable selection in-charge scores the highest (4.07). From caste category, SC category (4.41) reported the highest percentage in terms of classroom and placement assistance, OBC category (4.41) in terms of training quality and general and OBC category for training material (4.34)

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# IMPACT ON PIA/SSC



## 12 Impact of RPL Project on Project Implementing Agencies / Sector Skill Council

The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) has been hoisted as an autonomous industry-led body by NSDC. It generates Occupational Standards and Qualification Packs, Develops Training Materials and Tools, Conducts Train the Trainer Programs, Conducts Skill Gap Studies and Assess and Certify trainees on the curriculum aligned to National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF). As a skill council FCI recognize potential training providers having training infrastructure as per the guidelines for dissemination of training on Qualification Packs. We are engaged in various skill development initiatives of central/state Government & Ministry such as PMKVY, GKRA, DDUGKY, ASAP, NULM, PMFME, B. Voc either as a project implementation agency or as an assessment agency.

### 12.1 Program Motivation

A person who is not having any certification, but has been working in a particular profession for 4 to 5 years is requested to take an assessment for a certification from RPL for enhancing his career growth.

They try to get in touch with their employers who have more than 30 employees and get 5 to 10 people who can be employed. At these locations the training is provided by the training partner and the agencies will collect the necessary information.

### 12.2 Process of conducting training program

The SSC mentioned that have orientation programs after the theory class of 2 hours on the domain related subjects. Candidates have to resolve the problems and answer to the question (on the food ingredients and preparation). Once this session is done, then they will have to attend the assessment test - practical sessions for 2 to 3 hours on the fourth day.

At RPL there are 7 to 8 categories of activities, these are being provided through SSAI which is very well recognized by the industry. In order to upgrade the employment skills as per industry level, RPL shares double certification scheme (one skill certification and the other is SSAI Assessment Certification). These certifications are provided for free of cost for those who appear for assessment test similar to sea food assessment in Manipur and Jaggery in UP which was well accepted. In North-East areas, there were some innovations done to improve the production of fishes, which was well supported by fisheries dept., with the sharing partner.

Other categories like Jaggery and Sea Food was taken up by NSDC on demand from Fisheries department related to particular states. The course content shared by SSAI for Food industry is as per the requirements of NSDC.

## Impact Assessment for Food Sector

RPL reached the employers like Village Panchayat in remote areas for nomination. Criteria is that the employees should have minimum level of skills expertise in a particular job role.

Physical monitoring was done personally with the individuals and also monitor these projects through surprise checks. They also had their partner who were monitoring the project on their behalf. Online surprise monitoring was very difficult in interior areas.

In J&K it was restricted, the kits that was supplied, got stuck up at different places, hence it was very difficult to monitor in the interior areas.

### 12.3 Infrastructure

The SSC has different training centres where the training takes place. As per the SSC, infrastructure is not required for RPL, these are required for camp-based training.

As per the norms of NSDC, RPL allows a batch of maximum 50 members, but it is in general 1 trainer for a batch of 30 to 50 members. The entry criteria for taking assessment at the Camp are as below:

- They should have registered in NSDC portal as per the industrial norms
- They should have a minimum experience of 3 years

However, RPL has not received nominations from LWE regions due to COVID situation and non-availability of network or internet. Initially they were asked to operate in J&K, where Gurudwar Singh was the first to opt this benefit. There was full gathering and all the attendants have completed the same through online.

### 12.4 Employment of the beneficiaries

In RPL, it is important to have a certified skilled person. RPL requests them to nominate the persons who are on the job role and doesn't have certificate. In majority of the cases RPL training session is provided and assessment is done to the qualified candidates for improving their employment skills.

The candidates who have undertaken RPL course are already employed and have LOI from the industry. The employee details will be not be shared by RPL or industry to maintain the trust between the sector skill council and the industry. This is a best method for the candidates to upgrade their earnings or becoming an entrepreneurs

Normally 10 to 12% of candidates who have undertaken the assessment in RPL got employed for others, and another 10 to 12% are self-employed.

## 12.5 Implementation gap

- During camps, all facilities like packing materials are made available in the ground and outside the building due to lack of food that leads to poor sanitation and hygiene practice in food industry, whereas in the permanent sites, there are building with roof where these facilities are provided, they have theory or orientation rooms where meeting of 2 hours can be taken.
- During the last RPL, there was a dropout of 15 to 20% due to COVID pandemic situation, compared to the normal situation where it be between 4 to 5% dropouts. This is basically for a level of 3 and 4 grade of candidates and most of the people are on daily wages for smaller pay.

# KEY FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS



## 13 Key findings

Below are some of the key findings and recommendation of the field survey:

### About the RPL program

- Overall good retention between the mobilization phase to the certification phase. At 31.42% drop-outs overall, the achievements for the food sector are encouraging
- The largest concentration of beneficiaries is in Uttar Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Bihar, Manipur, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala and Rajasthan. Almost across all the states the SSC targeted the food sector talent pools and conducted RPL programs which ensured better coverage
- At 60% of total certified beneficiaries, it is encouraging that a large number of the beneficiaries are females, since that will encourage better livelihood at household levels. This is as high as 58.62% for Hilly areas and 66.76% for LWE regions.
- Achievements in LWE are markedly better than those for rest of the country in terms of assessments as well as certification.
- In contrast, Hilly area areas have shown worse performance in terms of Assessments and Certifications.
- Even while beneficiaries from some states remain more committed to successfully completing the entire program as compared to other states, the beneficiaries did not receive all the benefits associated with RPL program such as skill card and badge, INR 500 after completion etc
- Almost all the beneficiaries who were undergone the RPL program watched the induction video. This means that the message has been communicated very efficiently. However, in some states a certain number of beneficiaries claimed not to watch the induction video as well as unawareness of the importance of skill certification. Therefore, it makes sense to reinforce the message by repeated viewing of the induction video rather than carry it out as a routine exercise
- There is a clear and strong correlation between those who watched the video and those who claimed to understand the benefits of the program
- Almost all of the beneficiaries received orientation in soft skills. However, in some states such as Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Manipur, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala and Rajasthan a certain number of beneficiaries claimed not to receive the same.
- Not receiving the skill card badge reduces the mobility of the beneficiary and ability to seek better jobs. With 25% of beneficiaries not receiving the skill card badge, this is a very high percentage. It is possible that there could have been deficiency in this regard due to Covid 19, nevertheless this needs to be investigated further.
- A significant 55% claimed not to have received the INR 500 after course completion. This too could be because of Covid19, but needs further investigation

## Impact Assessment for Food Sector

### Impact of the program on beneficiaries

1. With a score of 7.42 (out of 10), Overall Program Impact is satisfactory. In specific, the contribution of the SSC and the Employer in the overall Program Impact is very encouraging
  2. From a beneficiaries' standpoint, the Social Impact is the highest (score of 8.57), followed by Workplace impact (score of 5.80), followed by Economic Impact (score of 5.22).
- The largest motivation for joining the RPL program is better income. In light of this, the fact that the resultant perception of the beneficiaries that there was no significant improvement in income is a cause for concern and shows a mismatch between expectation and reality.
  - 8% of the beneficiaries claimed not to have received the Kaushal Bima Yojana and the concentration is comparatively higher in Bihar (11%).
  - The registrations under Udyami Mitra are not very encouraging. Only 77% of the beneficiaries received help from the PIAs to get registered under Udyami Mitra. Either the benefits of such registration have not been properly and completely explained, or the follow up by the SSCs is weak.
  - Significantly, most beneficiaries benefited from improved digital platform and also managerial skills and online transactions which could benefit them in the longer run. Only 10% claimed to have not benefited from the program.
  - One of the biggest challenges of the outcome of the RPL program is the limited success in the beneficiaries' ability to improve access to markets. In a majority of the cases, this does not appear to have changed much. A part of this could be the reluctance of beneficiaries to relocate themselves to a different geography if demanded by expansion.
  - Only 19% of the beneficiaries applied for Mudra loans-for expansion. This could be related to the fact that most beneficiaries claim not to have benefited through expansion.
  - There has been positive impact in terms of a) reduction in unemployment, and b) ability to switch jobs to different employers. These show that there is a clear impact of the RPL program on the beneficiary. The fact that the income has not improved significantly can be ascribed to Covid19 as well as the newness of starting a new enterprise.
  - The impact of RPL appears to have monetary benefits such as increase in income and also non-monetary benefits such as appreciation at workplace and improvement in roles and responsibilities.
  - On the social aspects, the biggest impact has been improvement in social status (74%), and least impact has been level of savings (33%).

### Impact on workplace

- The key improvements in the workplace have been improvement in awareness about packaging and handling as well as awareness about pest control. Both have these have a significant role to play in beneficiary wellbeing and health and wellness, even though immediate tangible benefits may not be visible.

### Impact on SSC

- Perception of SSCs performance was overall very good. While they scored the highest on the training quality, they scored lowest on placement ability.

## 13.1 Recommendation

- A large part of the mobilization continues to be SSC led, which would have limited reach. SSC would typically have their own pockets of influence, which may not be uniformly spread, or well mapped to the food skill set. Ideally, if the program has to reach every possible beneficiary, there has to be better communication channel utilization. It is recommended that a better communication plan be initiated before the next program is launched. Ideally, the reach, and influence of specific media (such as radio, TV, social media, hoardings and posters, etc.) should be ascertained and the media plans should be based on this understanding
- A greater emphasis on the benefits skill card and badge, INR 500 after completion etc. could help beneficiaries leverage these to ensure better impact.
- Self-assessment sheet. Is it useful? Perhaps consider an aided assessment rather than a self-assessment. Especially since collective feedback may carry greater benefits than individual assessment feedback, especially if done across homogenous geographic or skill clusters
- In some states, beneficiaries did not receive orientation in soft skills receive the Though the number is not very big, it cannot be ignored. It has a key role to play in improved quality of delivery. SSC needs to consider if a refresher course on orientation of soft skills should be conducted. Also, to consider an evaluation of the orientation on impact, perhaps through a baseline study
- Since there is a mismatch between expectation and reality in terms of improvement in income, a value-chain assessment study is recommended to understand post RPL certification beneficiary journey. This could be done either in the form of specific case studies, or through cohort studies.
- It may be recommended to consider a follow-on hand holding program specifically directed towards improving the ability of beneficiaries to leverage technology to improve reach.
- On the one hand, the beneficiaries gave highest rating to training material on the other hand they gave lowest rating to the placement process. This also demonstrates a gap which needs to be bridged.



# ANNEXURE 1



## 14 Annexure 1: Analyses based on demographic details

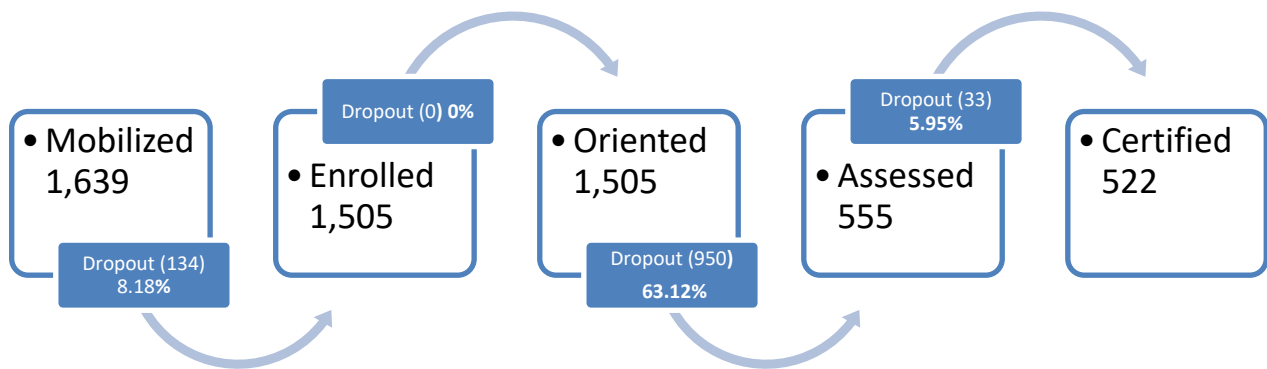
Below are the demographic details of the beneficiaries from hilly area and LWE region:

### 14.1 Overview of Hilly Areas

The government of India has identified 52 districts from 9 states as hilly area districts for skill development. RPL program for food sectors has been carried out in districts of Idduki, Kozhikode, Wayanad and Kottayam in Kerala. A total of 1,639 beneficiaries have been mobilized in these 4 districts

#### 14.1.1 Beneficiaries' details in hilly areas

The below picture shows beneficiaries in various stages of certification



**FIGURE 35: NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES IN HILLY AREAS**

- Of the beneficiaries mobilized in Idduki (88%) were enrolled for the RPL program and all enrolled beneficiaries were oriented. 183 (17%) were certified after completion of the program.
- In Kozhikode, Wayanad and Kottayam no drop out was seen till orientation stage. In Kozhikode 49%, Kottayam 66.66% and Wayanad 85.36% of the enrolled were certified after completion of the program.

### 14.1.2 Job roles of beneficiaries in hilly areas

The below table shows percentage of beneficiaries in different job roles in hilly areas at orientation and certification stage.

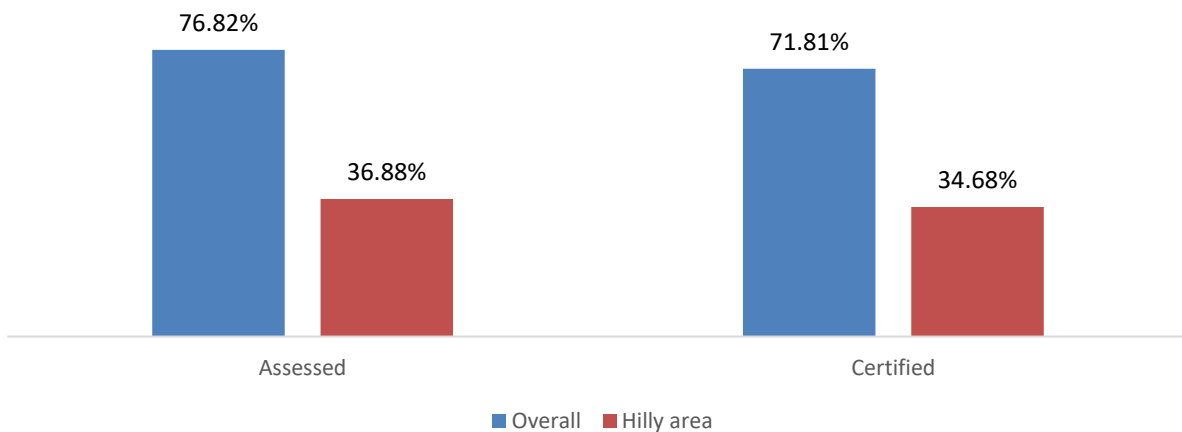
Job role	Oriented (as a percentage of total enrolled beneficiaries)	Certified (as a percentage of oriented beneficiaries in respective job role)
Traditional Snack and Savoury Maker	43%	36%
Craft Baker	57%	34%

**TABLE 10: ORIENTED BENEFICIARIES IN VARIOUS JOB ROLES IN HILLY AREAS**

- It can be inferred from the table that only around 35% of total oriented beneficiaries have been certified.
- In hilly area beneficiaries were enrolled only for the two job roles namely Traditional Snack and Savoury Maker, and craft baker.

### 14.1.3 Comparison of beneficiary performance - overall with hilly areas

The below graph shows comparison of assessed and certified beneficiaries who had gone through certification process in hilly areas and overall country:

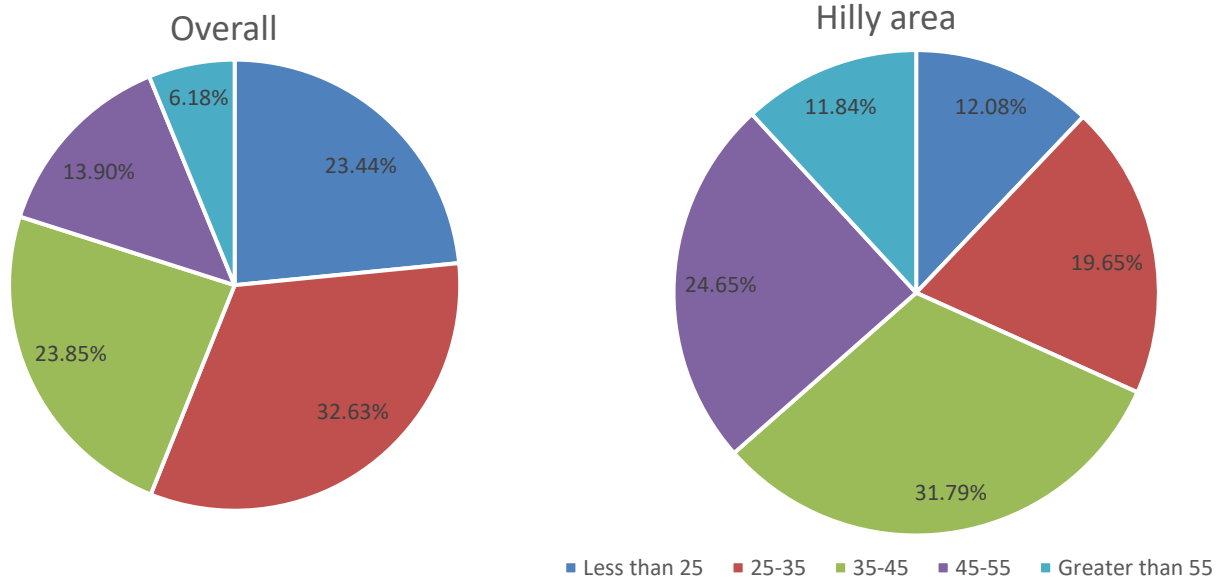


**FIGURE 36: COMPARISON OF BENEFICIARIES IN HILLY AREAS AND OVERALL COUNTRY BASED ON ASSESSMENT AND CERTIFICATION**

- Most of the beneficiaries who had gone for assessment had been certified.
- The percentage of assessed and certified beneficiaries in hilly areas is much lesser than percentage of beneficiaries across the country.
- The dropout percentage is comparatively lower for hilly areas than across the country

### 14.1.4 Age group of beneficiaries in hilly areas

The following graph shows comparison Rih



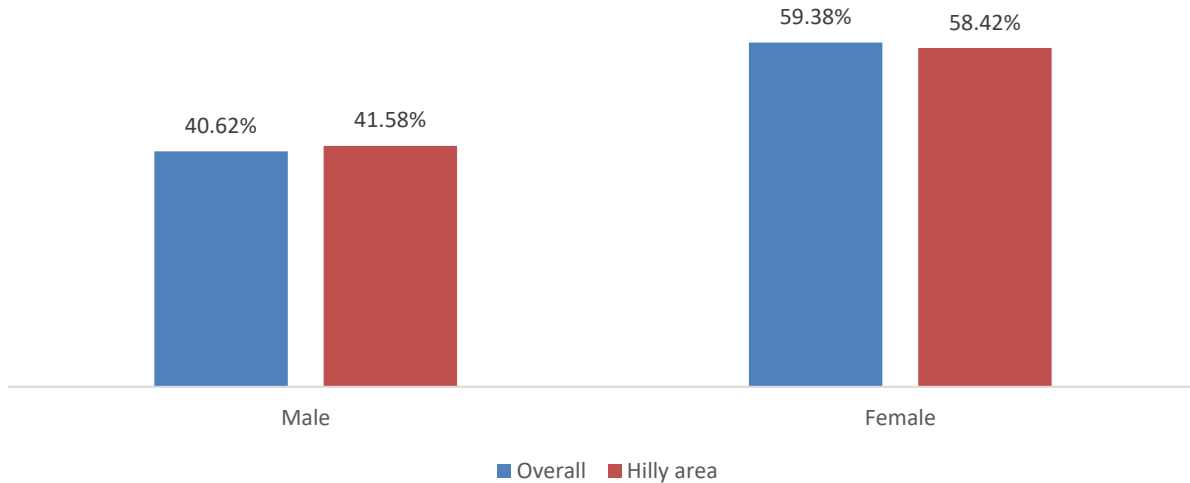
**FIGURE 37: COMPARISON OF BENEFICIARIES IN HILLY AREAS AND OVERALL COUNTRY BASED ON AGE GROUP**

- It can be inferred from the graph that maximum 31.79% beneficiaries belong to age group of 35 to 45 years whereas only 23.85 % beneficiaries belong to same age group across the country.
- It can be inferred from the graph that 24.65% beneficiaries belong to age group of 45 to 55 years whereas only 13.90 % beneficiaries belong to same age group across the country.
- It can be inferred from the graph that 19.65% beneficiaries belong to age group of 25 to 35 years whereas 32.63 % beneficiaries belong to same age group across the country.
- It can be inferred from the graph that maximum 12.08% beneficiaries belong to age group of less than 25 years whereas only 23.44 % beneficiaries belong to same age group across the country.
- It can be inferred from the graph that 11.84% beneficiaries belong to age group of more than 55 years whereas only 6.18% beneficiaries belong to same age group across the country.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

14.1.5 Gender of beneficiaries in hilly areas

The below graphs show the gender diversification of beneficiaries across the country as well as in hilly areas.



**FIGURE 38: COMPARISON OF BENEFICIARIES IN HILLY AREAS AND OVERALL COUNTRY BASED ON GENDER**

- It can be inferred from the graph that almost all beneficiaries who were oriented in hilly areas were females.
- It can be inferred from the graph that two-third beneficiaries in the country who had been oriented are female.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

14.1.6 Category of beneficiaries in hilly areas

The below graph shows comparison of beneficiaries in hilly areas and across the country on the basis of category.

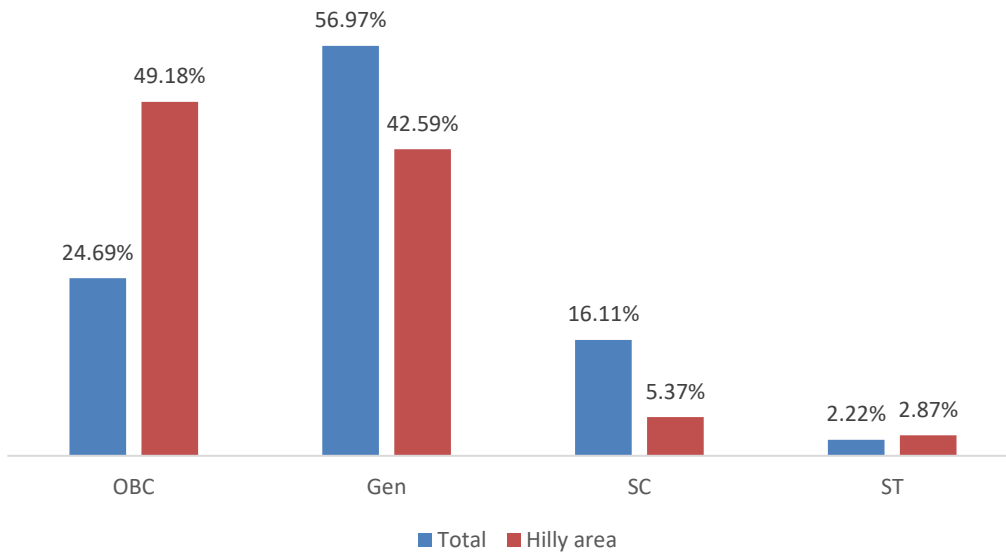


FIGURE 39: COMPARISON OF BENEFICIARIES IN HILLY AREAS AND ACROSS THE COUNTRY BASES ON CATEGORY

- It can be inferred from the graph that the beneficiaries mostly belong to general category across the country as well as in hilly area districts.
- It can be inferred from the graph that small percentage of beneficiaries have been certified in SC and ST category in hilly area districts.

## 14.2 Overview of LWE regions

The government of India has recognized 47 districts across 10 states as LWE affected districts. RPL program for the food sector has been conducted in district Rohtas, Jamui, Gaya Nawada and Muzaffarpur in Bihar. In the LWE regions program was conducted for 2 job roles namely Traditional Snack and Savoury Maker and Craft baker. A total of 2,297 beneficiaries was mobilized in these 5 districts.

### 14.2.1 Beneficiaries in LWE regions

The below picture shows beneficiaries in various stages of certification:

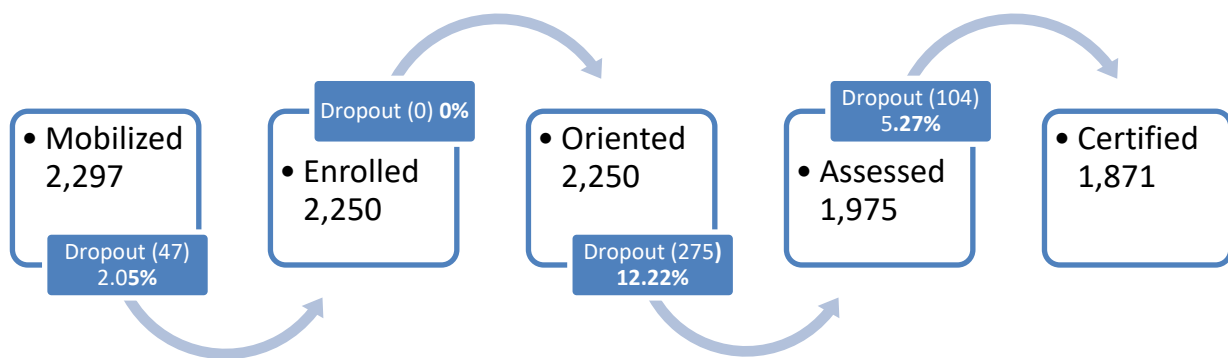


FIGURE 40: NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES IN LWE REGIONS

- It can be inferred from the picture that maximum dropouts have happened at the orientation stage as 275 (12.22%) beneficiaries dropped out at after orientation.
- It can be inferred from the picture that 1,871 (99.78%) beneficiaries of total assessed beneficiaries have been certified.

### 14.2.2 Job roles of beneficiaries in LWE regions

The below table shows percentage of beneficiaries in different job roles in LWE regions at orientation and certification stage.

Job role	Oriented (as a percentage of total enrolled beneficiaries)	Certified (as a percentage of oriented beneficiaries in respective job role)
Traditional Snack and Savoury Maker	77%	85%
Craft Baker	23%	78%

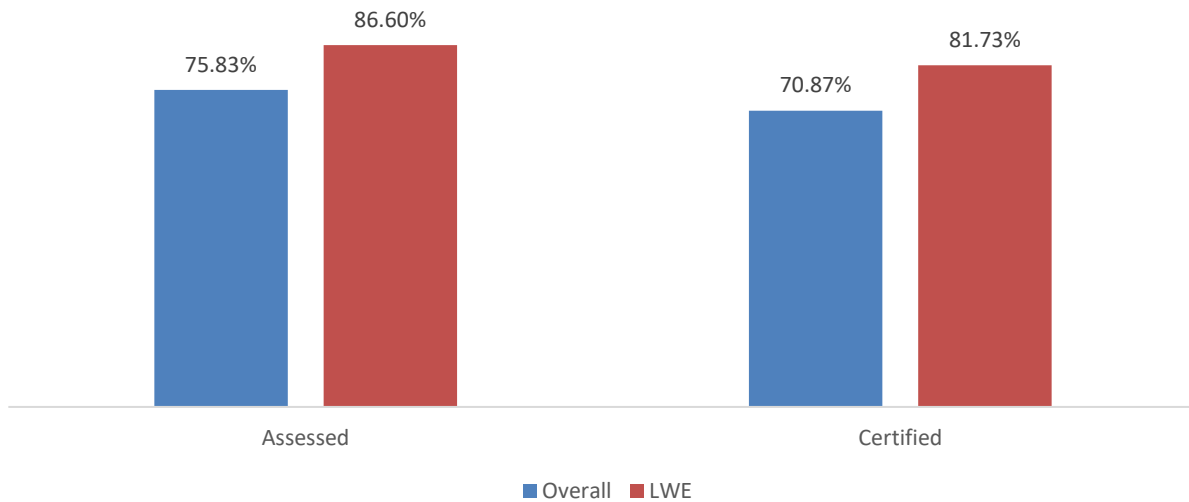
TABLE 11: ORIENTED BENEFICIARIES IN VARIOUS JOB ROLES IN LWE REGIONS

- It can be inferred from the table that only around 83% of total oriented beneficiaries have been certified.
- In LWE region beneficiaries were enrolled only for the two job roles namely Traditional Snack and Savoury Maker, and craft baker.

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**14.2.3 Comparison of beneficiary performance – overall with LWE regions**

The below graph shows comparison of beneficiaries in LWE regions and overall country who have gone through different stages of certification:

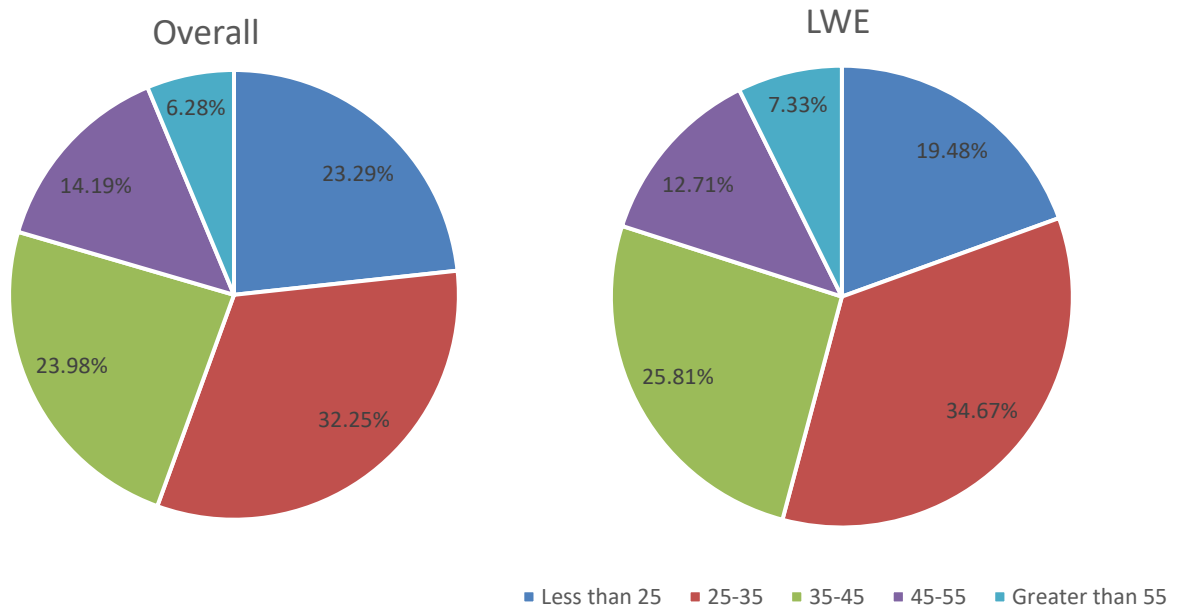


**FIGURE 13: COMPARISON OF BENEFICIARIES IN LWE REGIONS AND OVERALL COUNTRY BASED ON ASSESSMENT AND CERTIFICATION**

- The certification process of RPL for the food sector took place across districts of Rohtas, Jamui, Gaya, Nawada, and Muzaffarpur.
- Most of the beneficiaries who have been assessed have been certified also.
- The dropout percentage is almost same across the LWE regions and across the country.

### 14.2.4 Age group of beneficiaries in LWE regions

The below graph shows age group of beneficiaries in LWE regions:



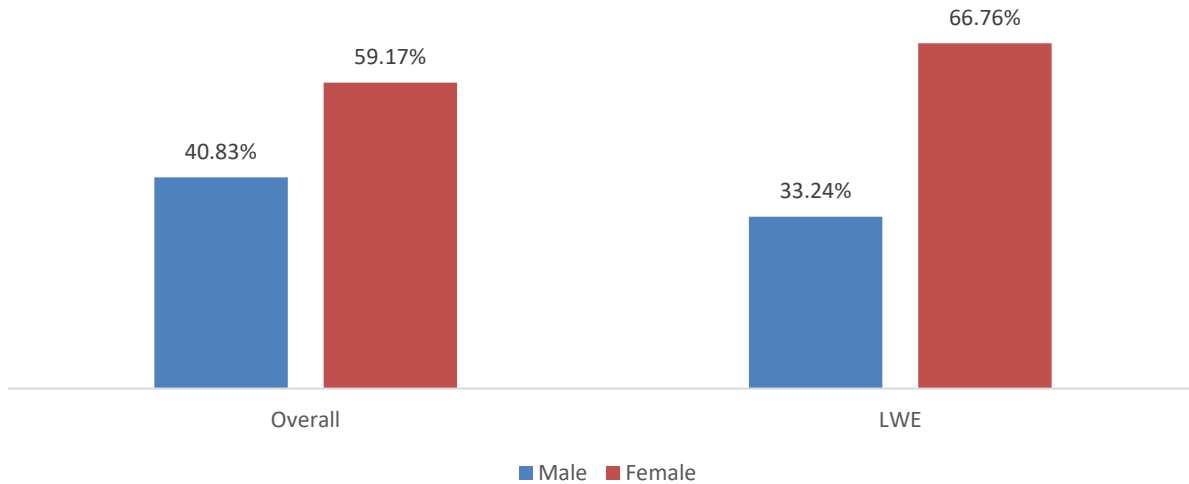
**FIGURE 41: COMPARISON OF BENEFICIARIES IN LWE REGIONS AND OVERALL COUNTRY BASED ON AGE GROUP**

- It can be inferred from the graph that maximum 34.67% beneficiaries belong to age group of 25 to 35 years whereas only 32.25 % beneficiaries belong to same age group across the country.
- It can be inferred from the graph that 25.81% beneficiaries belong to age group of 35 to 45 years whereas only 23.98 % beneficiaries belong to same age group across the country.
- It can be inferred from the graph that 19.48% beneficiaries belong to age group of less than 25 years whereas 23.29 % beneficiaries belong to same age group across the country.
- It can be inferred from the graph that maximum 12.71% beneficiaries belong to age group of 45 to 55 years whereas only 14.19 % beneficiaries belong to same age group across the country.
- It can be inferred from the graph that 7.33% beneficiaries belong to age group of more than 55 years whereas only 6.28% beneficiaries belong to same age group across the country.

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**14.2.5 Gender of beneficiaries in LWE regions**

The below graphs show the gender diversification of beneficiaries across the country as well as in LWE regions:



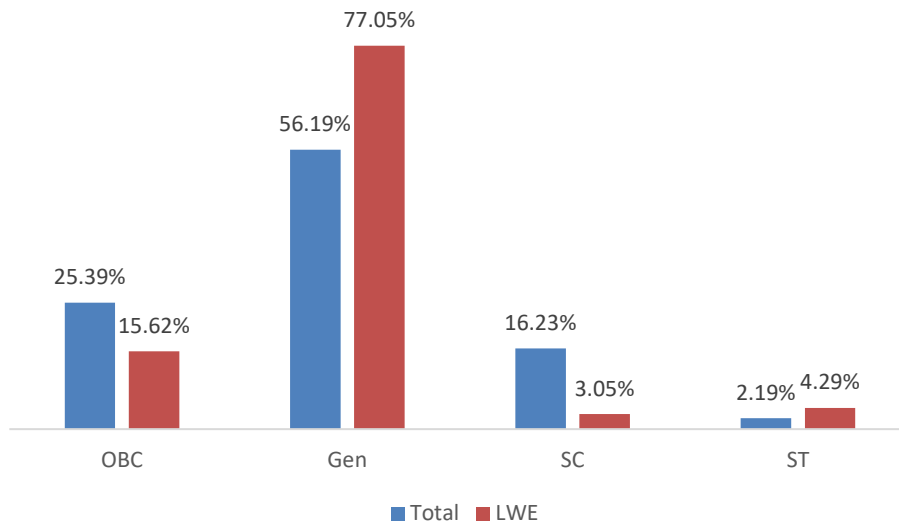
**FIGURE 42: COMPARISON OF BENEFICIARIES IN LWE REGIONS AND OVERALL COUNTRY BASED ON GENDER**

- It can be inferred from the graph that participation of female beneficiaries was higher in LWE regions where participation of male beneficiaries was higher across the country.
- Percentage of female beneficiaries in LWE regions who have been certified is comparatively more than beneficiaries across the country.
- Percentage of male beneficiaries in LWE regions who have been certified is comparatively less than beneficiaries across the country.

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14.2.6 Category of beneficiaries in LWE regions

The below graph shows comparison of category of beneficiaries in LWE regions and across the country.



**FIGURE 43: COMPARISON OF BENEFICIARIES IN LWE REGIONS AND ACROSS THE COUNTRY BASES ON CATEGORY**

- It can be inferred from the graph that the beneficiaries mostly belong to general category across the country as well as in LWE regions.
- It can be inferred from the graph that small percentage of beneficiaries have been certified in SC and ST category in LWE regions.

## 14.3 About RPL program

### 14.3.1 Program motivation

#### 14.3.1.1 Program motivation by state

The following table shows the percentage of beneficiaries across all the states who stated different reasons for undertaking the RPL program:

State	To improve income	To seek new employment opportunities	To improve subject knowledge	Employer made it mandatory
Kerala	97%	21%	17%	14%
Uttar Pradesh	83%	29%	62%	10%
Jammu and Kashmir	82%	29%	62%	13%
Rajasthan	80%	10%	30%	0%
Manipur	77%	31%	53%	10%
Bihar	75%	26%	47%	13%
Madhya Pradesh	63%	22%	23%	15%

TABLE 12: PROGRAM MOTIVATION

Q. Why did you undertake the RPL program?

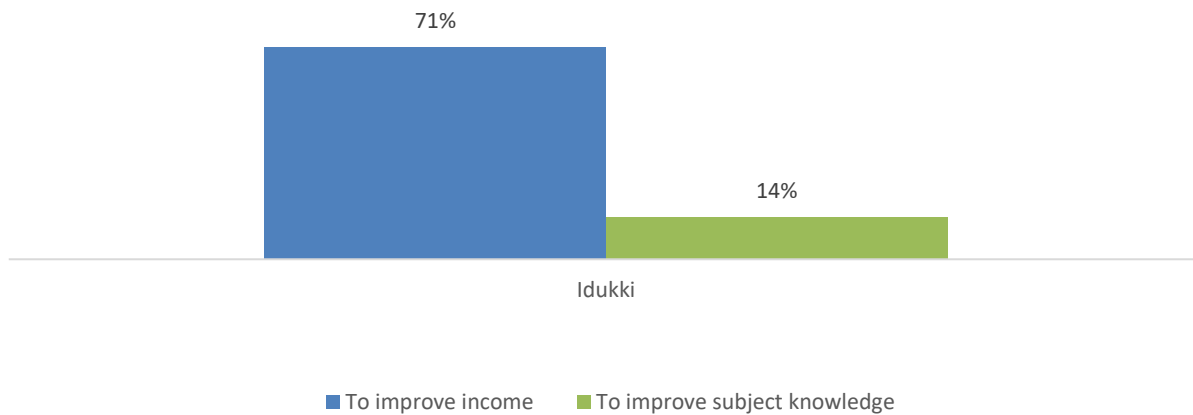
Number of respondents: 12,619

The highest percentage of the beneficiaries who reported the reason for undertaking the RPL program was to improve income are from Kerala (97%), followed by Uttar Pradesh (83%) and Jammu and Kashmir (82%). The highest percentage of the beneficiaries who reported the reason to be seeking new employment opportunity is Manipur (31%) and improvement in subject knowledge is from Uttar Pradesh (62%) and Jammu and Kashmir (62%). State such as Madhya Pradesh (15%) reported highest percentage for the reason to be employer made it mandatory followed by Kerala (14%) and Jammu and Kashmir and Bihar (13%).

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

14.3.1.3 Program motivation by hilly region

Two districts have been covered in the field investigation such as Thane, Pune, Coimbatore and South Goa which are considered as hilly area. A total of 13 beneficiaries have been covered from these districts. The following chart shows the beneficiaries by hilly areas undertook RPL program due to various reasons:



**FIGURE 44: PROGRAM MOTIVATION-HILLY AREA WISE DISTRIBUTION**

Q. Why did you undertake the RPL program?

Number of respondents: 9

All the beneficiaries from Idukki undertook the program to improve income (71%). The highest percentage of beneficiaries who wanted to improve subject knowledge is 14%.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

14.3.1.4 Program motivation by LWE region

Five districts have been covered in the field investigation such as Jamui, Rohtas, Gaya, Nawada and Muzzafarpur and which are considered as LWE. A total of 720 beneficiaries have been covered from these districts. The following chart shows the beneficiaries by LWE undertook RPL program due to various reasons

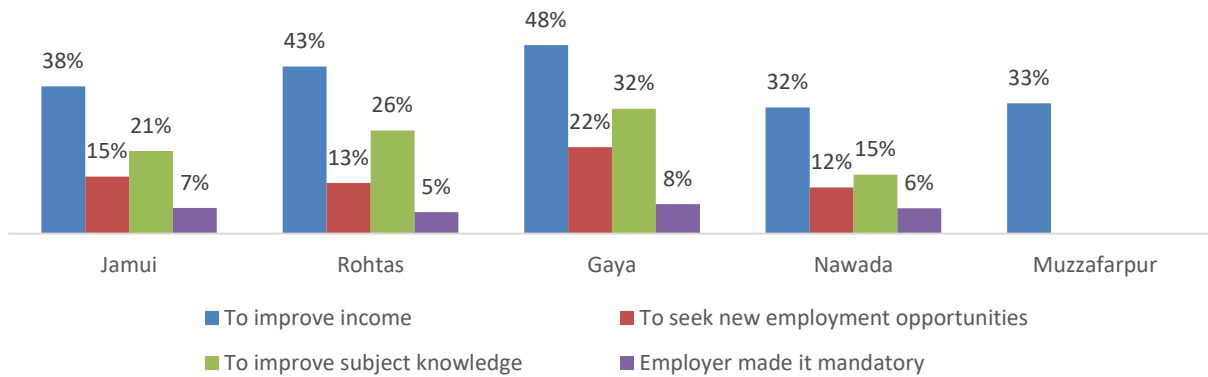


FIGURE 45: PROGRAM MOTIVATION-LWE WISE DISTRIBUTION

Q. Why did you undertake the RPL program?

Number of respondents: 668

Majority of the beneficiaries across all districts undertook the RPL program in order to improve income, the highest coming from Rohtas (43%). 32% of the beneficiaries reported that they undertook the RPL program to improve subject knowledge and 22% of the beneficiaries from Gaya reported that they undertook the RPL program to seek new employment opportunities. Some percentage of beneficiaries that is 8% from Gaya stated the reason as employer made it mandatory for undertaking the RPL program.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

14.3.1.5 Program motivation by job role

The following chart shows the category wise distribution of beneficiaries undertook RPL program due to various reasons:

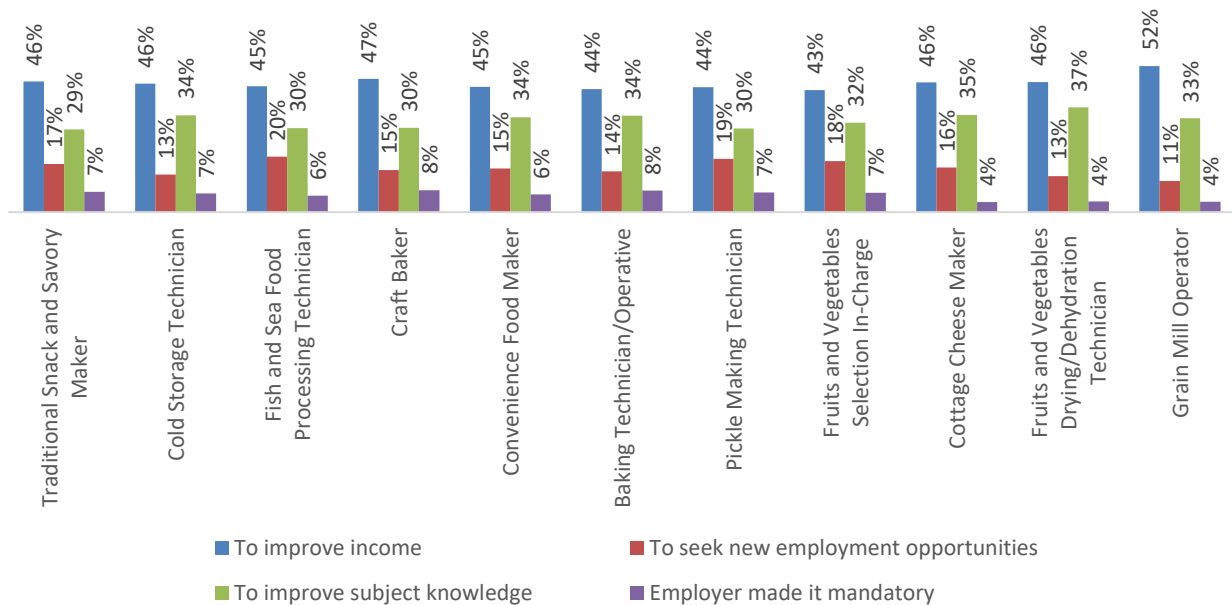


FIGURE 46: PROGRAM MOTIVATION-JOB ROLE

Q. Why did you undertake the RPL program?

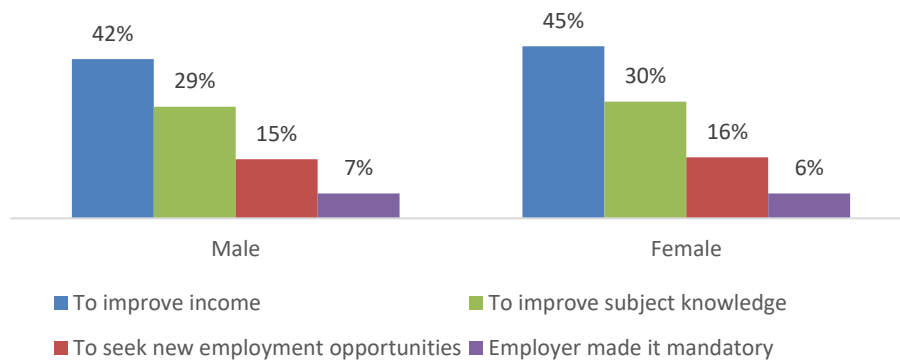
Number of respondents: 12,619

A majority of the beneficiaries almost across all the job roles stated the reason for undertaking the RPL program was to improve income, the highest percentage (52%) is grain mill operator followed by craft baker (47%). The highest percentage of beneficiaries who undertook the program for seeking new employment opportunities (20%) is craft baker. 37% from the job role fruits and vegetables drying/dehydration reported to have highest percentage for taking up the course for improving subject knowledge. However, a very small percentage of beneficiaries from some job roles mentioned that their employers made it mandatory, hence they took up the course, highest percentage is craft baker and baking technician /operative (8%).

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

14.3.1.6 Program motivation by gender

The following chart shows the gender wise distribution of beneficiaries undertook RPL program due to various reasons:



**FIGURE 47: PROGRAM MOTIVATION-GENDER WISE DISTRIBUTION**

Q. Why did you undertake the RPL program?

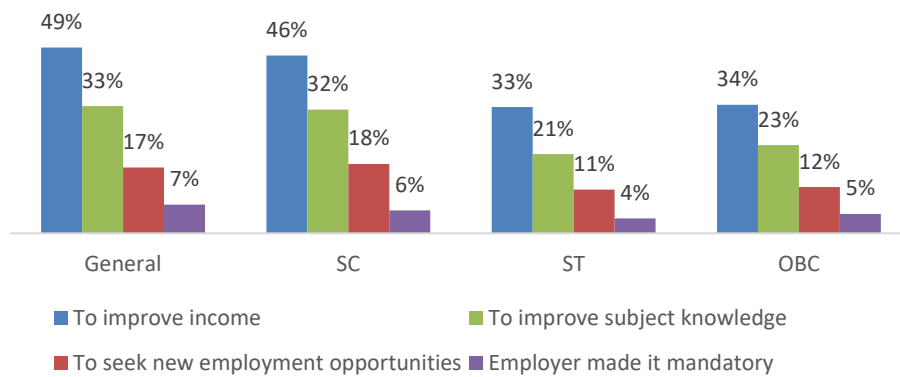
Number of respondents: 12,619

A majority of both male and female beneficiaries (42% male and 45% female) undertook the RPL program to improve their income. 29% of the male beneficiaries and 30% of the female beneficiaries wanted to enhance their subject knowledge, hence they have undergone the certification. 15% of the male beneficiaries and 16% of the female beneficiaries wanted to seek new employment opportunities by taking up this RPL program. Only 7% of the male and 6% of the female beneficiaries mentioned that their employers made it mandatory.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

14.3.1.7 Program motivation by caste category

The following chart shows the category wise distribution of beneficiaries undertook RPL program due to various reasons:



**FIGURE 48: PROGRAM MOTIVATION-CASTE CATEGORY WISE DISTRIBUTION**

Q. Why did you undertake the RPL program?

Number of respondents: 12,584

A majority of the beneficiaries across all the caste categories stated the reason for undertaking the RPL program was to improve income, the highest percentage (49%) are from the general category followed by the SC category (46%). The highest percentage of beneficiaries who undertook the program for seeking new employment opportunities are from the SC category (18%). The highest percentage of beneficiaries who wanted to upgrade their subject knowledge is from the SC category (32%). However, only 7% beneficiaries from general category mentioned that their employers made it mandatory, hence they took up the course.

## Impact Assessment for Food Sector

### 14.3.2 Mobilisation

The following charts show the mobilization of the beneficiaries by all over the country, states, hilly areas and LWE regions:

#### 14.3.2.1 Mobilization by state

The following chart shows the different sources of information about RPL program by state:

State	Mobilizing agency	Advertisement	Social Media
Rajasthan	96%	3%	1%
Madhya Pradesh	94%	4%	2%
Uttar Pradesh	93%	4%	2%
Bihar	84%	11%	4%
Jammu and Kashmir	80%	12%	8%
Manipur	76%	16%	8%
Kerala	72%	28%	0%

**TABLE 13: MOBILIZATION BY STATE**

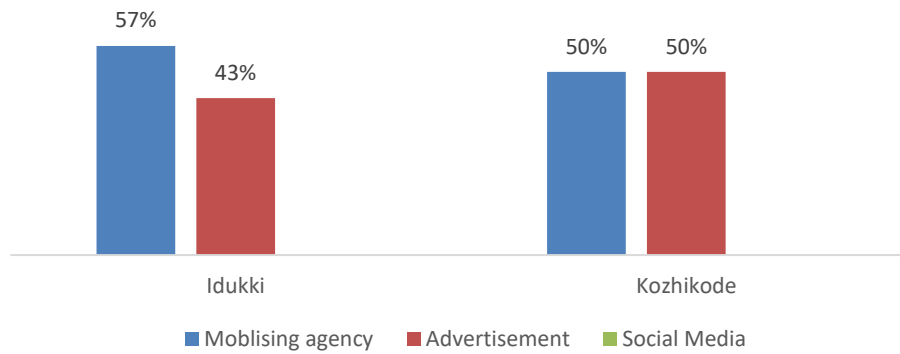
Q. How did you come to know about RPL project?

Number of respondents:12,619

96% of the beneficiaries from Rajasthan stated the source of information as the mobilizing agency. The highest percentage of the beneficiaries who got to know about the RPL program through advertisement is from Kerala. Some beneficiaries who came to know about the RPL program through the social media, the highest percentage is coming from Jammu and Kashmir and Manipur.

### 14.3.2.2 Mobilization by hilly area

The following chart shows the different sources of information about RPL program by hilly area:



**FIGURE 49: MOBILIZATION BY HILLY AREA**

Q. How did you come to know about RPL project?

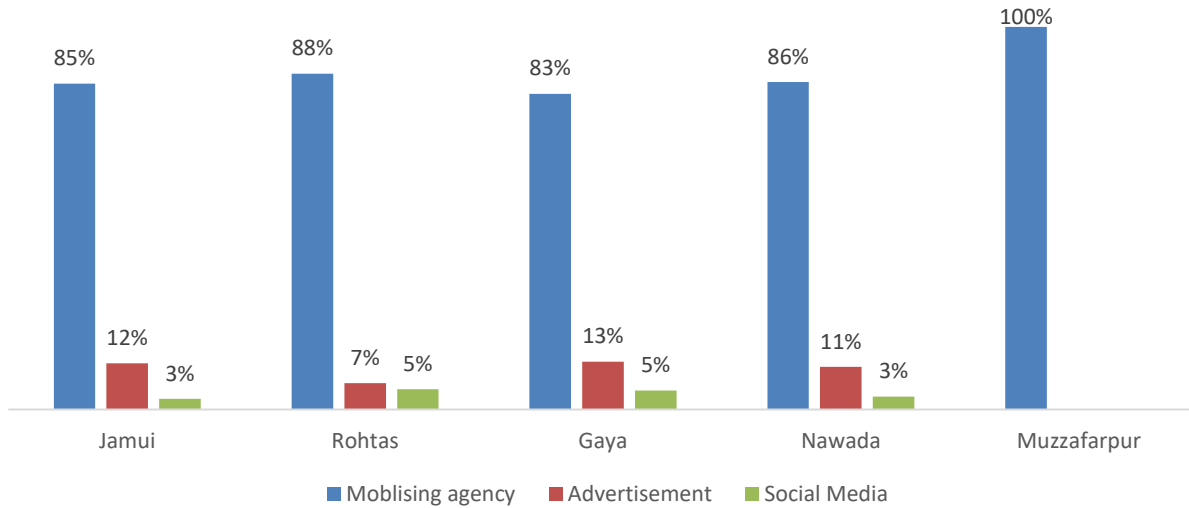
Number of respondents:9

50% of the beneficiaries from Kozhikode and 43% from Idukki came to know about the RPL program through advertisement. In Idukki, and 50% of the beneficiaries and 50% from Kozhikode received the information through mobilizing agency.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

14.3.2.3 Mobilization by LWE region

The following chart shows the different sources of information about RPL program by LWE:



**FIGURE 50: MOBILIZATION BY LWE**

Q. How did you come to know about RPL project?

Number of respondents:623

Majority of the beneficiaries across all LWE regions came to know about RPL program from the mobilizing agencies, the highest coming from Muzzafarpur (100%). The highest percentage of beneficiaries who came to know about the RPL program through advertisement. Some percentage of beneficiaries came to know about the RPL program through social media, the highest is coming from Gaya and Rohtas (5%).

## Impact Assessment for Food Sector

### 14.3.3 Assessment

The following charts show the percentage of the beneficiaries who received orientation for assessment process in your local language by all over the country, states, hilly areas and LWE regions:

#### 14.3.3.1 Assessment by state

The following chart shows the percentage of beneficiaries by state who received orientation for assessment process in their local language:

State	Yes	No
Jammu and Kashmir	100%	0%
Manipur	100%	0%
Uttar Pradesh	99%	1%
Bihar	98%	2%
Rajasthan	97%	3%
Kerala	94%	6%
Madhya Pradesh	92%	8%

**TABLE 14: BENEFICIARIES RECEIVED ORIENTATION FOR ASSESSMENT PROCESS IN LOCAL LANGUAGE BY STATE**

Q. Did you receive orientation for assessment process in your local language?

Number of respondents:12,617

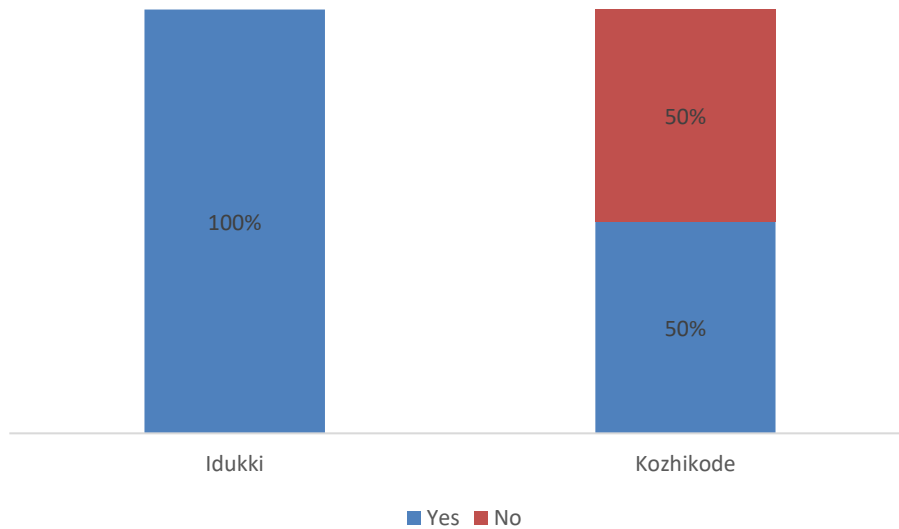
A majority of the beneficiaries stated that they received orientation for assessment process in their local language across all the states. 100% of the beneficiaries received the same is from Jammu and Kashmir, and Manipur. However, the percentage of beneficiaries who did not receive assessment in local language is only 8% from Madhya Pradesh.

