



RBI/2019-20/105

FIDD.GSSD.CO.BC.No.15/09.01.01/2019-20

November 26, 2019

The Chairman/ Managing Director & CEO  
All Scheduled Commercial Banks &  
Small Finance Banks

Madam/Dear Sir

**Master Circular – Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM)**

Please refer to the [Master Circular FIDD.GSSD.CO.BC.No.02/09.01.01/2019-20 dated July 01, 2019](#) on Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM).

2. The latest guidelines on Interest Subvention Scheme for the year 2019-20, as advised by Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Government of India, have been incorporated in [Annex-II](#) of this Master Circular for implementation.

3. The Master Circular has been suitably updated by incorporating the instructions on DAY-NRLM issued up to November 26, 2019, which are listed in the [appendix](#).

Yours faithfully,

(Sonali Sen Gupta)  
Chief General Manager

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हिंदी आसान है, इसका प्रयोग बढ़ाइए।

“चेतावनी: रिज़र्व बैंक द्वारा मेल-डाक, एसएमएस या फोन कॉल के जरिए किसी की भी व्यक्तिगत जानकारी जैसे बैंक के खाते का ब्यौरा, पासवर्ड आदि नहीं मांगी जाती है। यह धन रखने या देने का प्रस्ताव भी नहीं करता है। ऐसे प्रस्तावों का किसी भी तरीके से जवाब मत दीजिए।”

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## Master Circular

### **Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY- NRLM)**

#### **1. Background**

1.1 The Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India launched a programme known as National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) by restructuring and replacing the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) scheme with effect from April 01, 2013. Detailed 'Guidelines' were circulated to all Scheduled Commercial Banks including Regional Rural Banks vide [RBI circular RPCD.GSSD.CO.No.81/09.01.03/2012-13 dated June 27, 2013](#). NRLM was renamed as Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) with effect from March 29, 2016.

1.2 DAY-NRLM is the flagship program of Govt. of India for promoting poverty reduction through building strong institutions of the poor, particularly women, and enabling these institutions to access a range of financial services and livelihood services. DAY-NRLM is designed to be a highly intensive program and focuses on intensive application of human and material resources in order to mobilize the poor into functionally effective community owned institutions, promote their financial inclusion and strengthen their livelihoods. DAY-NRLM complements these institutional platforms of the poor with services that include financial and capital services, production and productivity enhancement services, technology, knowledge, skills and inputs, market linkage, etc. The community institutions also offer a platform for convergence and partnerships with various stakeholders by building environment for the poor to access their rights and entitlements and public service.

1.3 A women's Self-Help Group (SHG), coming together on the basis of mutual affinity is the primary building block of the DAY-NRLM community institutional design. DAY-NRLM focuses on building, nurturing and strengthening the institutions of the poor women, including the SHGs and their Federations at village and higher levels. In addition, DAY- NRLM promotes livelihood institutions of rural poor. The mission provides a continuous hand-holding support to the institutions of poor for a period of 5 – 7 years till they come out of abject poverty. The community institutional architecture put in place under DAY- NRLM will provide support for a much longer duration and of a greater intensity.

1.4 The support from DAY-NRLM includes all round capacity building of the SHGs ensuring that the group functions effectively on all issues concerning their members, financial management, providing them with initial fund support to address vulnerabilities and high cost indebtedness, formation and nurturing of SHG federations, making the federations evolve as strong support organizations, making livelihoods of the poor sustainable, formation and nurturing of livelihoods organizations, skill development of the rural youth to start their own enterprises or take up jobs in organized sector, enabling these institutions to access their entitlements from the key line departments, etc.

1.5 The implementation of DAY-NRLM has been in a Mission Mode since April, 2013. DAY-NRLM adopts a demand driven approach, enabling the States to formulate their own State specific poverty reduction action plans. DAY-NRLM enables the State rural livelihoods missions to professionalize their human resources at State, district and block level. The State missions

are capacitated to deliver a wide range of quality services to the rural poor. DAY-NRLM emphasizes continuous capacity building, imparting requisite skills and creating linkages with livelihoods opportunities for the poor, including those emerging in the organized sector, and monitoring against targets of poverty reduction outcomes. The blocks and districts in which all the components of DAY-NRLM will be implemented, either through the SRLMs or partner institutions or NGOs, will be the intensive blocks and districts, whereas remaining will be non-intensive blocks and districts. The selection of intensive districts are done by the states based on the demographic vulnerabilities. It will be rolled out in a phased manner over the next 7 - 8 years. All blocks in the country will become intensive blocks over time. The key features of DAY-NRLM have been furnished in [Annex I](#).