Among all the states, the highest percentage of the beneficiaries to receive orientation for assessment process in their local language is from Jammu and Kashmir and Manipur (100%). From the hilly area, the highest percentage is from Idukki (100%) and among the LWE districts, the highest percentage is from Muzzafarpur (100%).

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

14.3.3.2 Assessment by hilly area

The following chart shows the percentage of beneficiaries by state who received orientation for assessment process in their local language:



**FIGURE 51: BENEFICIARIES RECEIVED ORIENTATION FOR ASSESSMENT PROCESS IN LOCAL LANGUAGE BY HILLY AREA**

Q. Did you receive orientation for assessment process in your local language?

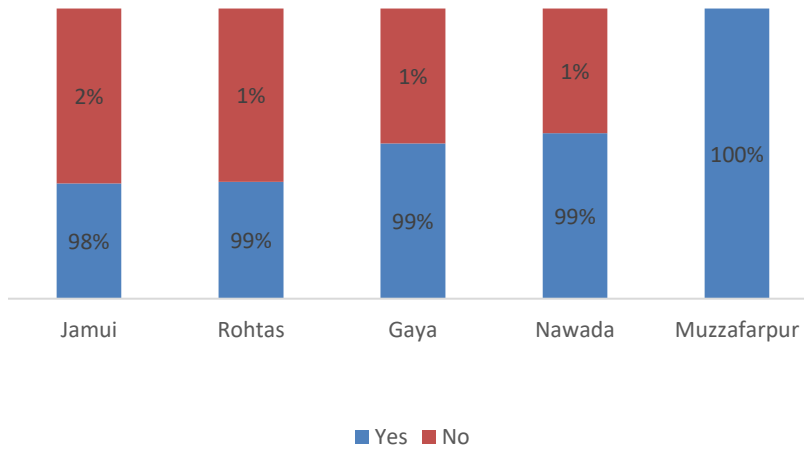
Number of respondents:9

100% of the beneficiaries from Idukki and 50% from Kozhikode received orientation for assessment process in local language. Remaining from 50% from Kozhikode did not receive orientation.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

14.3.3.3 Assessment by LWE region

The following chart shows the percentage of beneficiaries by state who received orientation for assessment process in your local language:



**FIGURE 52: BENEFICIARIES RECEIVED ORIENTATION FOR ASSESSMENT PROCESS IN LOCAL LANGUAGE BY LWE**

Q. Did you receive orientation for assessment process in your local language?

Number of respondents:623

100% of the beneficiaries from Muzzafarpur received orientation for assessment process in their local language followed by Rohtas and Gaya (99%) whereas, only 2% from Jamui did not receive it in local language.

### 14.3.5 Certification

Below is the analysis of the percentages of certified beneficiaries in terms of state, hilly areas, LWE, gender and caste category:

#### 14.3.5.1 Certified beneficiaries

##### 14.3.5.1.1 Percentage of certified beneficiaries by state

The following chart shows the percentage of certified beneficiaries by state:

State	Yes	No
Jammu and Kashmir	100%	0%
Manipur	100%	0%
Uttar Pradesh	99%	1%
Madhya Pradesh	99%	1%
Kerala	98%	2%
Rajasthan	97%	3%
Bihar	97%	3%

**TABLE 15: PERCENTAGE OF CERTIFIED BENEFICIARIES BY STATE**

Q Are you a certified candidate?

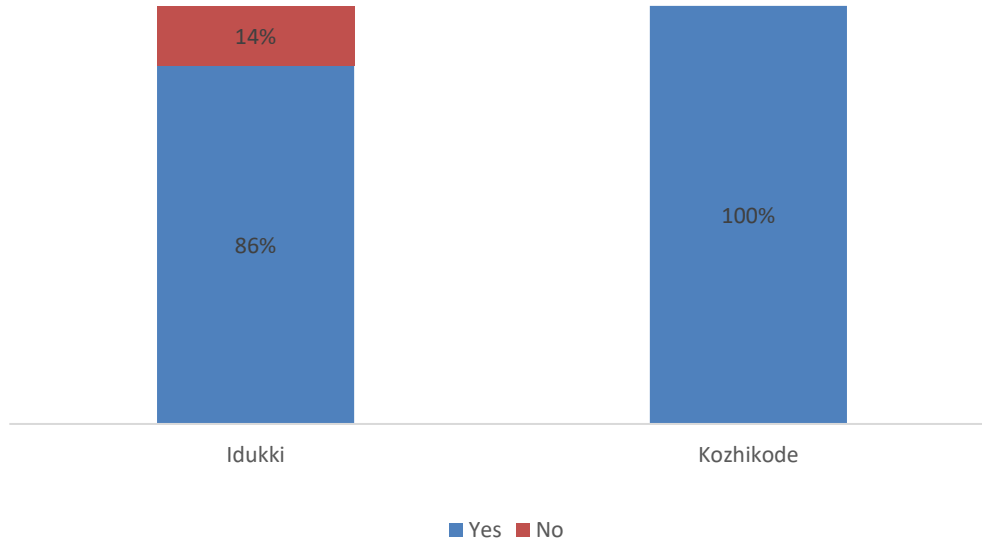
Number of respondents:22,906

100% of the beneficiaries from Madhya Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttar Pradesh informed to be certified beneficiaries. However, the lowest percentage of certified beneficiaries is from Rajasthan and Bihar (97%). However, the highest percentage of beneficiaries who mentioned not to be a certified beneficiary is from Rajasthan and Bihar (3%).

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

*14.3.5.1.2 Percentage of certified beneficiaries by hilly area*

The following chart shows the percentage of certified beneficiaries by hilly area:



**FIGURE 53: PERCENTAGE OF CERTIFIED BENEFICIARIES BY HILLY AREA**

Q Are you a certified candidate?

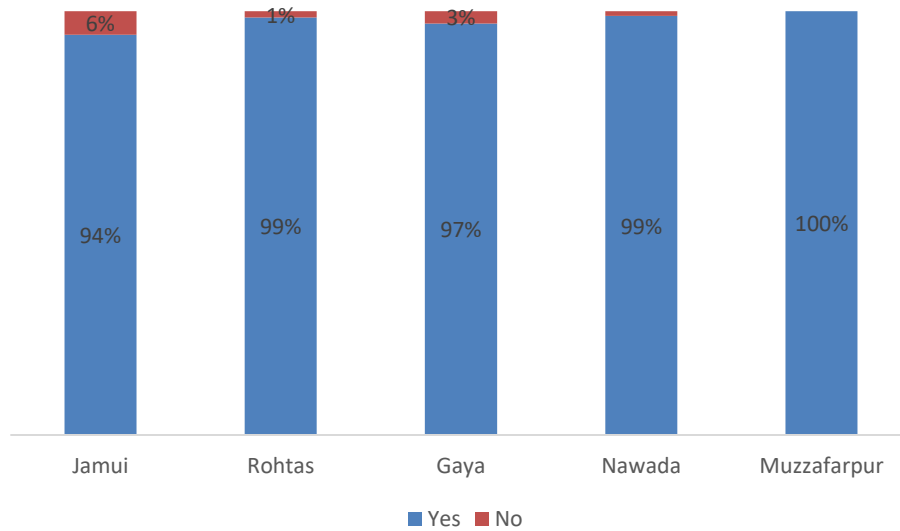
Number of respondents:9

86% of the beneficiaries from Idukki informed to be certified and rest 14% of the beneficiaries are not certified whereas 100% from Kozhikode informed to be certified.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

14.3.5.1.3 Percentage of certified beneficiaries by LWE region

The following chart shows the percentage of certified beneficiaries by LWE region



**FIGURE 54: PERCENTAGE OF CERTIFIED BENEFICIARIES BY LWE**

Q Are you a certified candidate?

Number of respondents:668

100% of the beneficiaries from Muzzafarpur informed to be certified followed by Nawada (99%). Only 6% from Jamui informed not to be certified.

*14.3.5.1.4 Percentage of certified beneficiaries by job role*

The following table shows the percentage of certified beneficiaries by job role:

Job role	Yes	No
<b>Fruits and Vegetables Selection In-Charge</b>	100%	0%
<b>Cottage Cheese Maker</b>	100%	0%
<b>Fruits and Vegetables Drying/Dehydration Technician</b>	100%	0%
<b>Grain Mill Operator</b>	100%	0%
<b>Cold Storage Technician</b>	100%	0%
<b>Baking Technician/Operative</b>	100%	0%
<b>Fish and Sea Food Processing Technician</b>	100%	0%
<b>Convenience Food Maker</b>	100%	0%
<b>Traditional Snack and Savory Maker</b>	98%	2%
<b>Pickle Making Technician</b>	98%	2%
<b>Craft Baker</b>	97%	3%

**TABLE 16: PERCENTAGE OF CERTIFIED BENEFICIARIES BY JOB ROLE**

Q Are you a certified candidate?

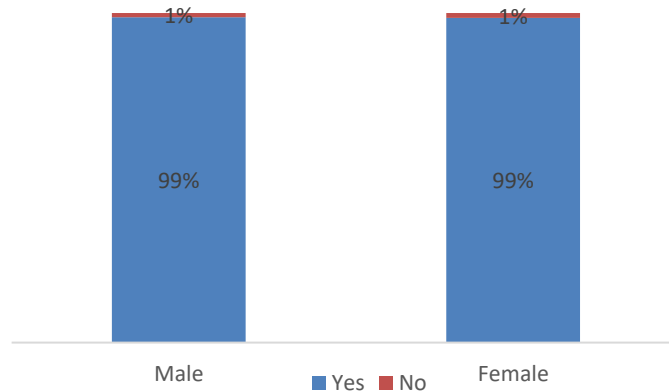
Number of respondents:7,062

Most of the beneficiary across the job roles were certified. 100% of the beneficiaries for the job role of Fruits and Vegetables Selection In-Charge, Cottage Cheese Maker, Fruits and Vegetables Drying/Dehydration Technician, Grain Mill Operator, Cold Storage Technician, Baking Technician/Operative, Fish and Sea Food Processing Technician and Convenience Food Maker.

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*14.3.5.1.5 Percentage of certified beneficiaries by gender*

The following chart shows the percentage of certified beneficiaries by gender:



**FIGURE 55: PERCENTAGE OF CERTIFIED BENEFICIARIES BY GENDER**

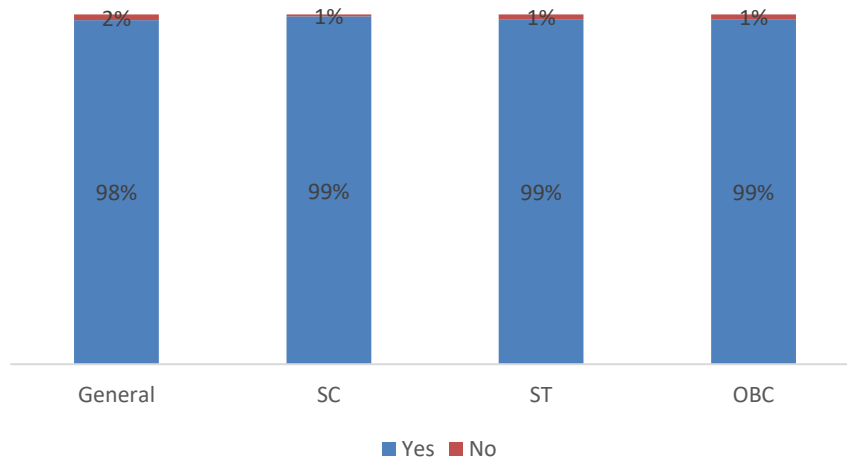
Q Are you a certified candidate?

Number of respondents:12,598

For both male and female beneficiaries (99%), the majority of them are certified.

*14.3.5.1.6 Percentage of certified beneficiaries by caste category*

The following chart shows the percentage of certified beneficiaries by caste category:



**FIGURE 56: PERCENTAGE OF CERTIFIED BENEFICIARIES BY CASTE**

Q Are you a certified candidate?

Number of respondents:12,563

Across all the caste categories, the majority (more than 99%) of the beneficiaries is certified, the highest percentage of certified beneficiaries is from SC, ST and OBC categories.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

14.3.5.2 Skill card and badge

14.3.5.2.1 Percentage of beneficiaries with skill card and badge by state

The following table shows the percentage of beneficiaries who received skill card and badge by state:

State	Yes	No
Manipur	80%	20%
Jammu and Kashmir	79%	21%
Bihar	75%	25%
Uttar Pradesh	74%	26%
Kerala	66%	34%
Rajasthan	62%	38%
Madhya Pradesh	58%	42%

TABLE 17: PERCENTAGE OF BENEFICIARIES BY STATE RECEIVED SKILL CARD AND BADGE

Q Did you receive skill card and badge along with certificate?

Number of respondents:12,501

80% of the beneficiaries from Manipur received the skill card and badge along with the certificate whereas 42% of beneficiaries from Madhya Pradesh did not receive any skill card or badge.

14.3.5.2.2 Percentage of beneficiaries with skill card and badge by hilly area

The following table shows the percentage of beneficiaries who received skill card and badge by hilly area:

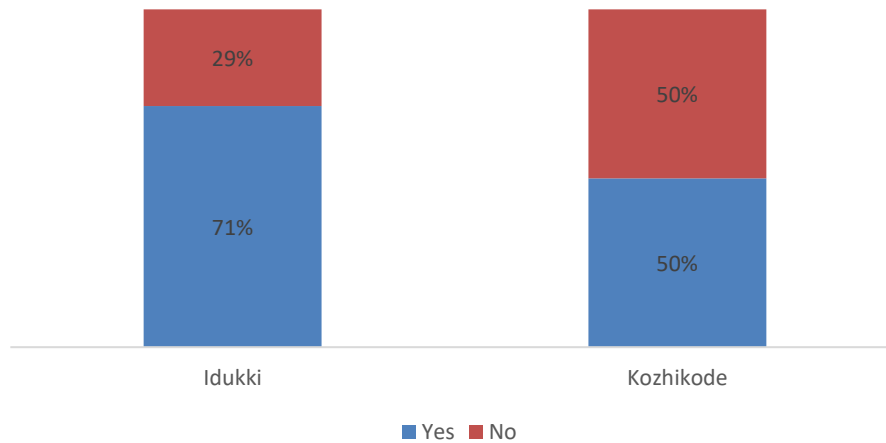


FIGURE 57: PERCENTAGE OF BENEFICIARIES BY HILLY AREA RECEIVED SKILL CARD AND BADGE

Q Did you receive skill card and badge along with certificate?

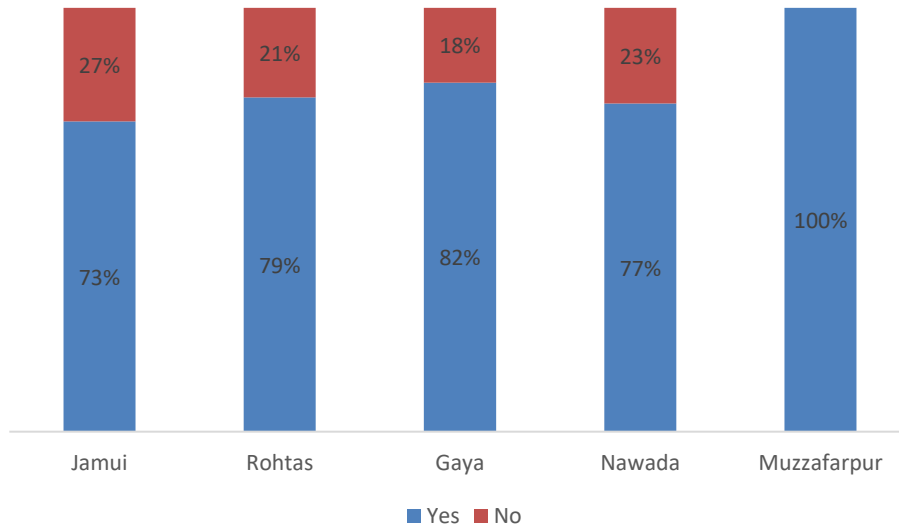
Number of respondents: 9

50% of the beneficiaries from Kozhikode and 71% from Idukki received the skill card and badge and 29% of the beneficiaries from Idukki and 50% from Kozhikode received the same.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

14.3.5.2.3 Percentage of beneficiaries with skill card and badge by LWE region

The following table shows the percentage of beneficiaries who received skill card and badge by LWE region:



**FIGURE 58: PERCENTAGE OF BENEFICIARIES BY HILLY AREA RECEIVED SKILL CARD AND BADGE**

Q Did you receive skill card and badge along with certificate?

Number of respondents: 663

100% of the beneficiaries from Muzzafarpur followed by Gaya (82%) and Rohtas (79%) received skill card and badge. Some percentage of beneficiaries did not receive skill card and badge, the highest coming from Jamui (27%).

## Impact Assessment for Food Sector

### 14.3.5.2.4 Percentage of beneficiaries with skill card and badge by job role

The following table shows the percentage of beneficiaries by job role who received skill card and badge:

Job role	Yes	No
<b>Fruits and Vegetables Drying/Dehydration Technician</b>	88%	12%
<b>Fish and Sea Food Processing Technician</b>	80%	20%
<b>Baking Technician/Operative</b>	80%	20%
<b>Fruits and Vegetables Selection In-Charge</b>	78%	22%
<b>Convenience Food Maker</b>	75%	25%
<b>Cottage Cheese Maker</b>	75%	25%
<b>Cold Storage Technician</b>	75%	25%
<b>Pickle Making Technician</b>	74%	26%
<b>Traditional Snack and Savory Maker</b>	74%	26%
<b>Craft Baker</b>	71%	29%
<b>Grain Mill Operator</b>	67%	33%

**TABLE 18: PERCENTAGE OF BENEFICIARIES BY JOB ROLE RECEIVED SKILL CARD AND BADGE**

Q Did you receive skill card and badge along with certificate?

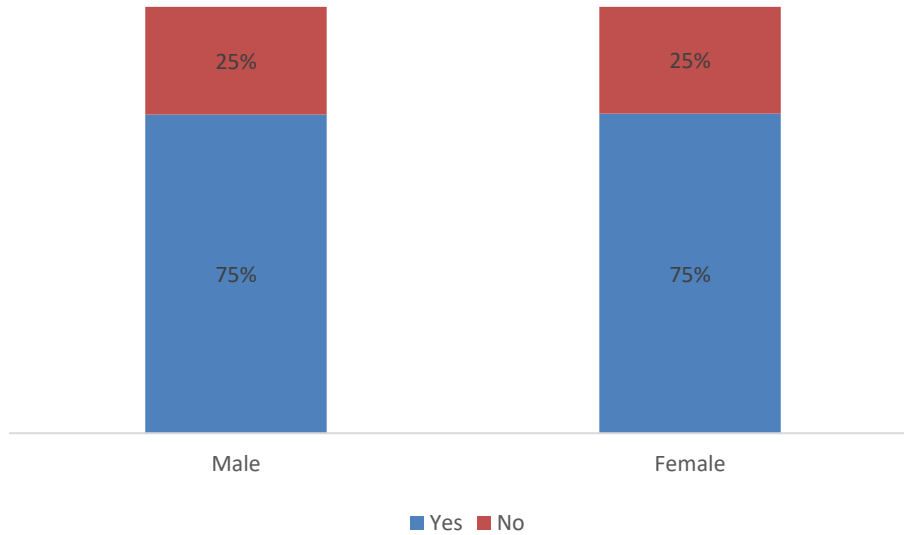
Number of respondents: 5,686

The highest percentage of the beneficiaries to receive skill card and badge is from Fruits and Vegetables Drying/Dehydration Technician job role (88%), followed by Fish and Sea Food Processing Technician and Baking Technician/Operative (80%). However, the highest percentage of the beneficiaries who did not receive the skill card and badge is from Grain Mill Operator (33%).

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*14.3.5.2.5 Percentage of beneficiaries with skill card and badge by gender*

The following chart shows the percentage of beneficiaries by gender who received skill card and badge:



**FIGURE 59: PERCENTAGE OF BENEFICIARIES BY GENDER RECEIVED SKILL CARD AND BADGE**

*Q Did you receive skill card and badge along with certificate?*

*Number of respondents:12,501*

For both male and female beneficiaries, the majority of them received skill card and badge that is 75%.

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*14.3.5.2.6 Percentage of beneficiaries with skill card and badge by caste category*

The following chart shows the percentage of beneficiaries by category who received skill card and badge



**FIGURE 60: PERCENTAGE OF BENEFICIARIES WITH SKILL CARD AND BADGE BY CASTE CATEGORY**

Q Did you receive skill card and badge along with certificate?

Number of respondents:12,466

Across all the caste categories, the majority (more than 70%) of the beneficiaries is certified, the highest percentage of certified beneficiaries is from general and SC category.

**Impact Assessment for Food Sector**

*14.3.5.4 INR 500 after course completion*

*14.3.5.4.1 Percentage of beneficiaries received INR 500 by state*

The following table shows the percentage of beneficiaries by state who received INR 500 after course completion:

State	Yes	No
<b>Manipur</b>	80%	20%
<b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>	79%	21%
<b>Bihar</b>	75%	25%
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	74%	26%
<b>Kerala</b>	66%	34%
<b>Rajasthan</b>	62%	38%
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	58%	42%

**TABLE 19: PERCENTAGE OF BENEFICIARIES BY STATE RECEIVED INR 500**

*Q Did you receive INR 500 after course completion?*

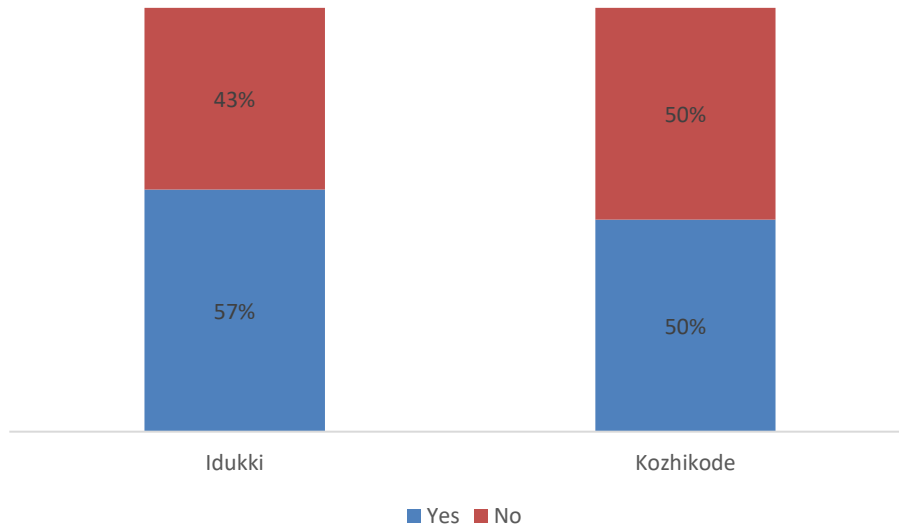
*Number of respondents:12,505*

More than 50% of the beneficiaries across all states did not receive the INR 500. Some beneficiaries mentioned to receive the money, the highest percentage is from Madhya Pradesh (42%).

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

*14.3.5.4.2 Percentage of beneficiaries received INR 500 by hilly area*

The following table shows the percentage of beneficiaries by hilly area who received INR 500 after course completion:



**FIGURE 61: PERCENTAGE OF BENEFICIARIES BY HILLY AREA RECEIVED INR 500**

Q Did you receive INR 500 after course completion?

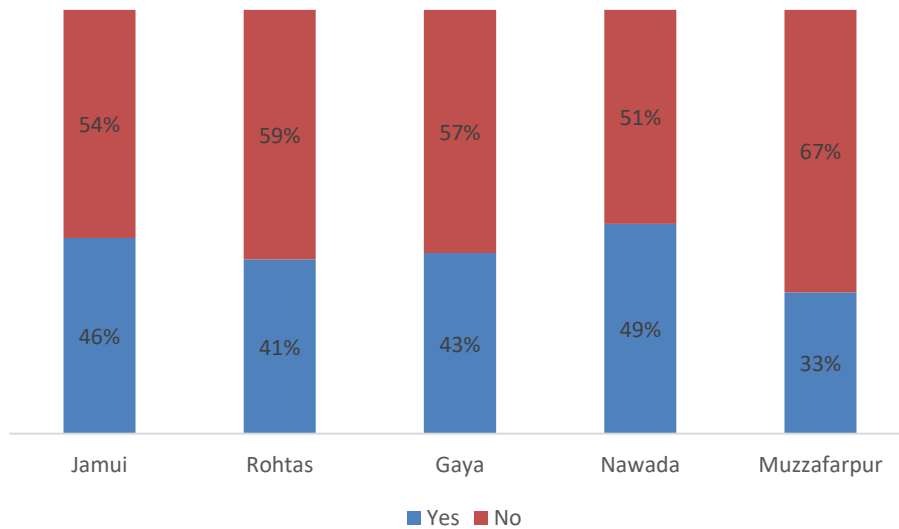
Number of respondents:9

57% of the beneficiaries from Idukki and 50% from Kozhikode received the INR 500 after the course completion. Only 43% from Idukki and 50% from Kozhikode did not receive the INR 500.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

*14.3.5.4.3 Percentage of beneficiaries received INR 500 by LWE region*

The following table shows the percentage of beneficiaries by LWE who received INR 500 after course completion:



**FIGURE 62: PERCENTAGE OF BENEFICIARIES BY LWE RECEIVED INR 500**

Q Did you receive INR 500 after course completion?

Number of respondents:659

Majority of the beneficiaries across all districts received INR 500 after course completion, the highest coming from Nawada (49%) whereas 59% of the beneficiaries from Rohtas did not receive INR 500 after the course completion.

*14.3.5.4.4 Percentage of beneficiaries received INR 500 by job role*

The following table shows the percentage of beneficiaries by job role who received INR 500 after course completion:

Job role	Yes	No
<b>Grain Mill Operator</b>	76%	24%
<b>Craft Baker</b>	54%	46%
<b>Convenience Food Maker</b>	52%	48%
<b>Traditional Snack and Savory Maker</b>	50%	50%
<b>Pickle Making Technician</b>	41%	59%
<b>Cold Storage Technician</b>	35%	65%
<b>Fruits and Vegetables Selection In-Charge</b>	32%	68%
<b>Cottage Cheese Maker</b>	32%	68%
<b>Fish and Sea Food Processing Technician</b>	26%	74%
<b>Baking Technician/Operative</b>	23%	77%
<b>Fruits and Vegetables Drying/Dehydration Technician</b>	21%	79%

**TABLE 20: PERCENTAGE OF BENEFICIARIES BY JOB ROLE RECEIVED INR 500**

Q Did you receive INR 500 after course completion?

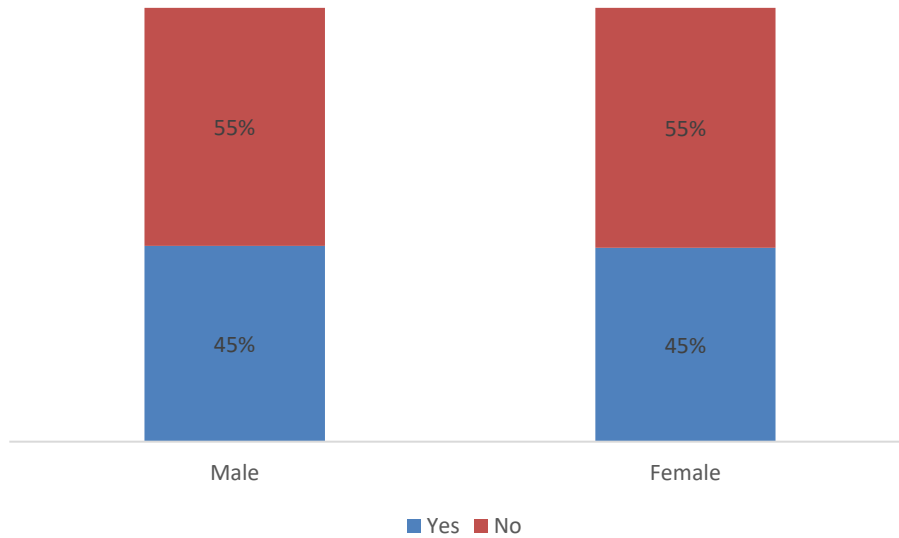
Number of respondents:5,685

The highest percentage of the beneficiaries who received the INR 500 after the course completion is from Grain Mill Operator (76%), followed by Craft Baker (54%).

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

*14.3.5.4.5 Percentage of beneficiaries received INR 500 by gender*

The following chart shows the percentage of beneficiaries by gender who received INR 500 after course completion:



**FIGURE 63: PERCENTAGE OF BENEFICIARIES BY GENDER RECEIVED INR 500**

*Q Did you receive INR 500 after course completion?*

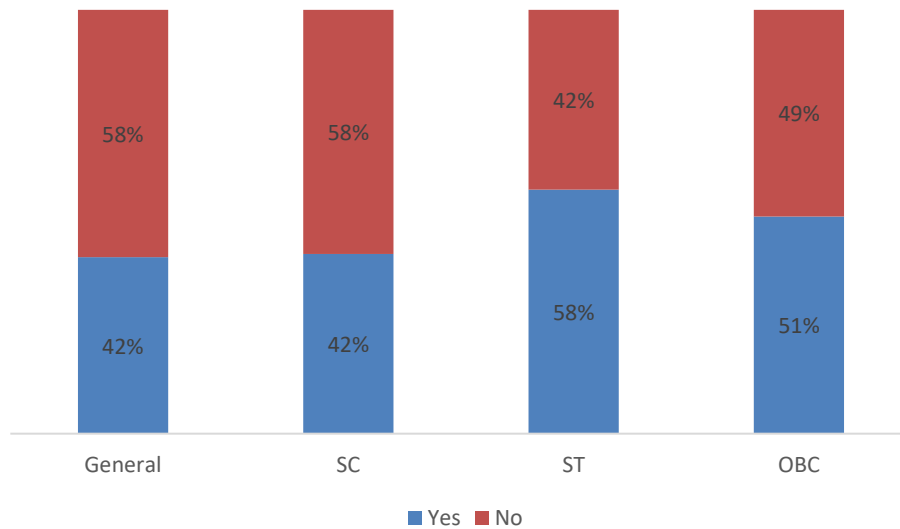
*Number of respondents:12,505*

A majority of both the male and female beneficiaries (55%) did not receive the INR 500 after course completion and remaining 45% from both male and female received the INR 500.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

*14.3.5.4.6 Percentage of beneficiaries received INR 500 by caste category*

The following chart shows the percentage of beneficiaries by caste category who received INR 500 after course completion:



**FIGURE 64: PERCENTAGE OF BENEFICIARIES RECEIVED INR 500 BY CASTE CATEGORY**

Q Did you receive INR 500 after course completion??

Number of respondents:12,470

Across all the caste categories, the majority of the beneficiaries did not receive the INR 500 after course completion, the highest percentage of those beneficiaries is from OBC category (49%). The highest percentage of beneficiaries who received the INR 500 is from ST category (58%).

## 14.4 Impact of RPL project on beneficiaries and society

### 14.4.1 Impact on Beneficiaries

#### 14.4.1.1 Overall benefits of RPL

##### 14.4.1.1.1 Kaushal Bima

The following charts represents the percentages of beneficiaries across states, LWE, genders, caste categories and job roles with three years of insurance under Kausal Bima:

##### 14.4.1.1.1.1 Beneficiaries with Kausal Bima by states

The following chart shows the state wise distribution of the beneficiaries who have been provided with 3 years of insurance under Kausal Bima:

State	Yes	No
Kerala	100%	0%
Uttar Pradesh	100%	0%
Jammu and Kashmir	100%	0%
Manipur	99%	1%
Madhya Pradesh	93%	7%
Rajasthan	90%	10%
Bihar	89%	11%

**TABLE 21: BENEFICIARIES WITH KAUSAL BIMA-STATE WISE DISTRIBUTION**

Q Have you been provided with 3 years of insurance under Kaushal Bima? Number of respondents:12,916

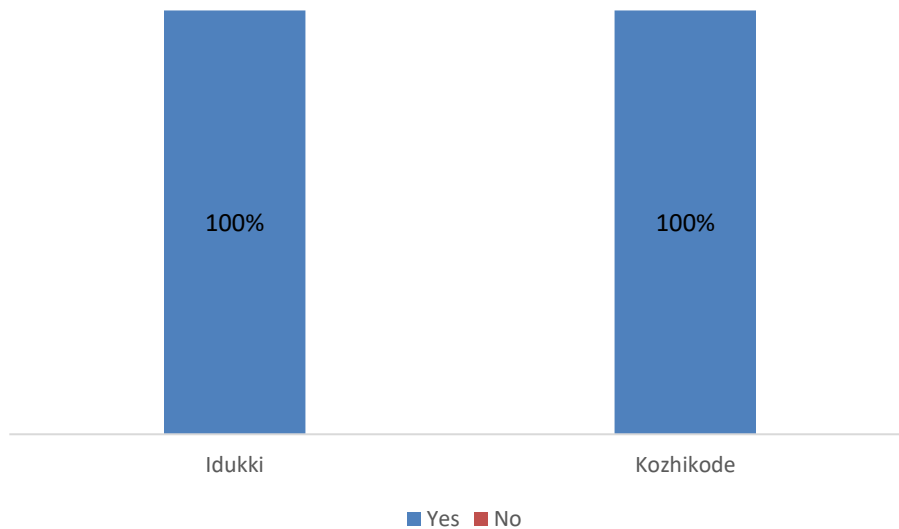
100% beneficiaries from the states Kerala, Uttar Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir have been provided with 3 years of insurance under Kausal Bima. A very small percentage of beneficiaries in Bihar (11%), Rajasthan (10%), Madhya Pradesh (7%), and Manipur (1%) informed that they have not received any insurance under Kaushal Bima.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

*14.4.1.1.2 Beneficiaries with Kausal Bima by hilly area*

Two districts have been covered in the field investigation such as Idukki and Kozhikode which are considered as hilly area. A total of 9 beneficiaries have been covered from these districts.

The following chart shows the beneficiaries by hilly area who have been provided with 3 years of insurance under Kausal Bima:



**FIGURE 65: BENEFICIARIES WITH KAUSAL BIMA-HILLY AREA WISE DISTRIBUTION**

Q Have you been provided with 3 years of insurance under Kaushal Bima? Number of respondents:9

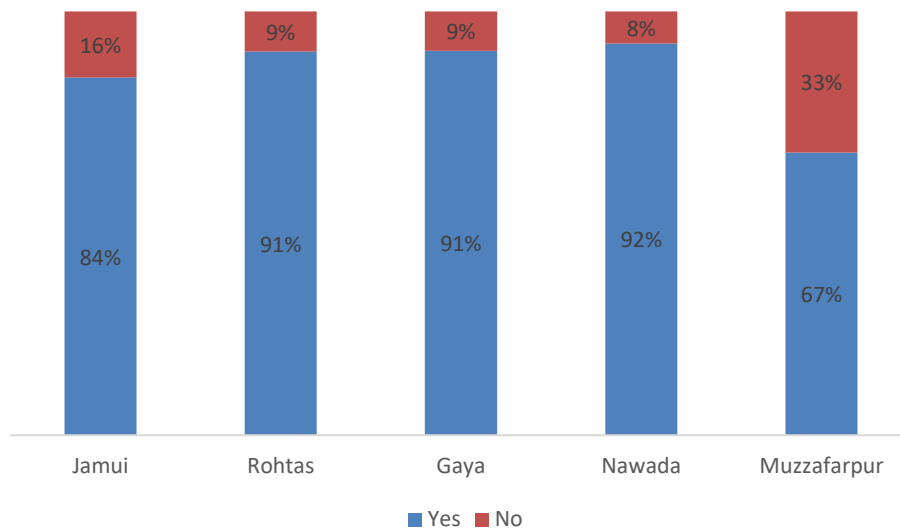
In both the districts all the beneficiaries have been provided with 3 years of insurance under Kausal Bima.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

*14.4.1.1.3 Beneficiaries with Kausal Bima by LWE*

Five districts have been covered in the field investigation such as Jamui, Rohtas, Gaya, Nawada and Muzzafarpur which are considered as LWE. A total of 668 beneficiaries have been covered from these districts.

The following chart shows the beneficiaries by LWE who have been provided with 3 years of insurance under Kausal Bima:



**FIGURE 66: BENEFICIARIES WITH KAUSAL BIMA-LWE WISE DISTRIBUTION**

*Q Have you been provided with 3 years of insurance under Kaushal Bima? Number of respondents:668*

Majority of the beneficiaries across all the five districts received the Kaushal Bima. 92% of the beneficiaries from Nawada followed by Gaya and Rohtas (91%) have been provided with 3 years of insurance under Kausal Bima whereas 33% of the beneficiaries from Muzzafarpur did not provide with 3 years of insurance under Kausal Bima.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

14.4.1.1.4 Beneficiaries with Kausal Bima by job role

The following chart shows the job role wise distribution of the beneficiaries who have been provided with 3 years of insurance under Kausal Bima:

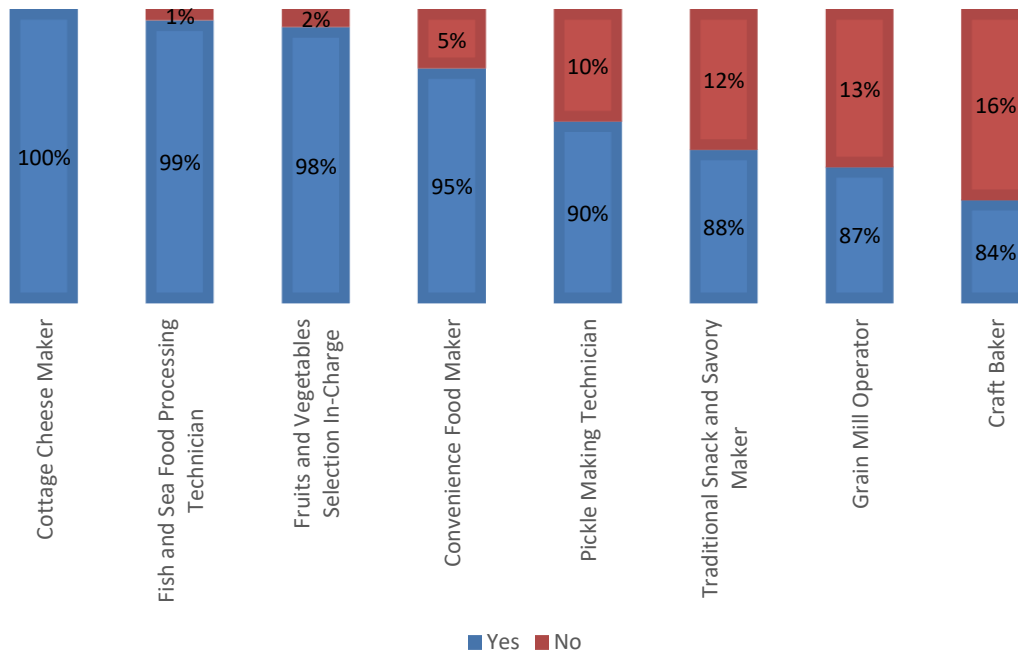


FIGURE 67: BENEFICIARIES WITH KAUSAL BIMA-JOB ROLE WISE DISTRIBUTION

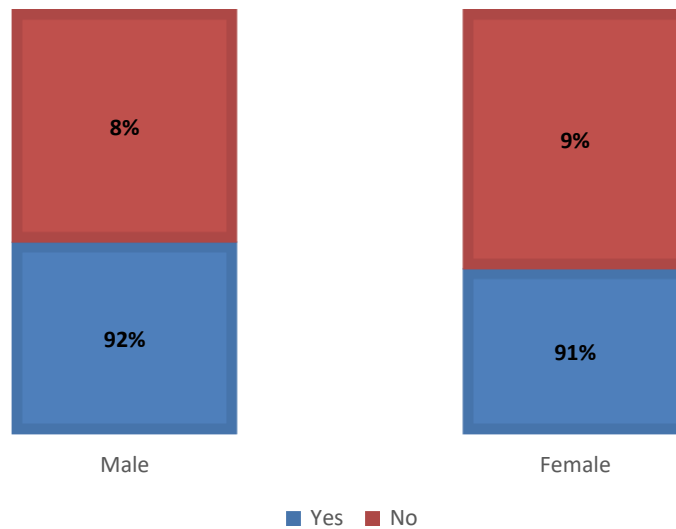
Q Have you been provided with 3 years of insurance under Kaushal Bima? Number of respondents:12,619

Across all the job roles, the majority of the beneficiaries have been provided with 3 years of insurance under Kausal Bima.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

*14.4.1.1.5 Beneficiaries with Kausal Bima by gender*

The following chart shows the gender wise distribution of the beneficiaries who have been provided with 3 years of insurance under Kausal Bima:



**FIGURE 68: BENEFICIARIES WITH KAUSAL BIMA-GENDER WISE DISTRIBUTION**

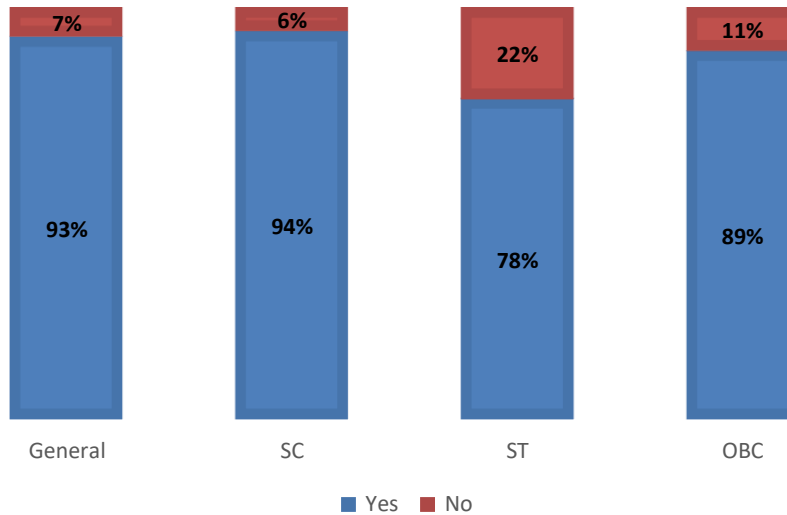
Q Have you been provided with 3 years of insurance under Kaushal Bima? Number of respondents:12,619

Both for male and female beneficiaries the majority of the beneficiaries (92% male and 91% female) have been provided with 3 years of insurance under Kausal Bima.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

*14.4.1.1.2.1 Beneficiaries with Kausal Bima by caste category*

The following chart shows the caste category wise distribution of the beneficiaries who have been provided with 3 years of insurance under Kausal Bima:



**FIGURE 69: BENEFICIARIES WITH KAUSAL BIMA CASTE CATEGORY WISE DISTRIBUTION**

Q Have you been provided with 3 years of insurance under Kaushal Bima?

Number of respondents: 6,838

Across all the caste categories, the majority of the beneficiaries have been provided with 3 years of insurance under Kausal Bima, the highest percentage to have the insurance is from SC (94%).

## Impact Assessment for Food Sector

### 14.4.1.1.3 Udyami Mitra

The following charts represents the percentages of beneficiaries across states, LWE, genders, caste categories and job roles who received help from PIA to get registered under Udyami Mitra:

#### 14.4.1.1.3.1 Beneficiaries registered with Udyami Mitra by state

The following chart shows the state wise distribution of the beneficiaries who have been helped to get registered under Udyami Mitra:

State	Yes	No	NA
Jammu and Kashmir	96%	1%	3%
Manipur	92%	3%	6%
Kerala	85%	13%	2%
Rajasthan	80%	18%	2%
Uttar Pradesh	77%	12%	11%
Bihar	69%	10%	20%
Madhya Pradesh	53%	31%	15%

**TABLE 22: REGISTERED UNDER UDYAMI MITRA-STATE WISE DISTRIBUTION**

Q Did PIA helped you get registered under Udyami Mitra?

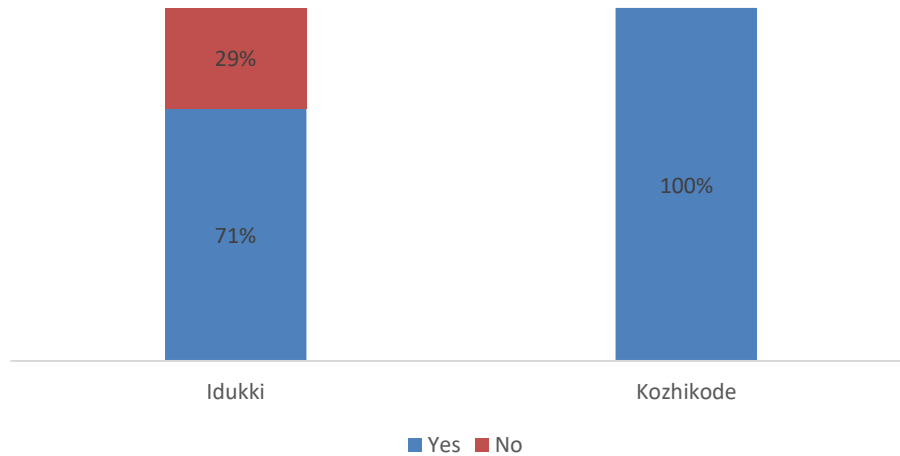
Number of respondents:12,916

100% of the beneficiaries from Kerala informed to get help from the PIA to get registered under Udyami Mitra. 98% of the beneficiaries from Madhya Pradesh also mentioned the same. However, almost in every state certain percentage of beneficiaries showed interested in this and received help from the PIA. In Uttar Pradesh (20%) of beneficiaries did not received help from the PIA followed by Rajasthan (10%) and Bihar (10%).

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

*14.4.1.1.3.2 Beneficiaries registered with Udyami Mitra by hilly area*

Two districts have been covered in the field investigation such as Idukki and Kozhikode. A total of 9 beneficiaries have been covered from these districts.



**FIGURE 70 REGISTERED UNDER UDYAMI MITRA-HILLY AREA WISE DISTRIBUTION**

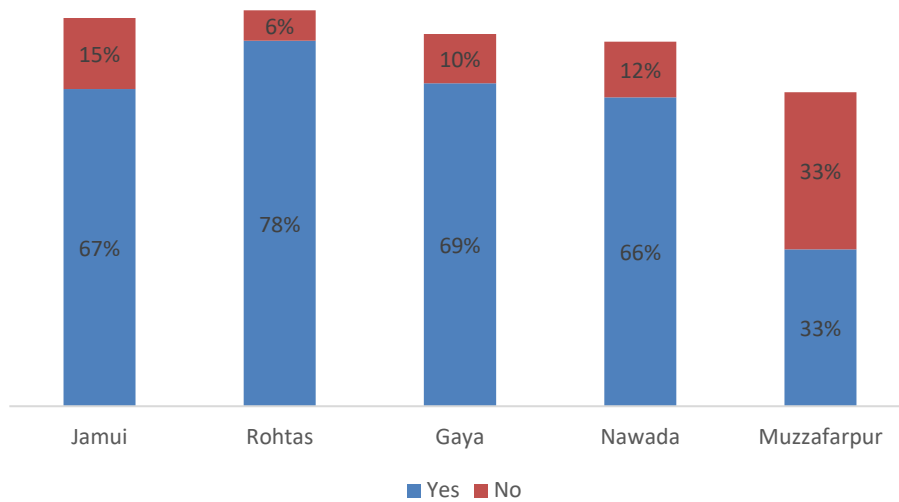
100% of the beneficiaries from Kozhikode and 71% from Idukki was interested in registration of Udyami Mitra.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

*14.4.1.1.3.3 Beneficiaries registered with Udyami Mitra by LWE*

Five districts have been covered in the field investigation such as Jamui, Rohtas, Gaya, Nawada and Muzzafarpur which are considered as LWE. A total of 668 beneficiaries have been covered from these districts.

The following chart shows the beneficiaries by LWE who have been helped to get registered under Udyami Mitra:



**FIGURE 71: REGISTERED UNDER UDYAMI MITRA-LWE WISE DISTRIBUTION**

Q Did PIA helped you get registered under Udyami Mitra?

Number of respondents:668

Majority of the beneficiaries from all five districts were registered under Udyami Mitra. The highest percentage of beneficiaries who have been registered under Udyami Mitra is from Rohtas (78%) followed by Gaya (69%) and Jamui (67%) whereas 33% from Muzzafarpur did not register under Udyami Mitra.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

14.4.1.1.3.4 Beneficiaries registered with Udyami Mitra by job role

The following chart shows the job role wise distribution of the beneficiaries who have been helped to get registered under Udyami Mitra:

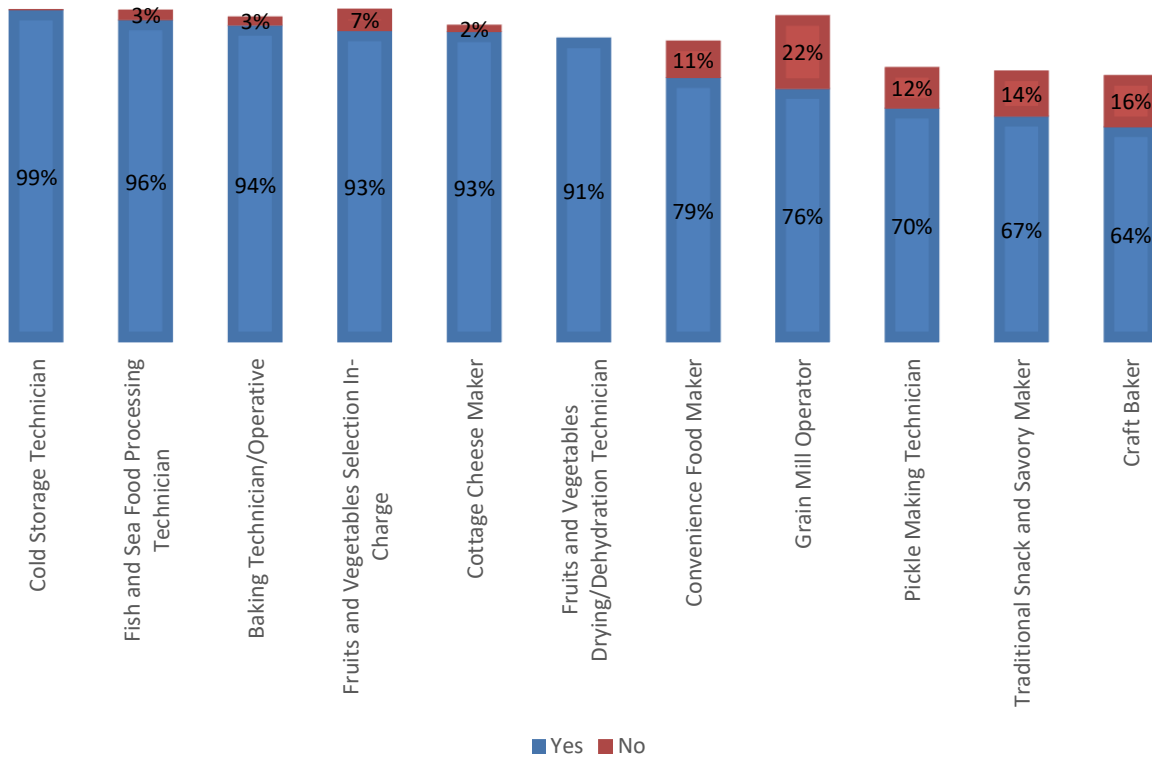


FIGURE 72: REGISTERED UNDER UDYAMI MITRA-JOB ROLE WISE DISTRIBUTION

Q Did PIA helped you get registered under Udyami Mitra?

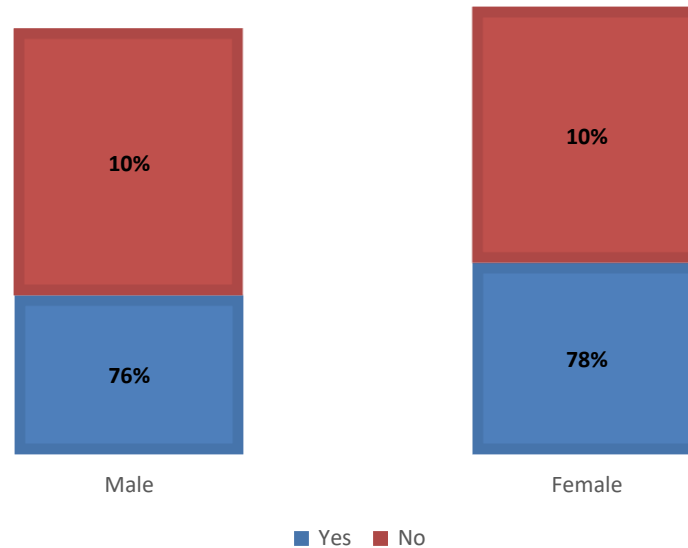
Number of respondents: 12,916

Across almost all the job roles, a majority of the beneficiaries received help from the PIA to get registered under the Udyami Mitra, highest percentage is from cold storage technician (99%) whereas only 22% percentage of beneficiaries from job role grain mill operator did not get any help for the registration is convenience food maker.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

*14.4.1.1.3.5 Beneficiaries registered with Udyami Mitra by gender*

The following chart shows the gender wise distribution of the beneficiaries who have been helped to get registered under Udyami Mitra:



**FIGURE 73: REGISTERED UNDER UDYAMI MITRA-GENDER WISE DISTRIBUTION**

Q Did PIA helped you get registered under Udyami Mitra?

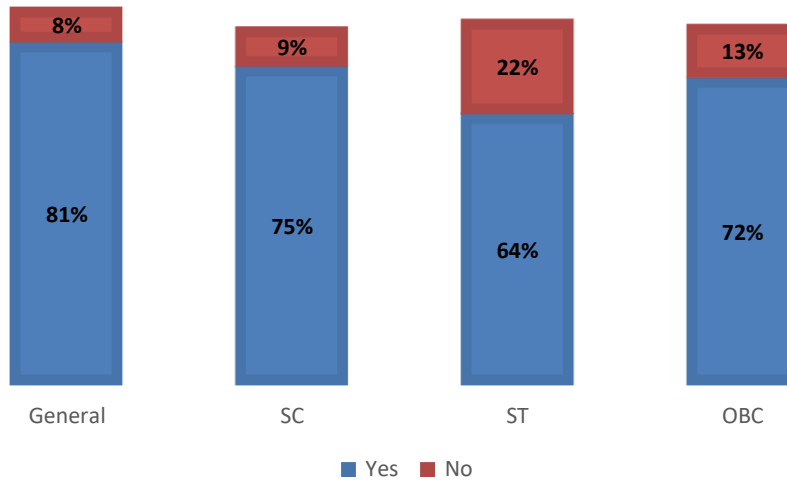
Number of respondents:12,619

A majority of both the male and female beneficiaries received help from the PIA to get registered under Udyami Mitra. However, the percentage is higher for female beneficiaries (78%) than male beneficiaries (76%). The rest of the beneficiaries were not interested in Udyami Mitra.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

*14.4.1.1.3.6 Beneficiaries registered with Udyami Mitra by caste category*

The following chart shows the caste category wise distribution of the beneficiaries who have been helped to get registered under Udyami Mitra:



**FIGURE 74: REGISTERED UNDER UDYAMI MITRA-CASTE CATEGORY WISE DISTRIBUTION**

Q Did PIA helped you get registered under Udyami Mitra?

Number of respondents: 12,619

The highest percentage of the beneficiaries who have been helped to get registered under Udyami Mitra is from the general category (81%). 75% of the beneficiaries from the SC ,64% from ST category and 72% from the OBC category received the help. The highest percentage of beneficiaries claiming not receiving any help is from ST category (22%).

## Impact Assessment for Food Sector

### 14.4.1.2.1 Impact on competencies

The following charts represents the impact of RPL program on the beneficiaries across states, LWE, genders, caste categories and job roles.

#### 14.4.1.2.1.1 Impact on competencies by state

The following chart shows the impact of RPL program on state:

State	Digital platform	Domain knowledge	Online transactions	Managerial skills	Communication skills	Others (specify)	No impact
Jammu and Kashmir	64%	50%	54%	56%	24%	0%	13%
Uttar Pradesh	63%	52%	55%	56%	22%	0%	13%
Manipur	46%	33%	38%	41%	24%	0%	19%
Bihar	44%	31%	36%	40%	22%	0%	22%
Rajasthan	20%	0%	10%	10%	20%	0%	50%
Madhya Pradesh	13%	5%	15%	10%	12%	0%	55%
Kerala	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	0%	90%

**TABLE 23: IMPACT OF RPL PROGRAMS ON COMPETENCIES -STATE WISE DISTRIBUTION**

Q In which area did the RPL program help to improve your competencies? Number of respondents:12,916

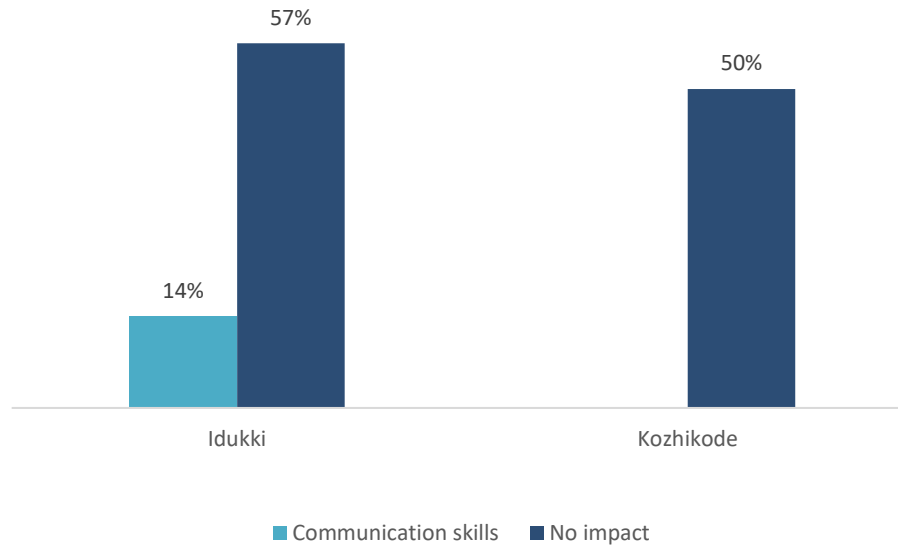
64% of the beneficiaries from Jammu and Kashmir mentioned an improvement in terms of usage of digital platform. The highest percentage of the beneficiaries are from Uttar Pradesh (52%) reported to have a better domain knowledge after undertaking the RPL program. In terms of online transaction, the highest percentage is from Uttar Pradesh (55%). 56% of the beneficiaries from Jammu and Kashmir found an improvement in their managerial skills after undertaking the RPL program. A significant percentage of beneficiaries from various states also stated an improvement in their communication skills, the highest percentage is from Jammu and Kashmir and Manipur (24%).

## Impact Assessment for Food Sector

### 14.4.1.2.1.2 Impact on competencies by hilly area

Two districts have been covered in the field investigation such as Idukki and Kozhikode which are considered as hilly area. A total of 9 beneficiaries have been covered from these districts.

The following chart shows the impact of RPL program on competencies by hilly area:



**FIGURE 75: IMPACT OF RPL PROGRAMS ON COMPETENCIES -HILLY AREA WISE DISTRIBUTION**

Q In which area did the RPL program help to improve your competencies? Number of respondents:9

14% of the beneficiaries from Idukki stated improvement in communication skills whereas 57% from Idukki and 50% from Kozhikode stated no impact after the RPL program.

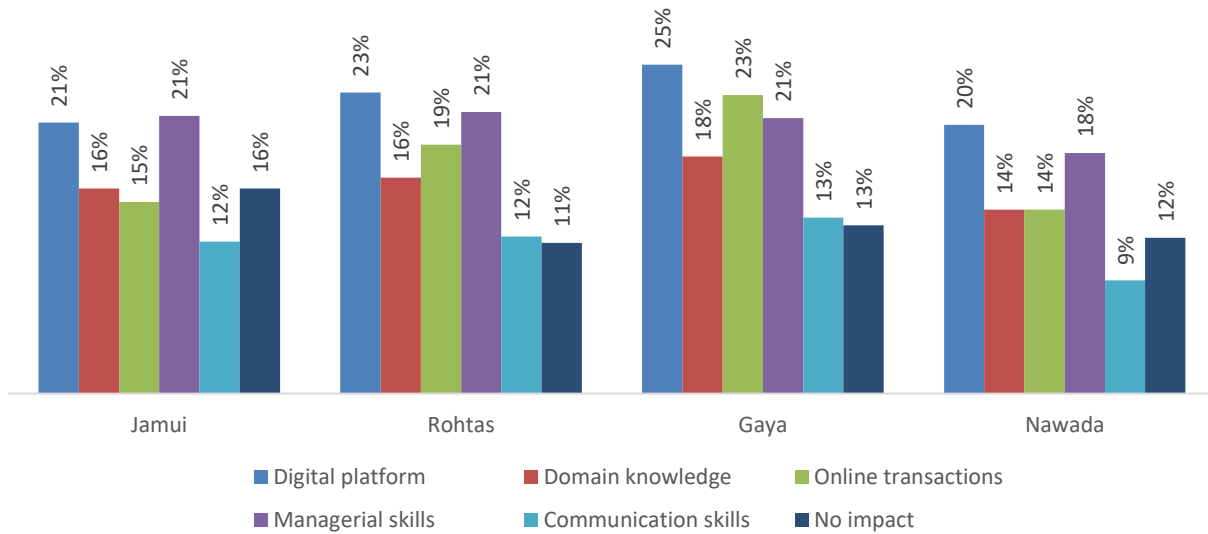
Only 20% of the beneficiaries from Idukki experienced an impact of RPL program on communication skills.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

*14.4.1.2.1.3 Impact on competencies by LWE*

Five districts have been covered in the field investigation such as Jamui, Rohtas, Gaya, Nawada and Muzzafarpur which are considered as LWE. A total of 668 beneficiaries have been covered from these districts:

The following chart shows the impact of RPL program on competencies by LWE region:



**FIGURE 76: IMPACT OF RPL PROGRAMS ON COMPETENCIES -LWE WISE DISTRIBUTION**

Q In which area did the RPL program help to improve your competencies? Number of respondents:668

From Gaya, 25% of the beneficiaries felt an impact on ease of usage of digital platform ,18% of the beneficiaries stated an improved domain knowledge ,23% of the beneficiaries felt an impact on ease of usage of online transactions and 13% of the beneficiaries reported improved communication skills. 21% from Jamui, Rohtas and Gaya reported to have improved managerial skills after the RPL certification.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

14.4.1.2.1.4 Impact on competencies by job role

The following chart shows the impact of RPL program on competencies by job role:

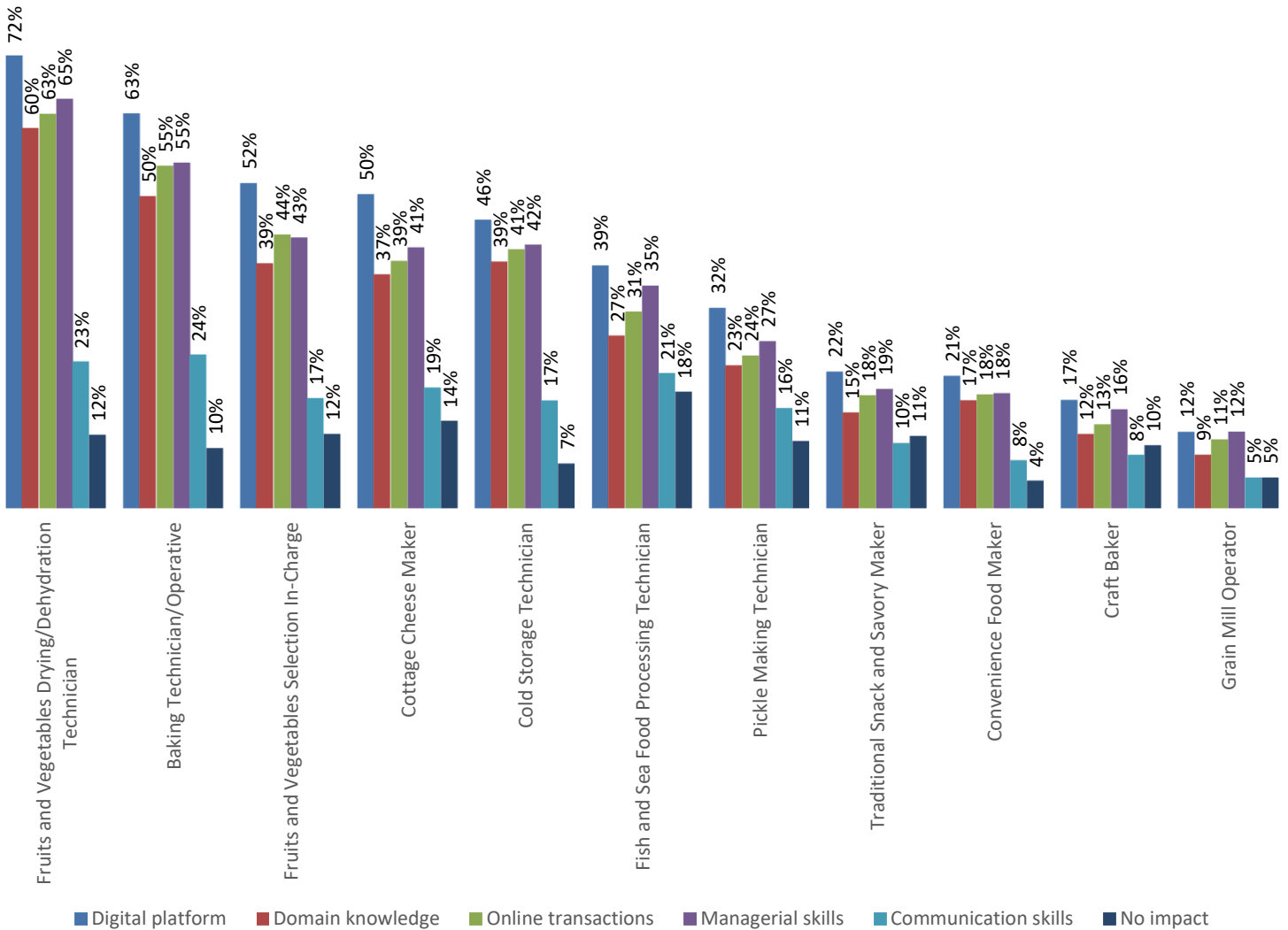


FIGURE 77: IMPACT OF RPL PROGRAMS ON COMPETENCIES -JOB ROLE WISE DISTRIBUTION

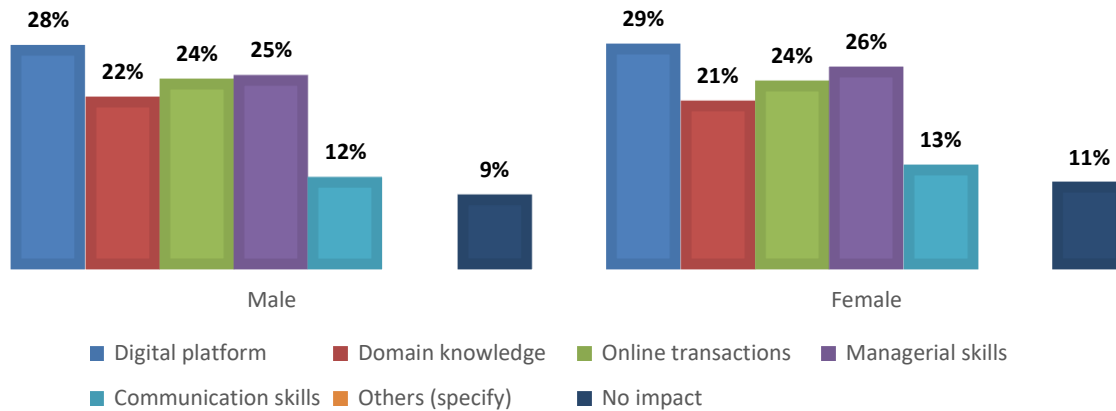
Q In which area did the RPL program help to improve your competencies? Number of respondents:12,619

The highest percentage of beneficiaries from the job role fruit and vegetable selection in -charge felt on use of digital platform , 60% of the beneficiaries stated an improved domain knowledge after RPL certification, 63% of beneficiaries felt an impact of RPL certification on online transactions and 60% of the beneficiaries stated improved managerial skills. The highest percentage of beneficiaries form the job role baking technician /operative fruits (24%) mentioned a better communication skill after they went through the RPL certification.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

14.4.1.2.1.5 Impact on competencies by gender

The following chart shows the impact of RPL program on competencies by gender:



**FIGURE 78: IMPACT OF RPL PROGRAMS ON COMPETENCIES -GENDER WISE DISTRIBUTION**

Q In which area did the RPL program help to improve your competencies? Number of respondents:12,619

A majority of both male (28%) and female (29%) beneficiaries stated increased use of digital platform improvement after completion of RPL certification. 22% of the male beneficiaries and 21% of female beneficiaries reported improvement in domain knowledge post RPL program. Apart from that, RPL program helped to improve communication skills (12% of male beneficiaries and 13% of female beneficiaries), managerial skills (25% male beneficiaries and 26% female beneficiaries) and encouraged to move towards online transactions (46% male and 41% female beneficiaries).

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

14.4.1.2.1.6 Impact on competencies by caste category

The following chart shows the impact of RPL program on competencies caste category:

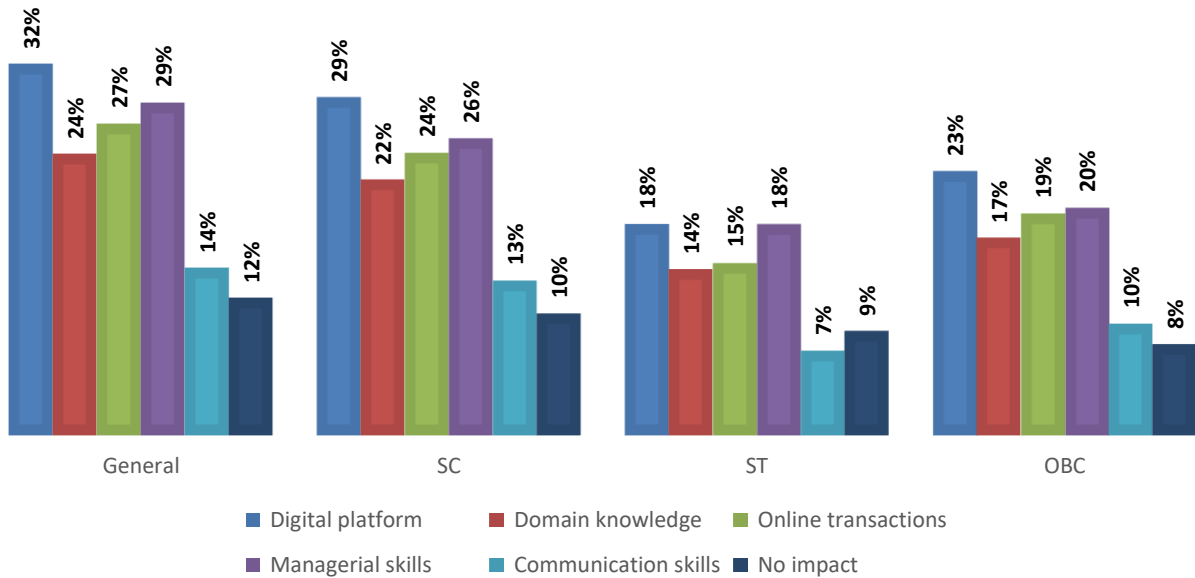


FIGURE 79: IMPACT OF RPL PROGRAMS ON COMPETENCIES -CASTE CATEGORY WISE DISTRIBUTION

Q In which area did the RPL program help to improve your competencies? Number of respondents: 12,619

The highest percentage of beneficiaries (32%) started using digital platform more than before are from general category. The highest percentage of beneficiaries (24%) mentioned improved domain knowledge are from general category. 27% of the beneficiaries who are from general category represent the highest percentage who experienced impact on online transactions. The highest percentage of beneficiaries with better managerial skills (29%) from general category and better communication skills (14%) are from general category. The highest percentage from general category (12%) reported that the RPL program had no impact.

## Impact Assessment for Food Sector

### 14.4.1.2.2 Impact on the ability to expand market/change job location

The following charts represents the impact of RPL program on the ability of the beneficiaries to expand the market/ change job location across states, LWE, genders, caste categories and job roles:

#### 14.4.1.2.2.1 Impact on the ability to expand market/change job location by state

The following chart shows the percentage of beneficiaries by state who have been able to expand the market/change job location after the RPL program:

State	No expansion	Within the city	Within the state	Within the country	Outside the country
<b>Manipur</b>	87%	11%	2%	0%	0%
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	86%	12%	2%	1%	0%
<b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>	83%	16%	0%	0%	0%
<b>Bihar</b>	68%	28%	2%	1%	0%
<b>Rajasthan</b>	43%	31%	19%	7%	0%
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	31%	29%	25%	14%	1%
<b>Kerala</b>	23%	70%	6%	0%	0%

**TABLE 24: ABILITY TO EXPAND MARKET/CHANGE JOB LOCATION-STATE WISE DISTRIBUTION**

Q Have you been able to expand your market/change job location after RPL program?

Number of respondents:12,916

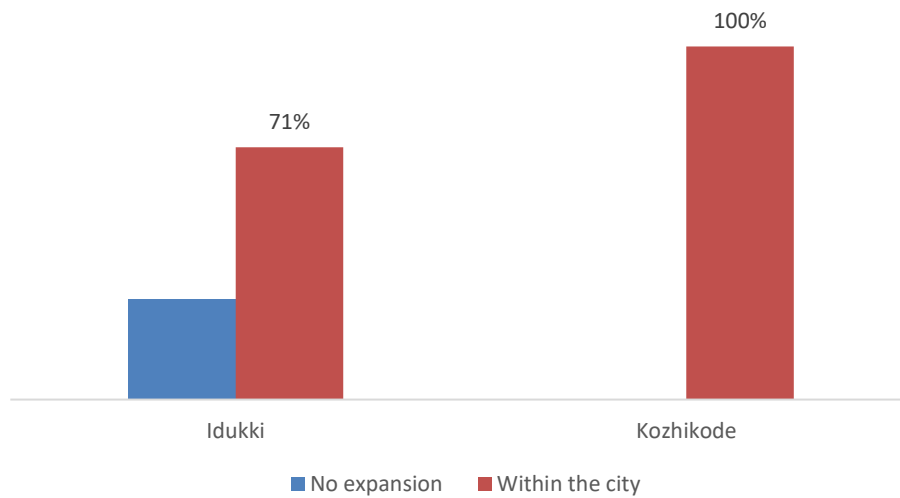
87% of the beneficiaries from Uttar Pradesh mentioned no expansion in their market/change job location after RPL certification. The highest percentage of the beneficiaries from Kerala (70%) reported to expand their market/change job location within the city after undertaking the RPL program. The highest percentage of beneficiaries who reported to expand the market within the state is from Madhya Pradesh (25%). The highest percentage of beneficiaries who reported to expand the market within the country is from within the country (14%).

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

*14.4.1.2.2.2 Impact on the ability to expand market/change job location by hilly area*

Two districts have been covered in the field investigation such as Idukki and Kozhikode which are considered as hilly area. A total of 9 beneficiaries have been covered from these districts.

The following chart shows the percentage of beneficiaries by hilly areas who have been able to expand the market/change job location after the RPL program:



**FIGURE 80: ABILITY TO EXPAND MARKET/CHANGE JOB LOCATION-HILLY AREA WISE DISTRIBUTION**

*Q Have you been able to expand your market/change job location after RPL program?*

*Number of respondents:9*

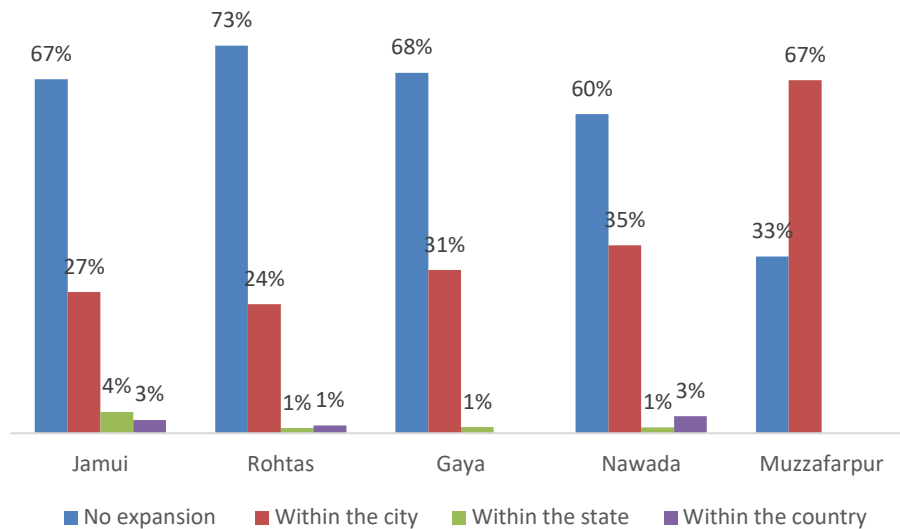
100% of the beneficiaries from Kozhikode and 71% from Idukki expanded market/job location within the city after the RPL program. Remaining 29% from Idukki reported no expansion.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

*14.4.1.2.2.3 Impact on the ability to expand market/change job location by LWE*

Three districts have been covered in the field investigation such as Jamui, Rohtas, Gaya, Nawada and Muzzafarpur which are considered as LWE. A total of 668 beneficiaries have been covered from these districts.

The following chart shows the percentage of beneficiaries by LWE regions who have been able to expand the market/change job location after the RPL program:



**FIGURE 81: ABILITY TO EXPAND MARKET/CHANGE JOB LOCATION-LWE WISE DISTRIBUTION**

*Q Have you been able to expand your market/change job location after RPL program?*

*Number of respondents:668*

Majority of the beneficiaries across all five LWE regions reported no expansion after the RPL program. The highest percentage of beneficiaries from Muzzafarpur (67%) reported expansion within the city after the RPL program. Some percentage of beneficiaries that is 4% from Jamui reported expansion within the state and 3% from Nawada reported within t expansion within the country respectively.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

14.4.1.2.2.4 Impact on the ability to expand market/change job location by job role

The following chart shows the percentage of beneficiaries by job roles who have been able to expand the market/change job location after the RPL program:

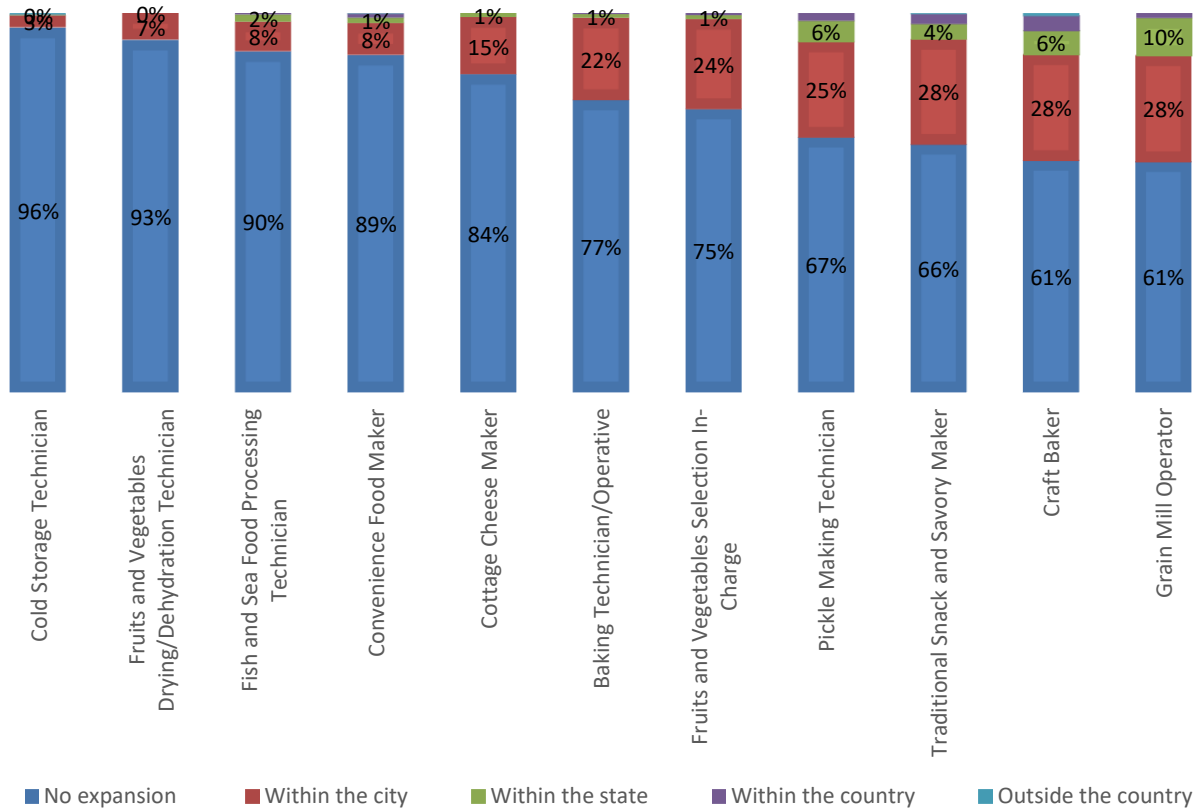


FIGURE 82: ABILITY TO EXPAND MARKET/CHANGE JOB LOCATION-JOB ROLE WISE DISTRIBUTION

Q Have you been able to expand your market/change job location after RPL program?

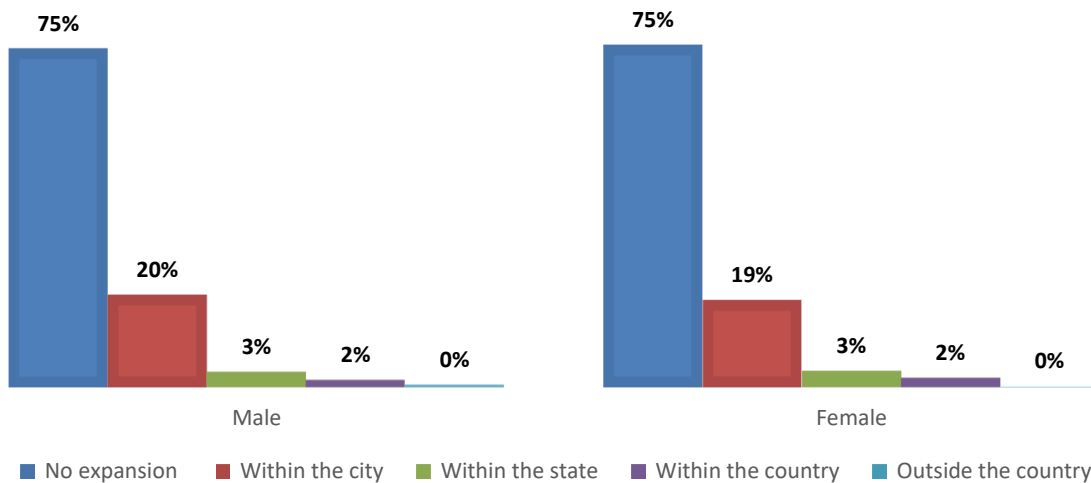
Number of respondents:12,619

Majority of the beneficiaries across all job roles reported no expansion after the RPL program, the highest coming from cold storage technician (96%) followed by cold storage technician (95%). 28% of beneficiaries from the job role craft baker and grain mill operator reported expansion within the city after the RPL program.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

*14.4.1.2.2.5 Ability to expand market/change job location by gender*

The following chart shows the percentage of male and female beneficiaries who have been able to expand the market/change job location after the RPL program:



**FIGURE 83: ABILITY TO EXPAND MARKET/CHANGE JOB LOCATION-GENDER WISE DISTRIBUTION**

Q Have you been able to expand your market/change job location after RPL program?

Number of respondents:12,619

A majority of both male (75%) and female beneficiaries mentioned no expansion of market/change in the job location. 20% of the male beneficiaries and 19% of the female beneficiaries stated that they were able to expand/change within the city, 3% of the male and female beneficiaries reported the same within the state and the remaining 2% of both male and female beneficiaries mentioned expansion within the country.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

14.4.1.2.2.6 Ability to expand market/change job location by caste category

The following chart shows the percentage of beneficiaries by caste category who have been able to expand the market/change job location after the RPL program:

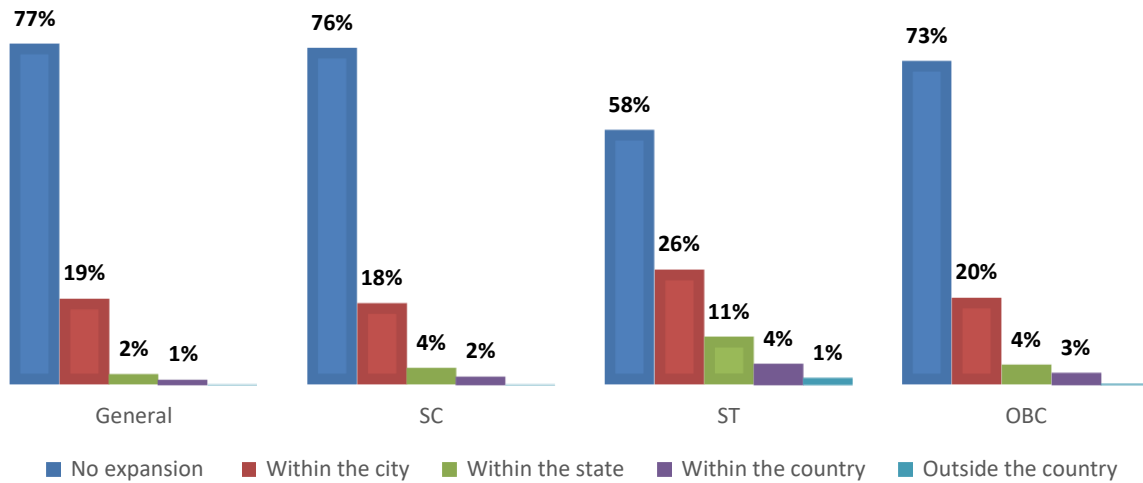


FIGURE 84: ABILITY TO EXPAND MARKET/CHANGE JOB LOCATION-CASTE CATEGORY WISE DISTRIBUTION

Q Have you been able to expand your market/change job location after RPL program?

Number of respondents: 12,619

A majority of the beneficiaries across all the categories stated to no expansion of market/change job location, the highest percentage (63%) is from OBC category. 26% from ST category, highest percentage (11%) of the beneficiaries reported to expand market/change job location within the state. The highest percentage of beneficiaries (4%) mentioned to expand the market/change job location within the country.

## Impact Assessment for Food Sector

### 14.4.1.2.3 Mudra loans

The following charts represents the percentages of beneficiaries across states, LWE, genders, caste categories and job roles who applied for Mudra Loans:

#### 14.4.1.2.3.1 Beneficiaries applied for Mudra Loans by state

The following chart shows the percentage of beneficiaries by states who applied for Mudra Loans:

State	Yes	No
Rajasthan	37%	63%
Kerala	26%	74%
Bihar	23%	77%
Madhya Pradesh	20%	80%
Uttar Pradesh	19%	81%
Manipur	14%	86%
Jammu and Kashmir	10%	90%

**TABLE 25: BENEFICIARIES APPLIED FOR MUDRA LOAN BY STATE**

Q Did you apply for Mudra Loans?

Number of respondents:12,619

The majority of the beneficiaries did not apply for Mudra Loans. Among the beneficiaries who applied for it, the highest percentage is from Rajasthan (37%). 90% of the beneficiaries from Jammu and Kashmir followed by Manipur (86%) and Uttar Pradesh (81%) did not apply for Mudra Loans.

## Impact Assessment for Food Sector

Beneficiaries who applied for Mudra Loan were further asked about reason of applying for the loan. The following chart shows the reason for applying for Mudra Loan:

State	For starting new business	For expanding current business
Jammu and Kashmir	94%	6%
Uttar Pradesh	89%	11%
Manipur	86%	14%
Bihar	75%	25%
Madhya Pradesh	59%	41%
Rajasthan	48%	53%
Kerala	29%	71%

**TABLE 26: REASON OF APPLYING FOR MUDRA LOAN BY STATE**

Q For what purpose did you avail the loan?

Number of respondents:3,891

The majority of the beneficiaries who applied for Mudra Loan stated the reason to be starting a new business, 94% of the beneficiaries is from Jammu and Kashmir. The remaining beneficiaries in some states applied for it for expanding their current business, the highest percentage is from Kerala (71%).

The beneficiaries who applied for the loan was further asked whether they faced any difficulty while applying for the loan:

State	Yes	No
Kerala	65%	35%
Uttar Pradesh	49%	51%
Rajasthan	47%	53%
Manipur	40%	60%
Madhya Pradesh	36%	64%
Bihar	30%	70%
Jammu and Kashmir	8%	92%

**TABLE 27: DIFFICULTIES FACED WHILE APPLYING FOR THE LOAN BY STATES**

Q Did you face any difficulty in availing loan?

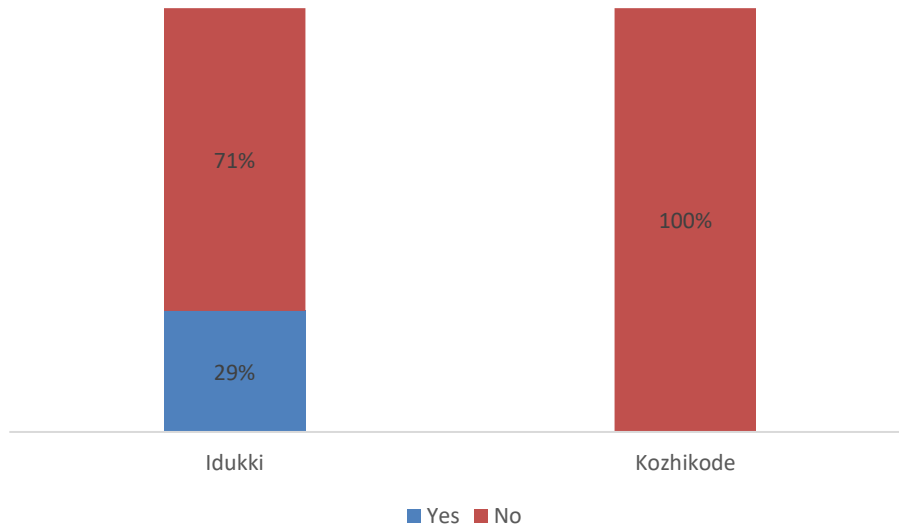
Number of respondents:3,105

The highest percentage of beneficiaries who reported to face some difficulties is from Kerala (65%), whereas,92% of the beneficiaries from Jammu and Kashmir faced no difficulty while applying for the loan followed by Bihar (70%) and Manipur (64%).

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

*14.4.1.2.3.2 Beneficiaries applied for Mudra Loans by hilly area*

Two districts have been covered in the field investigation such as Idukki and Kozhikode which are considered as hilly area. A total of 9 beneficiaries have been covered from these districts.



**FIGURE 85: BENEFICIARIES APPLIED FOR MUDRA LOAN BY HILLY AREA**

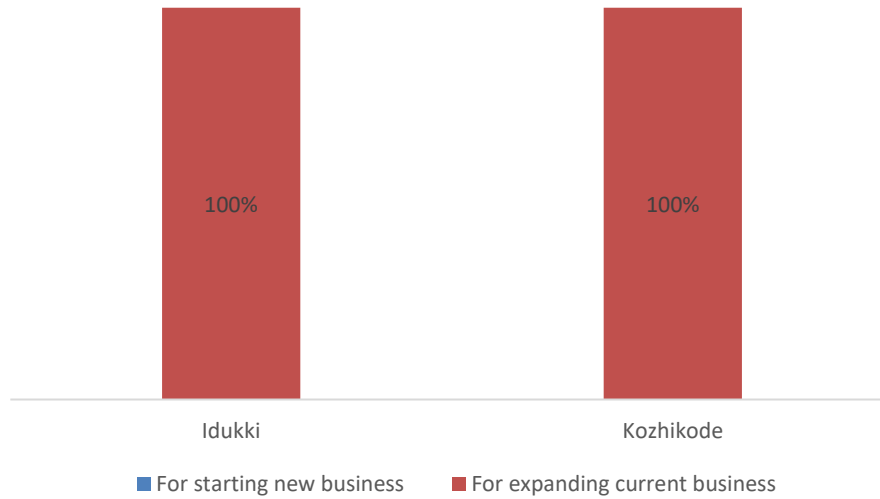
Q Did you apply for Mudra Loans?

Number of respondents 9

Only 29% from Idukki applied for the mudra loans whereas 100% from Kozhikode did not apply for the mudra loans.

## Impact Assessment for Food Sector

The following chart shows the reason for applying for Mudra Loan:



**FIGURE 86: REASON OF APPLYING FOR MUDRA LOAN BY HILLY AREA**

Q For what purpose did you avail the loan?

Number of respondents: 9

100% beneficiaries from both the districts Idukki and Kozhikode took the Mudra Loans for expanding current business.

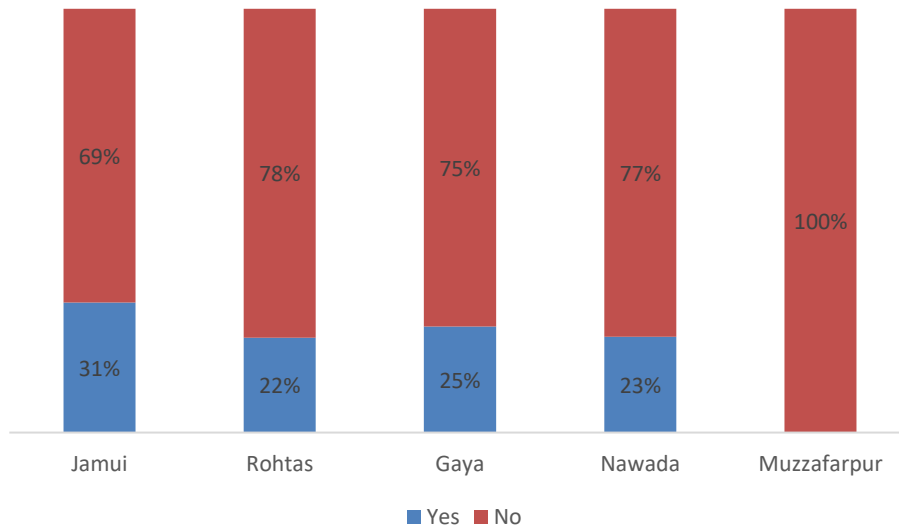
The beneficiaries who applied for the loan was further asked whether they faced any difficulty while applying for the loan. All the beneficiaries from Idukki who have applied For Mudra loans faced some difficulties during the process.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

*14.4.1.2.3.3 Beneficiaries applied for Mudra Loans by LWE*

Five districts have been covered in the field investigation such as Jamui, Rohtas , Gaya , Nawada and Muzzafarpur and which are considered as LWE. A total of 668 beneficiaries have been covered from these districts.

The following chart shows the percentage of beneficiaries by LWE who applied for Mudra Loans:



**FIGURE 87: BENEFICIARIES APPLIED FOR MUDRA LOAN BY LWE**

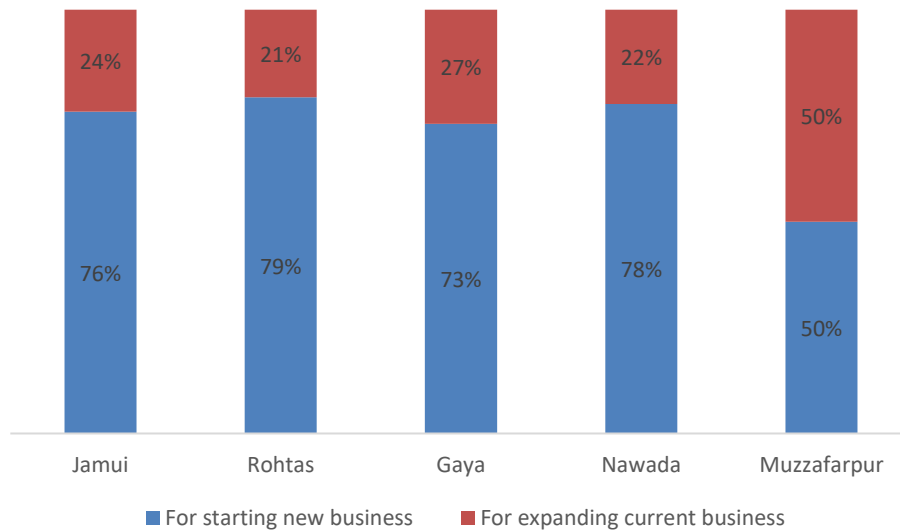
Q Did you apply for Mudra Loans?

Number of respondents: 668

Majority of the beneficiaries across all five LWE regions did not applied for mudra loans, the highest coming from Muzzafarpur (100%). Some percentage of beneficiaries from Jamui (39%) applied for mudra loans.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

The following chart shows the reason for applying for Mudra Loan:



**FIGURE 88: REASON OF APPLYING FOR MUDRA LOAN BY LWE**

Q For what purpose did you avail the loan?

Number of respondents: 28

The highest percentage of the beneficiaries who took loans for starting a new business is from Rohtas (79%) followed by Nawada (78%). The highest percentage of the beneficiaries who applied for the loan for expansion of their current business is from Muzzafarpur (50%).

All the beneficiaries have reported to face some difficulties.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

14.4.1.2.3.4 Beneficiaries applied for Mudra Loans by job role

The following chart shows the percentage of beneficiaries by job role who applied for Mudra Loans:

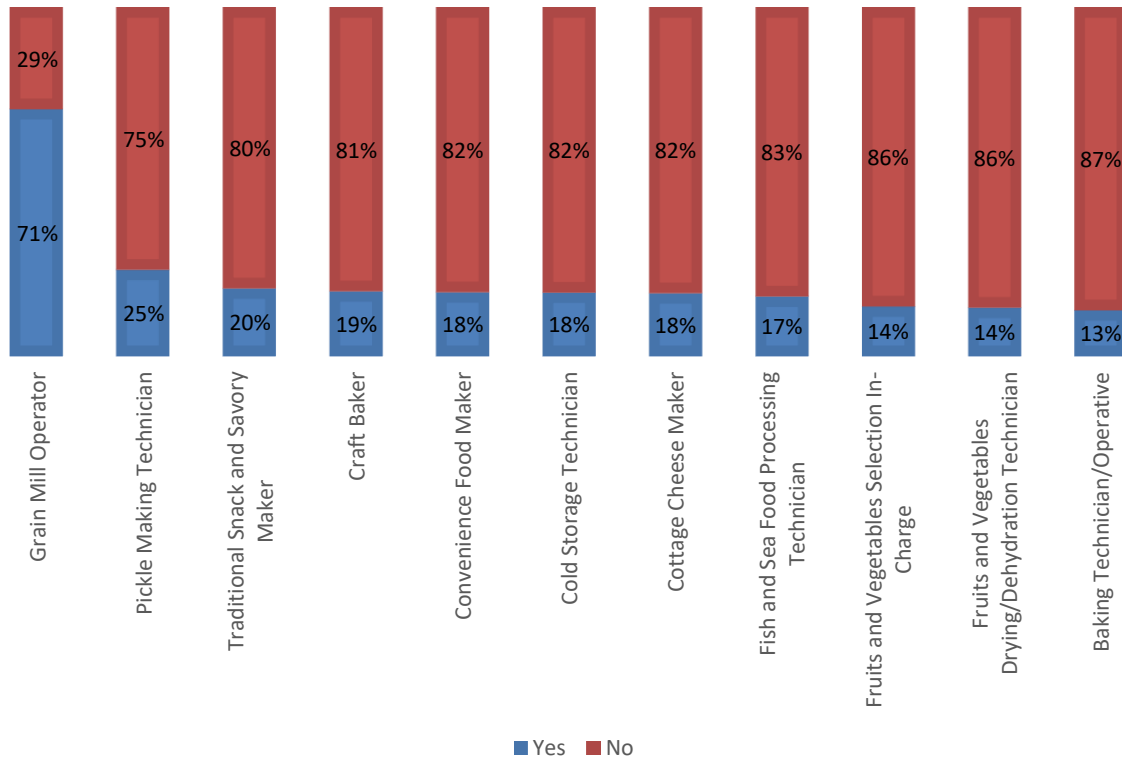


FIGURE 89: BENEFICIARIES APPLIED FOR MUDRA LOAN BY JOB ROLE

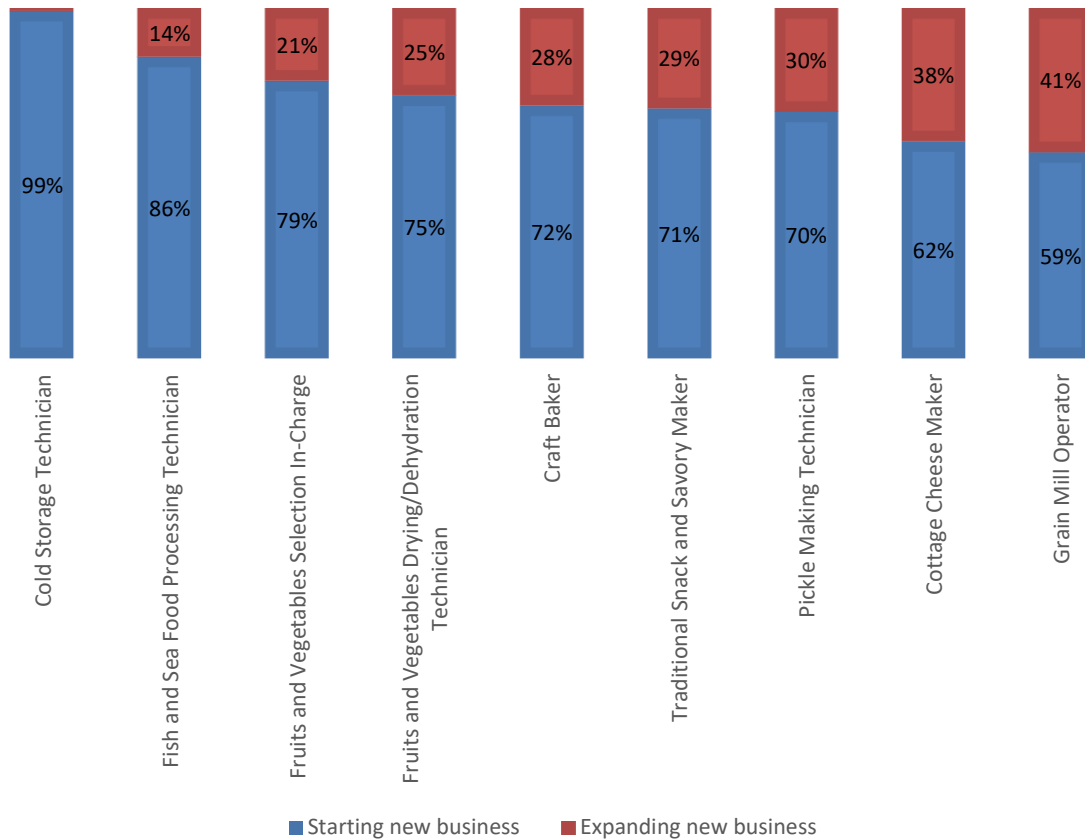
Q Did you apply for Mudra Loans?

Number of respondents: 12,619

The majority of beneficiaries across all the job roles stated that they did not apply for Mudra Loans.

## Impact Assessment for Food Sector

Beneficiaries who applied for Mudra Loan were further asked about reason of applying for the loan. The following chart shows the reason for applying for Mudra Loan:



**FIGURE 90: REASON OF APPLYING FOR MUDRA LOAN BY JOB ROLE**

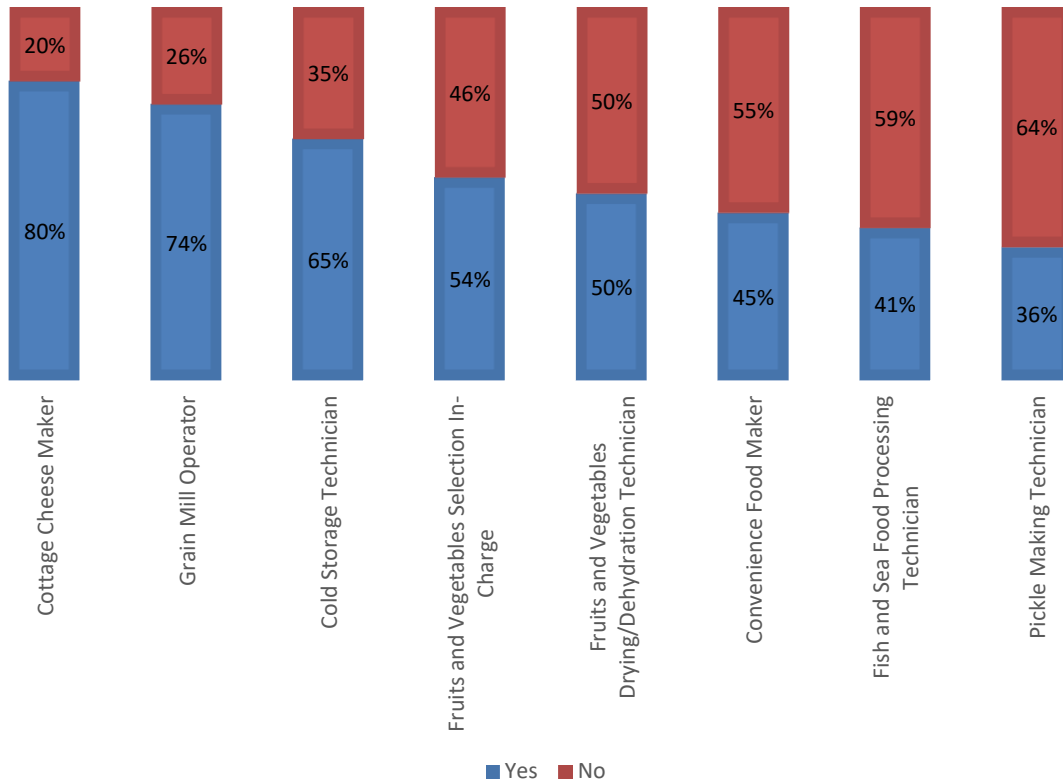
Q For what purpose did you avail the loan?

Number of respondents:3,891

Majority of the beneficiaries across all job roles reported the reason as starting new business, highest is coming from the job role cold storage technician.41% from the job role grain mill operator reported the reason as expanding new business.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

The beneficiaries who applied for the loan was further asked whether they faced any difficulty while applying for the loan:



**FIGURE 91 DIFFICULTIES FACED WHILE APPLYING FOR THE LOAN BY JOB ROLE**

Q Did you face any difficulty in availing loan?

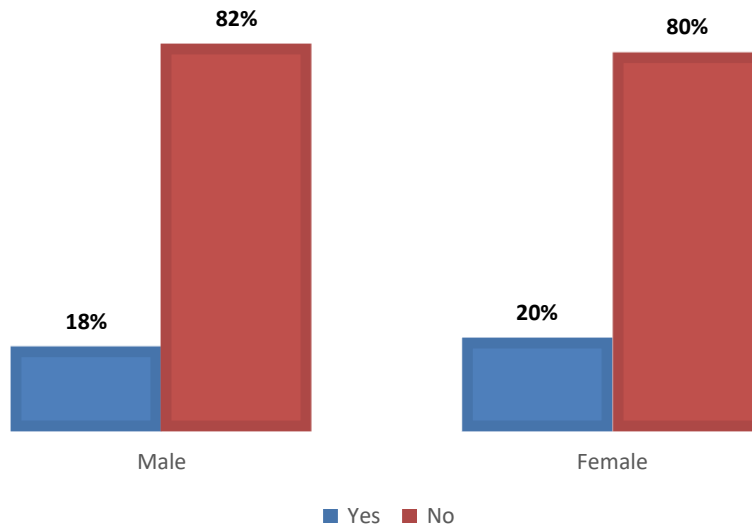
Number of respondents:3,105

Majority of the beneficiaries across all job roles did not face any difficulties while applying the loans.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

14.4.1.2.3.5 Beneficiaries applied for Mudra Loans by gender

The following chart shows the percentage of beneficiaries by gender who applied for Mudra Loans:



**FIGURE 92: BENEFICIARIES APPLIED FOR MUDRA LOAN BY GENDER**

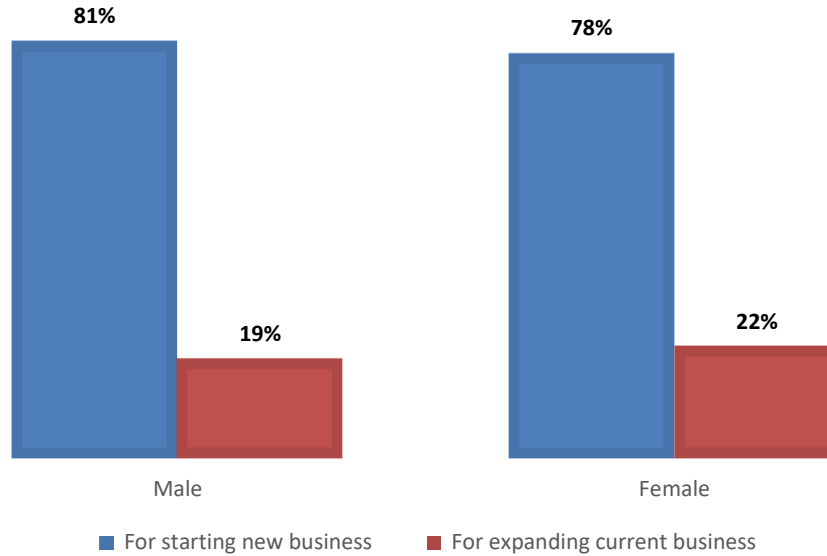
Q Did you apply for Mudra Loans?

Number of respondents:12,619

The majority of male (82%) and female beneficiaries (80%) stated that they did not apply for Mudra Loans.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

Beneficiaries who applied for Mudra Loan were further asked about reason of applying for the loan. The following chart shows the reason for applying for Mudra Loan:



**FIGURE 93: REASON OF APPLYING FOR MUDRA LOAN BY GENDER**

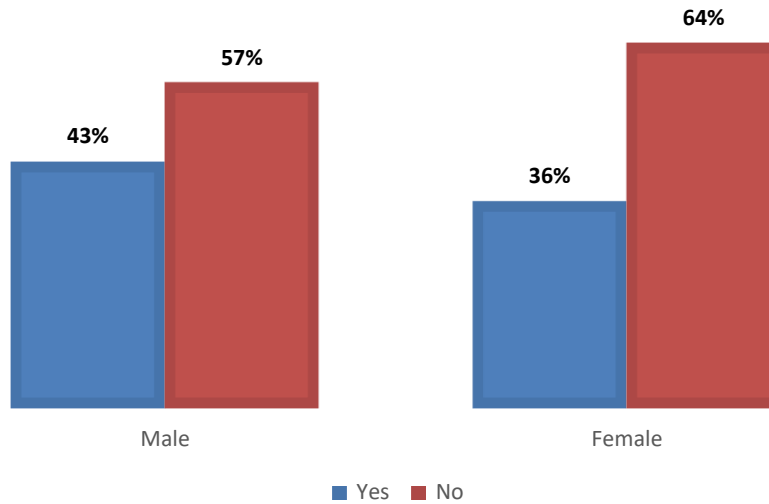
Q For what purpose did you avail the loan?