## **2. Women SHGs and their Federations**

2.1 Women SHGs under DAY-NRLM consist of 10-20 persons. In case of special SHGs i.e. groups in the difficult areas, groups with disabled persons, and groups formed in remote tribal areas, this number may be a minimum of 5 persons.

2.2 DAY-NRLM promotes affinity-based women Self Help Groups (SHGs).

2.3 Only for groups to be formed with Persons with disabilities, and other special categories like elders, trans genders, DAY-NRLM will have both men and women in the Self-Help Groups.

2.4 SHG is an informal group and registration under any Societies Act, State cooperative Act or a partnership firm is not mandatory vide Circular RPCD. No. Plan BC.13/PL- 09.22/90-91 dated July 24<sup>th</sup>, 1991. However, Federations of Self Help Groups formed at Village, Gram Panchayat, Cluster or higher level may be registered under appropriate acts prevailing in their States.

### **Financial Assistance to the SHGs**

**3. Revolving Fund (RF):** DAY-NRLM would provide Revolving Fund (RF) support to SHGs in existence for a minimum period of 3/6 months and follow the norms of good SHGs, i.e. they follow 'Panchasutra' – regular meetings, regular savings, regular internal lending, regular recoveries and maintenance of proper books of accounts. Only such SHGs that have not received any RF earlier will be provided with RF, as corpus, with a minimum of ₹10, 000 and up to a maximum of ₹15,000 per SHG. The purpose of RF is to strengthen their institutional and financial management capacity and build a good credit history within the group.

### **4. Capital Subsidy has been discontinued under DAY-NRLM:**

No Capital Subsidy will be sanctioned to any SHG from the date of implementation of DAY-NRLM.

### **5. Community Investment Support Fund (CIF)**

CIF will be provided to the SHGs in the intensive blocks, routed through the Village level/ Cluster level Federations, to be maintained in perpetuity by the Federations. The CIF will be used, by the Federations, to advance loans to the SHGs and/or to undertake the common/collective socio-economic activities.

## 6. Introduction of Interest subvention:

DAY-NRLM has a provision for interest subvention, to cover the difference between the Lending Rate of the banks and 7%, on all credit from the banks/ financial institutions availed by women SHGs, for a maximum of ₹ 300,000/- per SHG. This will be available across the country in two ways:

(i) In 250 identified districts, banks will lend to the women SHGs @7% up to an aggregated loan amount of ₹ 300,000/-.The SHGs will also get additional interest subvention of 3% on prompt repayment, reducing the effective rate of interest to 4%.

(ii) In the remaining districts, the banks will lend at their respective lending rate applicable to SHGs. All women SHGs under DAY– NRLM, will be eligible for interest subvention on prompt payment to the extent of difference between the lending rates and 7% for the loan up to Rs. 300,000/- subject to maximum of 5.5 % or as prescribed by the MoRD. This part of the scheme will be operationalized by SRLMs.

- Salient features of the Scheme are enclosed in [Annex II](#).
- The list of 250 identified districts is as per [Annex III](#).
- Interest subvention for subsequent years will be communicated separately to the banks by GOI/RBI.

## 7. Role of banks:

### 7.1 Opening of Savings accounts:

**7.1.1 Opening of Savings account of SHGs:** The role of banks would commence with opening of accounts for all the Women SHGs including members with disability and the Federations of the SHGs. The SHGs engaged in promoting of savings habits among their members would be eligible to open savings bank accounts.

- (i) Know Your Customer (KYC) verification of only the office bearers shall suffice for opening of savings bank account.
- (ii) Banks should not insist on Permanent Account Number (PAN) of SHGs at the time of opening of account or transactions and may accept declaration in Form No 60 as may be required.
- (iii) For KYC verification pertaining to SHG members, instructions of Department of Banking Regulation in [Master Direction on KYC \(dated February 25, 2016, updated as on May 29, 2019\)](#) (Part VI – Paragraph 43) shall be adhered to while completing Customer Due Diligence (CDD) process. Accordingly, the current instructions under Simplified norms for Self Help Groups (SHGs) mention that Customer Due Diligence (CDD) of all the members of SHG as mentioned in the above Direction shall not be required while opening the savings bank account of the SHG. CDD of all the office bearers shall suffice. No separate CDD of the members or office bearers shall be necessary at the time of credit linking of SHGs. Opening of savings account of all members with the bank shall not be made a prerequisite for credit linkage of SHGs. Banks are advised to maintain separate Savings and loan account for Self Help Groups.