Number of respondents:3,891

The majority of both male (81%) and female (78%) beneficiaries who applied for Mudra Loan stated the reason to be starting a new business. The remaining 19% male and 22% female beneficiaries applied for it for expanding their current business.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

The beneficiaries who applied for the loan was further asked whether they faced any difficulty while applying for the loan:



**FIGURE 94: DIFFICULTIES FACED WHILE APPLYING FOR THE LOAN BY GENDER**

Q Did you face any difficulty in availing loan?

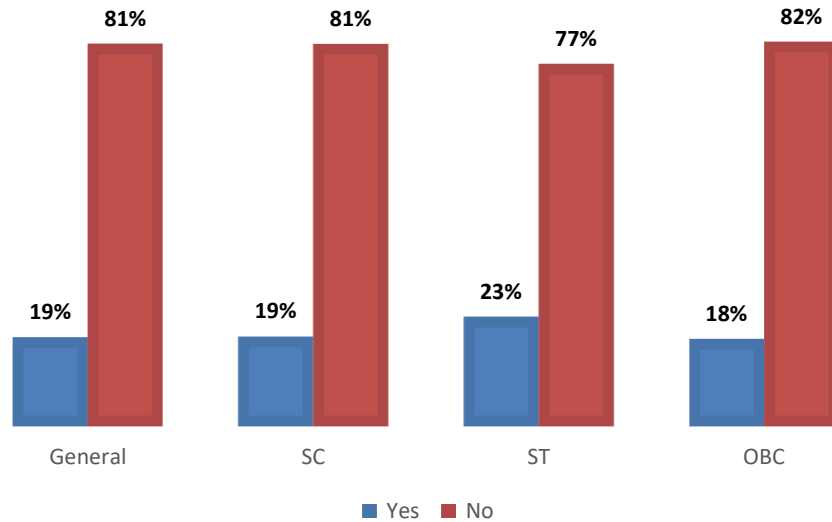
Number of respondents:3,105

43% of male and and 36% of female beneficiaries reported to face some difficulties while availing the loan.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

14.4.1.2.3.6 Beneficiaries applied for Mudra Loans by caste category

The following chart shows the percentage of beneficiaries by gender who applied for Mudra Loans:



**FIGURE 95: BENEFICIARIES APPLIED FOR MUDRA LOAN BY CASTE CATEGORY**

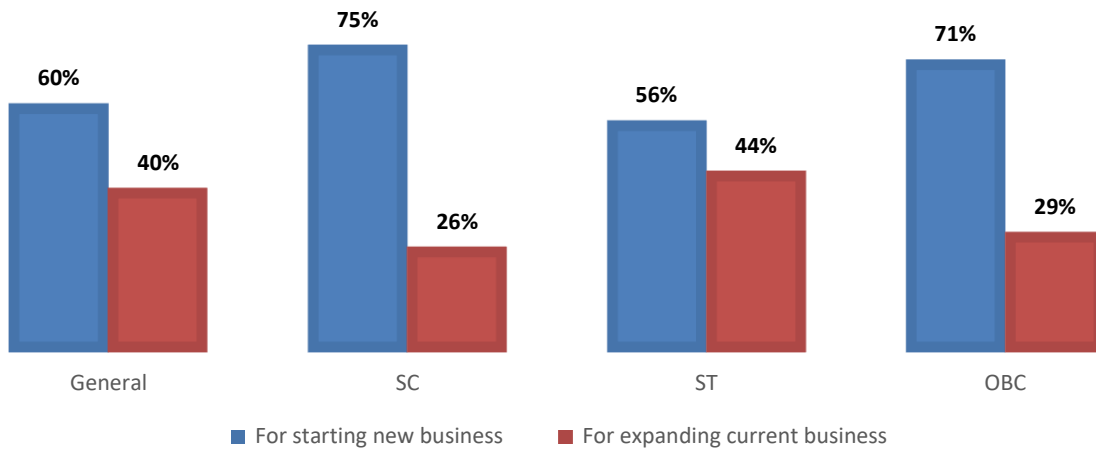
Q Did you apply for Mudra Loans?

Number of respondents: 12,619

The majority of beneficiaries (77% to 82%) across all the categories stated that they did not apply for Mudra Loans.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

Beneficiaries who applied for Mudra Loan were further asked about reason of applying for the loan. The following chart shows the reason for applying for Mudra Loan:



**FIGURE 96: REASON OF APPLYING FOR MUDRA LOAN BY CASTE CATEGORY**

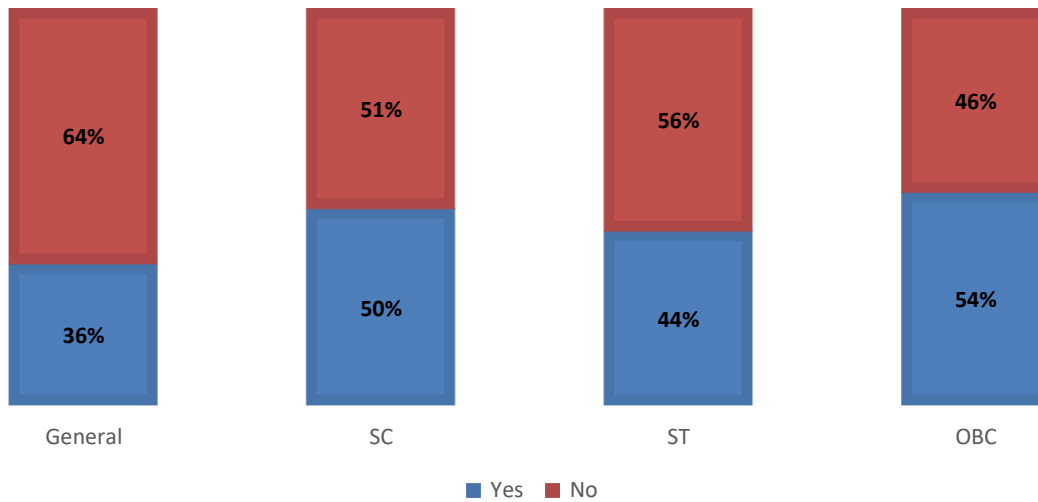
Q For what purpose did you avail the loan?

Number of respondents:1,348

The majority of beneficiaries across all the categories who applied for Mudra Loan stated the reason to be starting a new business, the highest percentage is from SC category (75%) followed by OBC (71%).

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

The beneficiaries who applied for the loan was further asked whether they faced any difficulty while applying for the loan:



**FIGURE 97: DIFFICULTIES FACED WHILE APPLYING FOR THE LOAN BY CASTE CATEGORY**

Q Did you face any difficulty in availing loan?

Number of respondents:1,360

A majority of the beneficiaries reported to face no difficulties in applying for the loans is from the general category (64%). The highest percentage of the beneficiaries to face difficulty, is from the OBC category (54%).

## Impact Assessment for Food Sector

### 14.4.1.2.4 Impact on employment

The following charts represents the impact of RPL program on employment across states, LWE, genders, caste categories and job roles:

#### 14.4.1.2.4.1 Impact on employment by state

The following table shows the employment status of the beneficiaries by state before the certification:

State	Employed	Self Employed	Unemployed
Uttar Pradesh	97%	2%	1%
Manipur	95%	5%	0%
Jammu and Kashmir	95%	5%	0%
Bihar	74%	16%	9%
Kerala	21%	10%	69%
Rajasthan	20%	30%	50%
Madhya Pradesh	12%	15%	73%

**TABLE 28:** EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE BENEFICIARIES BY STATE BEFORE THE CERTIFICATION

Q. What was your employment status at the time of the certification?

Number of respondents:12,619

A majority of the beneficiaries across all the states were employed before the RPL certification. 97% of the beneficiaries from Uttar Pradesh followed by Manipur and Jammu and Kashmir (95%) were employed before the certification. The percentage of self-employed beneficiaries is the highest from Rajasthan (30%). The highest percentage of unemployment is from Madhya Pradesh (73%) followed by Kerala (69%) and Madhya Pradesh (50%).

## Impact Assessment for Food Sector

The following table shows the employment status of the beneficiaries by state after the certification:

State	Employed in same organisation	Employed in a different organisation	Self Employed	Unemployed
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	96%	2%	1%	1%
<b>Manipur</b>	91%	5%	3%	0%
<b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>	91%	5%	5%	0%
<b>Bihar</b>	72%	13%	13%	2%
<b>Rajasthan</b>	30%	20%	40%	10%
<b>Kerala</b>	24%	0%	24%	52%
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	8%	5%	42%	45%

**TABLE 29: EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE BENEFICIARIES BY STATE AFTER THE CERTIFICATION**

Q. What is your employment status now?

Number of respondents:12,619

A majority of the beneficiaries across all the states were employed in the same organization after the RPL certification. The highest percentage of beneficiaries working in the same organization is from Uttar Pradesh (96%). The percentage of beneficiaries who employed in different organization is the highest from Jammu and Kashmir (51%). The percentage of self-employed beneficiaries is the highest from Rajasthan (20%). The highest percentage of unemployment beneficiaries is from Kerala (52%).

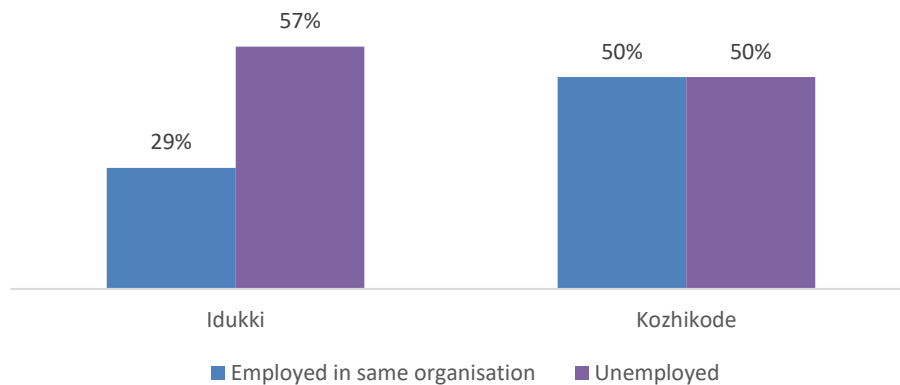
Impact Assessment for Food Sector

*14.4.1.2.4.2 Impact on employment by hilly area*

Two districts have been covered in the field investigation such as Idukki and Kozhikode which are considered as hilly area. A total of 9 beneficiaries have been covered from these districts.

100% of the beneficiaries from the Idukki were employed before the RPL program.

The following chart shows the employment status of the beneficiaries by hilly area after the certification:



**FIGURE 98: EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE BENEFICIARIES BY HILLY AREA AFTER THE CERTIFICATION**

Q. What is your employment status now?

Number of respondents:9

50% of the beneficiaries from Kozhikode and 29% from Idukki stated that they are employed after the certification whereas more than 50% of the beneficiaries from both the districts reported unemployment.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

*14.4.1.2.4.3 Impact on employment by LWE*

Five districts have been covered in the field investigation such as Jamui, Rohtas, Gaya, Nawada and Muzzafarpur and which are considered as LWE. A total of 720 beneficiaries have been covered from these districts.

The following chart shows the employment status of the beneficiaries by LWE before the certification:



**FIGURE 99: EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE BENEFICIARIES BY LWE BEFORE THE CERTIFICATION**

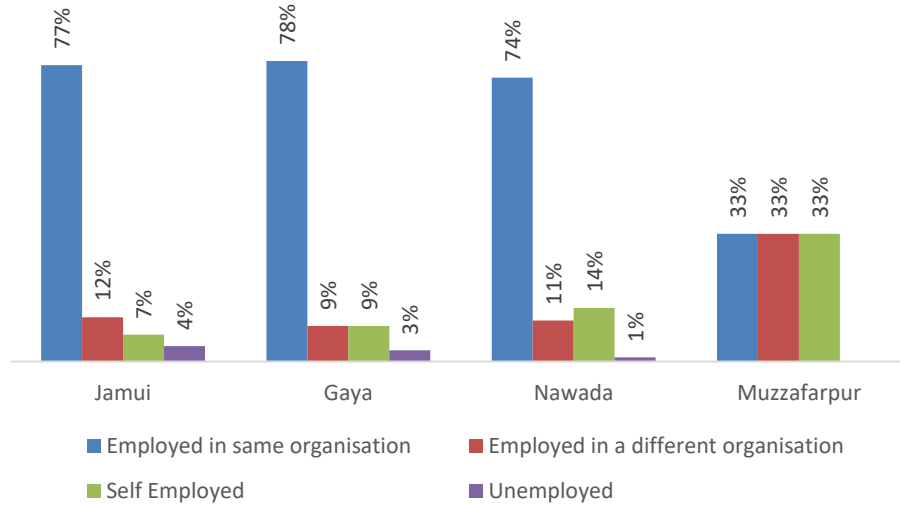
Q. What was your employment status at the time of the certification?

Number of respondents:668

Majority of the beneficiaries across all LWE regions reported employed before the certification, the highest coming from Rohtas (84%).67% beneficiaries from Muzzafarpur reported self-employed before the RPL program. Some percentage of beneficiaries reported unemployed before the certification, highest coming from Nawada (11%).

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

The following chart shows the employment status of the beneficiaries by LWE after the certification:



**FIGURE 100: EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE BENEFICIARIES BY LWE AFTER THE CERTIFICATION**

Q. What is your employment status now?

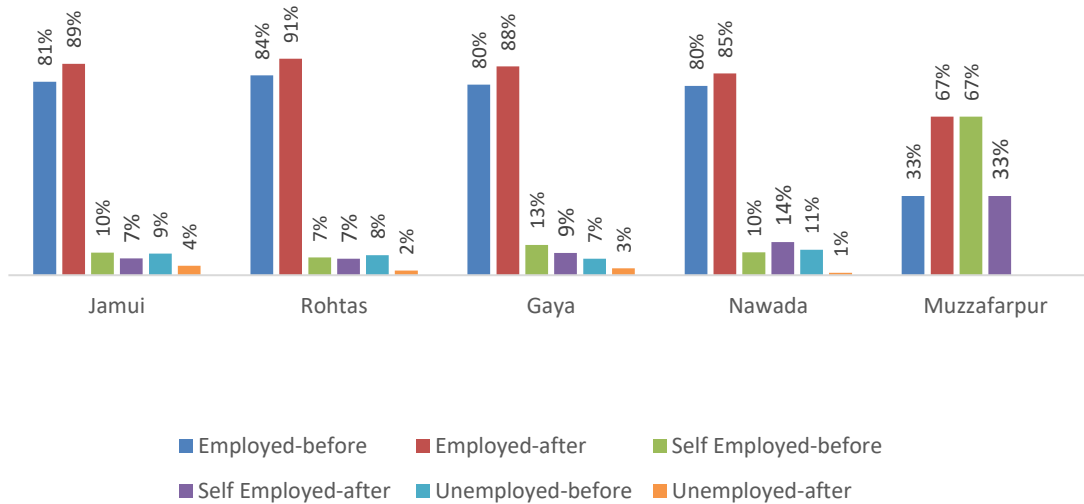
Number of respondents:668

The highest percentage of beneficiaries from Gaya (78%) stated employed in same organization after the certification. 33% of the beneficiaries from Muzzafarpur reported employed in a different organization and self-employed. Some percentage of beneficiaries reported unemployed that is 4% from Jamui.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

**Comparison between before and after RPL certification:**

The following chart shows the comparison between the employment status of the beneficiaries by LWE:



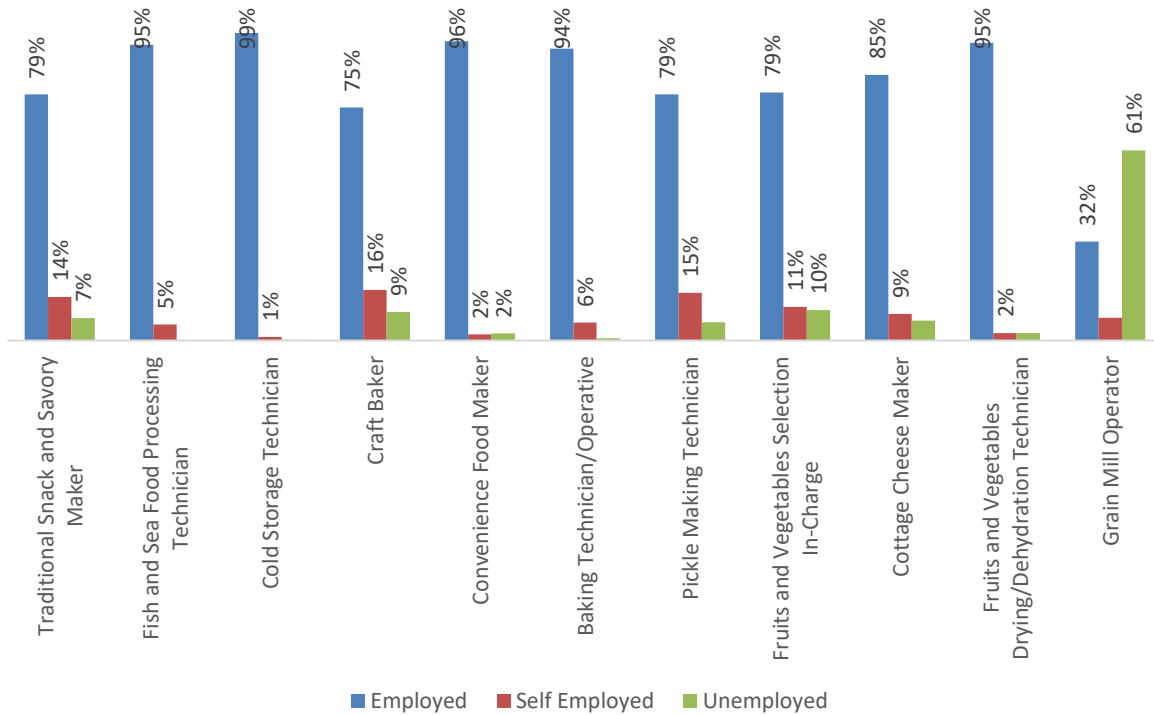
**FIGURE 101: COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY LWE**

Across all districts, the percentage of employed beneficiaries increased after the RPL program, the highest is coming from Muzzafarpur (34%). In Nawada, the percentage of self-employed beneficiaries increased by 4% and there is change in the percentage of unemployed beneficiaries in all five districts.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

14.4.1.2.4.4 Impact on employment by job role

The following chart shows the employment status of the beneficiaries by job role before the certification



**FIGURE 102: EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE BENEFICIARIES BY JOB ROLE BEFORE THE CERTIFICATION**

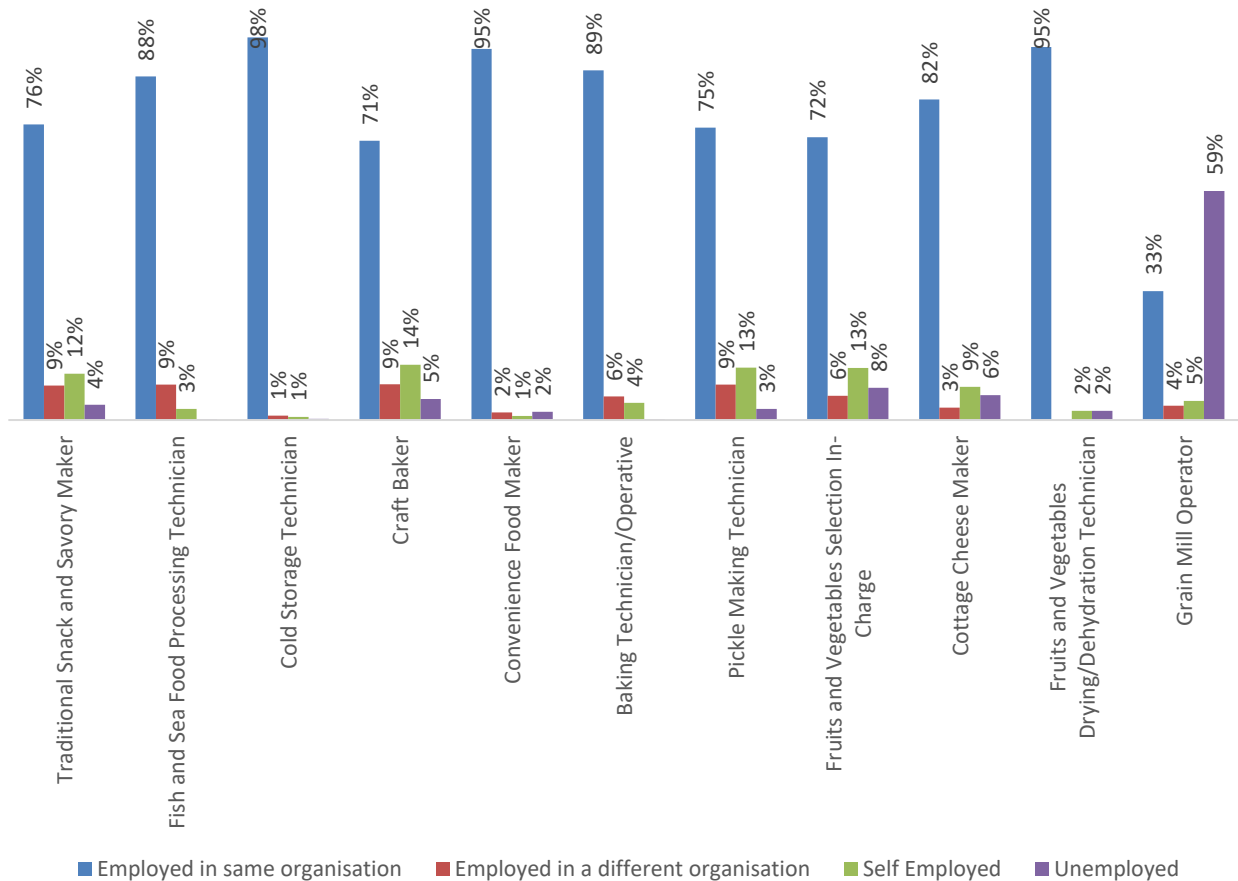
Q. What was your employment status at the time of the certification?

Number of respondents:12,619

A majority of all the beneficiaries were employed before the RPL program, highest percentage is from cold storage technician (99%). 16% beneficiaries from the job role craft baker were self-employed before the RPL program whereas 61% of the beneficiaries from the job role grain mill operator were found to be unemployed before the program.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

The following chart shows the employment status of the beneficiaries by job role after the certification:



**FIGURE 103: EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE BENEFICIARIES BY JOB ROLE AFTER THE CERTIFICATION**

Q. What is your employment status now?

Number of respondents:12,619

The majority of the beneficiaries across all the job roles are employed in the same organization, the highest percentage is reported by cold storage technician (98%) followed by fruit and vegetable selection in-charge (95%). The highest percentage of beneficiaries (9%) reported to be employed in different organization is from the job role traditional snack and savory maker, fish and seas food processing technician, craft baker and pickle making technician .14% of the beneficiaries from the job role craft baker reported to be self-employed. The highest percentage of beneficiaries from the job role grain mill operator reported unemployed after the RPL program.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

Comparison between before and after RPL certification

The following chart shows the comparison between the employment status of the beneficiaries by job role:

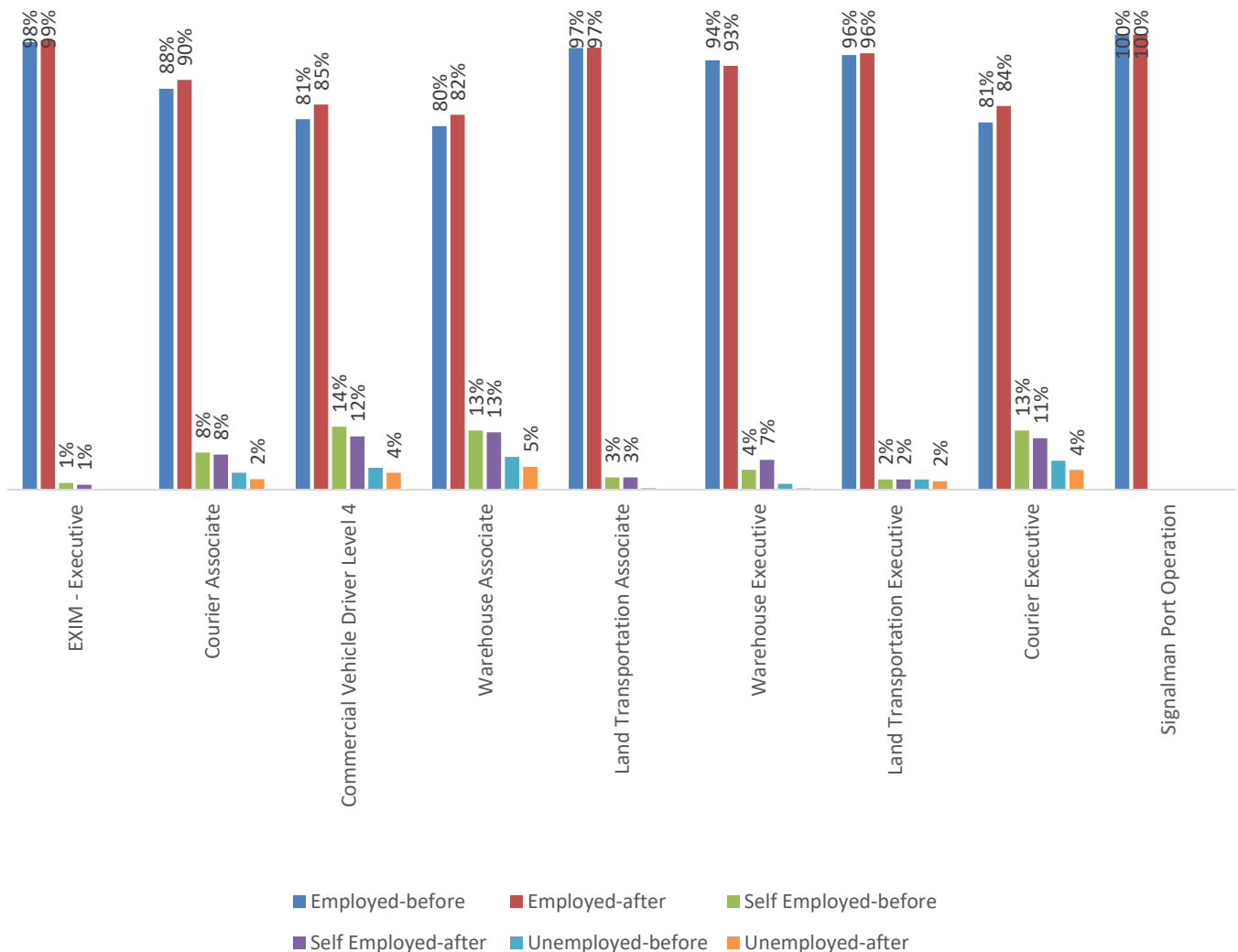
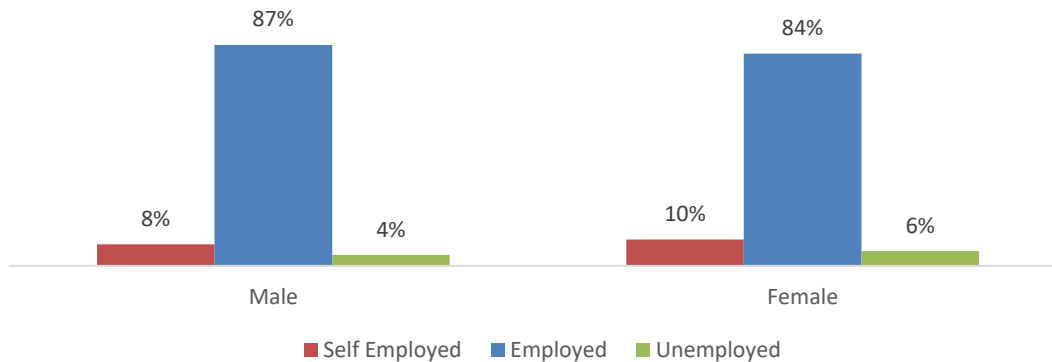


FIGURE 104: COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY JOB ROLE

Almost across all the job roles, the percentage of employed beneficiaries is either same or increased, the highest percentage increase is for commercial vehicle driver level 4. The percentage of self-employed beneficiaries remains the same, except for warehouse executives (increased by 3%), commercial vehicle driver level 4 (reduced by 2%) and courier executive (reduced by 2%). Those who were unemployed before, it has been reduced by 1% to 2% except land transportation executive (remains the same).

*14.4.1.2.4.5 Impact on employment by gender*

The following chart shows the employment status of the beneficiaries by gender before the certification:



**FIGURE 105: EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE BENEFICIARIES BY GENDER BEFORE THE CERTIFICATION**

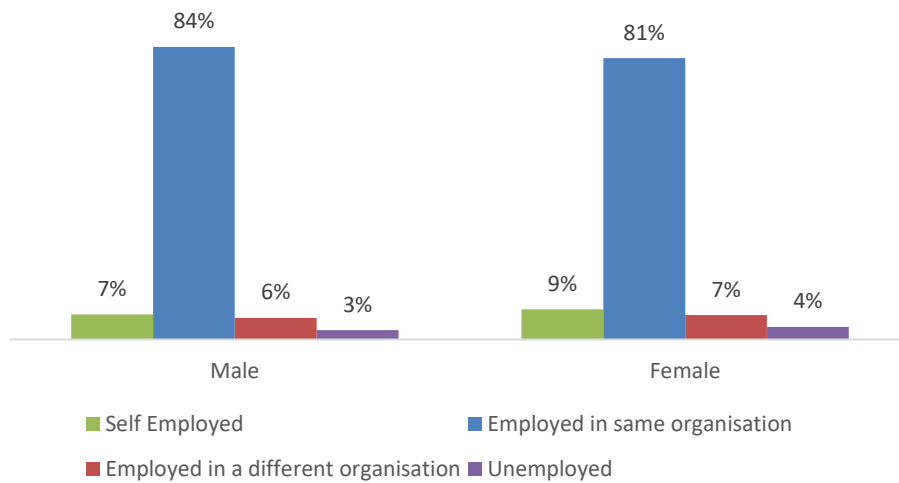
Q. What was your employment status at the time of the certification?

Number of respondents:12,916

A majority of both male (87%) and female beneficiaries (84%) were employed before the RPL program. 8% of the male beneficiaries were self-employed and the remaining 4% were unemployed. On the other hand, 10% of the female beneficiaries were self-employed and the remaining 6% were unemployed.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

The following chart shows the employment status of the beneficiaries by gender after the certification:



**FIGURE 106: EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE BENEFICIARIES BY GENDER AFTER THE CERTIFICATION**

Q. What is your employment status now?

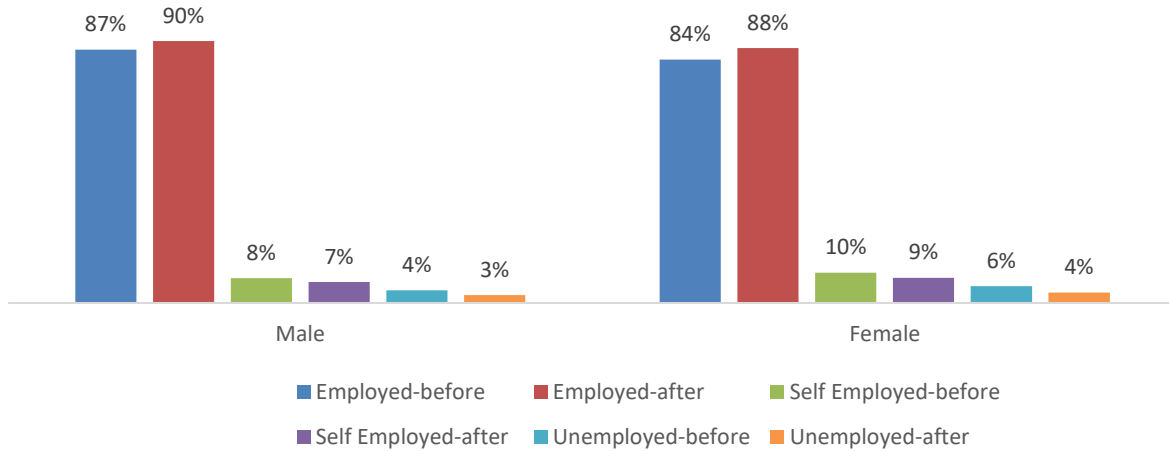
Number of responses: 12,916

A majority of both male (84%) and female beneficiaries (81%) are employed the same organization before the RPL program. 6% of the male beneficiaries were employed in different organization, 9% of them are self-employed and the remaining 3% were unemployed. On the other hand, 7% of the female beneficiaries are employed in a different organization, 9% of the female beneficiaries were self-employed and the remaining 4% were unemployed.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

**Comparison between before and after RPL certification**

The following chart shows the comparison between the employment status of the beneficiaries by gender:



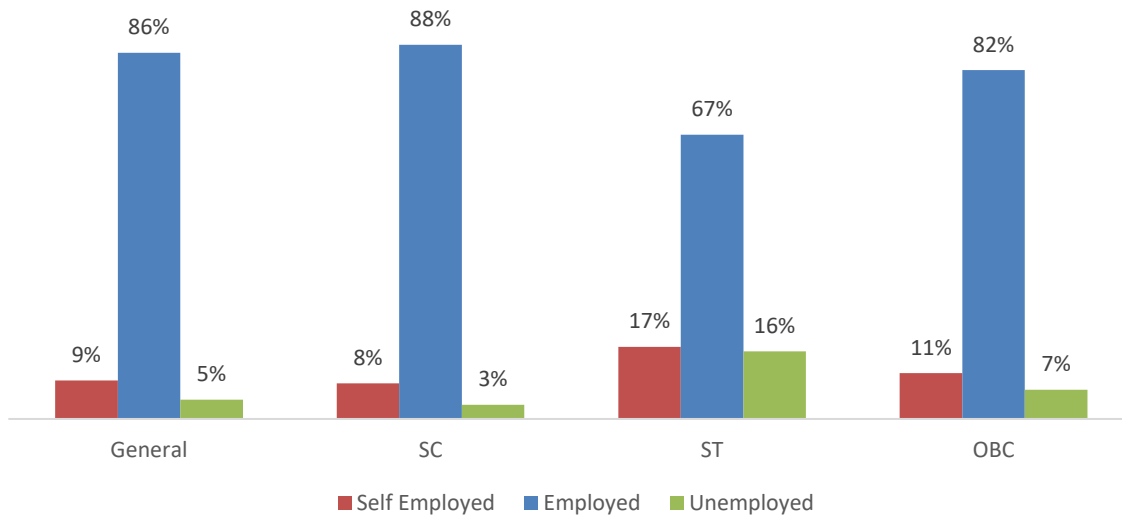
**FIGURE 107: COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY GENDER**

The percentage of both employed male and female beneficiaries increased by 3% and 4% respectively after the RPL certification. The percentage of unemployed beneficiaries also reduced by 1% for male beneficiaries. The percentage of self-employed for male and female beneficiaries reduced by 1%.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

*14.4.1.2.4.6 Impact on employment by caste category*

The following chart shows the employment status of the beneficiaries by caste category before the certification:



**FIGURE 108: EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE BENEFICIARIES BY CASTE CATEGORY BEFORE THE CERTIFICATION**

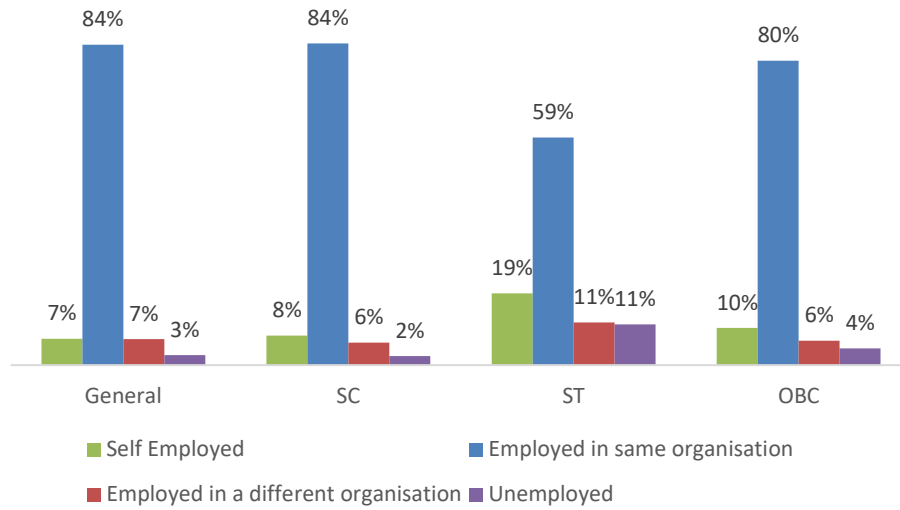
Q. What was your employment status at the time of the certification?

Number of respondents:12,916

A majority of beneficiaries across all the categories were employed before the RPL program, the highest percentage is from the SC category (88%). The highest percentage of beneficiaries who were self-employed is from ST category (17%). The percentage of unemployed beneficiaries was highest from the ST category (16%).

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

The following chart shows the employment status of the beneficiaries by caste category after the certification:



**FIGURE 109: EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE BENEFICIARIES BY CASTE CATEGORY BEFORE THE CERTIFICATION**

Q. What is your employment status now?

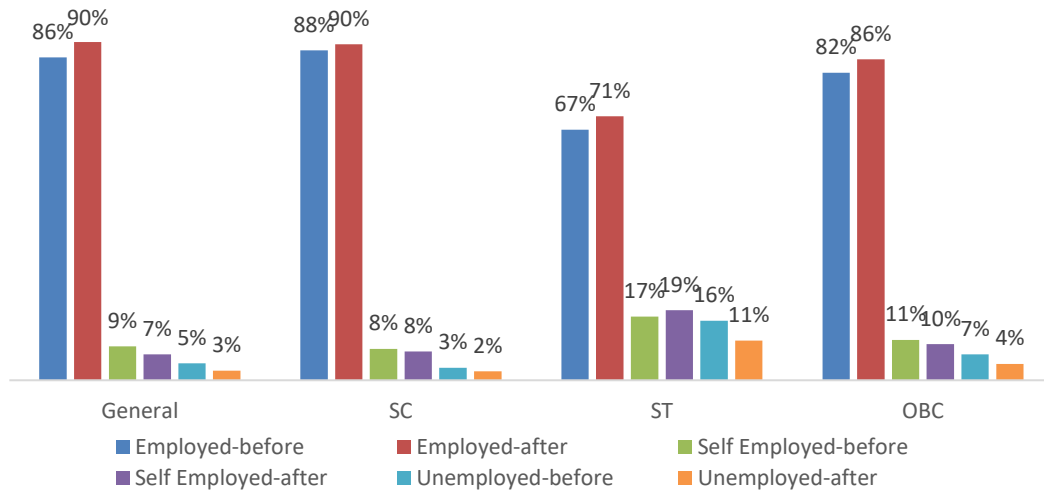
Number of responses: 12,916

A majority of beneficiaries across all the categories are employed the same organization before the RPL program, the highest percentage is from the SC and general category (84%). The highest percentage of beneficiaries who are employed in different organization is from ST category (11%), the highest percentage who are self-employed right now is from ST category (19%). A very small percentage of beneficiaries is unemployed now, the highest percentage is from the OBC category (4%).

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

**Comparison between before and after RPL certification**

The following chart shows the comparison between the employment status of the beneficiaries by caste category:

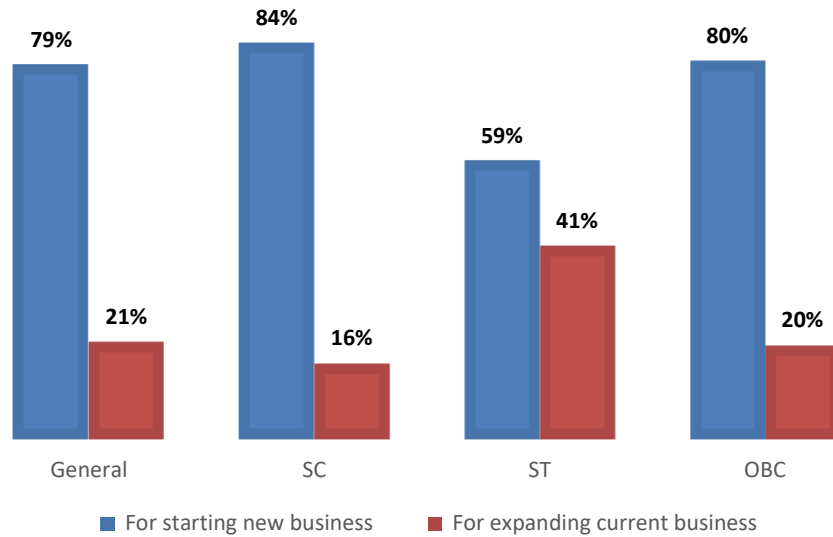


**FIGURE 110: COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY CASTE CATEGORY**

The percentage of employed beneficiaries increased (2%-4%) across all the categories after the RPL certification. The percentage of unemployed beneficiaries either remains reduced by 5% for ST category. The percentage of self-employed for beneficiaries from ST category increased by 2%, decreased for general and OBC category and remains the same for SC category.

## Impact Assessment for Food Sector

Beneficiaries who applied for Mudra Loan were further asked about reason of applying for the loan. The following chart shows the reason for applying for Mudra Loan:



**FIGURE 111: REASON OF APPLYING FOR MUDRA LOAN BY CASTE CATEGORY**

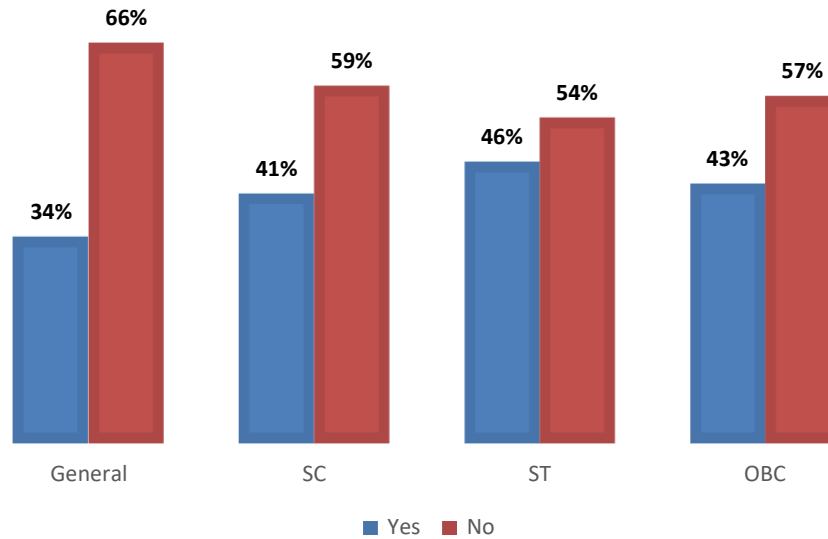
Q For what purpose did you avail the loan?

Number of respondents:3,891

The majority of beneficiaries across all the categories who applied for Mudra Loan stated the reason to be starting a new business, highest percentage is from SC category (84%) followed by OBC (80%) and general category (79%).

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The beneficiaries who applied for the loan was further asked whether they faced any difficulty while applying for the loan:



**FIGURE 112: DIFFICULTIES FACED WHILE APPLYING FOR THE LOAN BY CASTE CATEGORY**

Q Did you face any difficulty in availing loan?

Number of respondents:3,105

46% of the beneficiaries from the ST category reported to face difficulties in applying for the loans followed by ST (46%) and OBC (43%). From other three categories, only 9% of the beneficiary’s faced difficulty is from the general category.

## Impact Assessment for Food Sector

### 14.4.1.3 Impact on income

The following charts represents the impact of RPL program on income across states, LWE, genders, caste categories and job roles:

#### 14.4.1.3.1 Impact on income by state

The following charts shows the certification impact on their job and their income by states

##### 14.4.1.3.1.1 Certification impact by states

The following chart shows the impact of RPL certificate by state:

State	My salary or Income increased	I received a promotion	My roles and responsibilities have increased	I received appreciation at my workplace	It has made no difference to me
Manipur	23%	8%	18%	37%	11%
Jammu and Kashmir	20%	7%	17%	47%	8%
Uttar Pradesh	7%	2%	6%	18%	4%
Kerala	4%	0%	2%	4%	11%
Rajasthan	2%	1%	1%	1%	2%
Madhya Pradesh	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%

TABLE 30: IMPACT OF RPL CERTIFICATE BY STATE

Q In what ways has the RPL certificate benefited you?

Number of respondents: 12,619

The highest percentage of beneficiaries mentioned an increase in their salary/income is from Manipur (23%). Some percentage of beneficiaries also reported to receive a promotion after undertaking the RPL program, the highest percentage of them is from Kerala (8%). The highest percentage of beneficiaries whose roles and responsibilities have increased post RPL certification is from Manipur (18%). 37% of the beneficiaries from Manipur constitutes the highest percentage who received appreciation at their workplace.

#### 14.4.1.3.1.2 Change in income by states

Beneficiaries who have some rise in their income were further interviewed on their change in income/salary. The following table shows the percentage of beneficiaries reported change in their income/salary

State	Upto 5%	5% to 15%	15% to 25%	more than 25%
<b>Kerala</b>	97%	3%	0%	0%
<b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>	90%	4%	4%	2%
<b>Bihar</b>	85%	8%	5%	2%
<b>Manipur</b>	84%	7%	7%	2%
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	73%	12%	9%	5%
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	39%	25%	33%	3%
<b>Rajasthan</b>	30%	27%	43%	1%

**TABLE 31: CHANGE IN INCOME/SALARY BY STATE**

Q What percentage of income/salary has increased after RPL program?

Number of respondents:8,598

A majority of the beneficiaries experienced a rise upto 5% across all the states, 97% of the beneficiaries from Kerala had a rise upto 5%. 27% of the beneficiaries from Rajasthan had an increase of 5% to 15% after undergoing the certification. A very small percentage of beneficiaries had an increase with 15% to 25% rise is from Rajasthan (43%) and 5% from Uttar Pradesh with more than 25% income.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

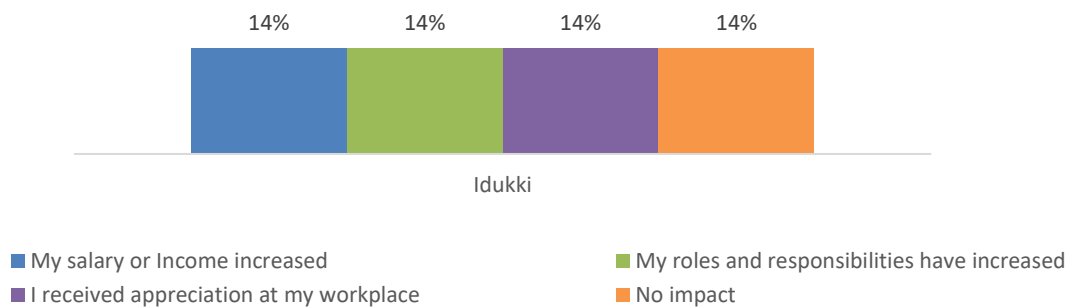
*14.4.1.3.2 Impact on income by hilly area*

Two districts have been covered in the field investigation such as Idukki and Kozhikode which are considered as hilly area. A total of 9 beneficiaries have been covered from these districts.

The following charts shows the certification impact on their job and their income by hilly area:

*14.4.1.3.2.1 Certification impact by hilly area*

The following chart shows the impact of RPL certificate by hilly area:



**FIGURE 113: IMPACT OF RPL CERTIFICATE BY HILLY AREA**

Q In what ways has the RPL certificate benefited you?

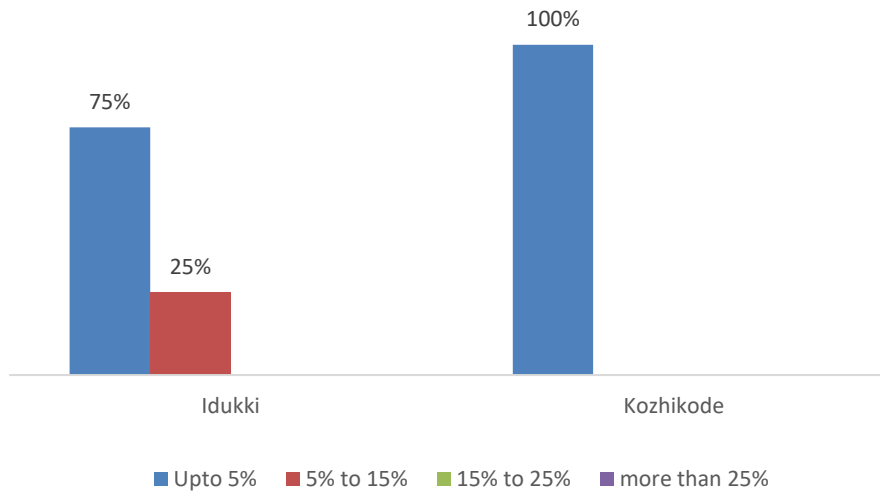
Number of respondents: 9

14% of the beneficiaries from Idukki reported to have increased salary, roles and responsibilities, appreciation at workplace and also no impact after the RPL certification.

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*14.4.1.3.2.2 Change in their income/salary by hilly area*

Beneficiaries who have some rise in their income were further interviewed on their change in income/salary. The following chart shows the change in income/salary after RPL certification by hilly area.



**FIGURE 114: CHANGE IN INCOME/SALARY AFTER RPL BY HILLY AREA**

Q What percentage of income/salary has increased after RPL program? Number of respondents:5

100 % of beneficiaries from Kozhikode and 75% from Idukki reported change in income/salary upto 5% after the RPL program. Remaining 25% from Idukki reported change income/salary by 5% to 15%.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

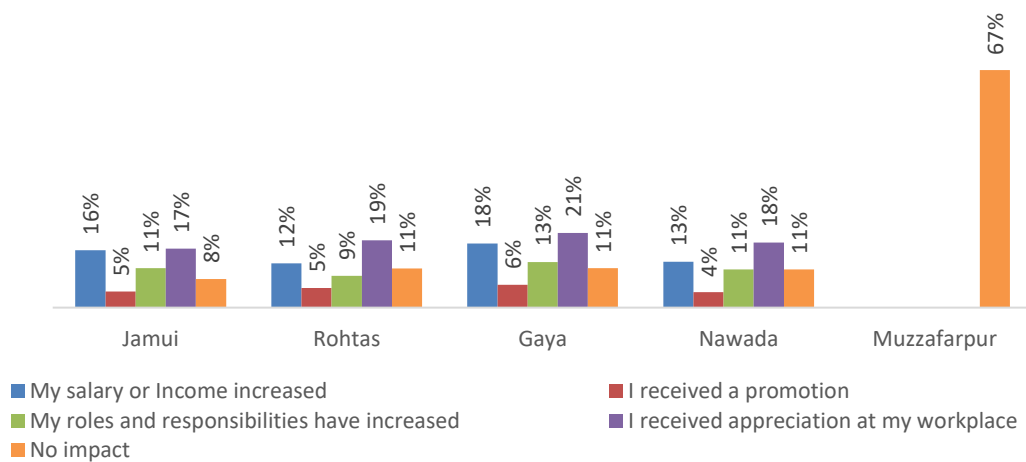
*14.4.1.3.3 Impact on income by LWE*

Five districts have been covered in the field investigation such as Jamui, Rohtas, Gaya, Nawada and Muzzafarpur and which are considered as LWE. A total of 720 beneficiaries have been covered from these districts.

The following charts shows the certification impact on their job and their income by LWE:

*14.4.1.3.3.1 Certification impact by LWE*

The following chart shows the impact of RPL certificate by LWE:



**FIGURE 115: IMPACT OF RPL CERTIFICATE BY LWE**

Q In what ways has the RPL certificate benefited you?

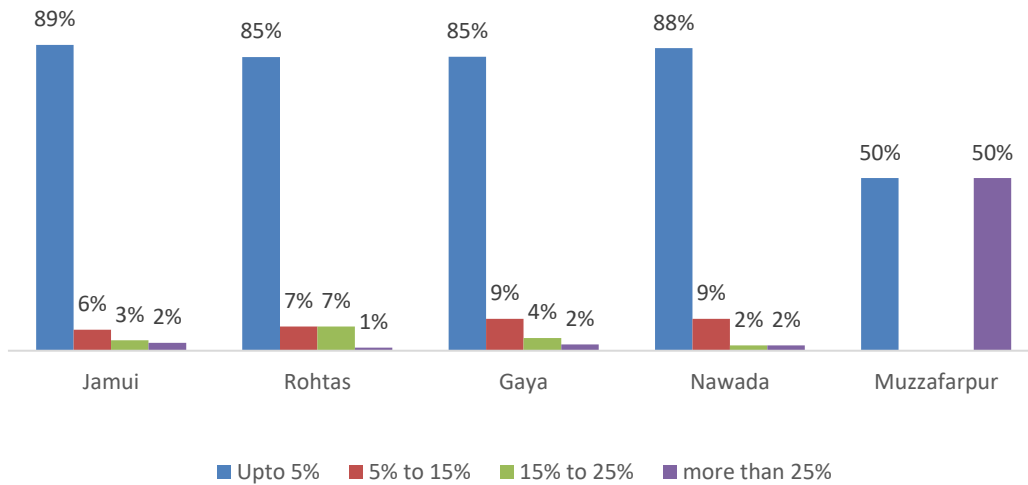
Number of respondents: 668

16% of the beneficiaries from Jamui informed that their salary increased that their salary increased as an impact of RPL program. 13% of beneficiaries from Gaya reported that their roles and responsibilities increased after the RPL certification. 21% from Gaya informed to receive appreciation at their workplace. Only a small percentage, i.e., 6% of beneficiaries from Gaya received a promotion. Majority of the beneficiaries in Muzaffarpur ( indicated no impact.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

*14.4.1.3.3.2 Change in their income/salary by LWE*

Beneficiaries who have some rise in their income were further interviewed on their change in income/salary. The following chart shows the change in income/salary after RPL certification by LWE:



**FIGURE 116: CHANGE IN INCOME/SALARY AFTER RPL BY LWE**

Q What percentage of income/salary has increased after RPL program? Number of respondents:420

Majority of the beneficiaries across all the five districts reported change in income/salary upto 5%, the highest coming from Jamui (89%). 9% from Gaya and Nawada reported change in income by 5% to 15% and 7% from Rohtas reported change in income by 15% to 25%. The highest percentage for change in income by more than 25% is from Muzzafarpur.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

14.4.1.3.4 Impact on income by job role

The following charts shows the certification impact on their job and their income by job role:

14.4.1.3.4.1 Certification impact by job role

The following chart shows the impact of RPL certificate by job role:

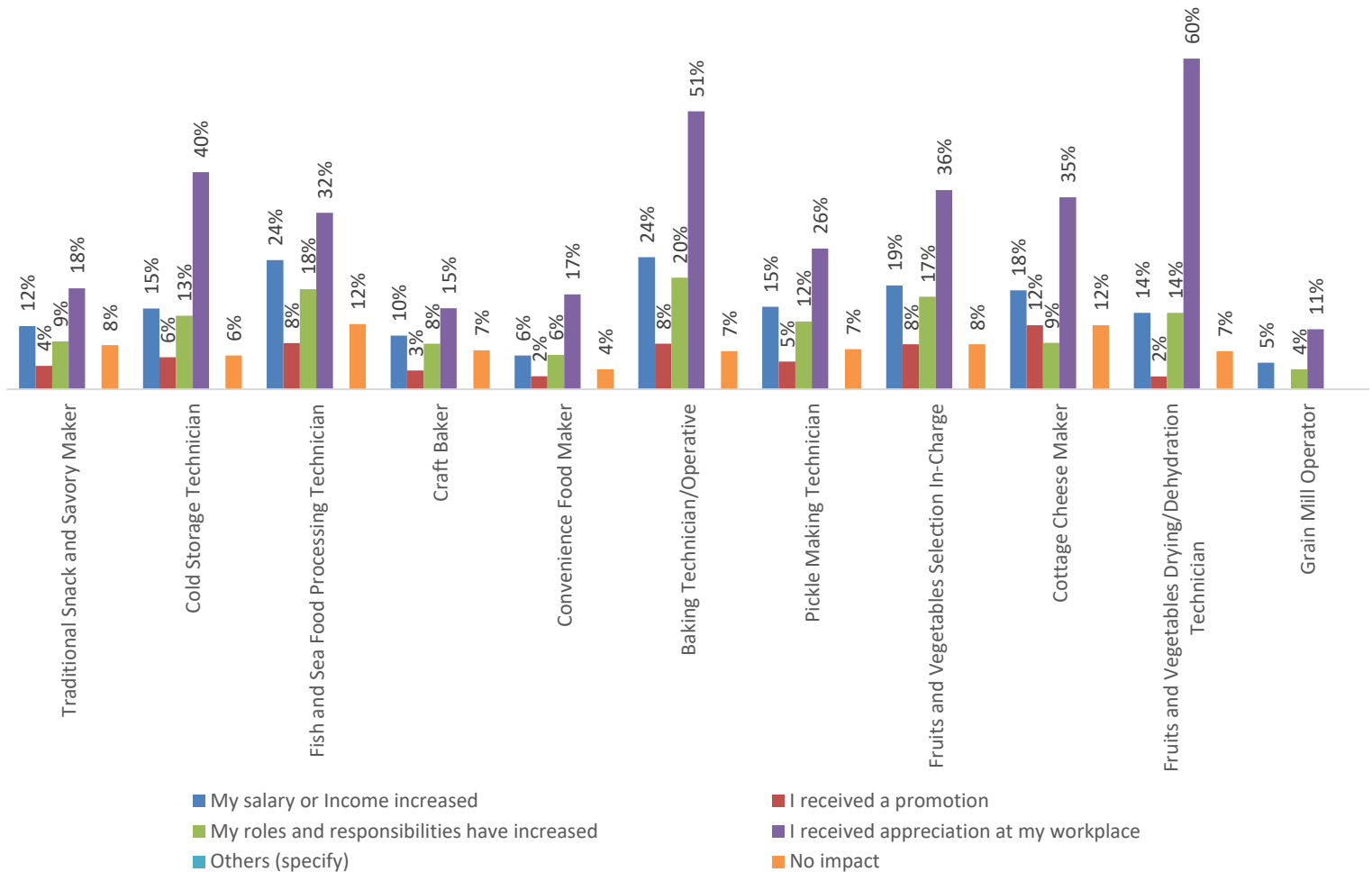


FIGURE 117: IMPACT OF RPL CERTIFICATE BY JOB ROLE

Q In what ways has the RPL certificate benefited you?

Number of respondents: 12,619

The highest percentage of beneficiaries whose salary or income increased after the RPL program is fish and sea food processing technician and Baking Technician/operative (24%). The highest percentage who stated that their roles and responsibilities increased after undergoing the certification is baking technician/Operative (20%). A significant percentage in some job roles received appreciation at their workplace, fruit and vegetable selection in-charge is the highest (60%). The highest percentage of beneficiaries received promotion is cottage cheese maker (12%).

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

14.4.1.3.4.2 Change in their income/salary by job role

Beneficiaries who have some rise in their income were further interviewed on their change in income/salary. The following chart shows the change in income/salary after RPL certification by job role:

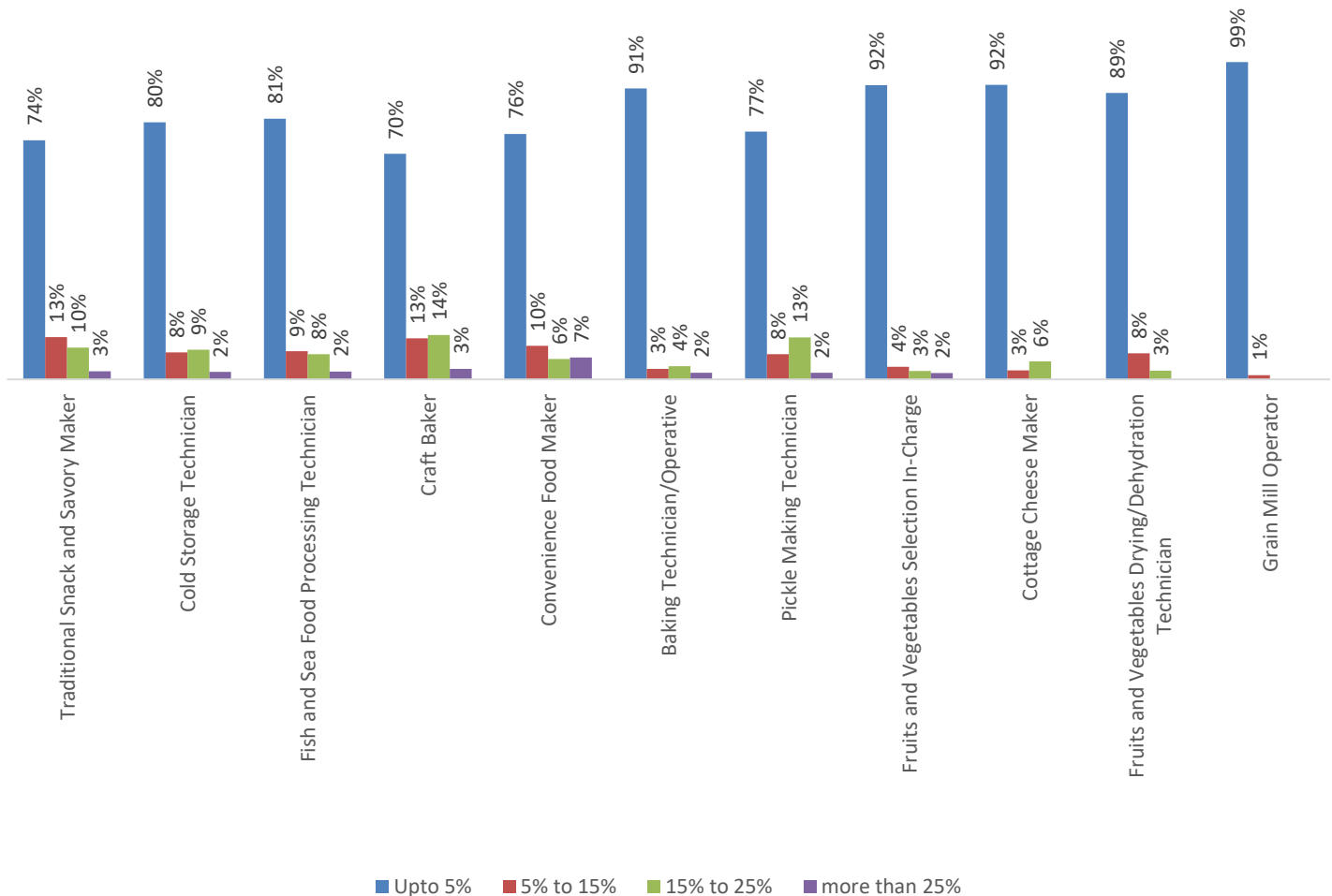


FIGURE 118: CHANGE IN INCOME/SALARY AFTER RPL BY JOB ROLE

Q What percentage of income/salary has increased after RPL program?

Number of respondents:8,598

A majority of the beneficiaries almost across all the job roles experience an increase up to 5%, the highest percentage is gain mill operator (99%), followed by fruits vegetables selection in-charge and cottage cheese maker. The highest percentage of beneficiaries with an income rise of 5% to 15% is traditional snack and savory maker and craft baker (13%). The highest percentage of increase in income by 15% to 25% is reported by craft baker (14%). A very small percentage of beneficiaries had an increment of more than 25%, highest percentage is convenience food maker (7%).

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

14.4.1.3.5 Impact on income by gender

The following charts shows the certification impact on their job and their income by gender:

14.4.1.3.5.1 Certification impact by gender

The following chart shows the impact of RPL certificate by gender:

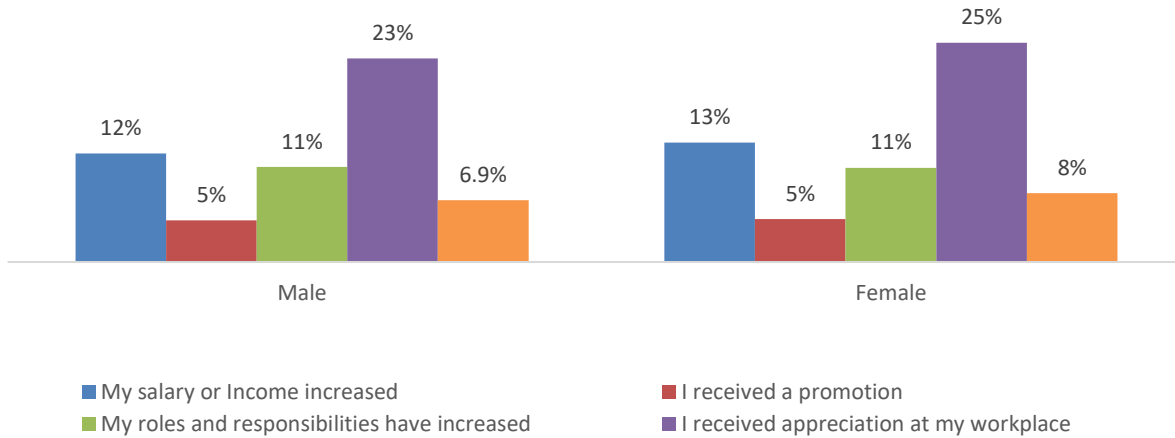


FIGURE 119: IMPACT OF RPL CERTIFICATE BY GENDER

Q In what ways has the RPL certificate benefited you?

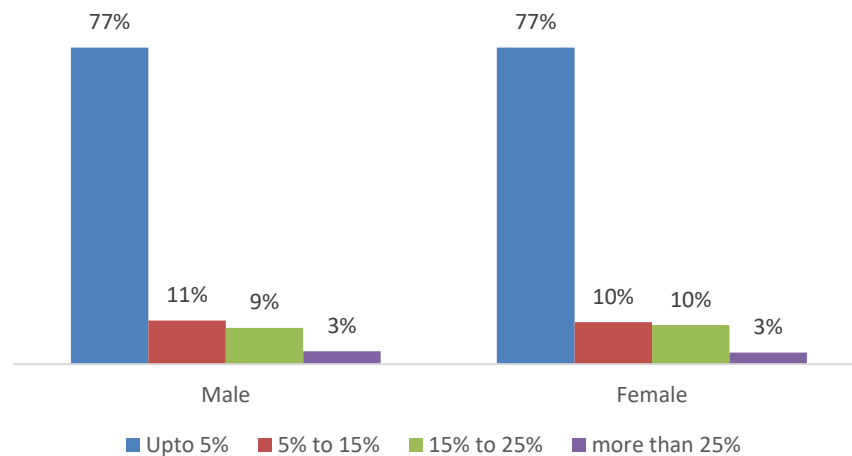
Number of respondents: 12,619

The highest percentage of male (23%) and female beneficiaries (25%) stated that they received appreciation at workplace as a result of undergoing the RPL certification. 12% of the male beneficiaries reported that RPL program helped to increase their salary or income, 11% of the male beneficiaries reported that their roles and responsibilities increased and 5% got a promotion. Among females, 13% of the beneficiaries reported that their salary /income increased ,15% stated that their roles and responsibilities increased and 5% got promotion. 13.2 % of male beneficiaries and 8% of female beneficiaries reported no impact after the certification.

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*14.4.1.3.5.2 Change in their income/salary by gender*

Beneficiaries who have some rise in their income were further interviewed on their change in income/salary. The following chart shows the change in income/salary after RPL certification by gender:



**FIGURE 120: CHANGE IN INCOME/SALARY AFTER RPL BY GENDER**

Q What percentage of income/salary has increased after RPL program?

Number of respondents:8,598

A majority of 77% from both male and female beneficiaries stated their income to be increased up to 5% after RPL certification. 11% of the male beneficiaries experienced an increase in their income by 5% to 15% post-certification, 9% reported the increase by 15% to 25%, and the remaining 3% male beneficiaries stated the raise by more than 25%. Similarly, 10% of the female beneficiaries experienced an increase in their income by 5% to 15% post-certification, 10% reported the increase by 15% to 25% and the remaining 3% female beneficiaries stated the raise by more than 25%.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

14.4.1.3.6 Impact on income by caste category

The following charts shows the certification impact on their job and their income by caste category:

14.4.1.3.6.1 Certification impact by caste category

The following chart shows the impact of RPL certificate by caste category:

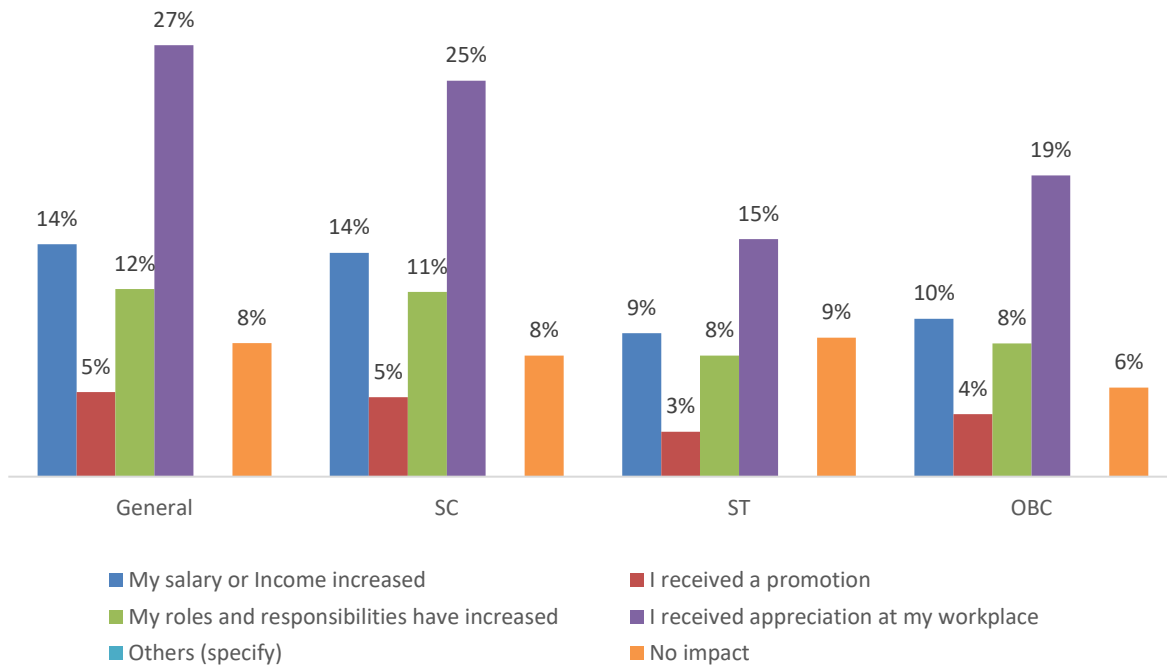


FIGURE 121: IMPACT OF RPL CERTIFICATE BY CASTE CATEGORY

Q In what ways has the RPL certificate benefited you?

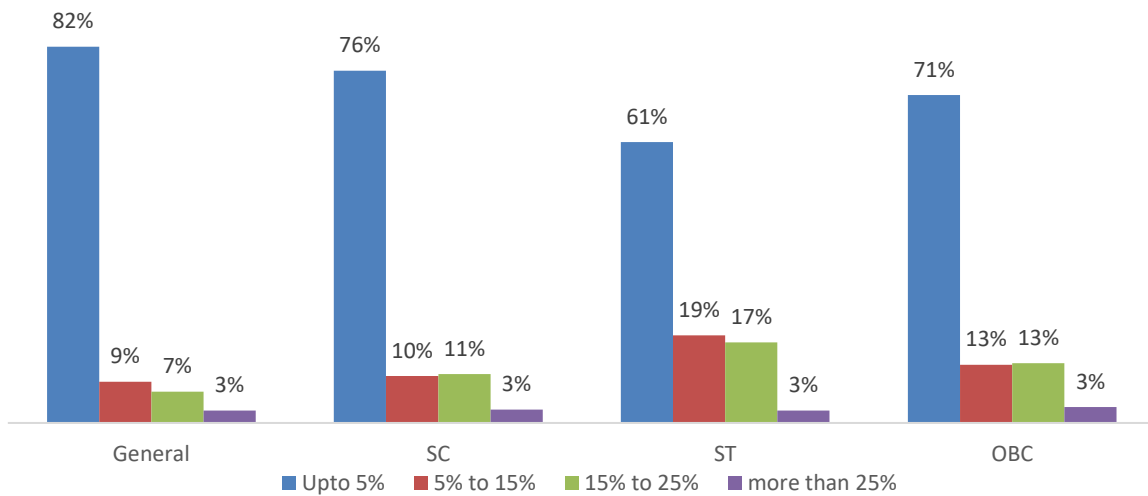
Number of respondents: 12,916

The highest percentage of beneficiaries (23%) who stated that their salary/income increased as a result of RPL certification are from general and SC category. The highest percentage of beneficiaries (12%) who mentioned their roles and responsibilities increased after they went through the certification is from general category. The highest percentage of beneficiaries who received appreciation at their workplace are from general category (27%). Almost an equal percentage of beneficiaries (3%-5%) across all the categories received a promotion after the certification.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

14.4.1.3.6.2 Change in their income/salary by caste category

The following chart shows the change in income/salary after RPL certification by caste category:



**FIGURE 122: CHANGE IN INCOME/SALARY AFTER RPL BY CASTE CATEGORY**

Q What percentage of income/salary has increased after RPL program?

Number of respondents:8,598

A majority of beneficiaries across all the caste categories stated their income to be increased up to 5% after RPL certification, the highest percentage is from general category (82%) followed by SC and OBC category (71%). The highest percentage of beneficiaries with rise of income between 5% to 15% is from the ST category. The highest percentage of beneficiaries (17%) with an increase in salary of 15% to 25% is from ST category. A very small percentage of beneficiaries that is 3% from all categories stated with more than 25% rise in their income.

## Impact Assessment for Food Sector

### 14.4.2 Impact on society

The following charts represents the socio-economic impact of RPL program across states, LWE, genders, caste categories and job roles:

#### 14.4.2.1 Program impact on social wellbeing by state

The following tables show the socio-economic impact of RPL program across various parameters:

##### 14.4.2.1.1 Level of savings

The following chart shows the RPL program impact on level of savings by state:

State	Worse	Same	Better
<b>Bihar</b>	5%	60%	35%
<b>Manipur</b>	10%	57%	33%
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	4%	63%	33%
<b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>	7%	61%	31%
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	3%	67%	31%
<b>Rajasthan</b>	5%	68%	27%
<b>Kerala</b>	0%	74%	26%

**TABLE 32: IMPACT OF RPL PROGRAM ON LEVEL OF SAVINGS BY STATE**

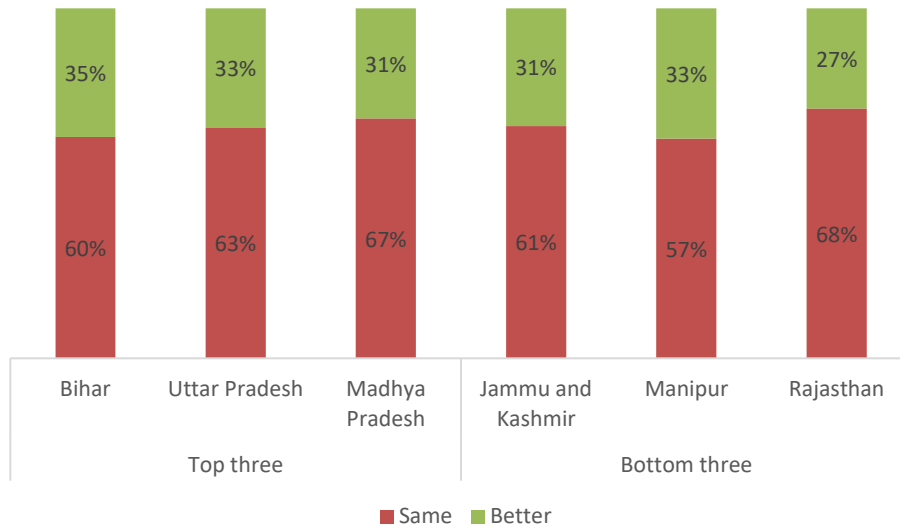
Q What has been the change in the level of savings as a result of the RPL Program?

Number of respondents:12,916

The highest percentage of the beneficiaries who have a better level of savings now is from Bihar (35%), followed by Manipur and Uttar Pradesh (33%). 74% of the beneficiaries from Kerala stated same level of savings after the RPL program. Some percentage of beneficiaries that is 10% reported worse level of savings after the RPL program.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

The following chart shows the top three and bottom three states in terms of impact of RPL program on level of savings:



**FIGURE 123: TOP THREE AND BOTTOM THREE STATES IN TERMS OF LEVEL OF SAVINGS**

Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, and Madhya Pradesh are the top three states to feel the impact of RPL program on their level of savings whereas, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur and Rajasthan are the bottom three states.

## Impact Assessment for Food Sector

### 14.4.2.1.2 Lifestyle

The following chart shows the impact of RPL program on lifestyle by state:

State	Worse	Same	Better
Uttar Pradesh	1%	15%	84%
Jammu and Kashmir	0%	16%	84%
Manipur	10%	15%	75%
Bihar	0%	29%	70%
Rajasthan	6%	32%	63%
Madhya Pradesh	1%	40%	58%
Kerala	0%	43%	57%

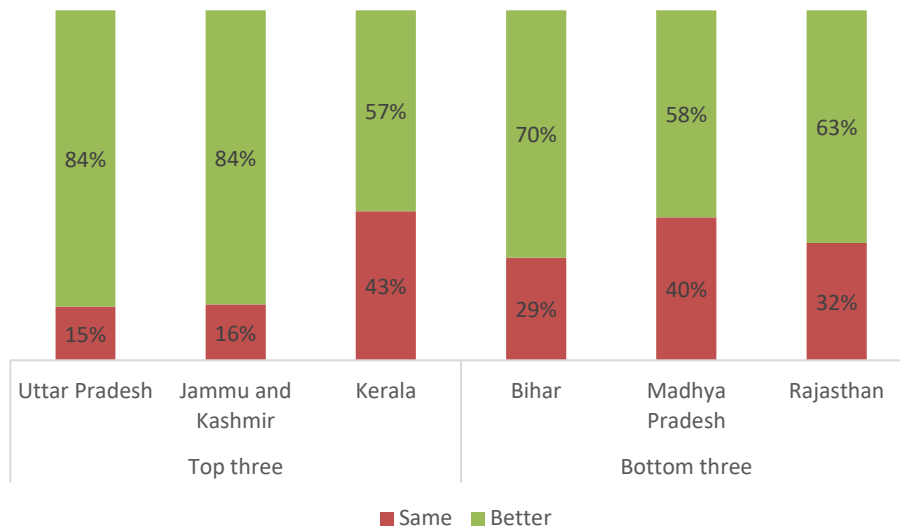
**TABLE 33: IMPACT OF RPL PROGRAM ON LIFESTYLE BY STATE**

Q. What has been the change in the lifestyle as a result of the RPL Program? Number of respondents:12,916

The highest percentage of the beneficiaries who have a better lifestyle now is from Uttar Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir (84%). However, the highest percentage of beneficiaries reported to have a same lifestyle as before the RPL program is from Kerala (43%). Only from Manipur (10%) of beneficiaries reported worse lifestyle after the RPL program.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

The following chart shows the top three and bottom three states in terms of impact of RPL program on lifestyle:



**FIGURE 124: TOP THREE AND BOTTOM THREE STATES IN TERMS OF LIFESTYLE**

Uttar Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, and Kerala are the top three states to feel the impact of RPL program on their level of savings whereas, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan are the bottom three states.

## Impact Assessment for Food Sector

### 14.4.2.1.3 Health

The following chart shows the impact of RPL program on health by state:

State	Worse	Same	Better
<b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>	1%	13%	85%
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	1%	19%	80%
<b>Manipur</b>	10%	12%	78%
<b>Bihar</b>	1%	41%	58%
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	1%	53%	47%
<b>Kerala</b>	0%	55%	45%
<b>Rajasthan</b>	2%	56%	42%

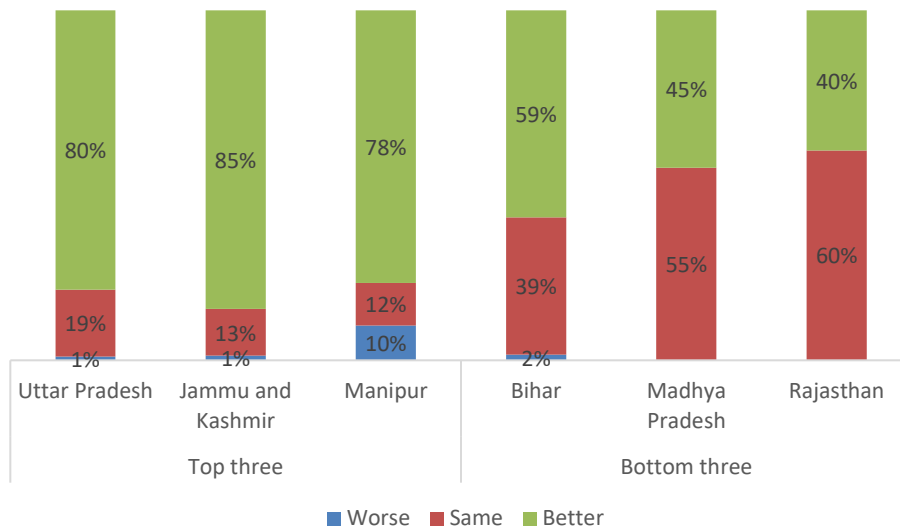
**TABLE 34: IMPACT OF RPL PROGRAM ON HEALTH BY GENDER**

Q What has been the change in the health as a result of the RPL Program? Number of respondents:12,916

85% beneficiaries from Jammu and Kashmir have a better health now after the RPL program. However, the highest percentage of beneficiaries reported to have a same health as before the RPL program is from Rajasthan (56%).10% of beneficiaries from Manipur reported worse health after the RPL program.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

The following chart shows the top three and bottom three states in terms of impact of RPL program on health:



**FIGURE 125: TOP THREE AND BOTTOM THREE STATES IN TERMS OF HEALTH**

Uttar Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, and Manipur are the top three states to feel the impact of RPL program on their health whereas, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan are the bottom three states.

## Impact Assessment for Food Sector

### 14.4.2.1.4 Social status

The following chart shows the impact of RPL program on social status by state:

State	Worse	Same	Better
<b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>	1%	6%	93%
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	1%	16%	83%
<b>Manipur</b>	10%	11%	79%
<b>Bihar</b>	1%	35%	64%
<b>Rajasthan</b>	2%	38%	60%
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	1%	43%	56%
<b>Kerala</b>	0%	62%	38%

**TABLE 35: IMPACT OF RPL PROGRAM ON SOCIAL STATUS BY STATE**

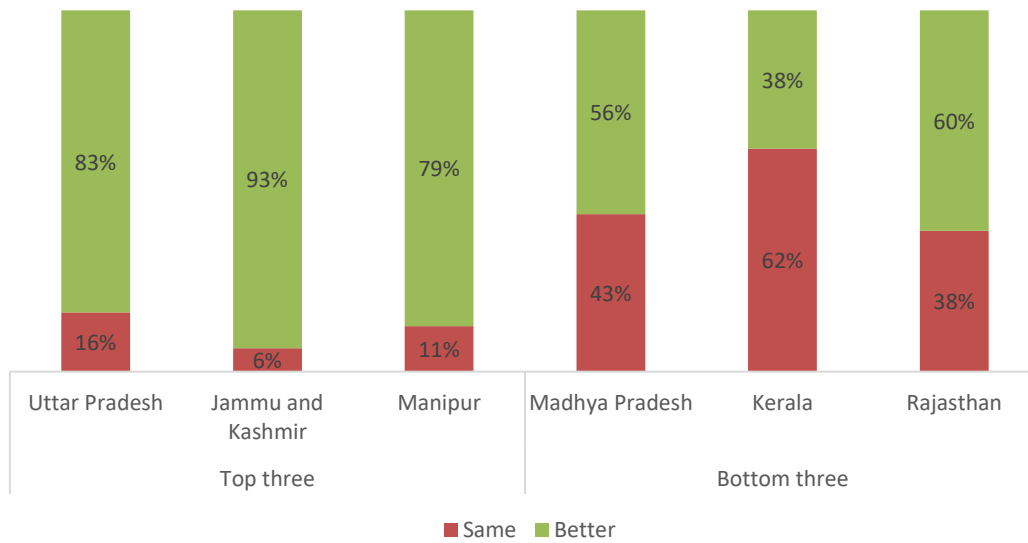
*What has been the change in the social status as a result of the RPL Program?*

*Number of respondents:12,906*

93% beneficiaries from Jammu and Kashmir have a better social status now after the RPL program. However, the highest percentage of beneficiaries reported to have a same social status as before the RPL program is from Kerala (62%). The highest percentage of beneficiaries from Manipur (10%) reported worse social status after the RPL program.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

The following chart shows the top three and bottom three states in terms of impact of RPL program on social status



**FIGURE 126: TOP THREE AND BOTTOM THREE STATES IN TERMS OF SOCIAL STATUS**

Uttar Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Manipur are the top three states to feel the impact of RPL program on their health whereas, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala and Rajasthan are the bottom three states.

## Impact Assessment for Food Sector

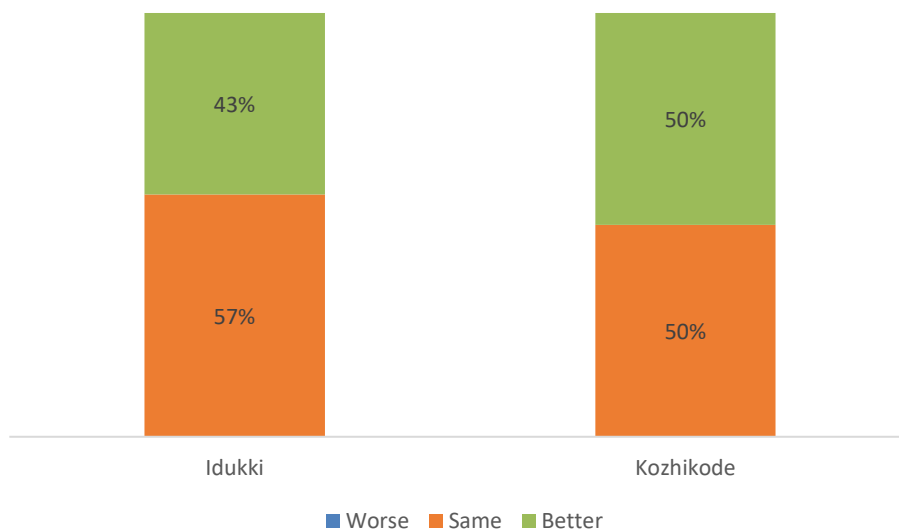
### 14.4.2.2 Program impact on social wellbeing by hilly area

Two districts have been covered in the field investigation such as Idukki and Kozhikode which are considered as hilly area. A total of 9 beneficiaries have been covered from these districts.

The following charts show the socio-economic impact of RPL program across various parameters:

#### 14.4.2.2.1 Level of savings

The following chart shows the RPL program impact on level of savings by hilly area:



**FIGURE 127: IMPACT OF RPL PROGRAM ON LEVEL OF SAVINGS BY HILLY AREA**

Q What has been the change in the level of savings as a result of the RPL Program?

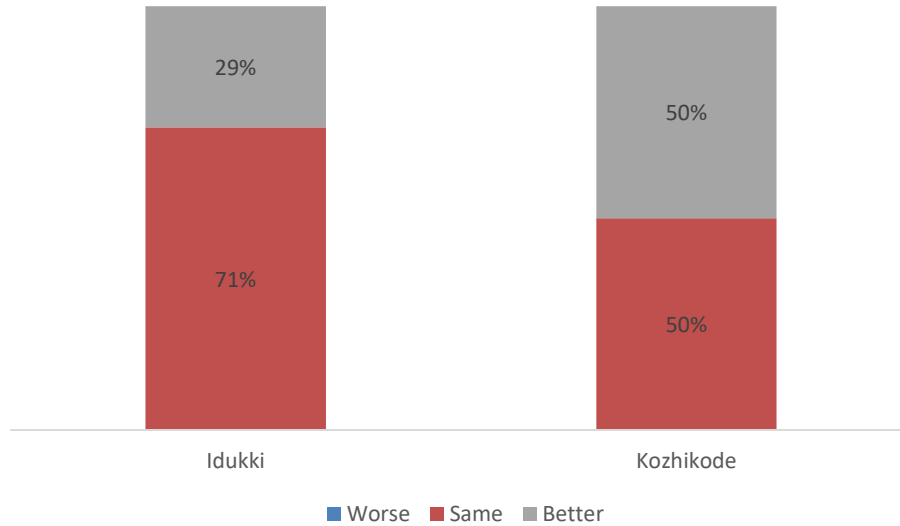
Number of respondents:9

50% of the beneficiaries from Kozhikode and 43% from Idukki reported better level of savings after the RPL program. Remaining 57% of beneficiaries from Idukki and 50% from Kozhikode reported same level of savings.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

14.4.2.2.2 Lifestyle

The following chart shows the RPL program impact on lifestyle by hilly area:



**FIGURE 128: IMPACT OF RPL PROGRAM ON LIFESTYLE BY HILLY AREA**

Q What has been the change in the lifestyle as a result of the RPL Program?

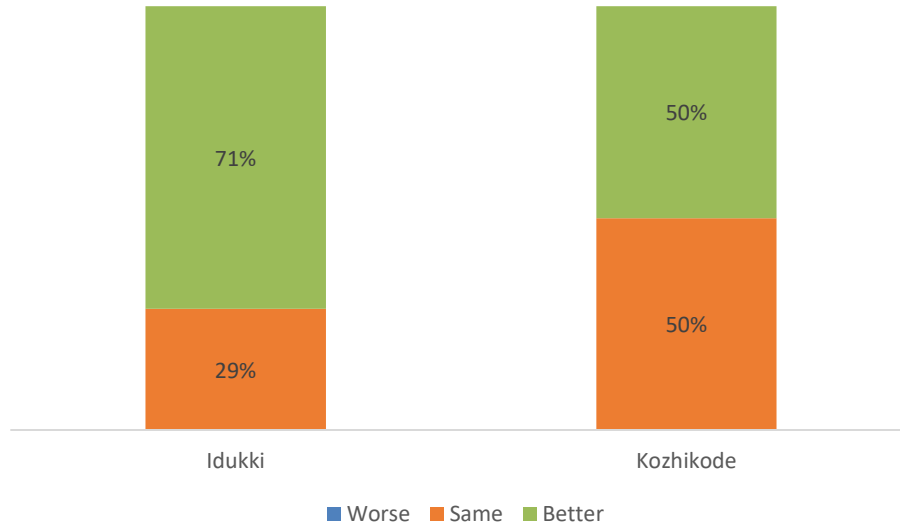
Number of respondents:9

29% of the beneficiaries from Kozhikode and 50% from Idukki reported better level of lifestyle after the RPL program. Remaining 71% of beneficiaries from and 50% from Kozhikode reported same level of lifestyle.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

14.4.2.2.3 Health

The following chart shows the RPL program impact on health by hilly area:



**FIGURE 129: IMPACT OF RPL PROGRAM ON HEALTH BY HILLY AREA**

Q What has been the change in the health as a result of the RPL Program?

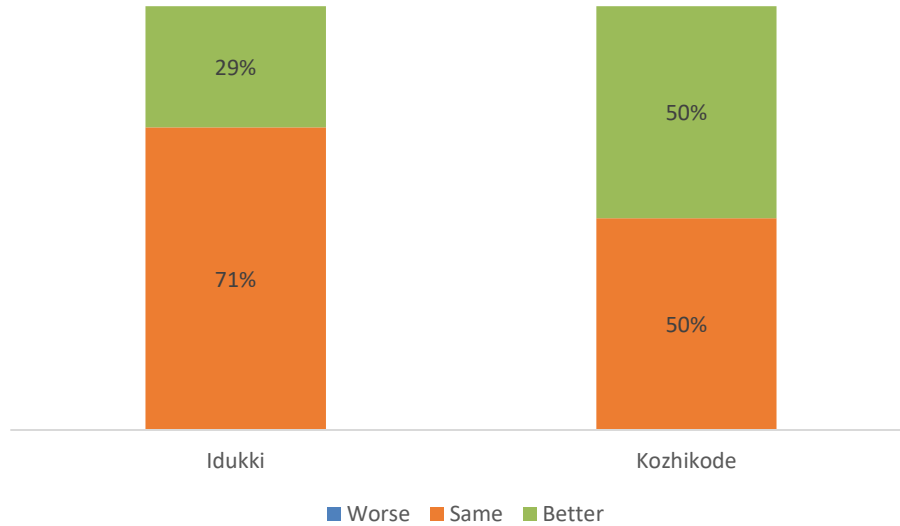
Number of respondents:9

71% of the beneficiaries from Idukki and 50% from Idukki reported better level of health after the RPL program. Remaining 29% of beneficiaries from Idukki and 50% from Kozhikode reported same level of health.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

14.4.2.2.4 Social status

The following chart shows the RPL program impact on social status by hilly area



**FIGURE 130: IMPACT OF RPL PROGRAM ON SOCIAL STATUS BY HILLY AREA**

Q What has been the change in the health as a result of the RPL Program?

Number of respondents:9

29% of the beneficiaries from Idukki and 50% from Kozhikode reported better social status after the RPL program. Remaining 29% of beneficiaries from Idukki and 50% from Kozhikode reported same social status.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

14.4.2.3 Program impact on social wellbeing by LWE

Three districts have been covered in the field investigation such as Jamui Rohtas, Gaya, Nawada and Muzzafarpur which are considered as LWE. A total of 668 beneficiaries have been covered from these districts.

The following charts show the socio-economic impact of RPL program across various parameters:

14.4.2.3.1 Level of savings

The following chart shows the RPL program impact on level of savings by LWE:

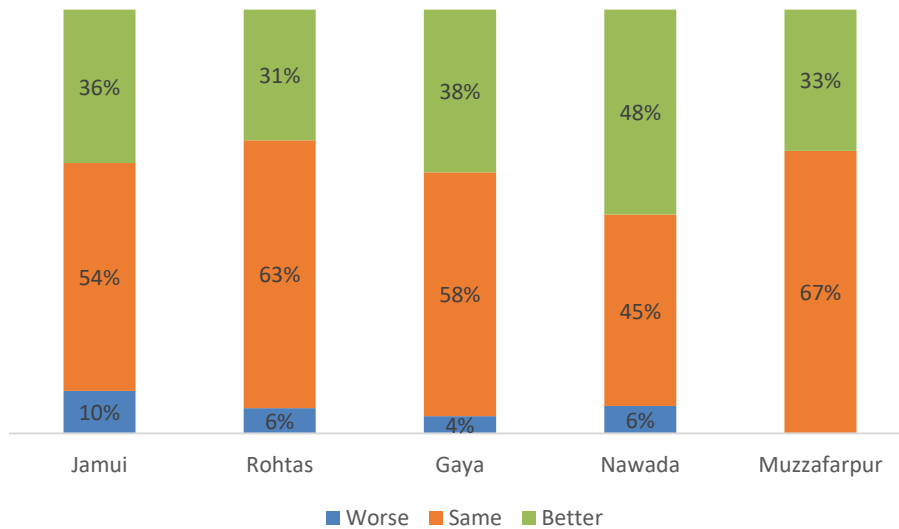


FIGURE 131: IMPACT OF RPL PROGRAM ON LEVEL OF SAVINGS BY LWE

Q What has been the change in the level of savings as a result of the RPL Program?

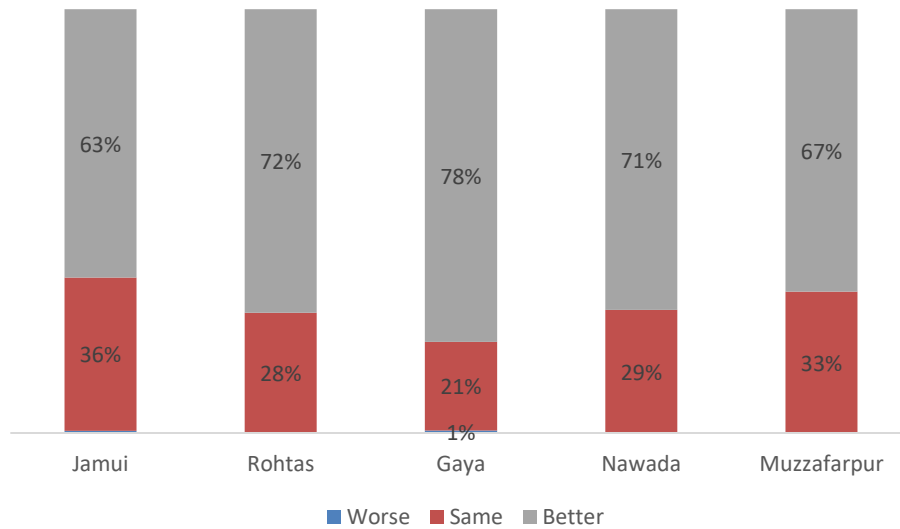
Number of respondents: 668

48% of the beneficiaries from Nawada are better off in terms of level of savings after the RPL certification. 67% from Muzzafarpur reported the same. Only 10% of the beneficiaries from Jamui reported their level of savings to be the worse after the certification.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

14.4.2.3.2 Lifestyle

The following chart shows the RPL program impact on lifestyle by LWE:



**FIGURE 132: IMPACT OF RPL PROGRAM ON LIFESTYLE BY LWE**

Q What has been the change in the lifestyle as a result of the RPL Program?

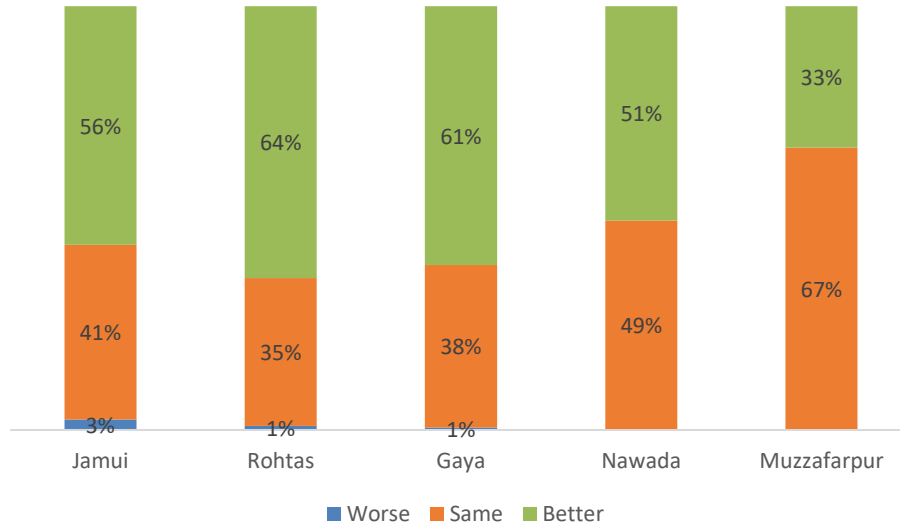
Number of respondents:668

78% of the beneficiaries from Gaya are better off in terms of lifestyle after the RPL certification. 36% of the beneficiaries from Jamui reported the same. Only 1% of the beneficiaries from Gaya reported their lifestyle to be the worse after the certification.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

*14.4.2.3.3 Health*

The following chart shows the RPL program impact on health by LWE:



**FIGURE 133: IMPACT OF RPL PROGRAM ON HEALTH BY HILLY AREA**

*Q What has been the change in the health as a result of the RPL Program?*

*Number of respondents:668*

64% of the beneficiaries from Rohtas are better in terms of health. 67% from Muzzafarpur reported the same. Only 3% from Jamui reported worse health after the certification.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

14.4.2.3.4 Social status

The following chart shows the RPL program impact on social status by LWE

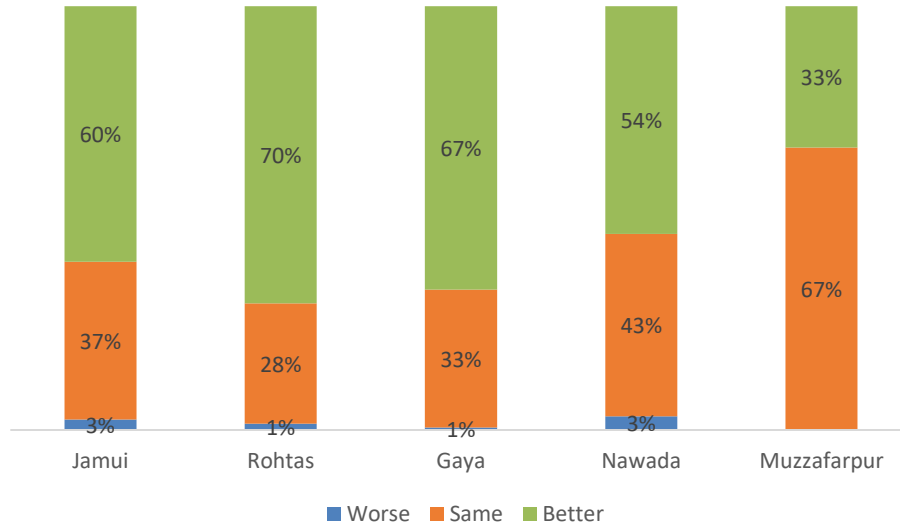


FIGURE 134: IMPACT OF RPL PROGRAM ON SOCIAL STATUS BY LWE

Q What has been the change in the social as a result of the RPL Program?

Number of respondents:668

70% of the beneficiaries from Rohtas are better in terms of social status. 67% from Muzzafarpur reported the same. Only 3% from Jamui and Nawada reported worse social status after the certification.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

14.4.2.4 Program impact on social wellbeing by job role

The following charts show the socio-economic impact of RPL program across various parameters:

14.4.2.4.1 Level of savings

The following chart shows the RPL program impact on level of savings by job role:

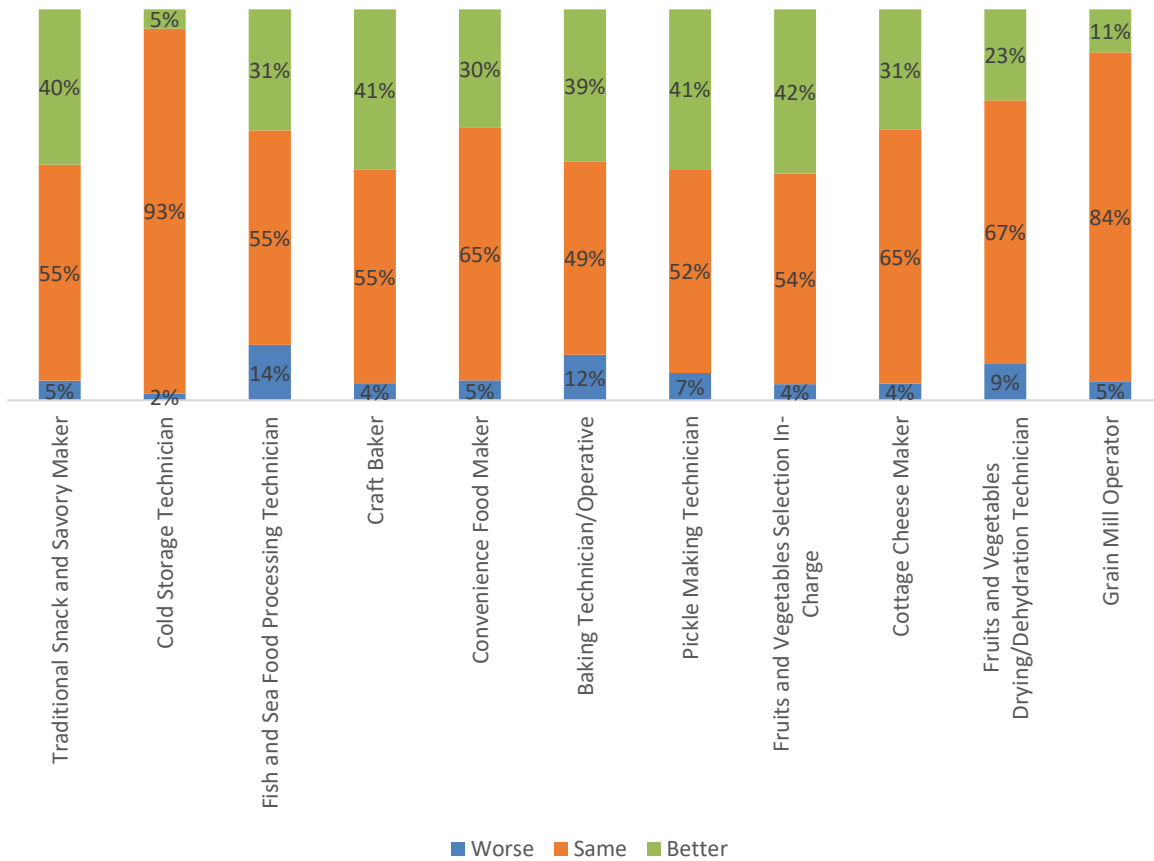


FIGURE 135: IMPACT OF RPL PROGRAM ON LEVEL OF SAVINGS BY JOB ROLE

Q What has been the change in the level of savings as a result of the RPL Program?

Number of respondents:12,619

A majority of beneficiaries across all job roles stated same level of savings after the RPL program, the highest coming from the job role cold storage technician. The highest percentage of beneficiaries from job role fruit and vegetable selection in-charge stated better level of savings. 14% of beneficiaries from job role fish and sea food processing technician reported worse level of savings after the RPL program.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

14.4.2.4.2 Lifestyle

The following chart shows the RPL program impact on lifestyle by job role:

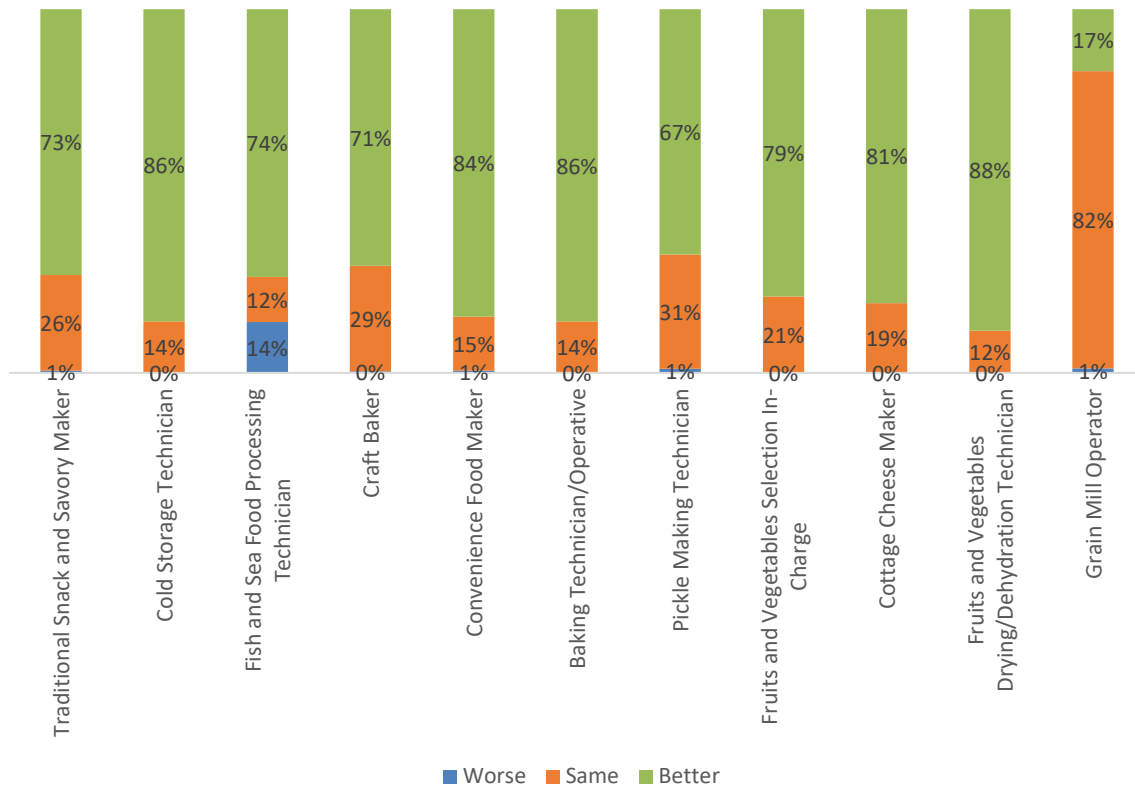


FIGURE 136: IMPACT OF RPL PROGRAM ON LIFESTYLE BY JOB ROLE

Q What has been the change in the lifestyle as a result of the RPL Program?

Number of respondents:12,619

A majority of beneficiaries across all job roles reported to have better level of lifestyle than before. The highest percentage of beneficiaries from the job role grain mill operator reported to have same lifestyle as before and 14% from the job role fish and sea food processing technician reported lifestyle to be the worse after the certification

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

14.4.2.4.3 Health

The following chart shows the RPL program impact on health by job role:

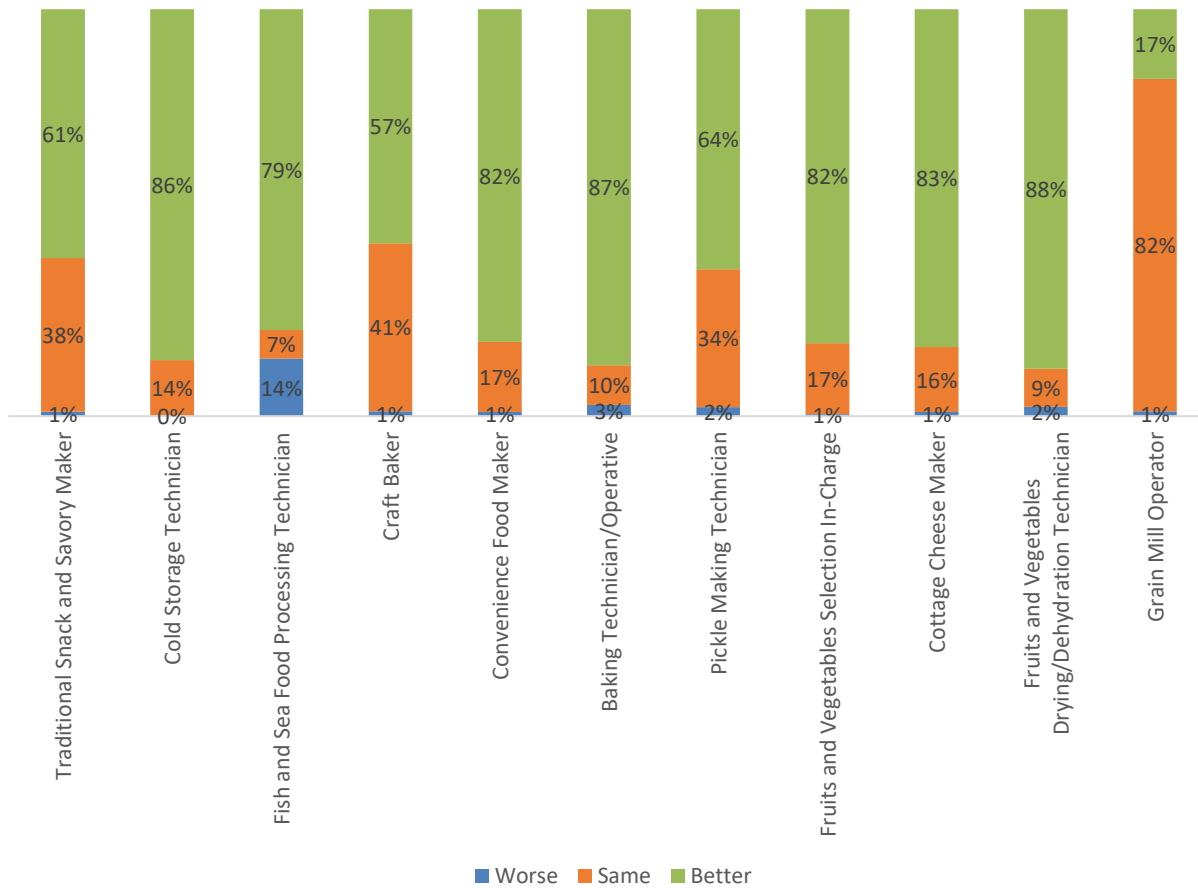


FIGURE 137: IMPACT OF RPL PROGRAM ON HEALTH BY JOB ROLE

Q What has been the change in the health as a result of the RPL Program?