**7.1.2 Opening of Savings account of Federation of SHGs:** Banks are advised to open savings account of Federations of SHGs at village, Gram Panchayat, Cluster or higher level. These accounts may be categorized as savings account for 'Association of persons'. The 'Know Your Customer' (KYC) norms for the signatories of such accounts as specified from time to time by Reserve Bank of India will be applicable.

**7.1.3 Transaction in Savings account of SHGs and Federation of SHGs:** SHGs and their federations may be encouraged to transact through their respective saving account on regular basis. To facilitate this, banks are advised to enable transactions in jointly operated savings account of SHGs and their federations with inter-operable facility at retail outlets managed by Business Correspondent Agents. Banks are also advised to extend all such services to SHGs and their federations through Business Correspondent agents permitted vide [circular DBOD.No.BAPD.BC.122/22.01.009/2013-14 dated June 24, 2014](#).

## **7.2 Lending Norms:**

### **7.2.1 The eligibility criteria for the SHGs to avail loans:**

- SHG should be in active existence at least since the last 6 months as per the books of account of SHGs and not from the date of opening of S/B account;
- SHG should be practicing '*Panchasutras*' i.e. Regular meetings; Regular savings; Regular inter-lending; Timely repayment; and Up-to-date books of accounts;
- Qualified as per grading norms fixed by NABARD. As and when the federations of the SHGs come to existence, the grading exercise can be done by the Federations to support the Banks;
- The existing defunct SHGs are also eligible for credit if they are revived and continue to be active for a minimum period of 3 months.

**7.2.2 Loan Application:** It is advised that all banks should use the Common Loan Application Forms recommended by Indian Bank's Association (IBA) for extending credit facility to SHGs.

**7.2.3 Loan amount:** Emphasis is laid on the multiple doses of assistance under DAY- NRLM. This would mean assisting an SHG over a period of time, through repeat doses of credit, to enable them to access higher amounts of credit for taking up sustainable livelihoods and improve on the quality of life.

SHGs can avail either Term Loan (TL) or a Cash Credit Limit (CCL) loan or both based on the need. In case of need, additional loan can be sanctioned even though the previous loan is outstanding.

The amount of credit under different facilities should be as follows:

**Cash Credit Limit (CCL):** In case of CCL, banks are advised to sanction minimum loan of ₹ 5 lakhs to each eligible SHGs for a period of 5 years with a yearly drawing power (DP). The drawing power may be enhanced annually based on the repayment performance of the SHG. The drawing power may be calculated as follows:

- DP for First Year: 6 times of the existing corpus or minimum of ₹ 1 lakh whichever is higher.
- DP for Second Year: 8 times of the corpus at the time review/ enhancement or minimum of ₹ 2 lakh, whichever is higher.
- DP for Third Year: Minimum of ₹ 3 lakhs based on the Micro credit plan prepared by SHG and appraised by the Federations /Support agency and the previous credit history.
- DP for Fourth Year onwards: Minimum of ₹ 5 lakhs based on the Micro credit plan prepared by SHG and appraised by the Federations /Support agency and the previous credit History.

**Term Loan:** In case of Term Loan, banks are advised to sanction loan amount in doses as mentioned below:

- First Dose: 6 times of the existing corpus or minimum of ₹ 1 lakh whichever is higher.
- Second Dose: 8 times of the existing corpus or minimum of ₹ 2 lakh, whichever is higher.
- Third Dose: Minimum of ₹ 3 lakhs based on the Micro credit plan prepared by the SHGs and appraised by the Federations /Support agency and the previous credit history.
- Fourth Dose: Minimum of ₹ 5 lakhs based on the Micro credit plan prepared by the SHGs and appraised by the Federations /Support agency and the previous credit History

Banks should take necessary measures to ensure that eligible SHGs are provided with repeat loans. Banks are advised to work with DAY-NRLM to institutionalize a mechanism for online submission of loan application of SHGs for tracking and timely disposal of application.

*(Corpus is inclusive of revolving funds, if any, received by that SHG, its own savings, interest earning by SHG from on-lending to its members, income from other sources, and funds from other sources in case of promotion by other institutes/NGOs.)*

### **7.3 Purpose of loan and repayment:**

7.3.1 The loan amount will be distributed among members based on the Micro Credit Plan (MCP) prepared by the SHGs. The loans may be used by members for meeting social needs, high cost debt swapping, construction or repair of house, construction of toilets and taking up sustainable livelihoods by the individual members within the SHGs or to finance any viable common activity started by the SHGs.