Number of respondents: 22,949

A majority of beneficiaries across all the job roles reported to have better health than before, the highest percentage is fruits and vegetables drying/dehydration technician (88%). 82% of the beneficiaries from the job role grain mill operator reported to have highest percentage for same health as before. Only 14% from the job role fish and see processing technician reported to have worse health than before

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

14.4.2.4.4 Social status

The following chart shows the RPL program impact on social status by job role:

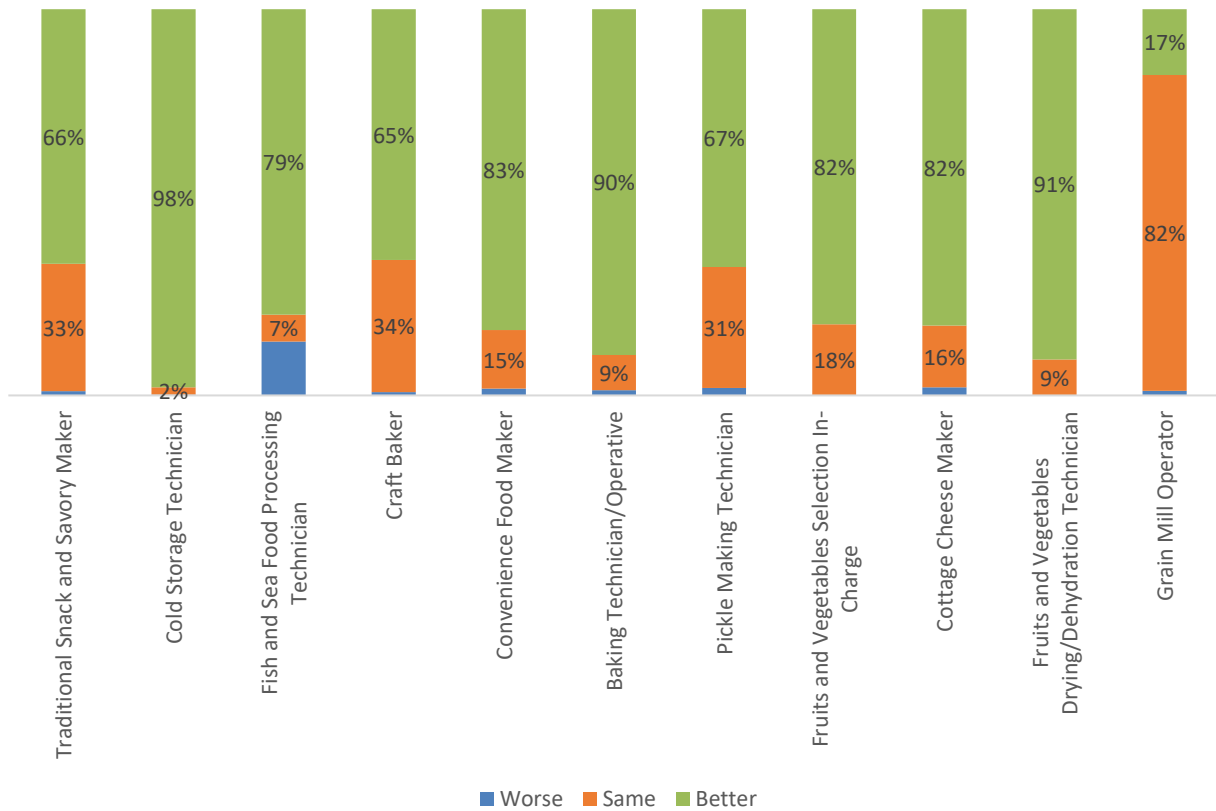


FIGURE 138: IMPACT OF RPL PROGRAM ON SOCIAL STATUS BY JOB ROLE

Q What has been the change in the social status as a result of the RPL Program?

Number of respondents:12,619

A majority of beneficiaries from all job roles reported to have better level of social status than before. The highest percentage of beneficiaries from the job role fruits and vegetable (91%) reported to have same level of social status than before. Only 14% from fish and see food processing technician reported to have worse level of health even after the RPL program.

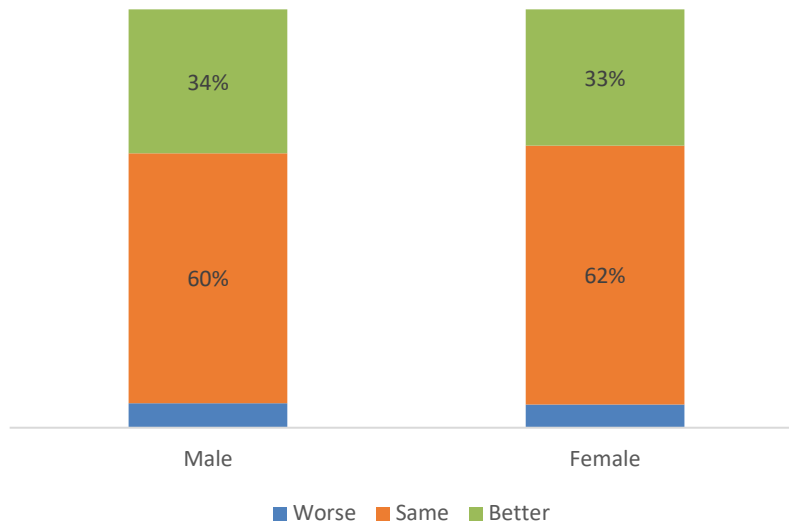
Impact Assessment for Food Sector

14.4.2.5 Program impact on social wellbeing by gender

The following charts show the socio-economic impact of RPL program across various parameters

14.4.2.5.1 Level of savings

The following chart shows the RPL program impact on level of savings by gender:



**FIGURE 139: IMPACT OF RPL PROGRAM ON LEVEL OF SAVINGS BY GENDER**

Q What has been the change in the level of savings as a result of the RPL Program?

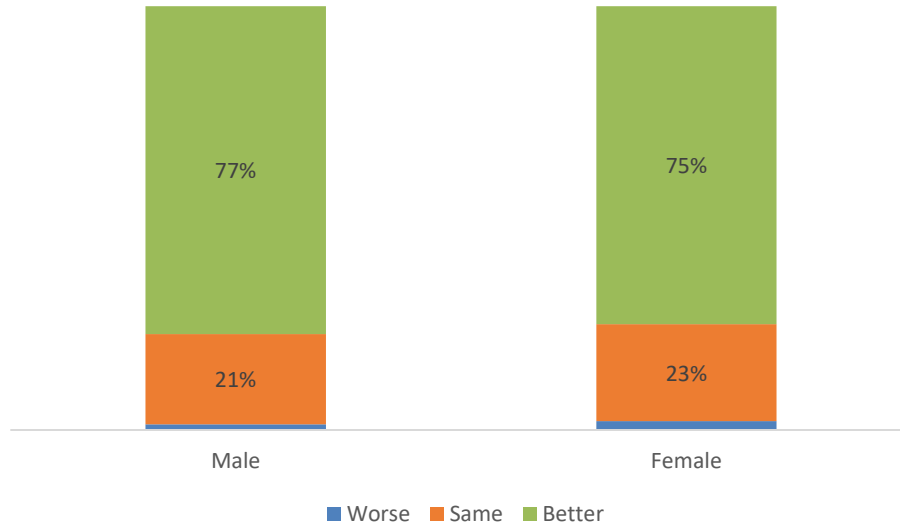
Number of respondents:12,619

A majority of male beneficiaries (60%) and female beneficiaries (62%) stated that the level of savings remains the same even after the RPL program whereas, 34% of male beneficiaries and 33% of female beneficiaries mentioned that there is an overall improvement in their level of savings.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

*14.4.2.5.2 Lifestyle*

The following chart shows the impact of RPL program on lifestyle by gender:



**FIGURE 140: IMPACT OF RPL PROGRAM ON LIFESTYLE BY GENDER**

*Q. What has been the change in the lifestyle as a result of the RPL Program?*

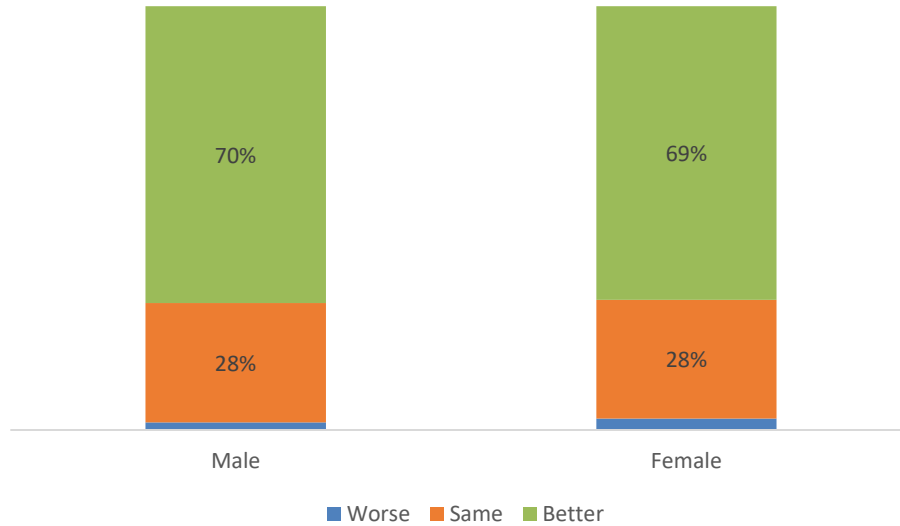
*Number of respondents:12,619*

A majority of male beneficiaries (77%) and female beneficiaries (75%) mentioned overall improvement in level of savings rafter the RPL program whereas, 21% of male beneficiaries and 23% of female beneficiaries stated the lifestyle remains the same after the RPL program.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

*14.4.2.5.3 Health*

The following chart shows the impact of RPL program on health by gender:



**FIGURE 141: IMPACT OF RPL PROGRAM ON HEALTH BY GENDER**

*What has been the change in the health as a result of the RPL Program?*

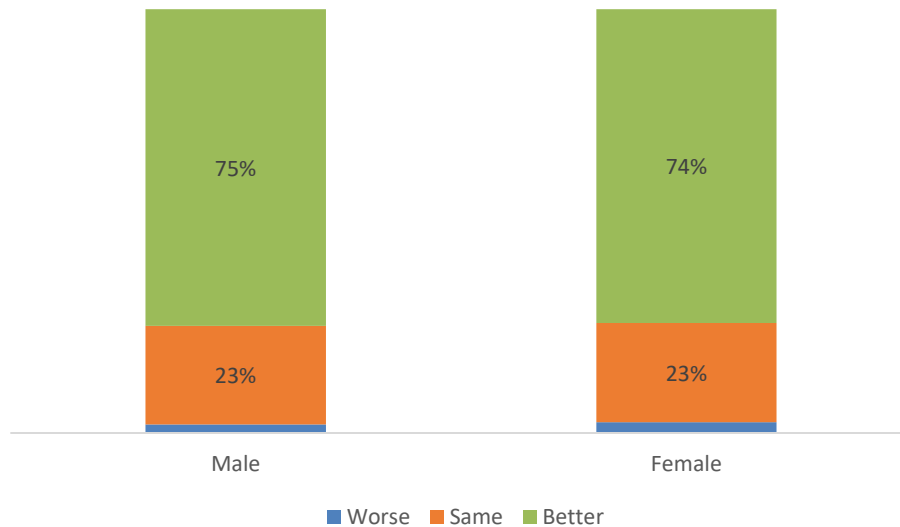
*Number of respondents: 12,619*

A majority of male beneficiaries (70%) and female beneficiaries (69%) mentioned overall improvement in level of savings rafter the RPL program whereas, 28% of male and female beneficiaries stated the lifestyle remains the same after the RPL program.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

*14.4.2.5.4 Social status*

The following chart shows the impact of RPL program on social status by gender:



**FIGURE 142: IMPACT OF RPL PROGRAM ON SOCIAL STATUS BY GENDER**

*What has been the change in the social status as a result of the RPL Program?*

*Number of respondents: 12,619*

A majority of male beneficiaries (75%) and female beneficiaries (74%) mentioned overall improvement in level of savings rafter the RPL program whereas, 23% of male and female beneficiaries stated the lifestyle remains the same after the RPL program.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

14.4.2.6 Program impact on social wellbeing by caste category

The following chart shows the RPL program impact on level of savings by caste category:

14.4.2.6.1 Level of savings

The following chart shows the RPL program impact on level of savings by caste category:

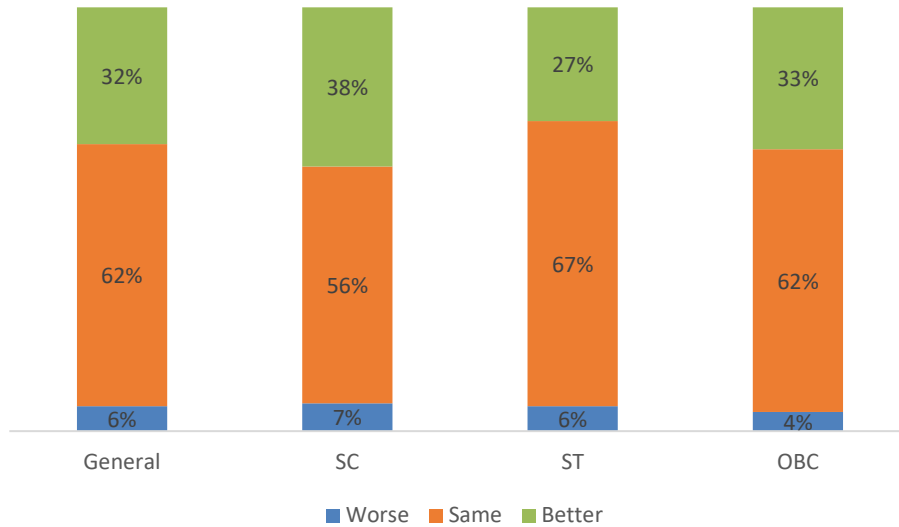


FIGURE 143: IMPACT OF RPL PROGRAM ON LEVEL OF SAVINGS BY CASTE CATEGORY

Q What has been the change in the level of savings as a result of the RPL Program?

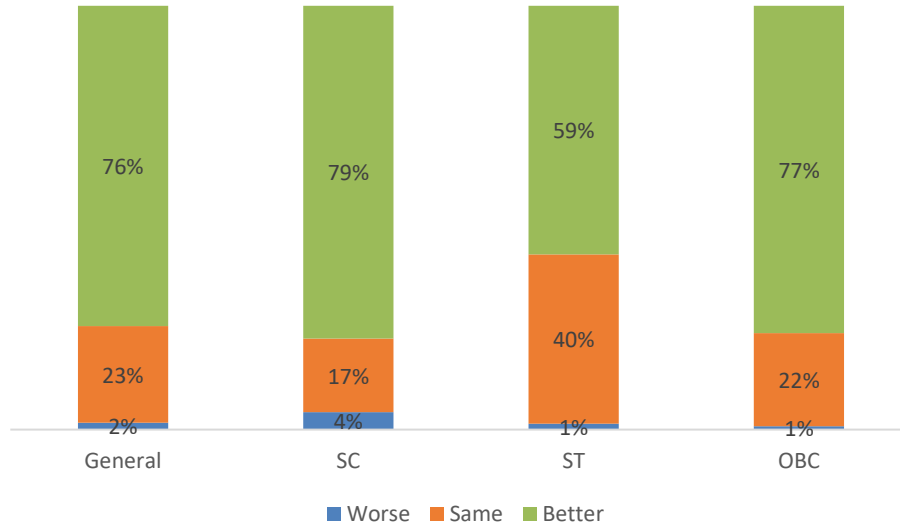
Number of respondents: 12,619

The majority of the beneficiaries from all the categories stated to have same level of savings as before, the highest percentage came from the ST category. 38% from SC category reported to have better level of savings than before attending the RPL program. Some percentage of beneficiaries that is 7% from SC category reported to have worse level of savings after the RPL program.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

14.4.2.6.2 Lifestyle

The following chart shows the impact of RPL program on lifestyle by caste category:



**FIGURE 144: IMPACT OF RPL PROGRAM ON LIFESTYLE BY CASTE CATEGORY**

Q. What has been the change in the lifestyle as a result of the RPL Program?

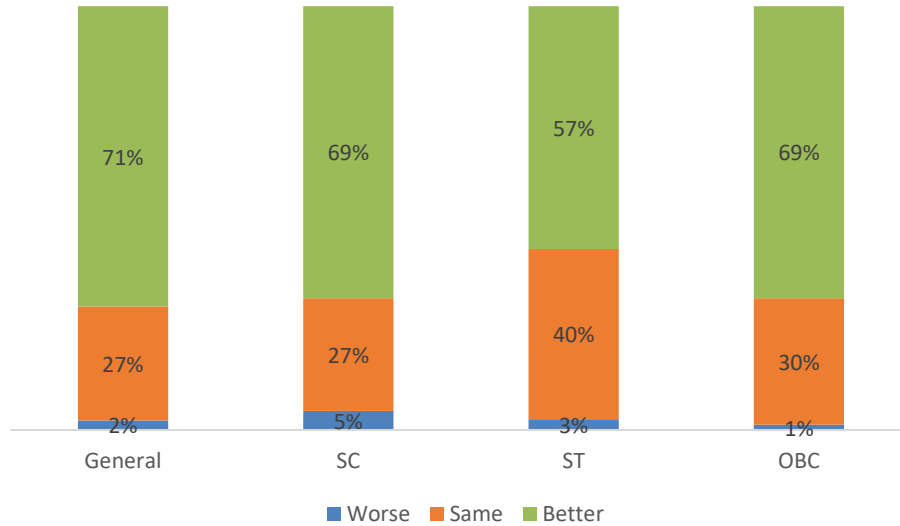
Number of respondents: 12,619

A majority of the beneficiaries from all the categories reported to have better lifestyle than before attending the RPL program, the highest percentage of beneficiaries (79%) are from the SC category. 40% of beneficiaries from ST category reported to have same level of lifestyle as before. Only 4% from SC category reported to have worse level of savings than before.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

14.4.2.6.3 Health

The following chart shows the impact of RPL program on health by caste category:



**FIGURE 145: IMPACT OF RPL PROGRAM ON HEALTH BY CASTE CATEGORY**

*What has been the change in the health as a result of the RPL Program?*

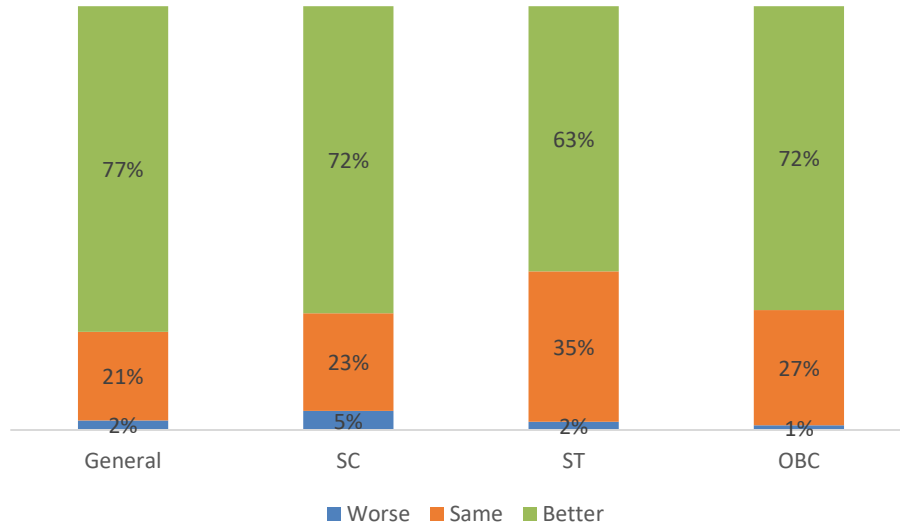
*Number of respondents: 12,619*

A majority of the beneficiaries from all the categories reported to have better health than before attending the RPL program, the highest percentage of beneficiaries (71%) from the general category. 40% from ST category to have same level of health as before. Only 5% of beneficiaries from ST category reported to have worse level of health than before.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

14.4.2.6.5 Social status

The following chart shows the impact of RPL program on social status by caste category:



**FIGURE 146: IMPACT OF RPL PROGRAM ON SOCIAL STATUS BY CASTE CATEGORY**

*What has been the change in the social status as a result of the RPL Program?*

Number of respondents: 12,619

A majority of the beneficiaries from all the categories reported to have better social status than before attending the RPL program, the highest percentage of beneficiaries (77%) are from the general categories. 35% from ST category reported to have highest percentage for same level of social status as before. Only 5% of beneficiaries from SC category reported to have worse level of health than before.

## Impact Assessment for Food Sector

### 14.4.3 Impact on food sector knowledge

The following charts represents the impact of RPL program on employment across states, LWE, genders, caste categories and job roles:

#### 14.4.3.1 Awareness of standard and hygiene in food processing

##### 14.4.3.1.1 Awareness of standard and hygiene in food processing by state

The following table shows the percentage of beneficiaries' awareness of standard and hygiene in food processing by state

State	Yes	No
<b>Bihar</b>	96%	4%
<b>Manipur</b>	100%	0%
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	99%	1%
<b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>	99%	1%
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	87%	13%
<b>Kerala</b>	89%	11%
<b>Rajasthan</b>	95%	5%

**TABLE 36 PERCENTAGE OF BENEFICIARIES AWARENESS OF STANDARD AND HYGIENE IN FOOD PROCESSING**

*Q Did the certification course make you aware of standard and hygiene in food processing?*

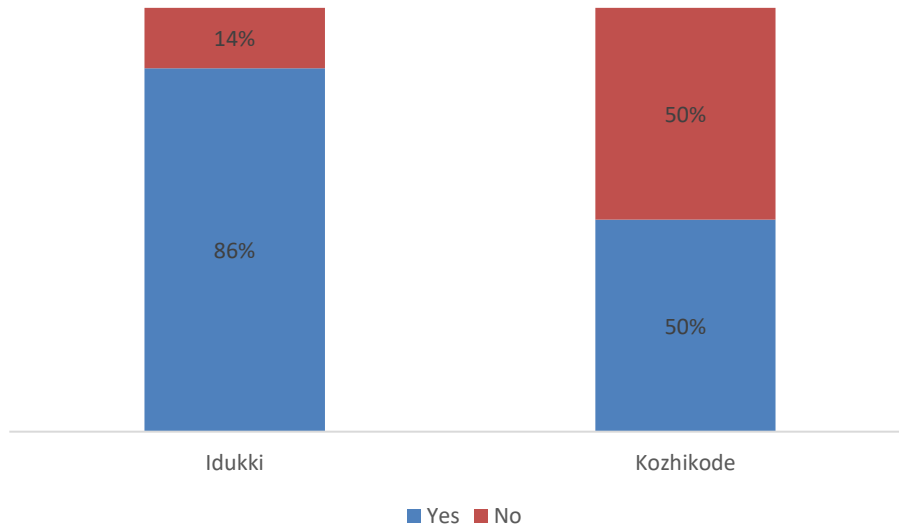
*Number of respondents: 12,619*

100% beneficiaries from Manipur reported improvement in the awareness of standard and hygiene food processing followed by Uttar Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir (99%).

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

*14.4.3.1.2 Awareness of standard and hygiene in food processing by hilly area*

The following chart shows the percentage of beneficiary's awareness of standard and hygiene in food processing by hilly area



**FIGURE 147 PERCENTAGE OF BENEFICIARIES AWARENESS OF STANDARD AND HYGIENE IN FOOD PROCESSING**

*Q Did the certification course make you aware of standard and hygiene in food processing?*

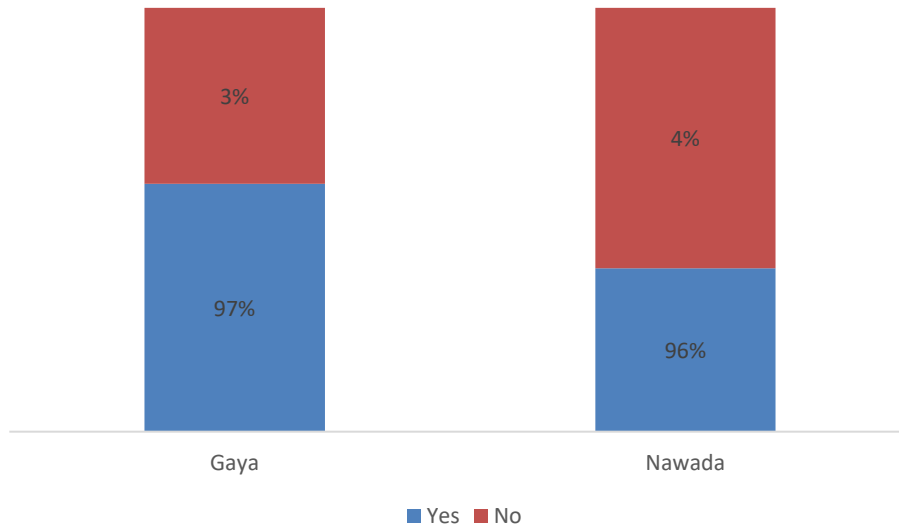
*Number of respondents: 9*

86% of the beneficiaries from Idukki and 50% from Kozhikode reported improvement in awareness of standard and hygiene in food processing.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

*14.4.3.1.3 Awareness of standard and hygiene in food processing by LWE*

The following chart shows the percentage of beneficiary's awareness of standard and hygiene in food processing by LWE



**FIGURE 148 PERCENTAGE OF BENEFICIARIES AWARENESS ON STANDARD AND HYGIENE IN FOOD PROCESSING**

*Q Did the certification course make you aware of standard and hygiene in food processing?*

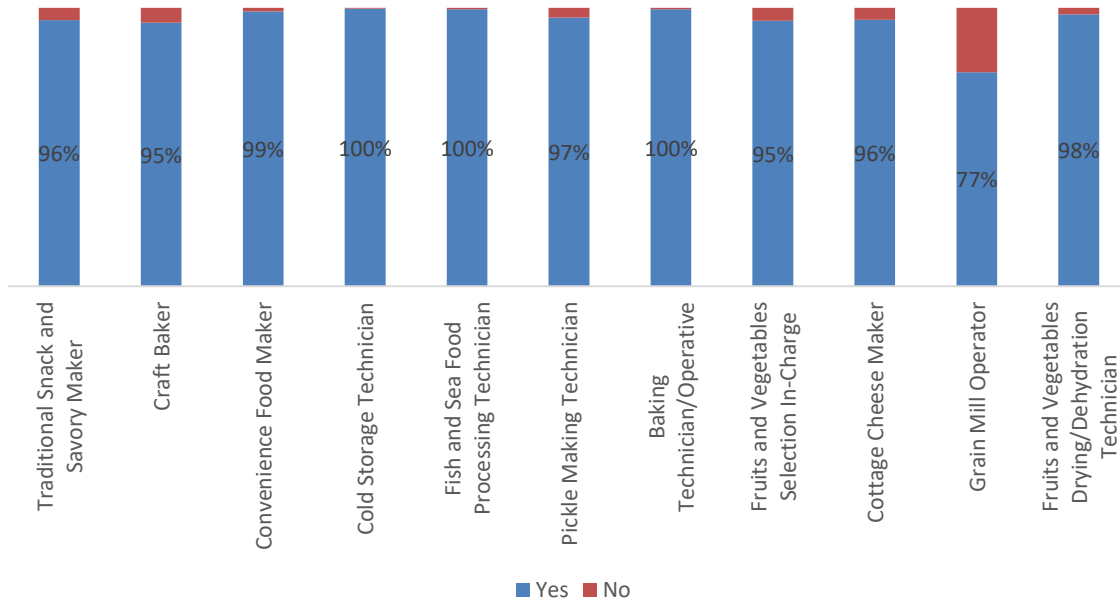
*Number of respondents: 668*

97% of the beneficiaries from Gaya and 96% from Nawada reported improvement in awareness in standard and hygiene in food processing.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

*14.4.3.1.4 Awareness of standard and hygiene in food processing by job role*

The following chart shows the percentage of beneficiary's awareness of standard and hygiene in food processing by job role



**FIGURE 149 PERCENTAGE OF BENEFICIARIES AWARENESS ON STANDARD AND HYGIENE IN FOOD PROCESSING**

Q Did the certification course make you aware of standard and hygiene in food processing?

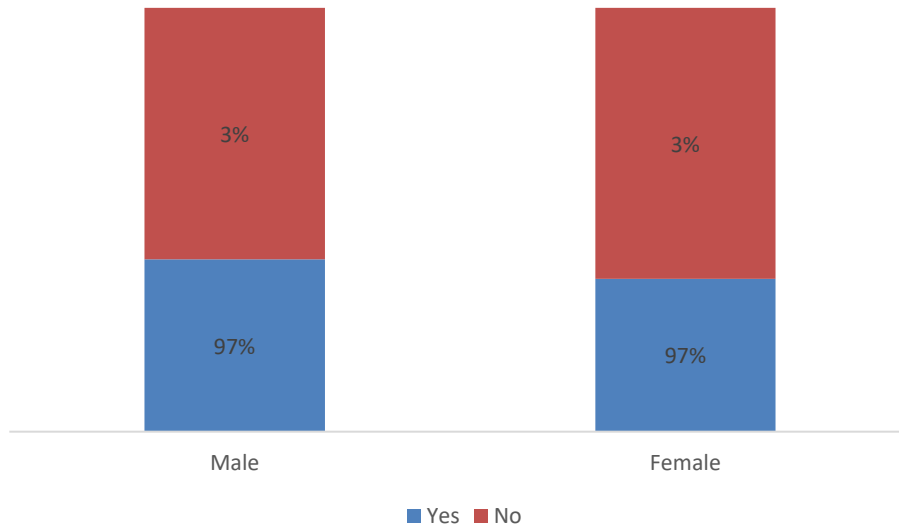
Number of respondents: 668

100% of the beneficiaries Cold Storage Technician, Fish and Sea Food Processing Technician and Baking Technician/Operative job role reported improvement in awareness in standard and hygiene in food processing.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

*14.4.3.1.5 Awareness of standard and hygiene in food processing by gender*

The following chart shows the percentage of beneficiary's awareness of standard and hygiene in food processing by LWE



**FIGURE 150 PERCENTAGE OF BENEFICIARIES AWARENESS OF STANDARD AND HYGIENE IN FOOD PROCESSING BY GENDER**

*Q Did the certification course make you aware of standard and hygiene in food processing?*

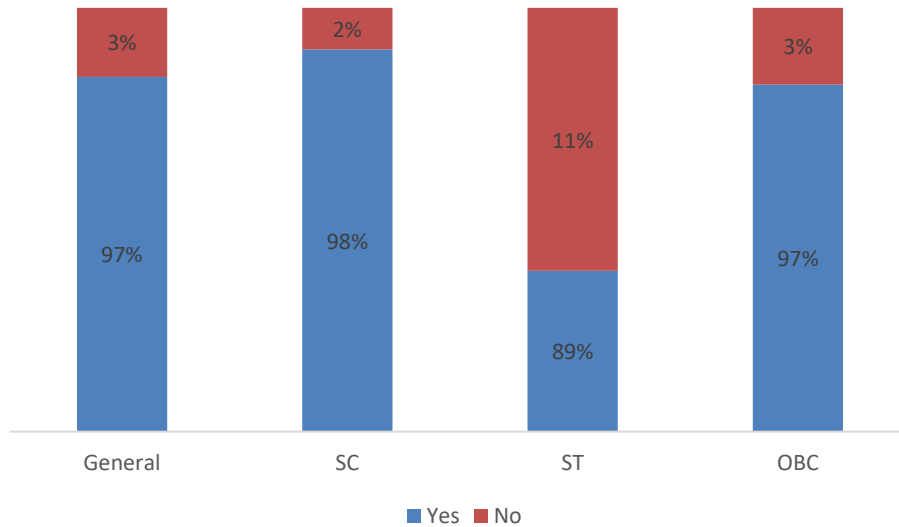
*Number of respondents: 12,619*

97% of both male and female beneficiaries reported improvement in awareness of standard and hygiene in food processing.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

*14.4.3.1.6 Awareness of standard and hygiene in food processing by caste category*

The following chart shows the percentage of beneficiary's awareness of standard and hygiene in food processing by caste



**FIGURE 151 PERCENTAGE OF BENEFICIARIES AWARENESS OF STANDARD AND HYGIENE IN FOOD PROCESSING**

*Q Did the certification course make you aware of standard and hygiene in food processing?*

Number of respondents: 12,619

98% of beneficiaries from SC category stated improvement in awareness of standard and hygiene in food processing followed by general and OBC and general (97%).

## Impact Assessment for Food Sector

### 14.4.3.3 Awareness of sanitation and hygiene in food business

#### 14.4.3.3.1 Awareness of sanitation and hygiene in food business by state

The following table shows the percentage of beneficiaries awareness of sanitation and hygiene in food business by state.

State	Yes	No
<b>Bihar</b>	95%	5%
<b>Manipur</b>	100%	0%
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	98%	2%
<b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>	99%	1%
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	89%	11%
<b>Kerala</b>	96%	4%
<b>Rajasthan</b>	96%	4%

**TABLE 37 PERCENTAGE OF BENEFICIARIES AWARENESS OF SANITATION AND HYGIENE IN FOOD BUSINESS**

*Q Did the certification course make you aware of sanitation and hygiene in food business?*

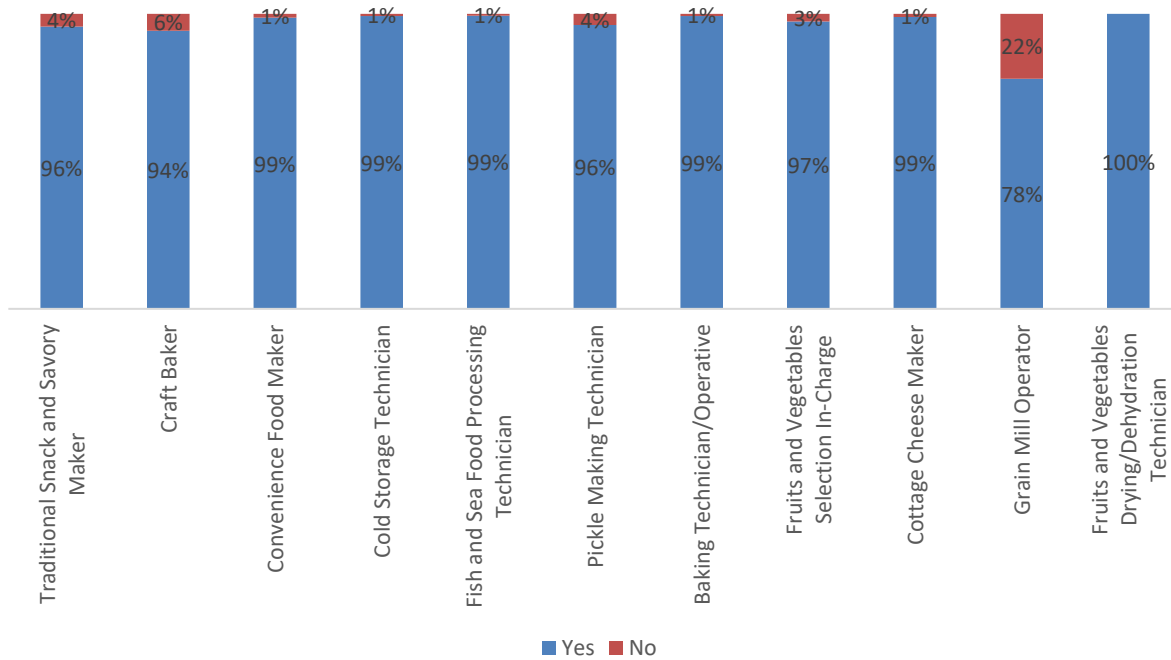
*Number of respondents: 12,619*

100% of the beneficiaries from Manipur followed by Jammu and Kashmir (99%) and Uttar Pradesh (98%).

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

14.4.3.3.2 Awareness of sanitation and hygiene in food business by job role

The following table shows the percentage of beneficiary's awareness of sanitation and hygiene in food business by job role



**FIGURE 152 PERCENTAGE OF BENEFICIARIES AWARENESS ON SANITATION AND HYGIENE IN FOOD BUSINESS BY JOB ROLE**

Q Did the certification course make you aware of sanitation and hygiene in food business?

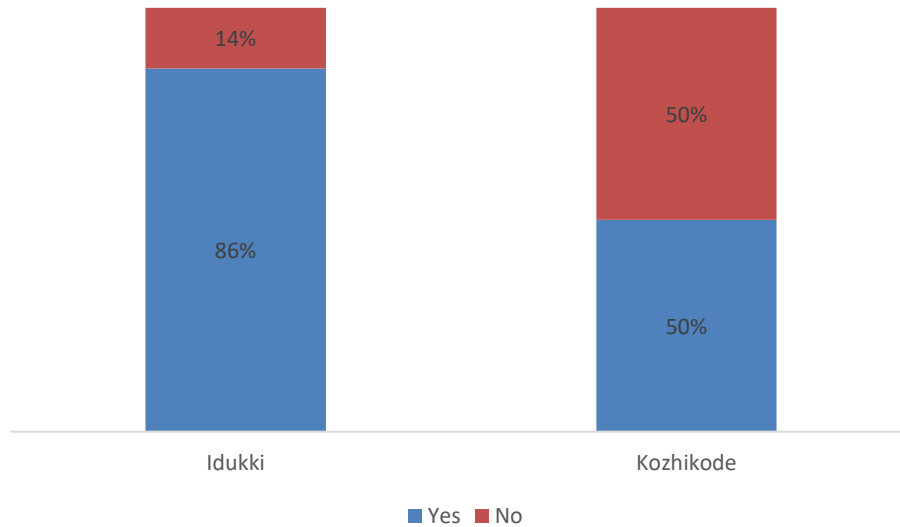
Number of respondents: 12,619

100% of the beneficiaries from the job role fruits and vegetables stated awareness of sanitation and hygiene in food business.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

*14.4.3.3 Awareness of sanitation and hygiene in food business by hilly area*

The following table shows the percentage of beneficiary's awareness of sanitation and hygiene in food business by hilly area



**FIGURE 153 PERCENTAGE OF BENEFICIARIES AWARENESS ON SANITATION AND HYGIENE IN FOOD BUSINESS BY HILLY AREA**

*Q Did the certification course make you aware of sanitation and hygiene in food business?*

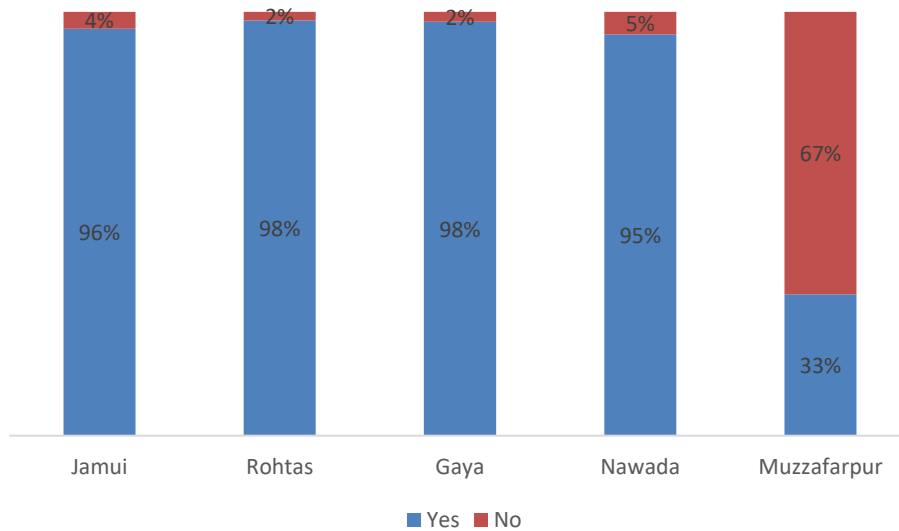
*Number of respondents: 9*

86% of the beneficiaries from Idukki and 50% from Kozhikode reported improvement in awareness of sanitation and hygiene in food business.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

*14.4.3.3.4 Awareness of sanitation and hygiene in food business by LWE*

The following table shows the percentage of beneficiary's awareness of sanitation and hygiene in food business by LWE



**PERCENTAGE OF BENEFICIARIES AWARENESS ON SANITATION AND HYGIENE IN FOOD BUSINESS BY LWE**

Q Did the certification course make you aware of sanitation and hygiene in food business?

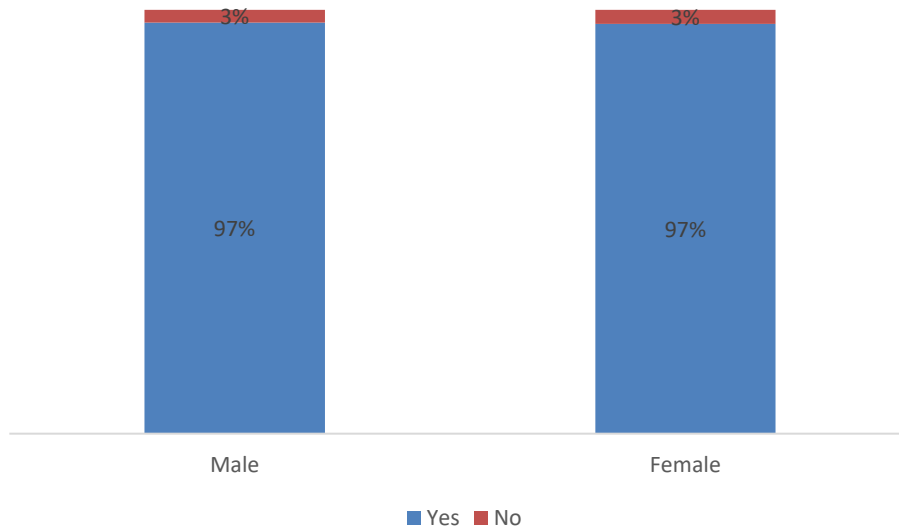
Number of respondents: 668

98% from Rohtas and Gaya stated awareness of sanitation and hygiene in food business.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

*14.4.3.3.5 Awareness of sanitation and hygiene in food business by gender*

The following table shows the percentage of beneficiary's awareness of sanitation and hygiene in food business by gender



**FIGURE 154 PERCENTAGE OF BENEFICIARIES AWARENESS ON SANITATION AND HYGIENE IN FOOD BUSINESS BY GENDER**

*Q Did the certification course make you aware of sanitation and hygiene in food business?*

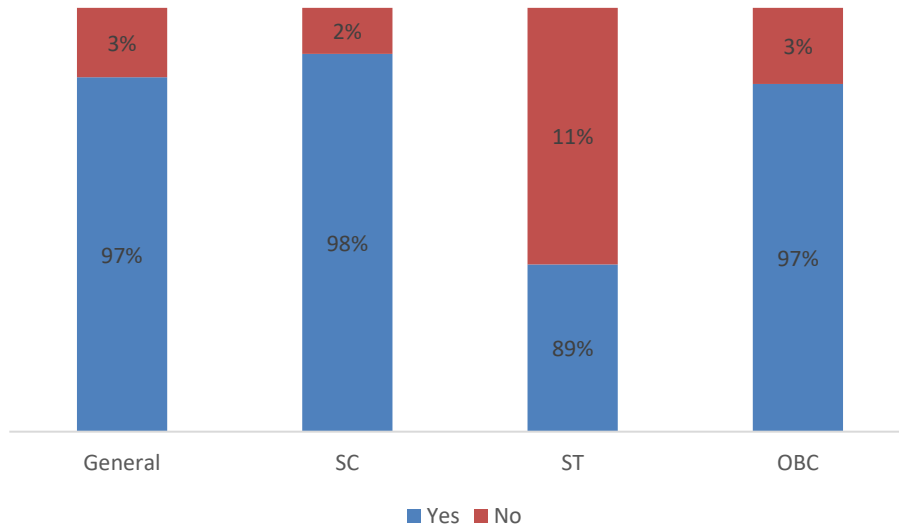
*Number of respondents: 12,619*

97% of both male and female beneficiaries stated improvement in awareness of sanitation and hygiene in food business.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

*14.4.3.3.6 Awareness of sanitation and hygiene in food business by category*

The following table shows the percentage of beneficiary's awareness of sanitation and hygiene in food business by category



**FIGURE 155 PERCENTAGE OF BENEFICIARIES AWARENESS ON SANITATION AND HYGIENE IN FOOD BUSINESS**

*Q Did the certification course make you aware of sanitation and hygiene in food business?*

Number of respondents: 12,619

98% of the beneficiaries from SC category stated improvement in awareness of standard and hygiene in food processing.

## Impact Assessment for Food Sector

### 14.4.3.5 Awareness of packaging of food items in good grade materials

#### 14.4.3.5.1 Awareness of packaging of food items in good grade materials by state

The following table shows the percentage of beneficiary's awareness of packaging of food items in good grade materials

State	Yes	No
<b>Bihar</b>	95%	5%
<b>Manipur</b>	100%	0%
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	98%	2%
<b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>	99%	1%
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	89%	11%
<b>Kerala</b>	96%	4%
<b>Rajasthan</b>	96%	4%

**TABLE 38 PERCENTAGE OF BENEFICIARIES AWARENESS ON PACKAGING OF FOOD ITEMS IN GOOD GRADE MATERIALS BY STATE**

Q Did the certification course make you aware of packaging of food items in good grade materials?

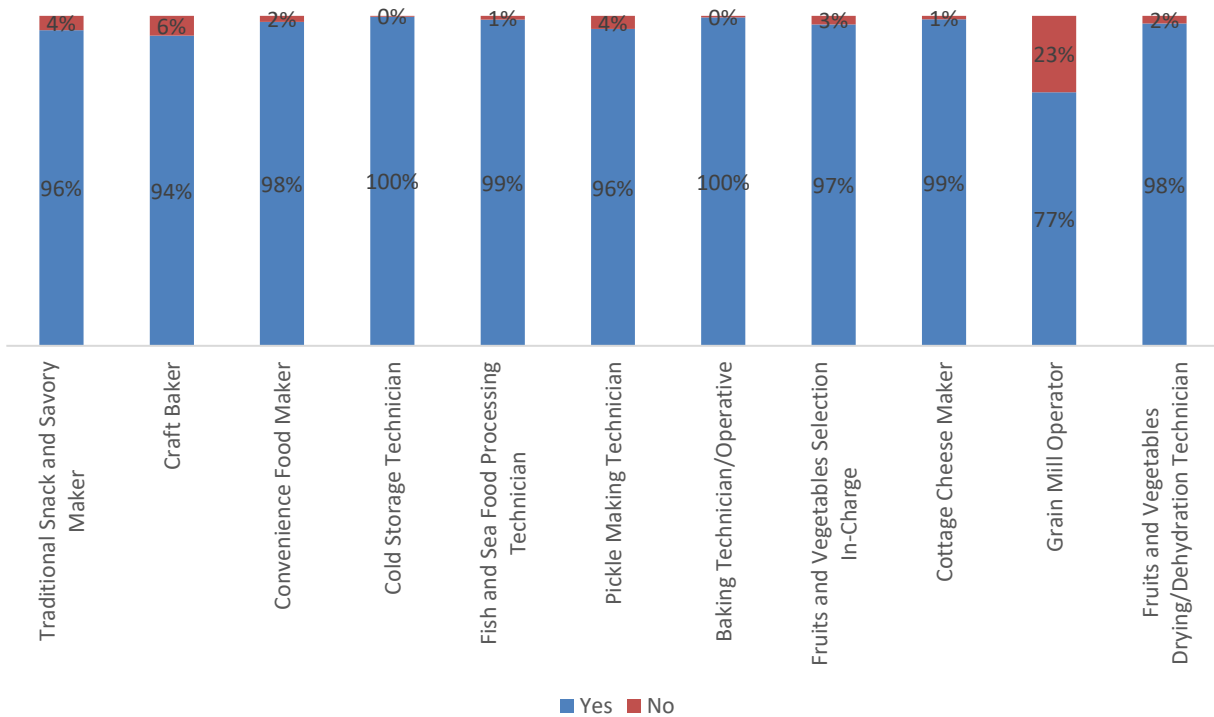
Number of respondents: 12,605

100% of the beneficiaries from Manipur reported improvement in food items in good grade materials.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

14.4.3.5.2 Awareness of packaging of food items in good grade materials by job role

The following graph shows the percentage of beneficiary's awareness of packaging of food items in good grade materials



**FIGURE 156 PERCENTAGE OF BENEFICIARIES AWARENESS ON PACKAGING OF FOOD ITEMS IN GOOD GRADE MATERIALS BY JOB ROLE**

Q Did the certification course make you aware of packaging of food items in good grade materials?

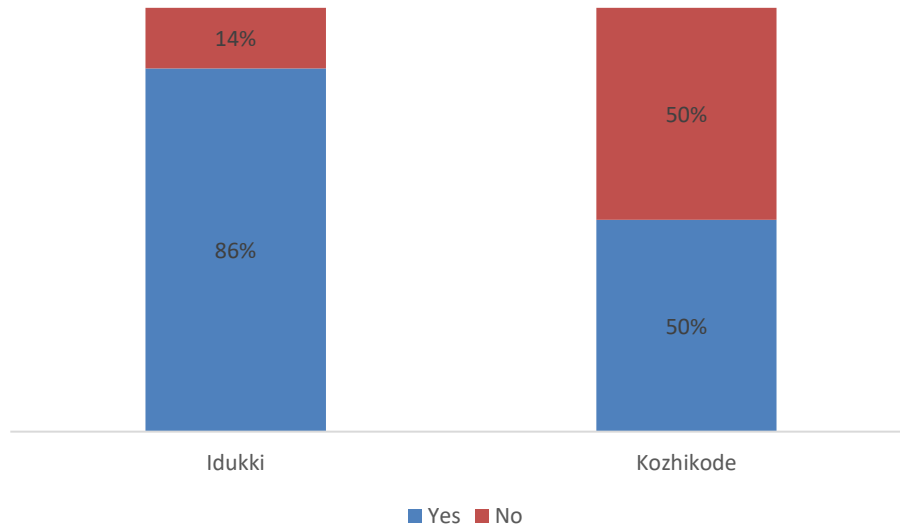
Number of respondents: 12,605

100% of the beneficiaries from cold storage technician stated improvement in awareness of food items in good grade materials.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

*14.4.3.5.3 Awareness of packaging of food items in good grade materials by hilly area*

The following graph shows the percentage of beneficiary's awareness of packaging of food items in good grade materials



**FIGURE 157 PERCENTAGE OF BENEFICIARIES AWARENESS ON PACKAGING OF FOOD ITEMS IN GOOD GRADE MATERIALS BY HILLY AREA**

*Q Did the certification course make you aware of packaging of food items in good grade materials?*

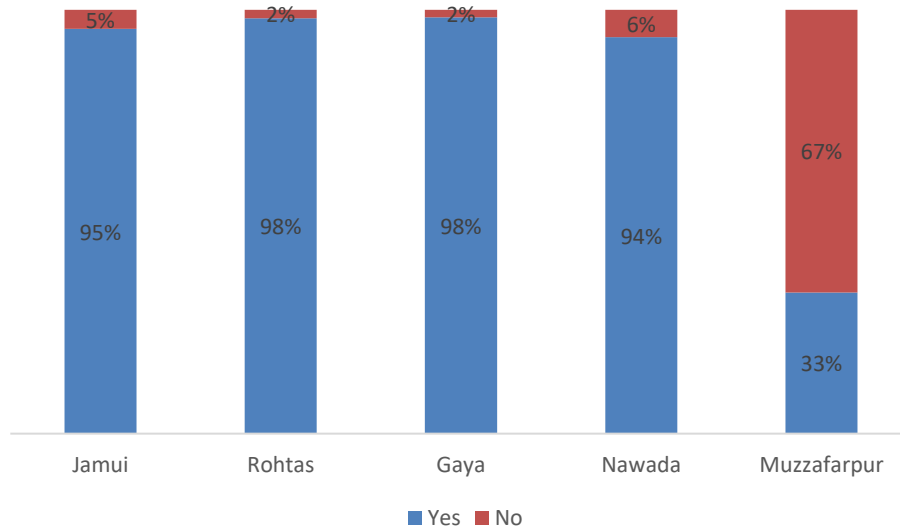
*Number of respondents: 9*

86% of the beneficiaries from Idukki and 50% from Kozhikode stated improvement in awareness of food items in good grade materials.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

*14.4.3.5.4 Awareness of packaging of food items in good grade materials by LWE*

The following graph shows the percentage of beneficiary's awareness of packaging of food items in good grade materials



**FIGURE 158 PERCENTAGE OF BENEFICIARIES AWARENESS ON PACKAGING OF FOOD ITEMS IN GOOD GRADE MATERIALS BY LWE**

*Q Did the certification course make you aware of packaging of food items in good grade materials?*

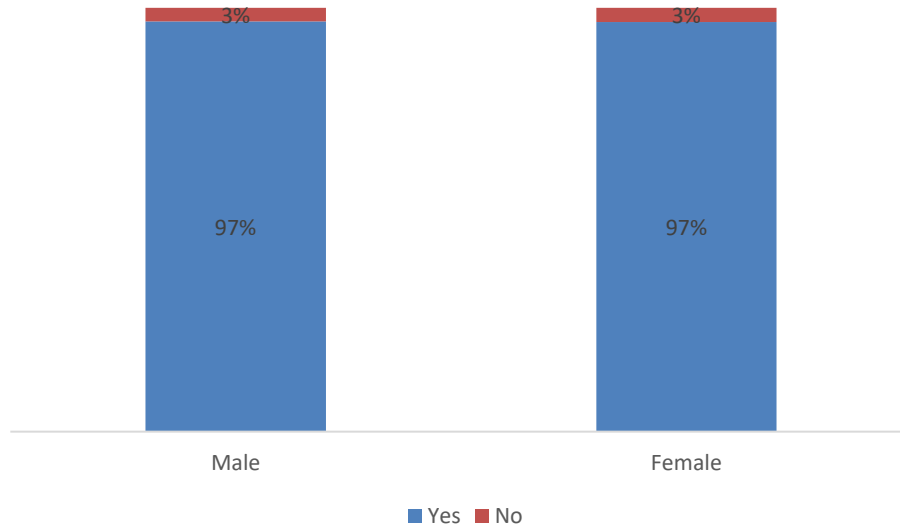
*Number of respondents: 668*

98% of the beneficiaries from Rohtas and Gaya stated improvement in awareness of packaging of food items in good grade materials

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

*14.4.3.5.5 Awareness of packaging of food items in good grade materials by gender*

The following graph shows the overall percentage of beneficiary's awareness of packaging of food items in good grade materials by gender



**FIGURE 159 PERCENTAGE OF BENEFICIARIES AWARENESS ON PACKAGING OF FOOD ITEMS IN GOOD GRADE MATERIALS BY GENDER**

*Q Did the certification course make you aware of packaging of food items in good grade materials?*

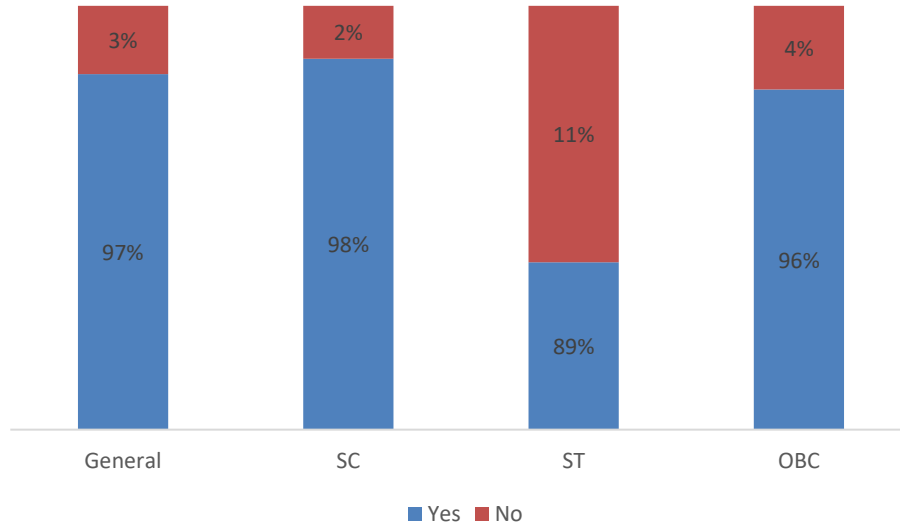
*Number of respondents: 12,605*

97% of the beneficiaries from both male and female stated improvement in awareness of packaging of food items in good grade materials.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

*14.4.3.5.6 Awareness of packaging of food items in good grade materials by caste*

The following graph shows the percentage of beneficiary's awareness of packaging of food items in good grade materials by caste



**FIGURE 160 PERCENTAGE OF BENEFICIARIES AWARENESS ON PACKAGING OF FOOD ITEMS IN GOOD GRADE MATERIALS**

*Q Did the certification course make you aware of packaging of food items in good grade materials?*

Number of respondents: 12,605

98% of the beneficiaries from SC category stated improvement in awareness of food items in good grade materials.