7.3.2 In order to facilitate use of loans for augmenting livelihoods of SHG members, it is advised that at least 50% of loans above ₹ 2 lakhs and 75% of loans above ₹ 4 lakhs be used primarily for income generating productive purposes. Micro Credit Plan (MCP) prepared by SHGs would form the basis for determining the purpose and usage of loans.

7.3.3 Repayment schedule could be as follows:

- The First year/ first dose of loan will be repaid in 12-18 months in monthly/ quarterly instalments.
- The Second year/ Second dose of loan will be repaid in 18-24 months in monthly/ quarterly instalments.
- The Third year/ Third dose of loan will be repaid in 24-36 months in monthly/ quarterly instalments.
- The loan from Fourth year/ Fourth dose onwards has to be repaid between 3-6 years based on the cash flow in monthly/ quarterly installments.

**7.4 Security and Margin:** No collateral and no margin will be charged up to ₹ 10.00 lakhs limit to the SHGs. No lien should be marked against savings bank account of SHGs and no deposits should be insisted upon while sanctioning loans.

#### **7.5 Dealing with Defaulters:**

7.5.1 It is desirable that willful defaulters should not be financed under DAY-NRLM. In case willful defaulters are members of a group, they might be allowed to benefit from the thrift and credit activities of the group including the corpus built up with the assistance of Revolving Fund. But at the stage of accessing bank loan by SHG for financing economic activities by its members, the willful defaulters should not have the benefit of such bank loan until the outstanding loans are repaid. Willful defaulters of the group should not get benefits under the DAY-NRLM Scheme and the group may be financed excluding such defaulters while documenting the loan. However, banks should not deny loan to entire SHG on the pretext that spouse or other family members of individual members of SHG being a defaulter with the bank. Further, non-willful defaulters should not be debarred from receiving the loan. In case default is due to genuine reasons, Banks may follow the norms suggested for restructuring the account with revised repayment schedule.

### **8. Credit Target Planning**

8.1 Based on the Potential Linked Plan/State Focus Paper prepared by NABARD, SLBC sub-committee on SHG Bank Linkage may arrive at the district-wise, block-wise and branch-wise credit plan. The sub-committee should consider the existing SHGs, New SHGs proposed, and number of SHGs eligible for fresh and repeat loans as suggested by the SRLMs to arrive at the credit targets for the states. The targets so decided should be approved in the SLBC and should be reviewed and monitored periodically for effective implementation.

8.2 The district-wise credit plans should be communicated to the DCC. The Block-wise/Cluster-wise targets are to be communicated to the bank Branches through the Controllers.

### **9. Post credit follow-up**

9.1 Loan pass books or statement of accounts in regional languages may be issued to the SHGs which may contain all the details of the loans disbursed to them and the terms and conditions applicable to the loan sanctioned. The passbook should be updated with every transaction made by the SHGs. At the time of documentation and disbursement of loan, it is advisable to clearly explain the terms and conditions as part of financial literacy.

9.2 Bank branches may observe one fixed day in a fortnight to enable the staff to go to the field and attend the meetings of the SHGs and Federations to observe the operations of the SHGs and keep a track of the regularity in the SHGs meetings and performance.

### **10. Repayment:**

Prompt repayment of the loans is necessary to ensure the success of the programme. Banks shall take all possible measures, i.e. personal contact, organization of joint recovery camps with District Mission Management Units (DPMUs) / DRDAs to ensure the recovery of loans. Keeping in view, the importance of loan recovery, banks should prepare a list of defaulting SHGs under

DAY-NRLM every month and furnish the list in the BLBC, DCC meetings. This would ensure that DAY-NRLM staff at the district/ block level will assist the bankers in initiating the repayment.

## **11. Deputation of the bank officials to SRLMs**

As a measure of strengthening the (DPMUs) / DRDAs and for promoting a better credit environment, deputation of the bank officials to DPMUs/ DRDAs has been suggested. Banks may consider deputing officers at various levels to the State Governments/DRDAs in consultation with them.

## **12. Supervision and monitoring of the Scheme**

Banks may set up DAY-NRLM cells at Regional/Zonal offices. These cells should periodically monitor and review the flow of credit to the SHGs, ensure the implementation of the guidelines to the scheme, collect data from the branches and make available consolidated data to the Head office and the DAY-NRLM units at the districts/ blocks. The cell should also discuss this consolidated data in the SLBC, BLBC and DCC meetings regularly to maintain the effective communication with the state staff and all banks.