### 14.4.3.6 Awareness of the labeling and date of expiration markings on the package

#### 14.4.3.6.1 Awareness of the labeling and date of expiration markings on the package by state

The following table shows the percentage of beneficiary's awareness of the labeling and date of expiration markings on the package by state

State	Yes	No
<b>Bihar</b>	95%	5%
<b>Manipur</b>	99%	1%
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	98%	2%
<b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>	99%	1%
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	89%	11%
<b>Kerala</b>	94%	6%
<b>Rajasthan</b>	92%	8%

**TABLE 39 PERCENTAGE OF BENEFICIARIES AWARENESS OF THE LABELING AND DATE OF EXPIRATION MARKINGS ON THE PACKAGE BY STATE**

*Q Did the certification course make you aware of the labeling and date of expiration markings on the package?*

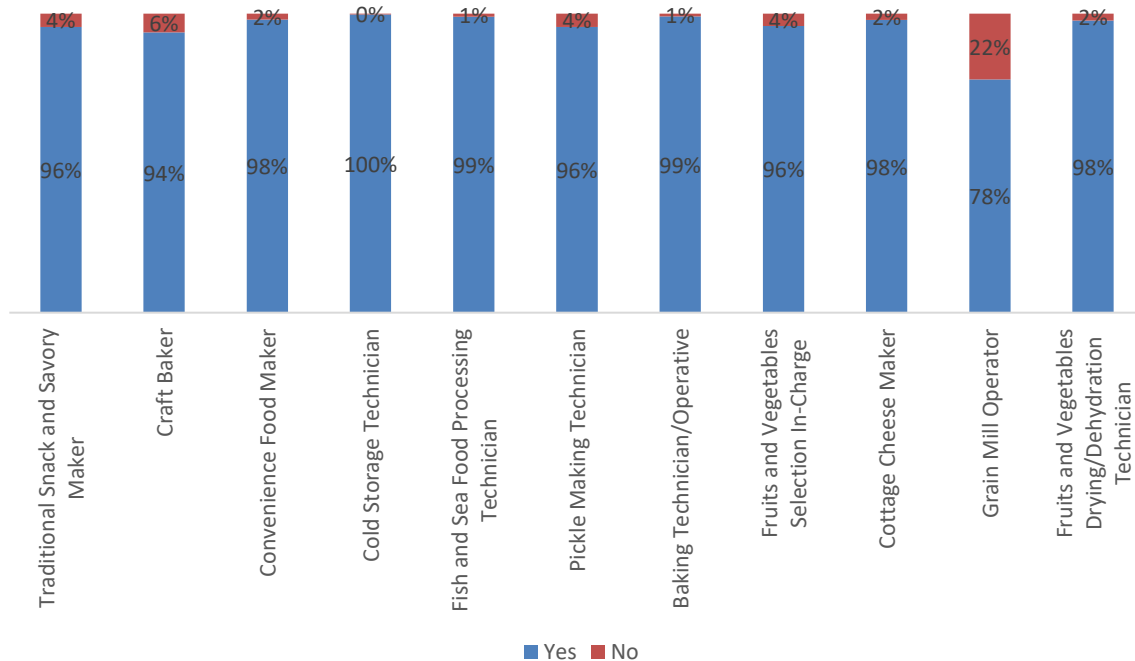
*Number of respondents: 12,619*

99% of the beneficiaries from Manipur and Jammu and Kashmir stated improvement in awareness of the labeling and date of expiration markings on the package.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

14.4.3.6.2 Awareness of the labeling and date of expiration markings on the package by job role

The following graph shows the percentage of beneficiary's awareness of the labeling and date of expiration markings on the package by job role



**FIGURE 161 PERCENTAGE OF BENEFICIARIES AWARENESS OF THE LABELING AND DATE OF EXPIRATION MARKINGS ON THE PACKAGE BY JOB ROLE**

Q Did the certification course make you aware of the labeling and date of expiration markings on the package?

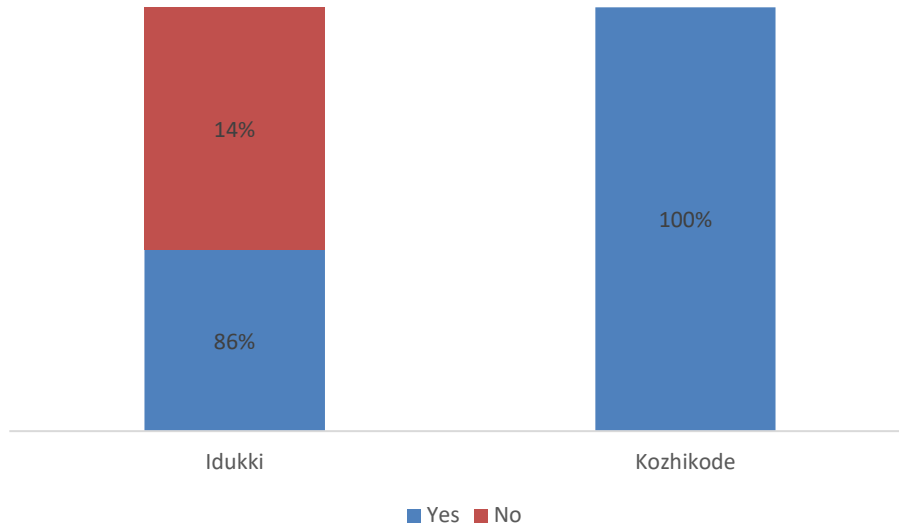
Number of respondents: 12,619

100% of the beneficiaries from cold storage technician stated improvement in awareness of the labeling and date of expiration markings on the package.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

*14.4.3.6.3 Awareness of the labeling and date of expiration markings on the package by hilly area*

The following graph shows the percentage of beneficiary's awareness of the labeling and date of expiration markings on the package by hilly area



**FIGURE 162 PERCENTAGE OF BENEFICIARIES AWARENESS OF THE LABELING AND DATE OF EXPIRATION MARKINGS ON THE PACKAGE BY HILLY AREA**

*Q Did the certification course make you aware of the labeling and date of expiration markings on the package?*

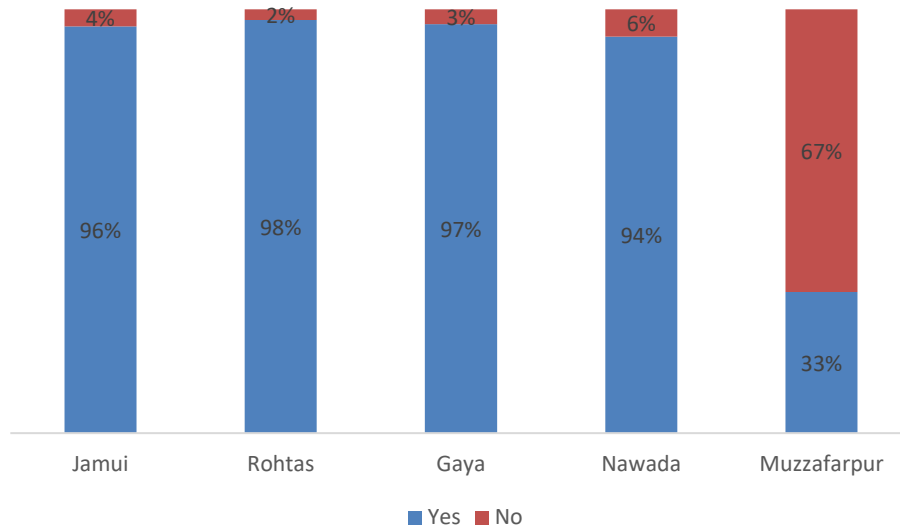
*Number of respondents: 9*

100% of the beneficiaries from Kozhikode and 86% from Idukki stated improvement in awareness of the labeling and date of expiration markings on the package.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

14.4.3.6.4 Awareness of the labeling and date of expiration markings on the package by LWE

The following graph shows the percentage of beneficiary's awareness of the labeling and date of expiration markings on the package by LWE



**FIGURE 163 PERCENTAGE OF BENEFICIARIES AWARENESS OF THE LABELING AND DATE OF EXPIRATION MARKINGS ON THE PACKAGE BY LWE**

Q Did the certification course make you aware of the labeling and date of expiration markings on the package?

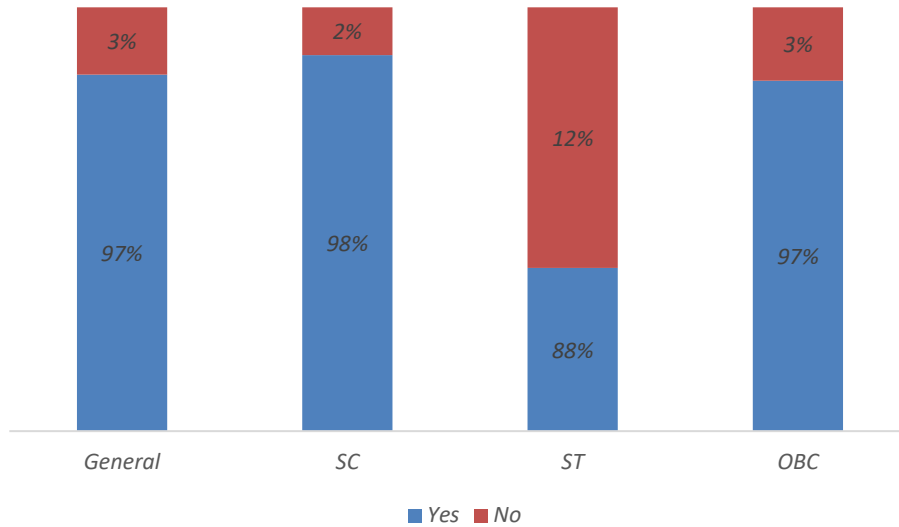
Number of respondents: 668

98% of the beneficiaries from Rohtas stated improvement in awareness of the labeling and date of expiration on the package.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

*14.4.3.6.5 Awareness of the labeling and date of expiration markings on the package by caste*

The following graph shows the percentage of beneficiary's awareness of the labeling and date of expiration markings on the package by caste



**FIGURE 164 PERCENTAGE OF BENEFICIARIES AWARENESS OF THE LABELING AND DATE OF EXPIRATION MARKINGS ON THE PACKAGE BY CASTE**

*Q Did the certification course make you aware of the labeling and date of expiration markings on the package?*

*Number of respondents: 12,619*

98% of the beneficiaries from SC category stated improvement in awareness of labeling and date of expiration markings on the package.

## Impact Assessment for Food Sector

### 14.4.3.8 Awareness of importance of registration of food sellers under FISSAI

#### 14.4.3.8.1 Awareness of importance of registration of food sellers under FISSAI by state

The following table shows the percentage of beneficiary's awareness of importance of registration of food sellers under FISSAI by state

State	Yes	No
<b>Bihar</b>	93%	7%
<b>Manipur</b>	100%	0%
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	97%	3%
<b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>	100%	0%
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	79%	21%
<b>Kerala</b>	96%	4%
<b>Rajasthan</b>	93%	7%

**TABLE 40 PERCENTAGE OF BENEFICIARIES AWARENESS OF IMPORTANCE OF REGISTRATION OF FOOD SELLERS UNDER FISSAI BY STATE**

*Q Did the certification course make you aware of importance of registration of food sellers under FISSAI?*

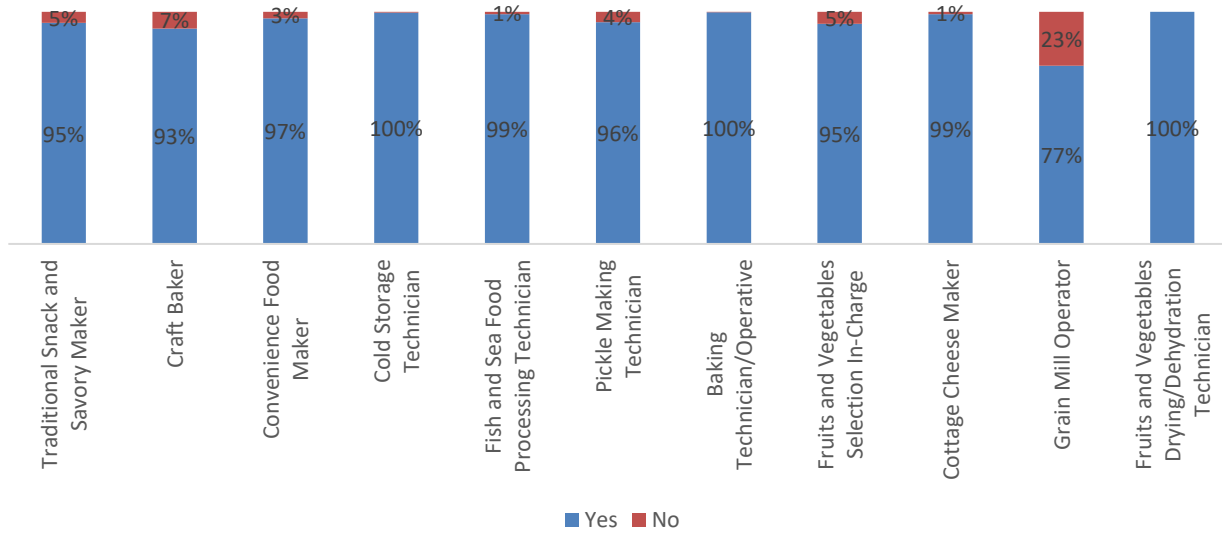
*Number of respondents: 12,619*

100% of the beneficiaries from Manipur, and Jammu and Kashmir reported to be aware of importance of registration of food sellers under FISSAI.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

*14.4.3.8.2 Awareness of importance of registration of food sellers under FISSAI by job role*

The following graph shows the percentage of beneficiary's awareness of importance of registration of food sellers under FISSAI by job role



**FIGURE 165 PERCENTAGE OF BENEFICIARIES AWARENESS OF IMPORTANCE OF REGISTRATION OF FOOD SELLERS UNDER FISSAI BY JOB ROLE**

*Q Did the certification course make you aware of importance of registration of food sellers under FISSAI?*

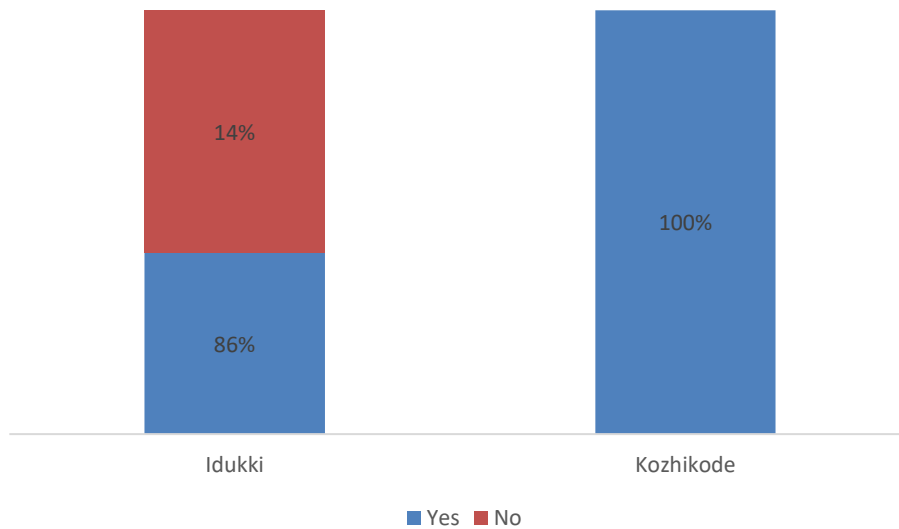
Number of respondents: 12,619

Majority of the beneficiaries from across all the job roles stated improvement in awareness of importance of food sellers under FISSAI.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

*14.4.3.8.3 Awareness of importance of registration of food sellers under FISSAI by hilly area*

The following graph shows the percentage of beneficiary's awareness of importance of registration of food sellers under FISSAI by hilly area



**FIGURE 166 PERCENTAGE OF BENEFICIARIES AWARENESS OF IMPORTANCE OF REGISTRATION OF FOOD SELLERS UNDER FISSAI BY HILLY AREA**

Q Did the certification course make you aware of importance of registration of food sellers under FISSAI?

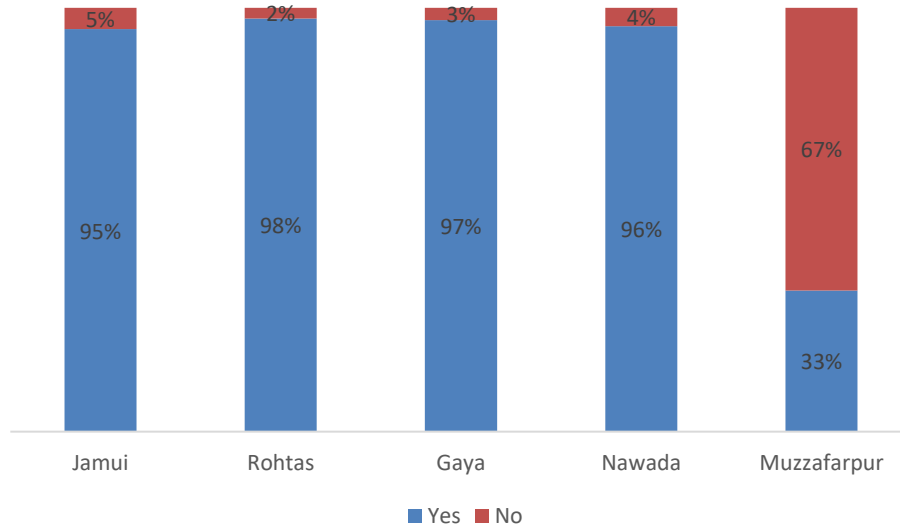
Number of respondents: 9

100% of the beneficiaries from Kozhikode and 86% from Idukki stated improvement in awareness of importance of registration of food sellers under FISSAI.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

*14.4.3.8.4 Awareness of importance of registration of food sellers under FISSAI by LWE*

The following graph shows the percentage of beneficiary's awareness of importance of registration of food sellers under FISSAI by LWE



**FIGURE 167 PERCENTAGE OF BENEFICIARIES AWARENESS OF IMPORTANCE OF REGISTRATION OF FOOD SELLERS UNDER FISSAI BY LWE**

*Q Did the certification course make you aware of importance of registration of food sellers under FISSAI?*

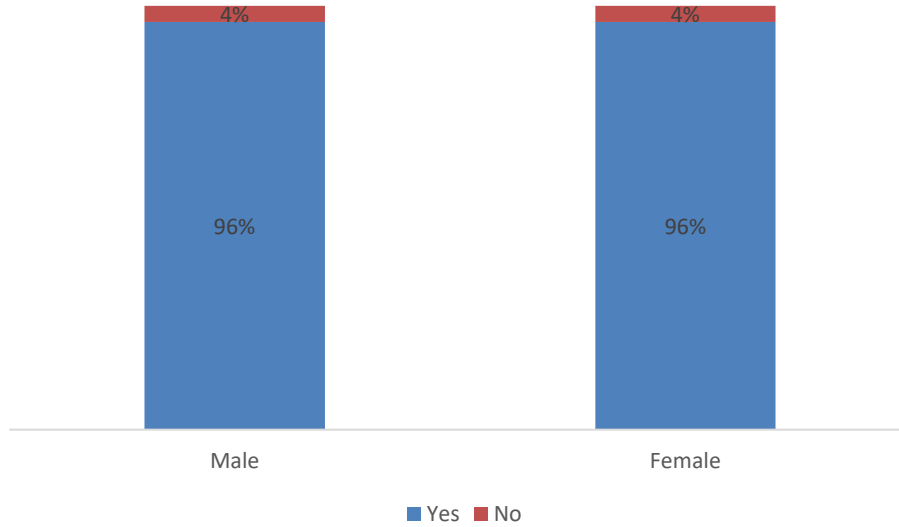
*Number of respondents: 668*

Majority of the beneficiaries across all the five districts stated improvement in importance of registration of food sellers under FISSAI, highest coming from Rohtas (98%).

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

*14.4.3.8.5 Awareness of importance of registration of food sellers under FISSAI by gender*

The following graph shows the percentage of beneficiary's awareness of importance of registration of food sellers under FISSAI by gender



**FIGURE 168 PERCENTAGE OF BENEFICIARIES AWARENESS OF IMPORTANCE OF REGISTRATION OF FOOD SELLERS UNDER FISSAI BY GENDER**

*Q Did the certification course make you aware of importance of registration of food sellers under FISSAI?*

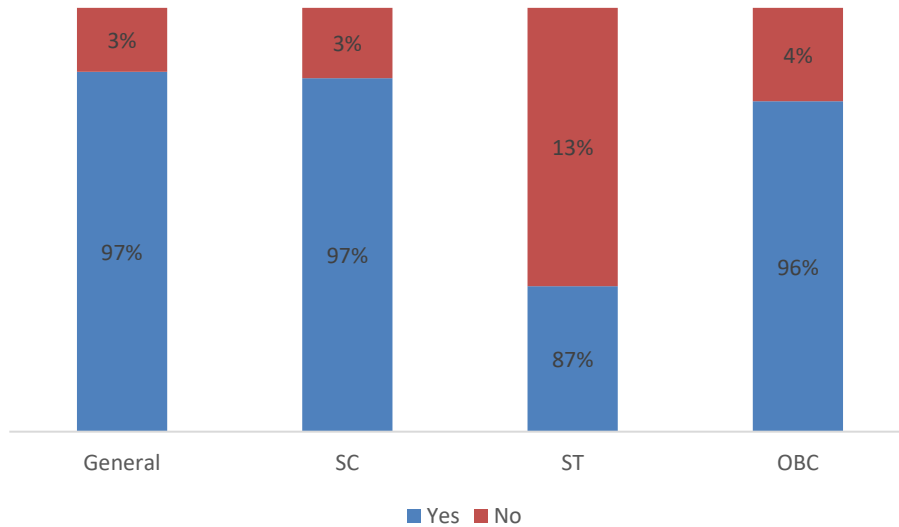
*Number of respondents: 12,619*

Majority of the male and female beneficiaries (96%) stated improvement in the awareness of importance of registration of food sellers under FISSAI.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

*14.4.3.8.6 Awareness of importance of registration of food sellers under FISSAI by caste*

The following graph shows the percentage of beneficiary's awareness of importance of registration of food sellers under FISSAI by caste



**FIGURE 169 PERCENTAGE OF BENEFICIARIES AWARENESS OF IMPORTANCE OF REGISTRATION OF FOOD SELLERS UNDER FISSAI BY CASTE**

*Q Did the certification course make you aware of importance of registration of food sellers under FISSAI?*

*Number of respondents: 12,619*

Majority of the beneficiaries across all the categories stated improvement in awareness of importance of food sellers under FISSAI, the highest coming from general and SC category (97%).

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

14.4.3.9 Provision of FSSAI's FoSTAc certification after completing RPL

14.4.3.9.1 Provision of FSSAI's FoSTAc certification after completing RPL by job role

The following graph shows the overall percentage of beneficiaries receiving FSSAI's FoSTAc by job role

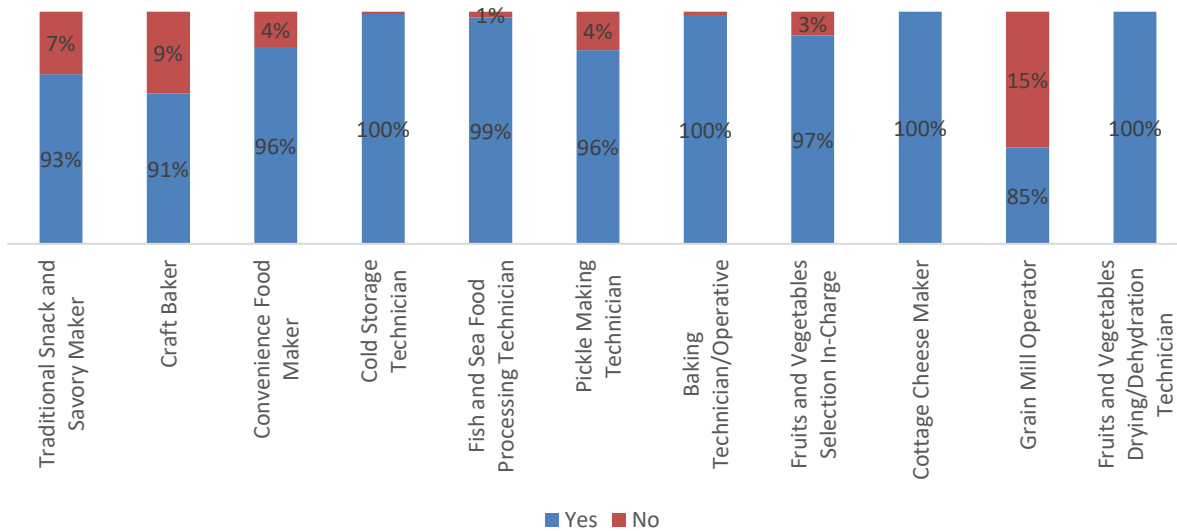


FIGURE 170 PERCENTAGE OF BENEFICIARIES RECEIVING FSSAI'S FOSTAC BY JOB ROLE

Q Have you been provided with FSSAI's FoSTAc certification after completing RPL?

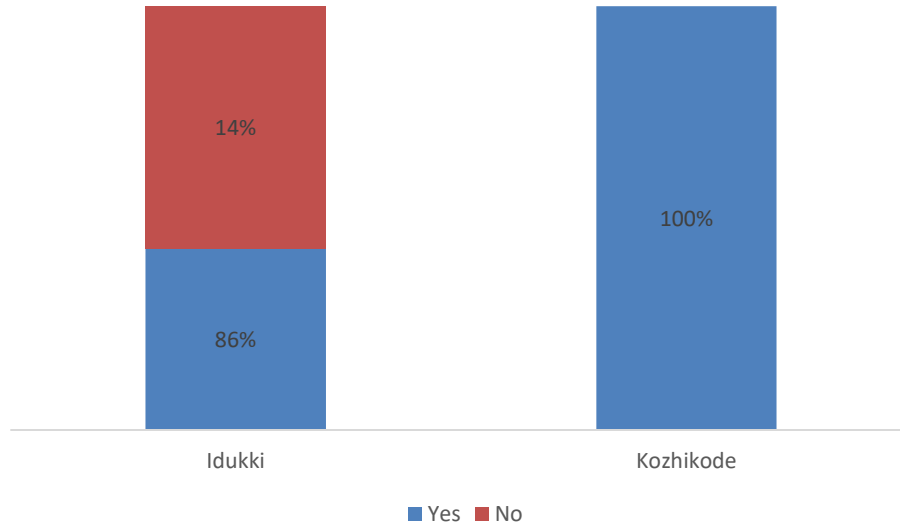
Number of respondents: 12,619

Majority of the beneficiaries across all the job roles stated that they have received FSSAI's FoSTAc certification after completing RPL program.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

14.4.3.9.2 Provision of FSSAI's FoSTAc certification after completing RPL by hilly area

The following graph shows the overall percentage of beneficiaries receiving FSSAI's FoSTAc by hilly area



**FIGURE 171 PERCENTAGE OF BENEFICIARIES RECEIVING FSSAI'S FOSTAC BY HILLY AREA**

Q Have you been provided with FSSAI's FoSTAc certification after completing RPL?

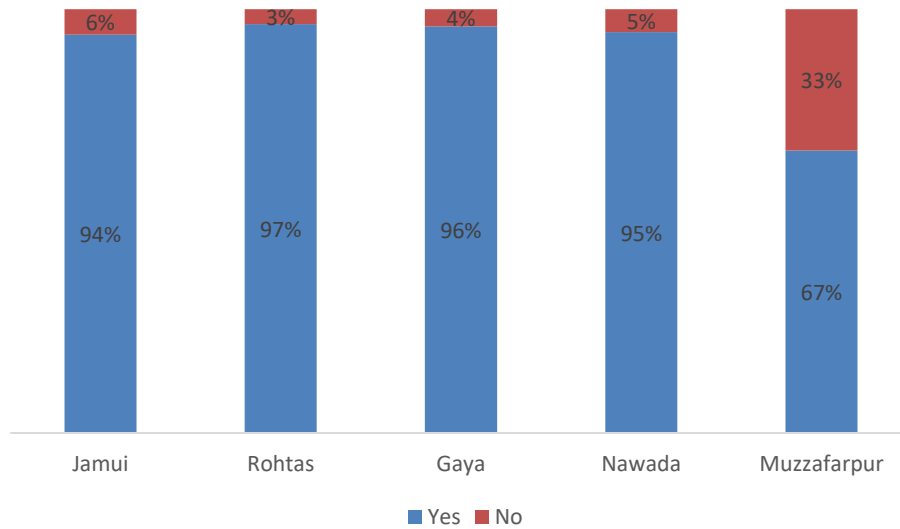
Number of respondents: 9

Majority of the beneficiaries that is 100% from Kozhikode and 86% from Idukki stated that they have received FSSAI's FoSTAc certification after completing RPL program.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

14.4.3.9.3 Provision of FSSAI's FoSTAc certification after completing RPL by LWE

The following graph shows the overall percentage of beneficiaries receiving FSSAI's FoSTAc by LWE



**FIGURE 172 PERCENTAGE OF BENEFICIARIES RECEIVING FSSAI'S FOSTAC BY LWE**

Q Have you been provided with FSSAI's FoSTAc certification after completing RPL?

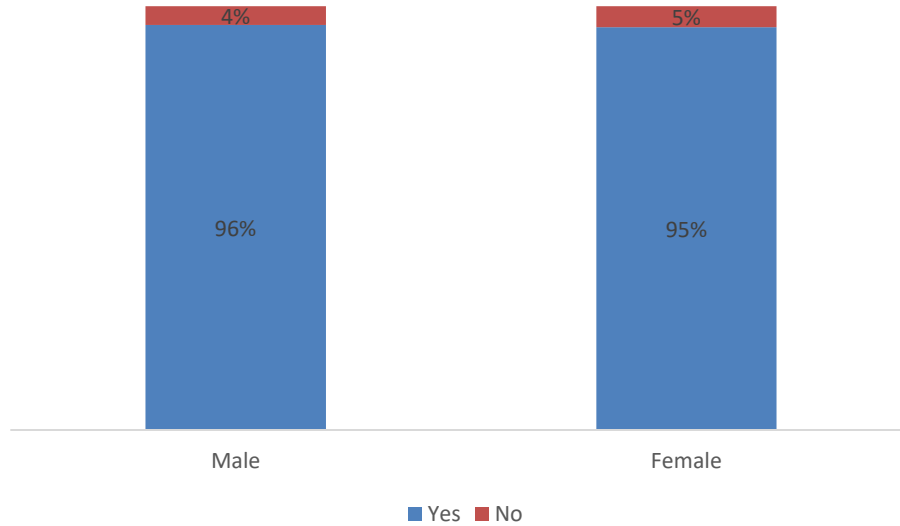
Number of respondents: 668

Majority of the beneficiaries across all the five states stated that they have received FSSAI's FoSTAc certification after completing RPL program, the highest coming from Rohtas (97%).

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

*14.4.3.9.4 Provision of FSSAI's FoSTAc certification after completing RPL by gender*

The following graph shows the overall percentage of beneficiaries receiving FSSAI's FOSTAc by gender



**FIGURE 173 PERCENTAGE OF BENEFICIARIES RECEIVING FSSAI'S FOSTAC BY GENDER**

*Q Have you been provided with FSSAI's FoSTAc certification after completing RPL?*

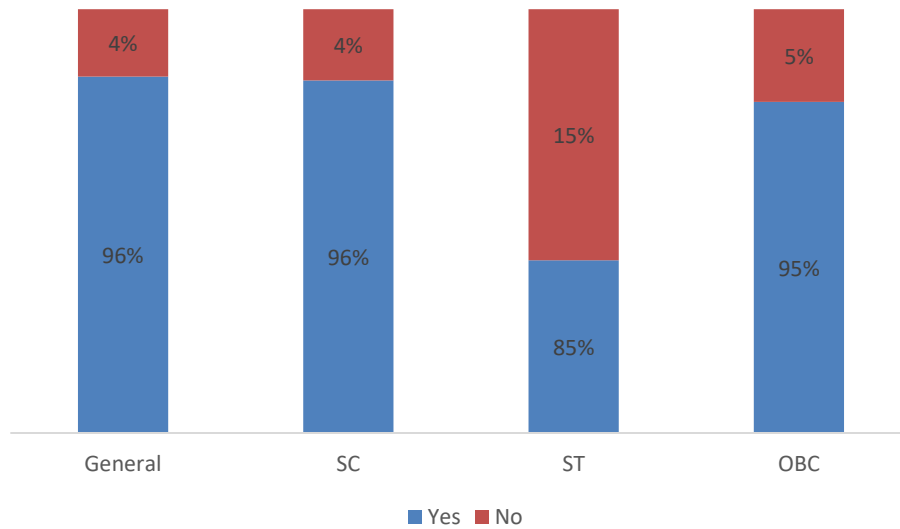
*Number of respondents: 12,619*

Majority of the beneficiaries from both male (96%) and female (95%) beneficiaries stated that they have received FSSAI's FoSTAc certification after completing RPL program.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

14.4.3.9.5 Provision of FSSAI's FoSTAc certification after completing RPL by category

The following graph shows the overall percentage of beneficiaries receiving FSSAI's FoSTAc by caste



**FIGURE 174 PERCENTAGE OF BENEFICIARIES RECEIVING FSSAI'S FOSTAC BY CASTE**

Q Have you been provided with FSSAI's FoSTAc certification after completing RPL?

Number of respondents: 12,619

Majority of the beneficiaries from all categories stated that they have received FSSAI's FoSTAc certification after completing RPL program.

## 14.5 Impact on enterprise

### 14.5.1 Impact of RPL at workplace by state

The following chart shows the impact of RPL on working conditions at workplace by state:

State	Improvement in packaging and handling	Improvement in pest control
Manipur	96%	3%
Jammu and Kashmir	94%	5%
Uttar Pradesh	92%	1%
Bihar	81%	9%
Kerala	72%	9%
Rajasthan	72%	2%
Madhya Pradesh	63%	2%

**TABLE 41: IMPACT OF RPL ON WORKPLACE BY STATE**

*Q What impact did the RPL program had on working conditions at your workplace*

*Number of respondents:12,619*

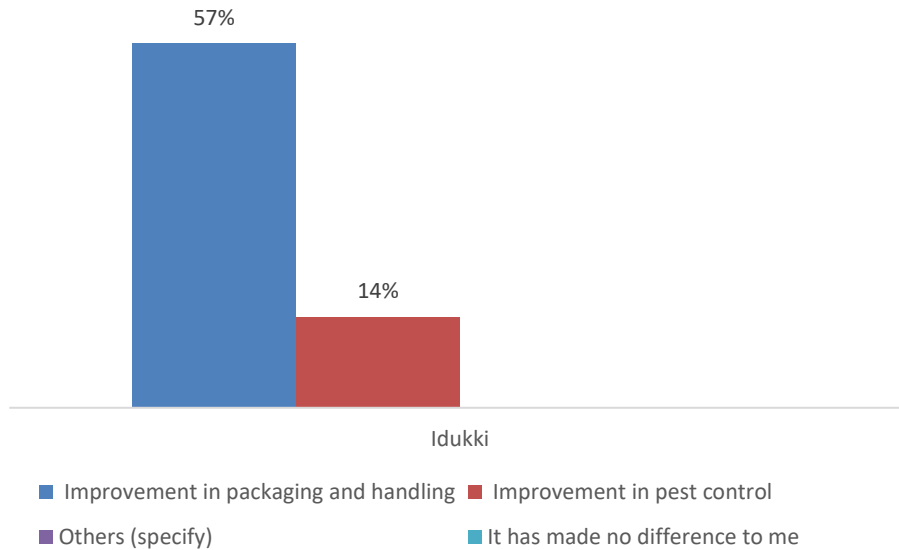
96% of the beneficiaries from Manipur followed by Jammu and Kashmir (94%) and Uttar Pradesh (92%) stated improvement in packaging and handling at their workplaces after RPL certification. Some percentage of beneficiaries mentioned an improvement in pest control, the highest percentage is from Bihar and Kerala (9%).

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

**14.5.2 Impact of RPL at workplace by hilly area**

Two districts have been covered in the field investigation such as Idukki and Kozhikode which are considered as hilly area. A total of 9 beneficiaries have been covered from these districts.

The following chart shows the impact of RPL on working conditions at workplace by hilly area:



**FIGURE 175: IMPACT OF RPL ON WORKPLACE BY HILLY AREA**

Q What impact did the RPL program had on working conditions at your workplace

Number of respondents:9

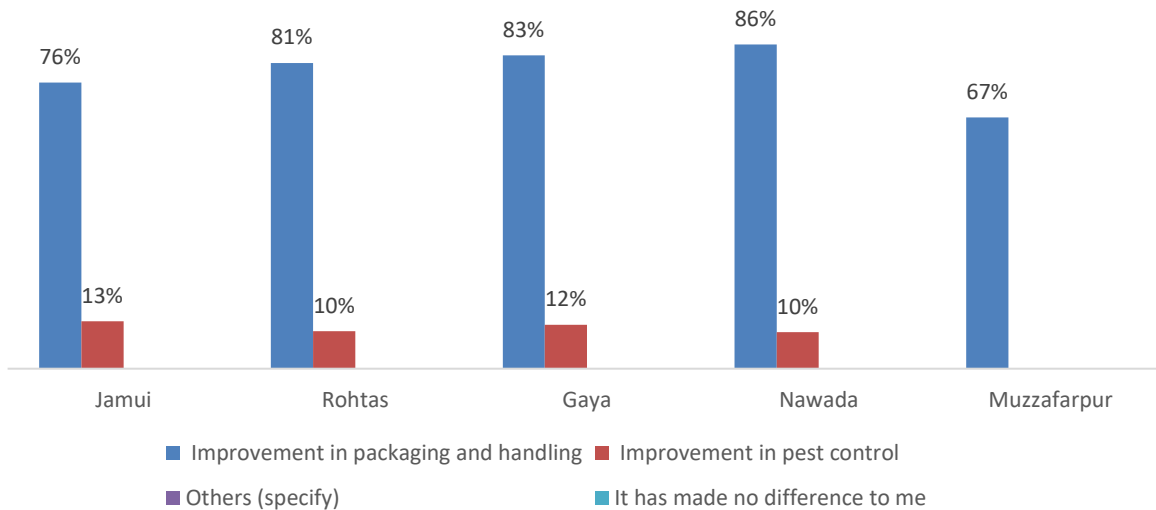
57% of the beneficiaries from Idukki reported improvement in packaging and handling and other 14% reported improvement in pest control.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

**14.5.3 Impact of RPL at workplace by LWE**

Five districts have been covered in the field investigation such as Jamui, Rohtas , Gaya , Nawada and Muzzafarpur which are considered as LWE. A total of 668 beneficiaries have been covered from these districts.

The following chart shows the impact of RPL on working conditions at workplace by LWE:



**FIGURE 176: IMPACT OF RPL ON WORKPLACE BY LWE**

*Q What impact did the RPL program had on working conditions at your workplace*

*Number of respondents:668*

Majority of the beneficiaries across all the five LWE regions reported improvement in packaging and handling. 86% of the beneficiaries from Nawada reported highest percentage for improvement in packaging and handling. Some percentage of beneficiaries reported improvement in pest control, the highest coming from Jamui (13%).

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

14.5.4 Impact of RPL at workplace by job role

The following chart shows the impact of RPL on working conditions at workplace by job role:

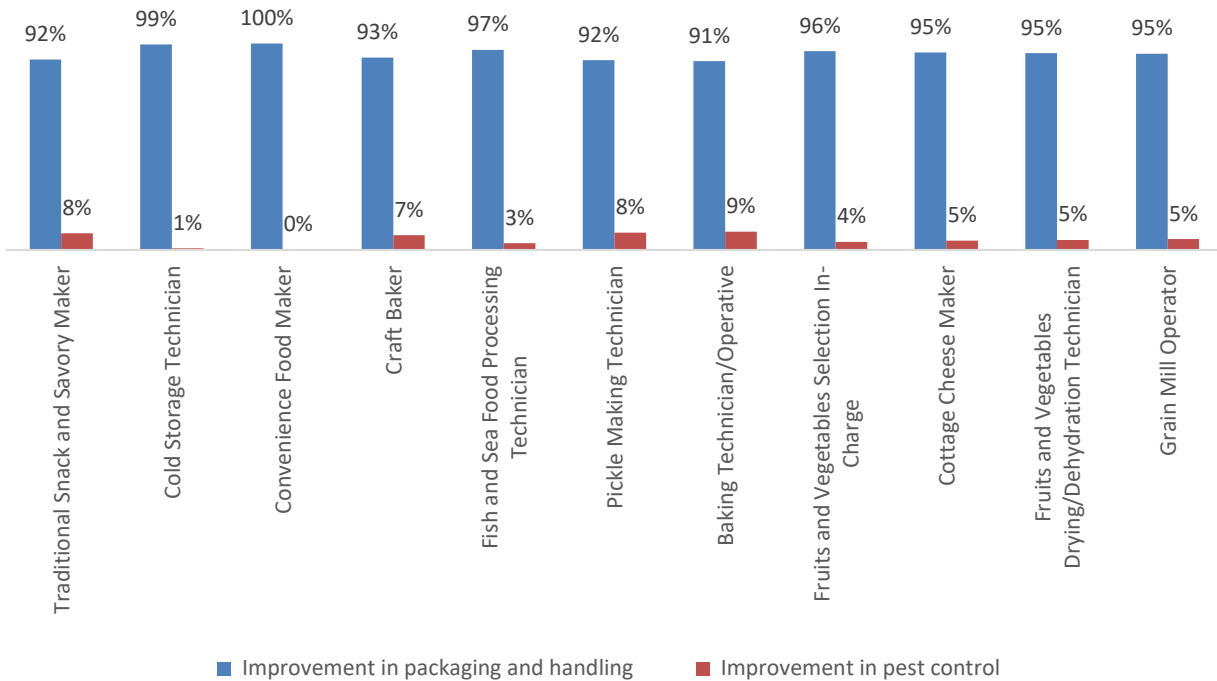


FIGURE 177: IMPACT OF RPL ON WORKPLACE BY JOB ROLE

Q What impact did the RPL program had on working conditions at your workplace

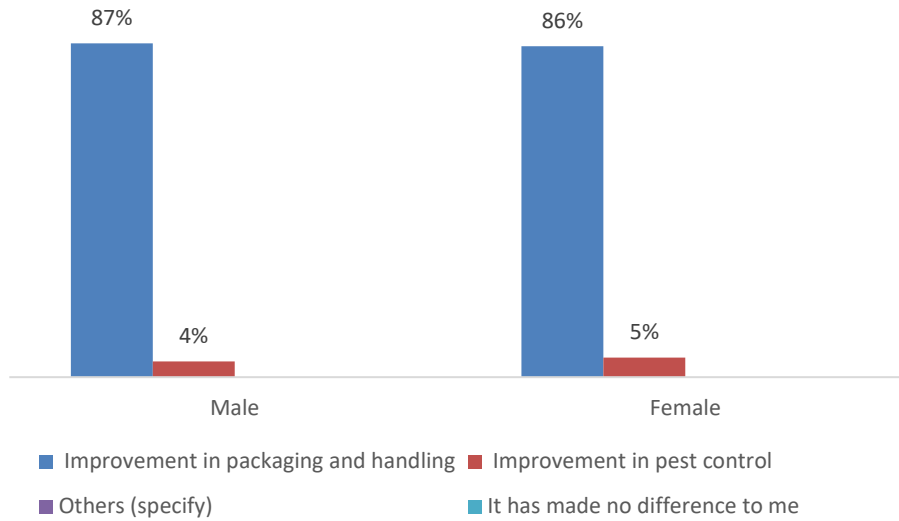
Number of respondents:12,619

Majority of the beneficiaries reported improvement in packaging and handling and a small percentage of beneficiaries stated improvement in pest control.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

14.5.5 Impact of RPL at workplace by gender

The following chart shows the impact of RPL on working conditions at workplace by gender:



**FIGURE 178: IMPACT OF RPL ON WORKPLACE BY GENDER**

Q What impact did the RPL program had on working conditions at your workplace

Number of respondents:12,619

The majority of both male (87%) and female beneficiaries (86%) reported improvement in packaging and handling. Some percentage of male (4%) and female (5%) reported improvement in pest control.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

14.5.6 Impact of RPL at workplace by caste

The following chart shows the impact of RPL on working conditions at workplace by caste category:

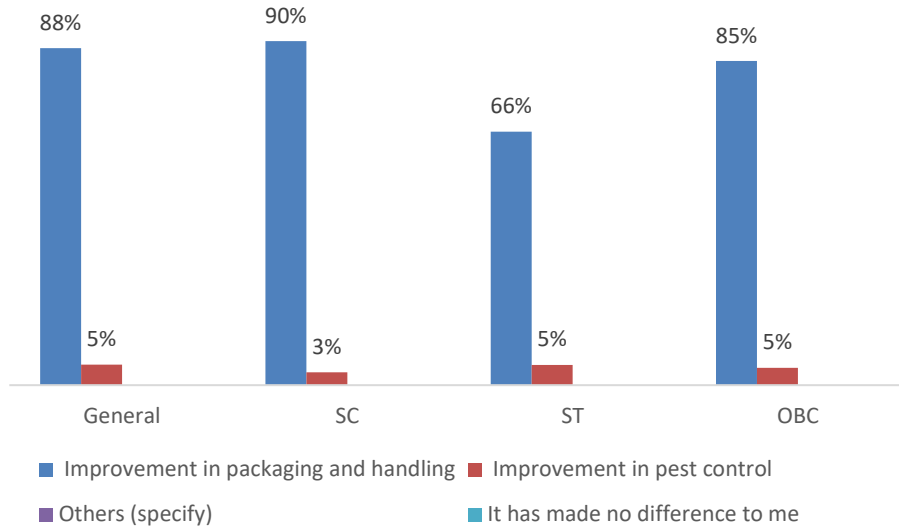


FIGURE 179: IMPACT OF RPL ON WORKPLACE BY CASTE CATEGORY

Q What impact did the RPL program had on working conditions at your workplace

Number of respondents: 12,619

The majority of the beneficiaries across all the categories stated improvement in packaging and pest control after RPL program, the highest percentage of beneficiaries (90%) are from SC category. 5% of beneficiaries from general, ST and OBC category mentioned about improvement in pest control.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

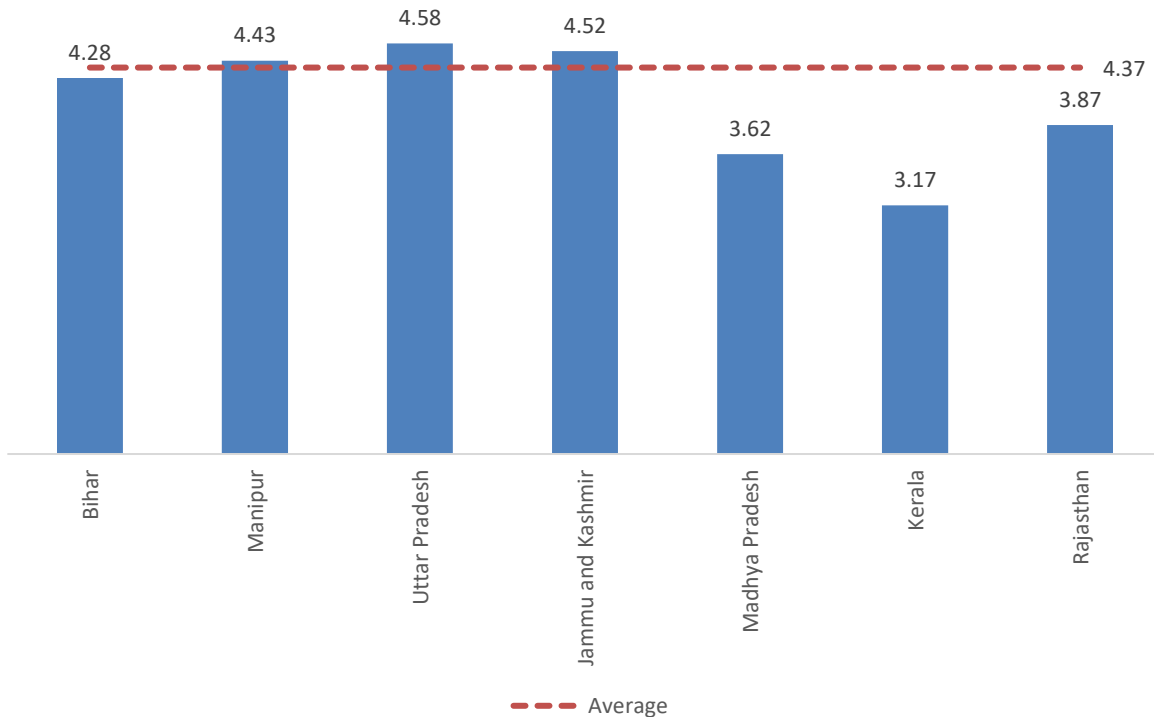
## 14.6 Feedback on training institute by beneficiaries

### 14.6.1 Perception of training institute by state

The following charts show the perception of the training institute by state across all the parameters:

#### 14.6.1.1 Classroom

The following chart shows the perception of classroom by state



**FIGURE 180: OVERALL PERCEPTION OF CLASSROOM BY STATE**

Q On a scale of 1 to 5 (1 being Very Bad to 5 being Excellent), rate the classroom

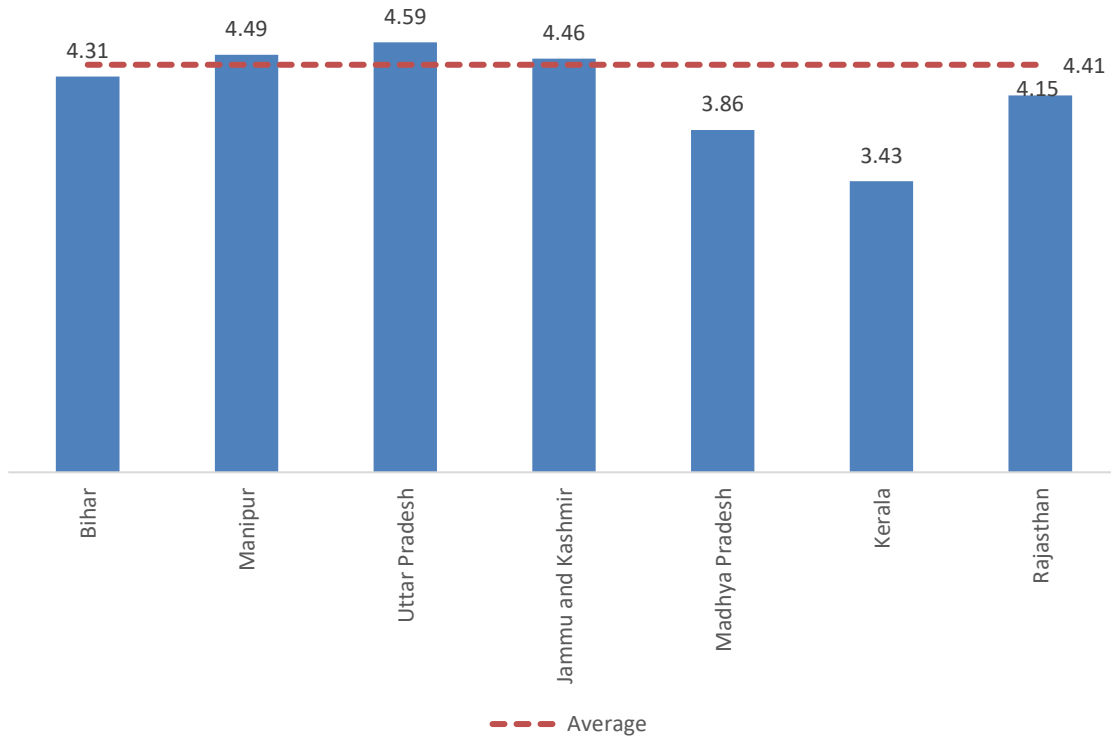
Number of respondents:12,475

Across all the states, the beneficiaries perceived the classroom to be very good and above. The highest rating was received from Uttar Pradesh (4.58) followed Jammu and Kashmir (4.52). The average rating received from all the states is 4.37.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

14.6.1.2 Training quality

The following chart shows the perception of training quality by state



**FIGURE 181: OVERALL PERCEPTION OF TRAINING QUALITY BY STATE**

Q On a scale of 1 to 5 (1 being Very Bad to 5 being Excellent), rate the training quality

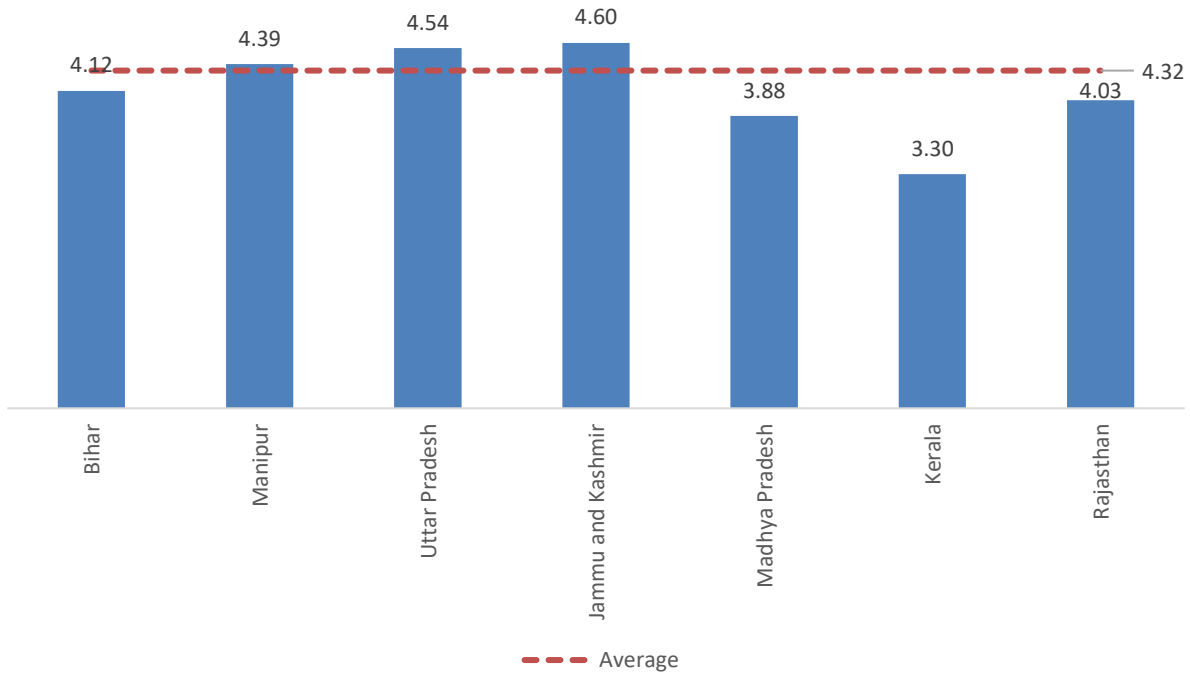
Number of respondents:12,413

Across all the states, the beneficiaries perceived the training quality to be very good and above. The highest rating was received from Uttar Pradesh (4.59) followed by Jammu and Kashmir (4.46). The average rating received from all the states is 4.41.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

14.6.1.3 Training material

The following chart shows the perception of training material by state



**FIGURE 182: OVERALL PERCEPTION OF TRAINING MATERIAL BY STATE**

Q On a scale of 1 to 5 (1 being Very Bad to 5 being Excellent), rate the training material

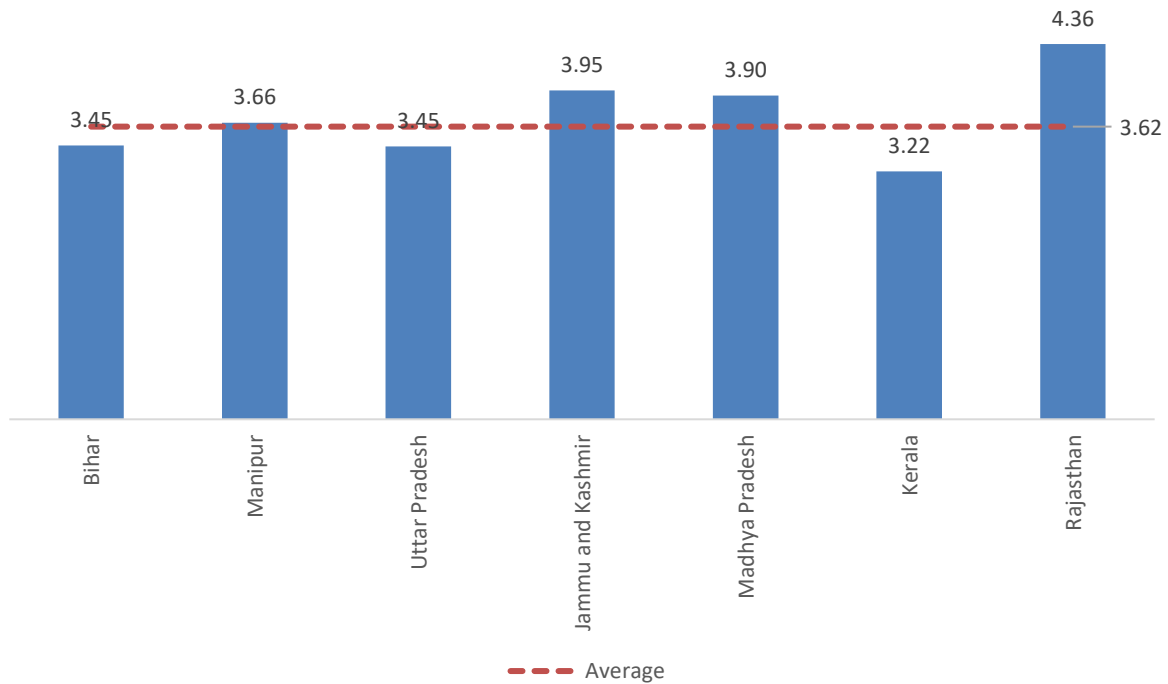
Number of respondents:12,413

Across all the states, the beneficiaries perceived the training material to be very good and above. The highest rating was received from Jammu and Kashmir (4.60) followed by Uttar Pradesh (4.54). The average rating received from all the states is 4.32.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

14.6.1.4 Placement assistance

The following chart shows the perception of placement assistance by state



**FIGURE 183: OVERALL PERCEPTION OF PLACEMENT ASSISTANCE BY STATE**

Q On a scale of 1 to 5 (1 being Very Bad to 5 being Excellent), rate the placement assistance

Number of respondents:5,474

Almost across all the states, the beneficiaries perceived the training material to be very good and above. The highest rating was received from Rajasthan (4.36). The average rating received from all the states is 3.62.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

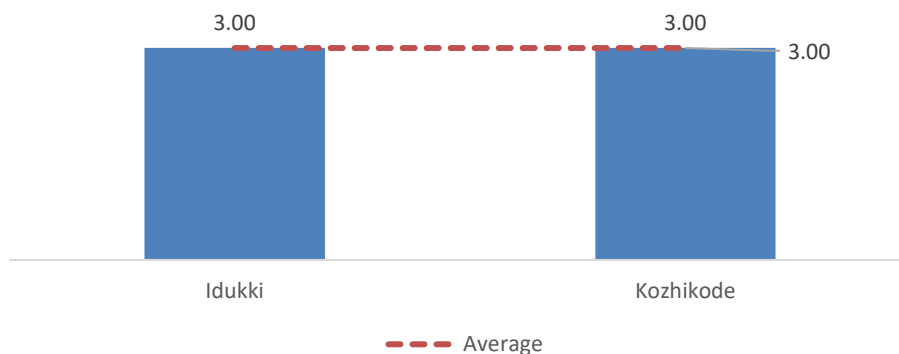
**14.6.2 Perception of training institute by hilly area**

Two districts have been covered in the field investigation such as Idukki and Kozhikode which are considered as hilly area. A total of 9 beneficiaries have been covered from these districts.