**12.1 State Level Bankers' Committee:** SLBCs shall constitute a sub-committee on SHG bank linkage. The sub-committee should consist of members from all banks operating in the State, RBI, NABARD, CEO of SRLM, representatives of State Rural Development Department, Secretary-Institutional Finance and Representatives of Development Departments etc. The sub-committee shall meet once in a month with a specific agenda of review, implementation and monitoring of the SHG-Bank linkage and the issues/ constraints in achievement of the credit target. The decisions of SLBCs should be derived from the analysis of the reports of the sub-committee.

**12.2 District Coordination Committee:** The DCC (DAY-NRLM sub-committee) shall regularly monitor the flow of credit to SHGs at the district level and resolve issues that constrain the flow of credit to the SHGs at district level. This committee meeting should have participation of LDMs, AGM of NABARD, district coordinators of the banks and DPMU staff representing DAY-NRLM and office bearers of SHG federations.

**12.3 Block level Bankers Committee:** The BLBC shall meet regularly and take up issues of SHG bank linkage at the block level. In this Committee, the SHGs/ Federations of the SHGs should be included as members to raise their voice in the forum. Branch wise status of SHG credit shall be monitored at the BLBC (Annex B and C may be used for the purpose)

**12.4 Reporting to Lead District Managers:** The branches may furnish the progress report and the delinquency report achieved under various activities of DAY-NRLM in the format at [Annex 'IV'](#) and [Annex V](#) to the LDM every month for onward submission to Special Steering Committee/sub-committee constituted by SLBC.

**12.5 Reporting to RBI:** Banks may give a state-wise consolidated report on the progress made on DAY-NRLM to RBI/NABARD at quarterly intervals. The data may be submitted within a month from the end of the reporting quarter.

**12.6 LBR returns:** Existing procedure of submitting LBR returns to be continued duly furnishing the correct code.



### **13. Data Sharing:**

Data sharing on a mutually agreed format / interval may be provided to DAY-NRLM or State Rural Livelihood Missions (SRLMs) for initiating various strategies including recovery etc.

The financing banks are advised to regularly share data on loans to SHGs with the DAYNRLM or SRLMs, directly from the CBS platform.

### **14. DAY-NRLM support to the bankers:**

14.1 SRLM would develop strategic partnerships with major banks at various levels. It would invest in creating enabling conditions for both the banks and the poor for a mutually rewarding relationship.

14.2 SRLM will assist the SHGs through imparting financial Literacy, extending counselling services on savings, credit, insurance, pension and training on Micro-investment Planning embedded in capacity building.

14.3 SRLMs will extend support to banks for improving quality of banking services to poor clients including follow-up for recovery of over dues if any, by positioning customer relationship managers (Bank Mitra/ Sakhi) with every bank branch involved in financing of SHGs.

14.4 Leveraging IT mobile technologies and institutions of poor, youth or SHG member as business facilitators and business correspondents.

14.5 **Community Based Repayment mechanism (CBRM):** One exclusive sub - committee for SHG Bank Linkage may be formed at village/cluster/ block level which will provide support to the banks in ensuring proper utilization of loan amount, recovery etc. The bank linkage sub - committee members from each village level federation along with project staff will meet once in a month under the chairmanship of the Branch Manager in the branch premises with the agenda items relating to bank linkage.

## Key Features of DAY-NRLM

**1. Universal Social Mobilization:** To begin with, DAY-NRLM would ensure that at least one member from each identified rural poor household, preferably a woman, is brought under the Self Help Group (SHG) network in a time bound manner. Subsequently, both women and men would be organized for addressing livelihood issues i.e. farmers organizations, milk producers' cooperatives, weavers associations, etc. All these institutions are inclusive and no poor would be left out of them. DAY-NRLM would ensure adequate coverage of vulnerable sections of the society such that 50% of the beneficiaries are SC/STs, 15% are minorities and 3% are persons with disability, while keeping in view the ultimate target of 100% coverage of all households under the automatically included criteria and households with at least one deprivation criteria as per Socio-Economic and Caste Census (SECC).