The following charts show the perception of the training institute by job role across all the parameters:

**14.6.2.1 Classroom**

The following chart shows the perception of classroom by hilly area:



**FIGURE 184: OVERALL PERCEPTION OF CLASSROOM BY HILLY AREA**

*Q On a scale of 1 to 5 (1 being Very Bad to 5 being Excellent), rate the classroom*

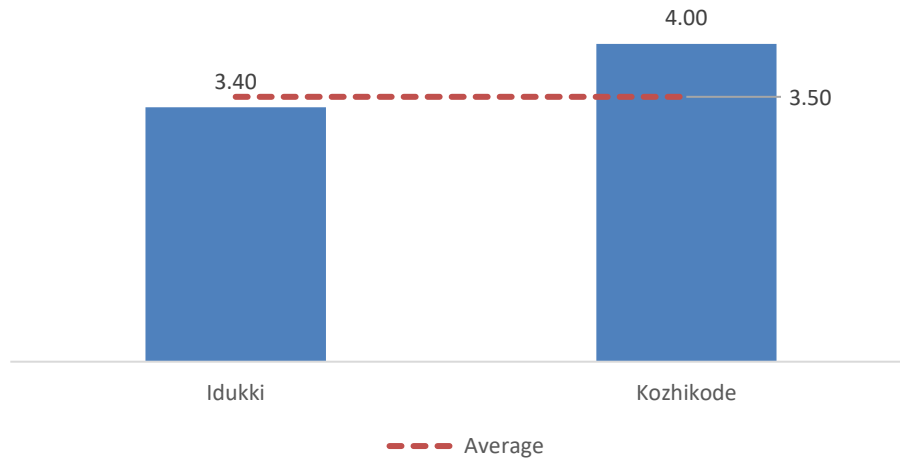
*Number of respondents:9*

Across both the districts Idduki and Kozhikode, the beneficiaries perceived the classroom to be average, i.e. 3.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

14.6.2.2 Training quality

The following chart shows the perception of training quality by hilly area:



**FIGURE 185: OVERALL PERCEPTION OF TRAINING QUALITY BY HILLY AREA**

Q On a scale of 1 to 5 (1 being Very Bad to 5 being Excellent), rate the training quality

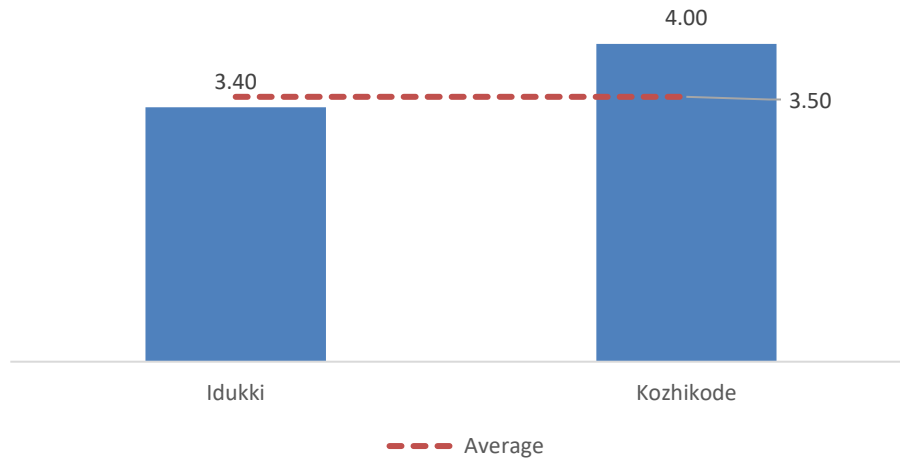
Number of respondents:9

Across both the districts Idduki and Kozhikode, the beneficiaries perceived the classroom to be above average. The average rating received from all the areas is 3.50

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

14.6.2.3 Training material

The following chart shows the perception of training material by hilly area:



**FIGURE 186: OVERALL PERCEPTION OF TRAINING MATERIAL BY HILLY AREA**

Q On a scale of 1 to 5 (1 being Very Bad to 5 being Excellent), rate the training material

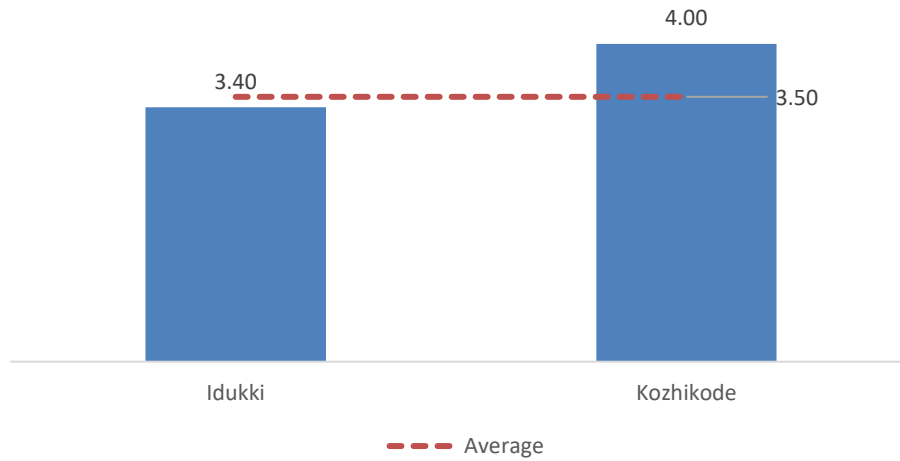
Number of respondents:9

Across both the districts Idukki and Kozhikode, the beneficiaries perceived the classroom to be above average. The average rating received from all the areas is 3.50

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

14.6.2.4 Placement assistance

The following chart shows the perception of placement assistance by hilly area:



**FIGURE 187: OVERALL PERCEPTION OF PLACEMENT ASSISTANCE BY HILLY AREA**

Q On a scale of 1 to 5 (1 being Very Bad to 5 being Excellent), rate the placement assistance

Number of respondents:9

Across both the districts Idduki and Kozhikode, the beneficiaries perceived the classroom to be above average. The average rating received from all the areas is 3.50

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

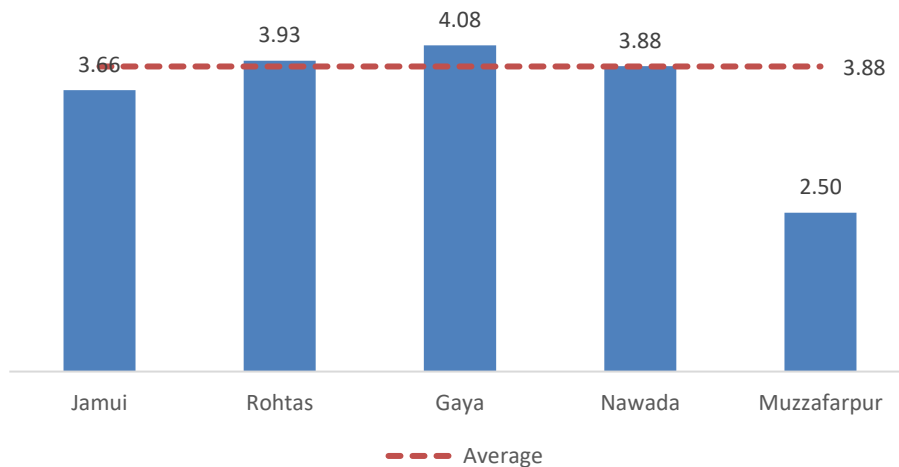
### 14.6.3 Perception of training institute by LWE

Five districts have been covered in the field investigation such as Jamui, Rohtas, Gaya, Nawada and Muzzafarpur and which are considered as LWE. A total of 720 beneficiaries have been covered from these districts.

The following charts show the perception of the training institute by job role across all the parameters:

#### 14.6.3.1 Classroom

The following chart shows the perception of classroom by LWE:



**FIGURE 188: OVERALL PERCEPTION OF CLASSROOM BY LWE**

Q On a scale of 1 to 5 (1 being Very Bad to 5 being Excellent), rate the classroom

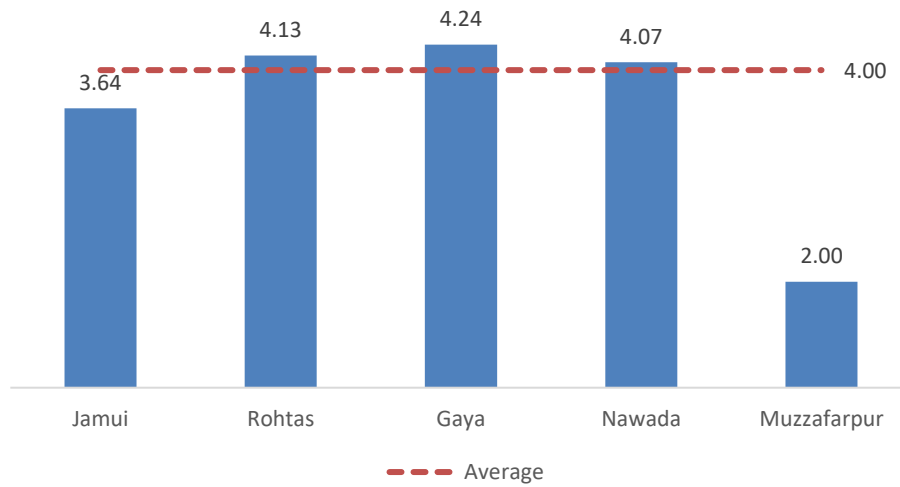
Number of respondents:655

The highest rating was received from Gaya (4.08) followed by Rohtas (3.93). The average rating received from all the states is 3.88.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

14.6.3.2 Training quality

The following chart shows the perception of training quality by LWE:



**FIGURE 189: OVERALL PERCEPTION OF TRAINING QUALITY BY LWE**

Q On a scale of 1 to 5 (1 being Very Bad to 5 being Excellent), rate the training quality

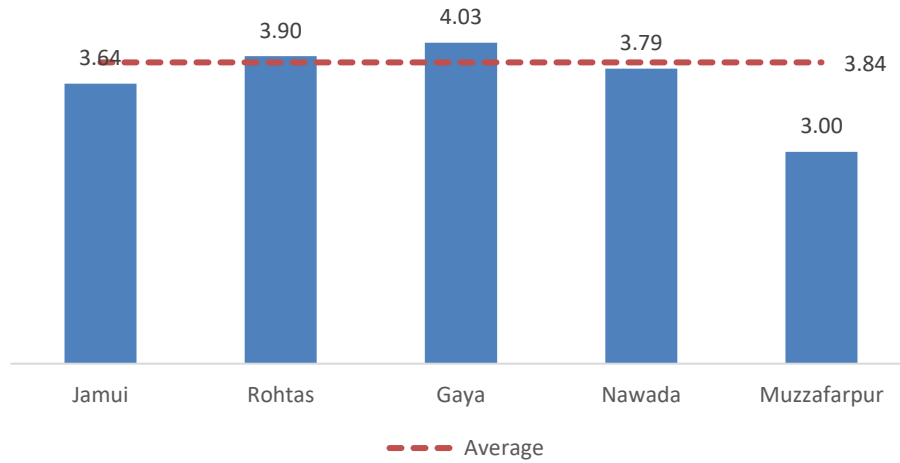
Number of respondents:651

The highest rating was received from Gaya (4.24) followed by Rohtas (4.13). The average rating received from all the states is 4.00.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

14.6.3.3 Training material

The following chart shows the perception of training material by LWE:



**FIGURE 190: OVERALL PERCEPTION OF TRAINING MATERIAL BY LWE**

Q On a scale of 1 to 5 (1 being Very Bad to 5 being Excellent), rate the training material

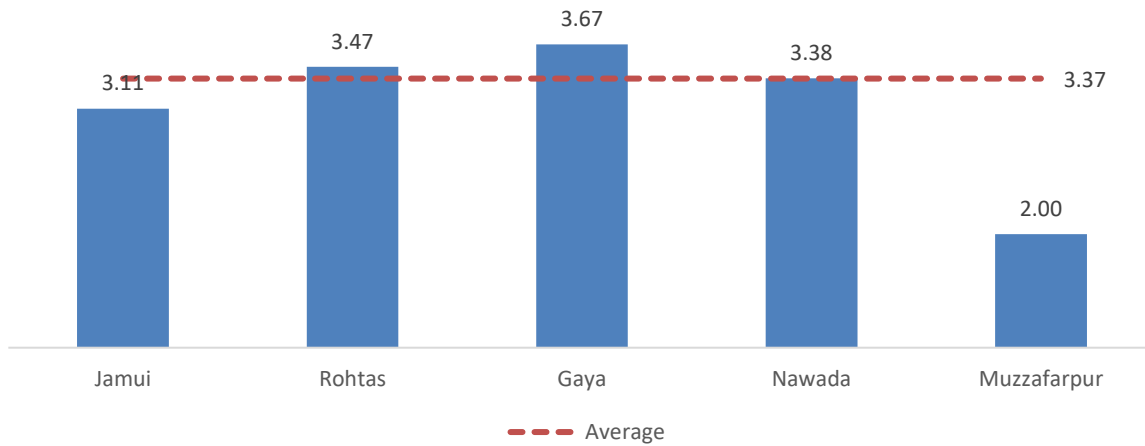
Number of respondents:646

The highest rating was received from Gaya (4.03) followed by Rohtas (3.90). The average rating received from all the states is 3.84.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

14.6.3.4 Placement assistance

The following chart shows the perception of placement assistance by LWE:



**FIGURE 191: OVERALL PERCEPTION OF PLACEMENT ASSISTANCE BY LWE**

Q On a scale of 1 to 5 (1 being Very Bad to 5 being Excellent), rate the placement assistance

Number of respondents:312

The highest rating was received from Gaya (3.67) followed by Rohtas (3.47). The average rating received from all the states is 3.37.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

14.6.4 Perception of training institute by job role

The following charts show the perception of the training institute by job role across all the parameters:

14.6.4.1 Classroom

The following chart shows the perception of classroom by job role:

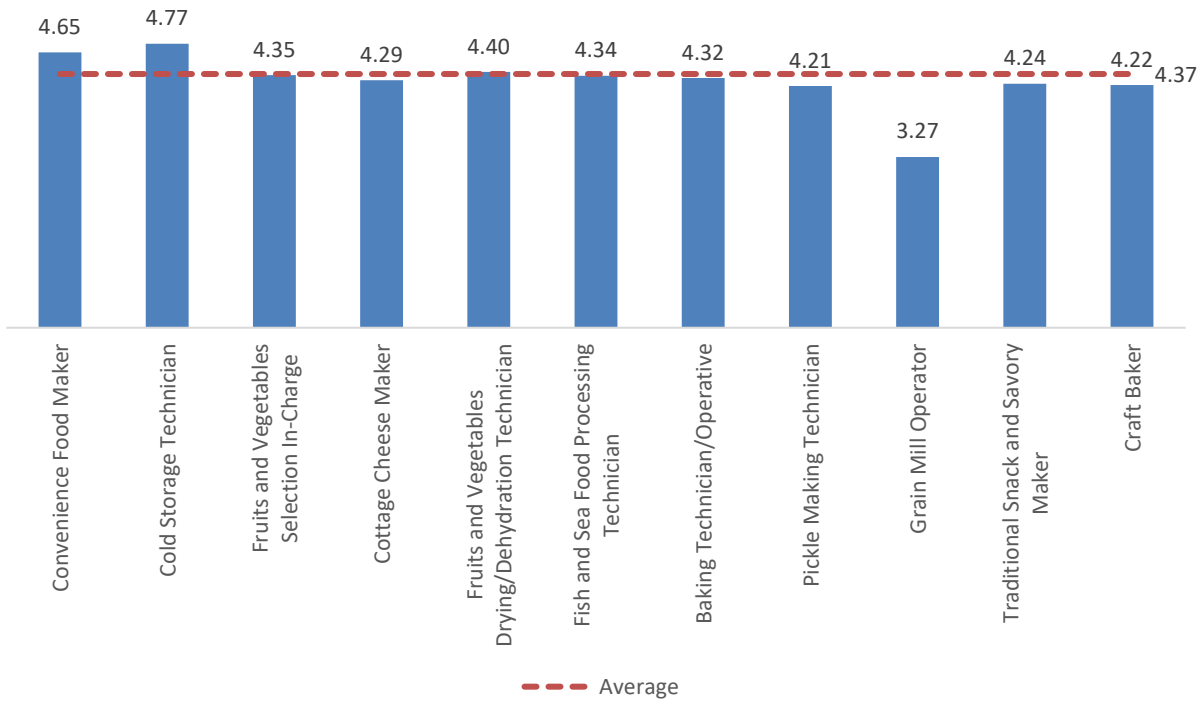


FIGURE 192: OVERALL PERCEPTION OF CLASSROOM BY JOB ROLE

Q On a scale of 1 to 5 (1 being Very Bad to 5 being Excellent), rate the classroom

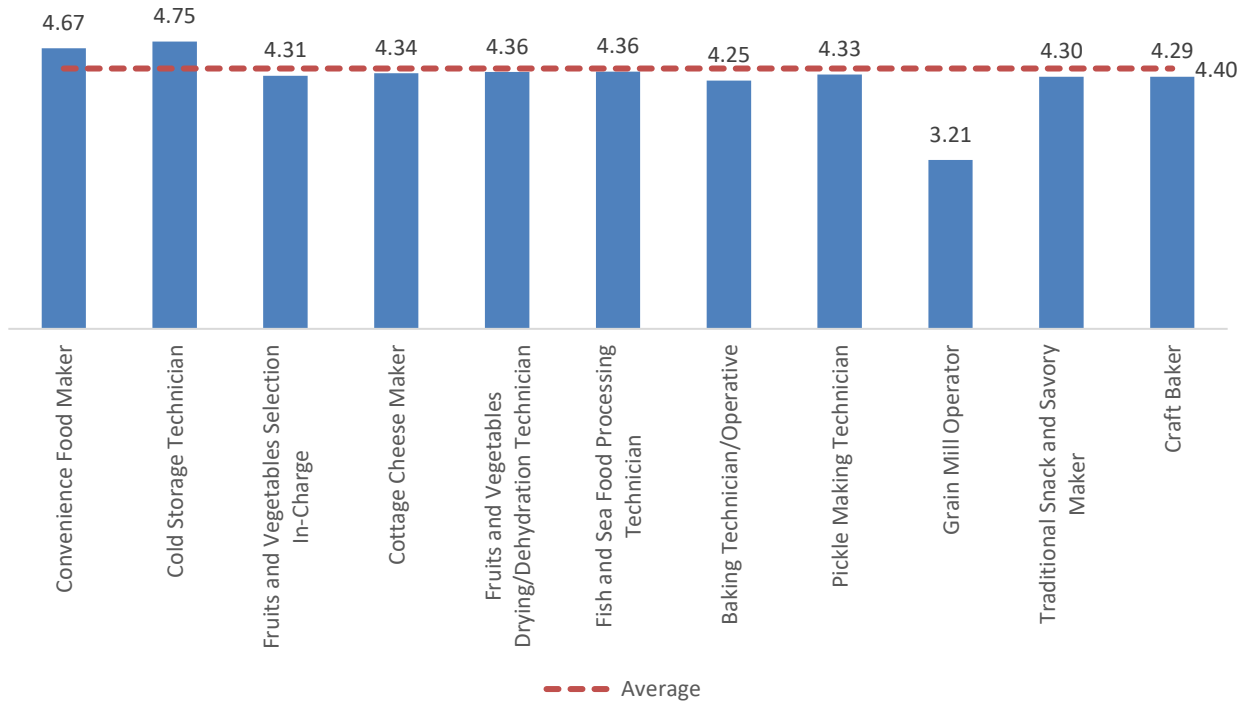
Number of respondents:12,475

Across all the job roles, the beneficiaries perceived the classroom to be very good and above. The highest rating was received from cold storage technician (4.77) followed by convenience food maker (4.65). The average rating received from all the states is 4.37.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

14.6.4.2 Training quality

The following chart shows the perception of training quality by job role:



**FIGURE 193: OVERALL PERCEPTION OF TRAINING QUALITY BY JOB ROLE**

Q On a scale of 1 to 5 (1 being Very Bad to 5 being Excellent), rate the training quality

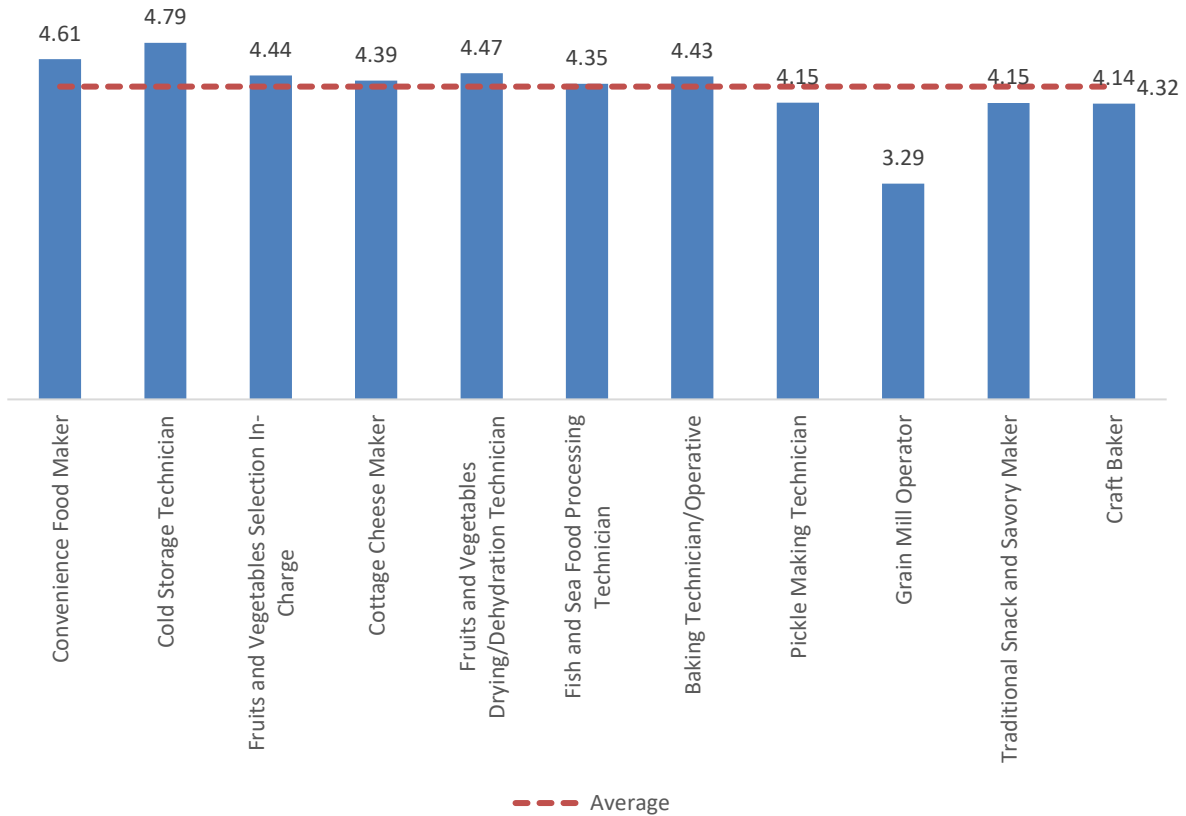
Number of respondents:12,413

Across all the job roles, the beneficiaries perceived the training quality to be very good and above. The highest rating was received from cold storage technician (4.75) followed by convenience food maker (4.67). The average rating received from all the states is 4.40.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

14.6.4.3 Training material

The following chart shows the perception of training material by job role:



**FIGURE 194: OVERALL PERCEPTION OF TRAINING MATERIAL BY JOB ROLE**

Q On a scale of 1 to 5 (1 being Very Bad to 5 being Excellent), rate the training material

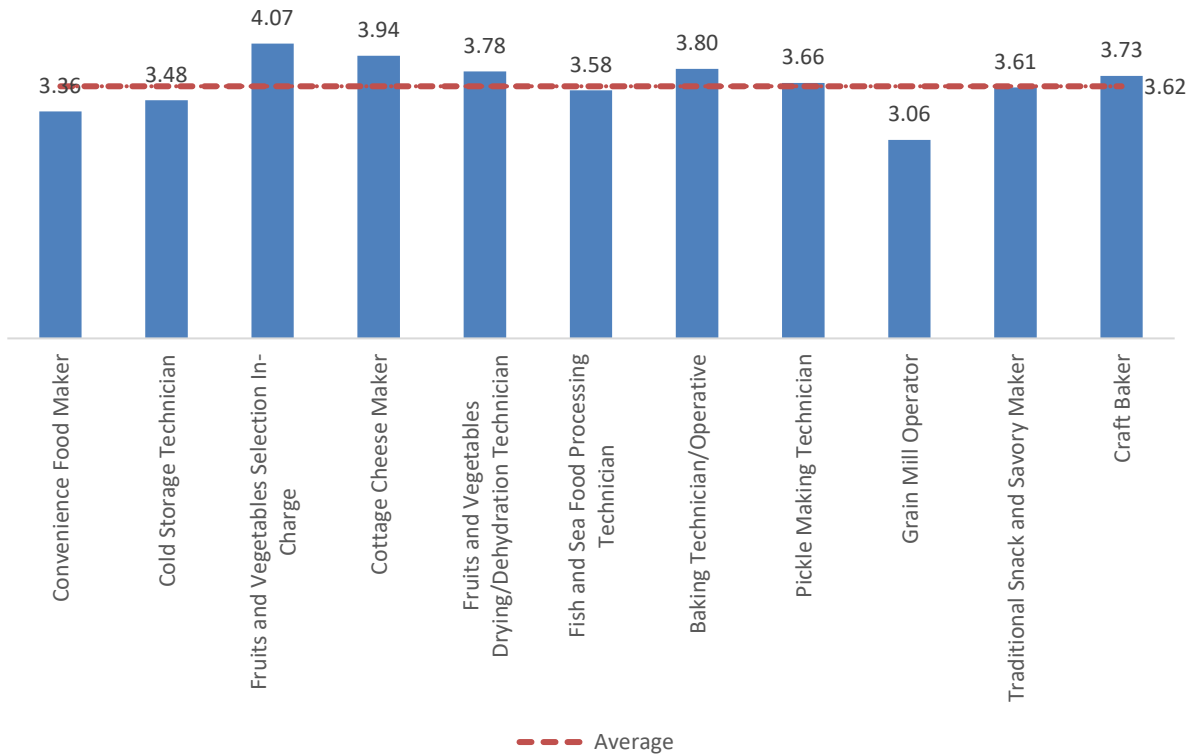
Number of respondents:12,393

Across all the job roles, the beneficiaries perceived the training material to be very good and above. The highest rating was received from cold storage technician (4.79) followed by convenience food maker (4.61). The average rating received from all the states is 4.32.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

14.6.4.4 Placement assistance

The following chart shows the perception of placement assistance by job role



**FIGURE 195: OVERALL PERCEPTION OF PLACEMENT ASSISTANCE BY JOB ROLE**

Q On a scale of 1 to 5 (1 being Very Bad to 5 being Excellent), rate the placement assistance

Number of respondents:5,474

Almost across all the job roles, the beneficiaries perceived the training material to be average and above. The highest rating was received from fruit and vegetable selection in-charge (4.07). The average rating received from all the states is 3.62.

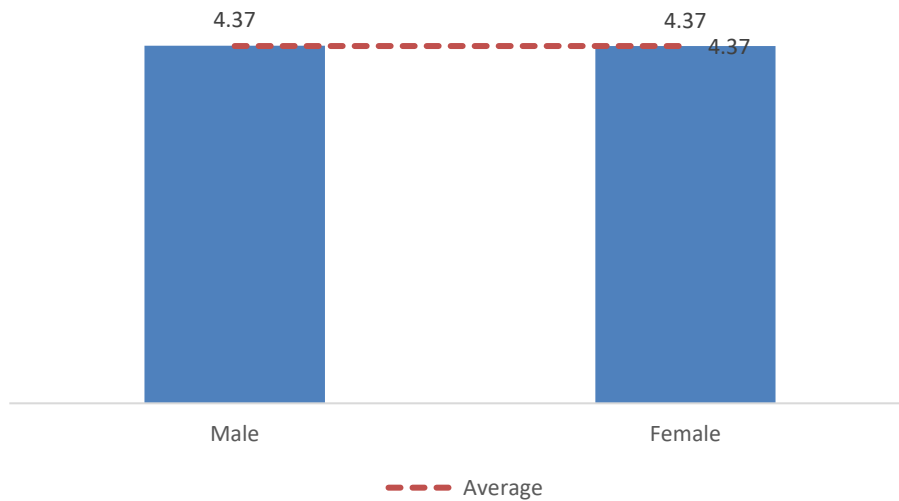
Impact Assessment for Food Sector

14.6.5 Perception of training institute by gender

The following charts show the perception of the training institute by gender across all the parameters

14.6.5.1 Classroom

The following chart shows the perception of classroom by gender



**FIGURE 196: OVERALL PERCEPTION OF CLASSROOM BY GENDER**

Q On a scale of 1 to 5 (1 being Very Bad to 5 being Excellent), rate the classroom

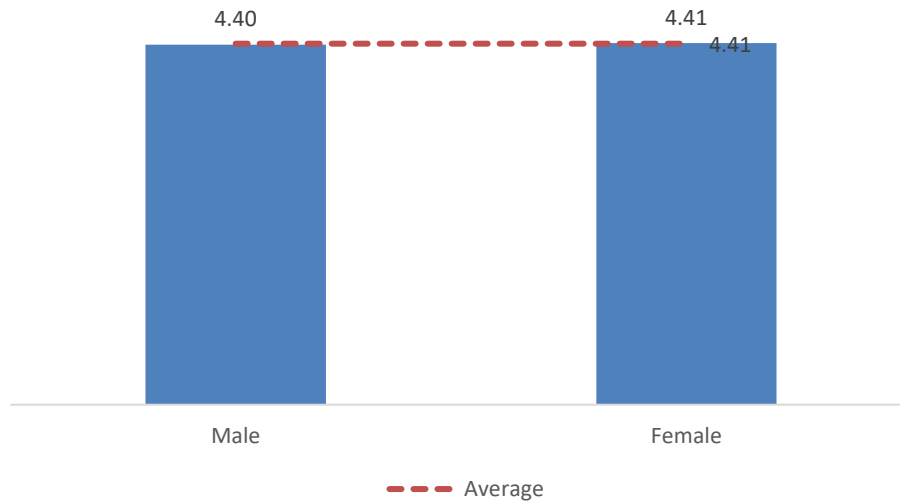
Number of respondents:12,475

The male and female beneficiaries perceived the classroom used during the RPL program to very good and above

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

14.6.5.2 Training quality

The following chart shows the perception of training quality by gender



**FIGURE 197: OVERALL PERCEPTION OF TRAINING QUALITY BY GENDER**

Q On a scale of 1 to 5 (1 being Very Bad to 5 being Excellent), rate the training quality

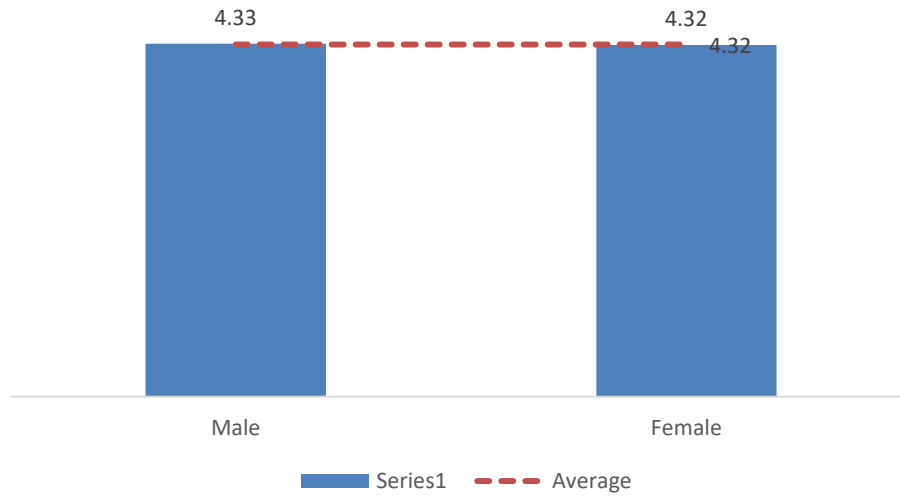
Number of respondents:12,413

The male and female beneficiaries perceived the training quality used during the RPL program to very good. and above.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

14.6.5.3 Training material

The following chart shows the perception of training material by gender



**FIGURE 198: OVERALL PERCEPTION OF TRAINING MATERIAL BY GENDER**

Q On a scale of 1 to 5 (1 being Very Bad to 5 being Excellent), rate the training material

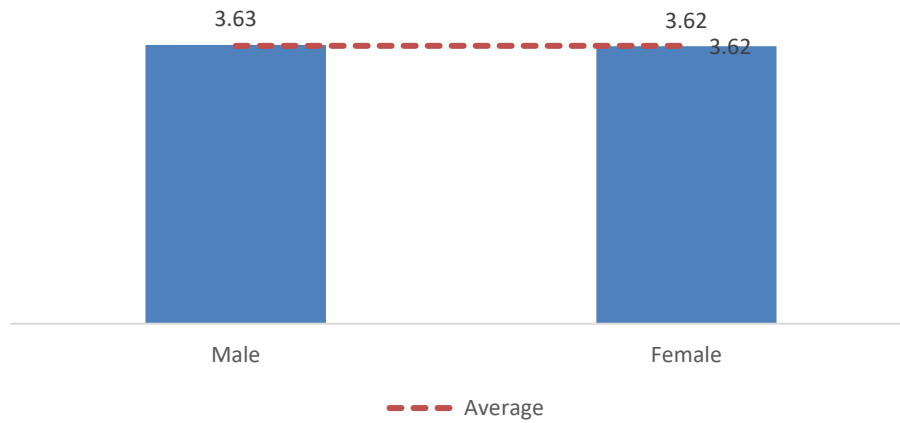
Number of respondents:12,393

The male and female beneficiaries perceived the training material used during the RPL program to very good. and above.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

14.6.5.4 Placement assistance

The following chart shows the perception of placement assistance by gender



**FIGURE 199: OVERALL PERCEPTION OF PLACEMENT ASSISTANCE BY GENDER**

Q On a scale of 1 to 5 (1 being Very Bad to 5 being Excellent), rate the placement assistance

Number of respondents:5,474

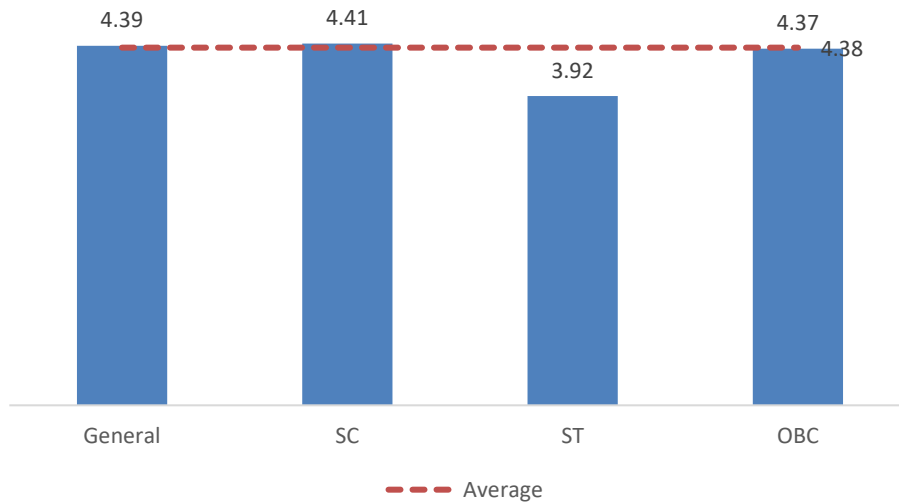
The male and female beneficiaries perceived the placement assistance used during the RPL program to very good. and above.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

14.6.6 Perception of training institute by caste category

14.6.6.1 Classroom

The following chart shows the perception of classroom by caste category



**FIGURE 200: OVERALL PERCEPTION OF CLASSROOM BY CASTE CATEGORY**

Q On a scale of 1 to 5 (1 being Very Bad to 5 being Excellent), rate the classroom

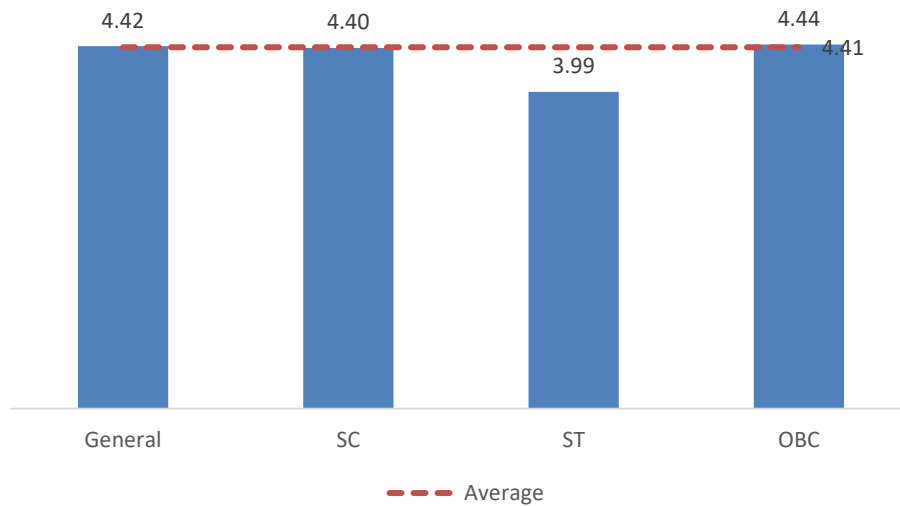
Number of respondents: 12,475

Across all the categories the beneficiaries perceived the classroom to be very good and above, highest rating is given by the beneficiaries from the SC category (4.41) followed by the general category (4.39). The average rating given across all the categories is 4.38.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

14.6.6.2 Training quality

The following chart shows the perception of training quality by caste category



**FIGURE 201: OVERALL PERCEPTION OF TRAINING QUALITY BY CASTE CATEGORY**

Q On a scale of 1 to 5 (1 being Very Bad to 5 being Excellent), rate the training quality

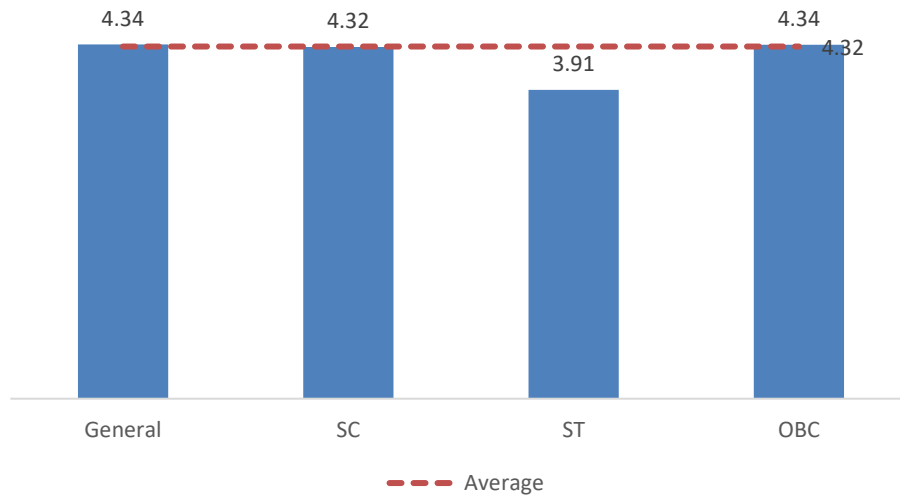
Number of respondents: 12,413

Across all the categories the beneficiaries perceived the training quality to be very good and above, highest rating is given by the beneficiaries from the OBC category (4.44) followed by the general category (4.42). The average rating given across all the categories is 4.41.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

14.6.6.3 Training material

The following chart shows the perception of training material by caste category



**FIGURE 202: OVERALL PERCEPTION OF TRAINING MATERIAL BY CASTE CATEGORY**

Q On a scale of 1 to 5 (1 being Very Bad to 5 being Excellent), rate the training material

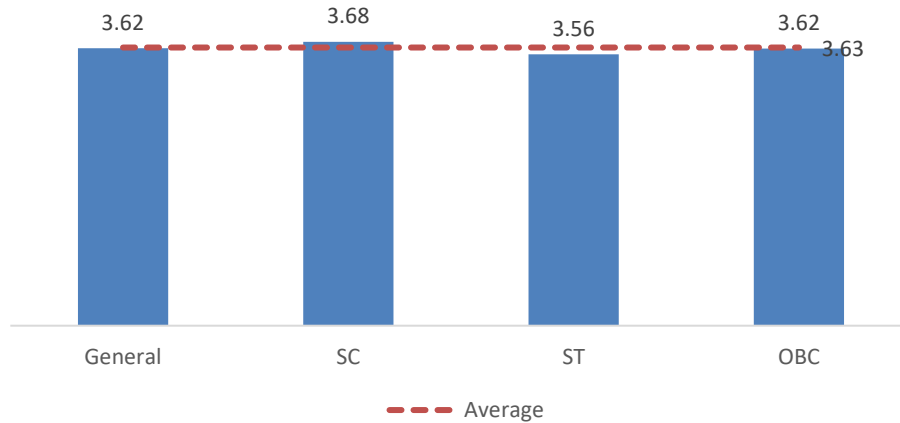
Number of respondents: 12,393

Across all the categories the beneficiaries perceived the training material to be very good and above, highest rating is given by the beneficiaries from the general and OBC categories (4.34). The average rating given across all the categories is 4.32.

Impact Assessment for Food Sector

14.6.6.4 Placement assistance

The following chart shows the perception of placement assistance by caste category:



**FIGURE 203: OVERALL PERCEPTION OF PLACEMENT ASSISTANCE BY CASTE CATEGORY**

Q On a scale of 1 to 5 (1 being Very Bad to 5 being Excellent), rate the placement assistance

Number of respondents:5474

Almost across all the categories the beneficiaries perceived the placement assistance to be average and above, highest rating is given by the beneficiaries from the SC categories (3.68) followed by the OBC category (3.62). The average rating given across all the categories is 3.63.



# ANNEXURE 2



## 15 Annexure 2 Annexure 2 Questionnaires

### 15.1 Questionnaires for Beneficiaries

<b>1.</b>	<b>Employment and income status</b> <i>(Select any one of the following)</i>	
1.1	What was your employment status at the time of the certification?	
	1. Employed	<input type="checkbox"/>
	2. Self Employed	<input type="checkbox"/>
	3. Unemployed	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.2	What is your employment status now?	
	1. Employed in same organisation	<input type="checkbox"/>
	2. Employed in a different organisation	<input type="checkbox"/>
	3. Self Employed	<input type="checkbox"/>
	4. Unemployed	<input type="checkbox"/>

<b>2.</b>	<b>Program Motivation</b>	
2.1	Why did you undertake the RPL program? <i>(Select as many options that are applicable)</i>	
	1. To improve income	<input type="checkbox"/>
	2. To seek new employment opportunities	<input type="checkbox"/>
	3. To improve subject knowledge	<input type="checkbox"/>
	4. Employer made it mandatory	<input type="checkbox"/>
	5. Others (specify)	
	_____	
	_____	

<b>3.</b>	<b>About RPL program</b>	
<b>a.</b>	<b>Mobilisation</b>	
3.1	How did you come to know about RPL project?	
	1. Mobilising agency	<input type="checkbox"/>
	2. Advertisement	<input type="checkbox"/>
	3. Social Media	<input type="checkbox"/>
	4. Others (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>

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<b>b.</b>	<b>Counseling and Pre – assessment</b>	Yes	No
3.2	Were you made aware about PMKVY, RPL and importance of skill certification?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.3	Did you watch induction video?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.4	Did the self – assessment sheet was helpful in identifying skill gap?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>c.</b>	<b>Orientation</b>		
3.5	Were you given orientation on domain, soft skills and entrepreneurship tips and familiarization with assessment process and terms?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.6	Did you receive job specific kit role?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.7	Was orientation content available in your regional language?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>d.</b>	<b>Assessment</b>		
3.8	Did you receive orientation for assessment process in your local language?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>e.</b>	<b>Certification and payout</b>		
3.9	Did you receive skill card and badge along with certificate?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.10	Answer only if answered yes to Q.3.9 Did you receive INR 500 after course completion?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

<b>4.</b>	<b>Benefits and Impact of RPL Program</b>	
4.1	Have you been provided with 3 years of insurance under Kaushal BIMA?	
	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.2	Did PIA helped you get registered under Udyami Mitra?	
	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Not Applicable	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.3	In which area did the RPL program help to improve your competencies? <i>(Select as many options that are applicable)</i>	
	1. Digital platform	<input type="checkbox"/>
	2. Domain knowledge	<input type="checkbox"/>
	3. Online transactions	<input type="checkbox"/>

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	4. Managerial skills	<input type="checkbox"/>
	5. Communication skills	<input type="checkbox"/>
	6. Others (specify) _____ _____	<input type="checkbox"/>
	OR	<input type="checkbox"/>
	The RPL Program has not improved my competencies in any area	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.4	In what ways has the RPL certificate benefited you? <i>(Select as many options that are applicable)</i>	
	1. My salary or Income increased as a result of the program	<input type="checkbox"/>
	2. I received a promotion as a result of the program	<input type="checkbox"/>
	3. My roles and responsibilities have increased as a result of the program	<input type="checkbox"/>
	4. I received appreciation at my workplace as a result of the program	<input type="checkbox"/>
	5. Others (specify) _____ _____	<input type="checkbox"/>
	OR	<input type="checkbox"/>
	It has made no difference to me	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.5	If the answer to the above question for Option 2 is Yes, What percentage of income/salary has increased after RPL program? <i>(Select any one)</i>	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Upto 5%	<input type="checkbox"/> 5% to 15%
	<input type="checkbox"/> 15% to 25%	<input type="checkbox"/> more than 25%
4.6	Have you been able to expand your market/change job location after RPL program? <i>(Select any one)</i>	
	1.No expansion	<input type="checkbox"/>
	2. Within the city	<input type="checkbox"/>
	3. Within the state	<input type="checkbox"/>
	4. Within the country	<input type="checkbox"/>
	5.Outside the country	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.7	Did you apply for Mudra loans?	
	1.Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
	2. No	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.8	Answer 4.8 and 4.9 only if selected yes in Q.4.7 For what purpose did you avail the loan?	
	1.For starting new business	<input type="checkbox"/>

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	2.For expanding current business			<input type="checkbox"/>
	3.Others (Specify)	<hr/> <hr/>		
4.9	Did you face any difficulty in availing loan?			
	1.Yes (Please specify)	<hr/> <hr/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
	2.No			<input type="checkbox"/>
	Did you made aware about following during the certification course please tick yes or no	Yes	No	
4.10	About standard and hygiene in food processing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4.11	About sanitation and hygiene in food business	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4.12	About packaging of food items in good grade materials	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4.13	About labeling and date of expire markings on the package	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4.14	About importance of registration of food sellers under FISSAI			

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<b>5.</b>	<b>Impact of RPL at workplace</b>		
5.1	Have you been provided with FSSAI's FoSTAc certification after completing RPL?		
	1. Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	2. No	<input type="checkbox"/>	
5.2	What impact did the RPL program had on working conditions at your workplace?		
	Improvement in packaging and handling	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Improvement in pest control	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	No improvement	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	6. Others (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	_____		
	_____		
	OR		
	It has made no difference to me		

<b>6.</b>	<b>Program Impact on social well being</b>			
6.1	What has been the change in the following as a result of the RPL Program?			
		Worse	Same	Better
	1. Level of savings	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	2. Lifestyle	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	3. Health	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	4. Social status	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

<b>7.</b>	<b>Perception of Training Institute</b>						
7.1	On a scale of 1 to 5 (1 being Very Bad to 5 being Excellent), rate the training institute in terms of the following:						
		Very Bad 1	Bad 2	Average 3	Very Good 4	Excellent 5	N/A
	1. Class Rooms	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	2. Trainer Quality	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	3. Training Material	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	4. Placement Assistance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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<b>8.</b>	<b>Improvement of the program</b>	
8.1	Do you have any suggestions for the improvement of the program?	
	1.Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
	2.No	<input type="checkbox"/>
8.2	If yes, what are your suggestions?	

Thank you for your valuable feedback.

-----for official use -----

Name of the Investigator	
Date of Interview	
Name of Beneficiary	
Address	
City	
State	
Program of Beneficiary	
Program Type	
Date of Certification	

## 15.2 Questionnaire for Project Implementing Agencies/Sector Skill Council

Greetings! We are conducting an impact assessment survey on behalf of the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC). You are kindly requested to spare your valuable time for filling this questionnaire. Your answers will be treated with complete confidentiality.

Name of the PIA

Name of the sector

1. Do you have the following services as part of Infrastructure facilities	Yes	No
Availability of CCTV camera with recording facility	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Availability of air conditioning	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Availability of dustbins in classroom	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Availability of safe drinking water	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Availability of first-aid	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Availability of firefighting equipment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

2. What were the special arrangements made for differently-abled beneficiaries at your institute?

3. What is trainees to trainer ratio?

4. How did you motivate candidates to enroll for RPL program?

5. What is the number of dropouts after counseling? Please give reasons for the same.

6. What is the minimum and maximum work experience of the trainers available at your institute?

7. How is the training session conducted?

8. Was course content adequate for certifying beneficiaries in the respective job role? If not, please mention possible changes that could have been made to make the program more efficient.

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9. Was the course content aligned with the industry standards? If not, what changes could have been made to make it more impactful?
10. How did you help the candidates to get a job? Please specify.
11. How many students got placed from your institute last year?
12. How many students started their own business after completing this course?
13. How did you ensure maximum participation in the program in remote areas, Union Territories, and LWE regions?
14. Did you find any difficulty in conducting the program in remote rural areas, Union Territories, and LWE regions?  
Yes/No  
  
If yes, please elaborate.

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**DATAWISE®**'s business analysis services support the full spectrum of clients' needs with services directed mainly at helping companies discover opportunities for improvement through use of analytical capabilities. We offer analytical services in the following areas:

**Strategic Analytics:** Alignment of strategic intent with actual work, requiring strategic analytics to answer key decision support questions such as whether to enter into a new segment of business or not, whether to reach new customers or not, and other go, no-go decisions.

**Behavioral Analytics:** Assistance in determining the 'why' and 'how' of a customer behavior (rather than the 'what') in order to ensure that marketing plans yield the desired results through capturing customer events and actions over time and using these stored interactions to determine typical behavior and deviations from that behavior.

**Tactical Analytics:** Tactical analytics models that we deploy are typically short-term in nature, and are focused on answering immediate questions rather than aligning to a longer term goal.

**Predictive Analytics:** We created complex multi-dimensional models that collate data generated from several interaction points to create models that enable the prediction of future events to help identify of both risks and opportunities.

**DATAWISE®** has also developed proprietary analytics models DATTAB™, CREST™, SatisACTual, and OPTLIOX™ catering to specific customer needs.