**2. Participatory Identification of poor (PIP):** The experience from SGSY suggests that the current BPL list has large inclusion and exclusion errors. To widen the target groups beyond the BPL list and to include all the needy poor identified as households with at least one deprivation criteria as per Socio-Economic and Caste Census (SECC). DAY- NRLM will also undertake community-based process i.e. participation of the poor in the process of identifying the target group. Participatory process based on sound methodology and tools (*social mapping and well-being categorization, deprivation indicators*) and also locally understood and accepted criterion ensures local consensus that inadvertently reduces the inclusion and exclusion errors and enables formation of the groups on the basis of mutual affinity. Over the years, the participatory method of identifying the poor have been developed and applied successfully in the states like AP, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Odisha.

The households identified with at least one deprivation criteria as per SECC along with households identified through the P.I.P process will be accepted as DAY-NRLM target group and will be eligible for all the benefits under the programme. The list finalized after PIP process will be vetted by the Gram Sabha and approved by the Gram Panchayat.

Till the PIP process is undertaken by the State in a particular district/Block, the rural households with at least one deprivation criteria as per SECC list will be targeted under DAY-NRLM. As already provided in the Framework for implementation of DAY-NRLM, up to 30% of the total membership of the SHGs may be from among the population marginally above the poverty line, subject to the approval of other members of the group. This 30% also includes the poor households whose name does not figure in the SECC list but are as poor as those included in SECC list.

**3. Promotion of Institutions of the poor:** Strong institutions of the poor such as SHGs and their village level and higher-level federations are necessary to provide space, voice and resources for the poor and for reducing their dependence on external agencies. They empower them and also act as instruments of knowledge and technology dissemination, and hubs of production, collectivization and commerce. DAY-NRLM, therefore, would focus on setting up

these institutions at various levels. In addition, DAY- NRLM would promote specialized institutions like Livelihoods collectives, producers' cooperative/companies for livelihoods promotion through deriving economies of scale, backward and forward linkages, and access to information, credit, technology, markets etc.

The Livelihoods collectives would enable the poor to optimize their limited resource.

**4. Strengthening all existing SHGs and federations of the poor.** There are existing institutions of the poor women formed by Government efforts and efforts of NGOs. DAY- NRLM would strengthen all existing institutions of the poor in a partnership mode. The selfhelp promoting institutions both in the Government and in the NGO sector would promote social accountability practices to introduce greater transparency. This would be in addition to the mechanisms that would be evolved by SRLMs and state governments. The learning from one another underpins the key processes of learning in DAY-NRLM.

**5. Emphasis on Training, Capacity building and skill building:** DAY-NRLM would ensure that the poor are provided with the requisite skills for managing their institutions, linking up with markets, managing their existing livelihoods, enhancing their credit absorption capacity and credit worthiness, etc. A multi-pronged approach is envisaged for continuous capacity building of the targeted families, SHGs, their federations, government functionaries, bankers, NGOs and other key stakeholders. Particular focus would be on developing and engaging community professionals and community resource persons for capacity building of SHGs and their federations and other collectives. DAY- NRLM would make extensive use of ICT to make knowledge dissemination and capacity building more effective.

**6. Revolving Fund and Community investment support Fund (C.I.F):** A Revolving Fund would be provided to eligible SHGs as an incentive to inculcate the habit of thrift and accumulate their own funds towards meeting their credit needs in the long-run and immediate consumption needs in the short-run. The C.I.F would be a corpus and used for meeting the members' credit needs directly and as catalytic capital for leveraging repeat bank finance. The C.I.F would be routed to the SHGs through the Federations. The key to coming out of poverty is continuous and easy access to finance, at reasonable rates, till they accumulate their own funds in large measure.

**7. Universal Financial Inclusion:** DAY-NRLM would work towards achieving universal financial inclusion, beyond basic banking services to all the poor households, SHGs and their federations. DAY-NRLM would work on both demand and supply side of Financial Inclusion. On the demand side, it would promote financial literacy among the poor and provides catalytic capital to the SHGs and their federations. On the supply side, it would coordinate with the financial sector and encourage use of Information, Communication & Technology (ICT) based financial technologies, business correspondents and community facilitators like 'Bank Mitras'. It would also work towards universal coverage of rural poor against loss of life, health and assets. Further, it would work on remittances, especially in areas where migration is endemic.

**8. Provision of Interest Subvention:** The rural poor need credit at low rate of interest and in multiple doses to make their ventures economically viable. In order to ensure affordable credit, DAY-NRLM has a provision for subvention on interest rate above 7% per annum for all eligible SHGs, who have availed loans from mainstream financial institutions.

**9. Funding Pattern:** DAY-NRLM is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and the financing of the programme would be shared between the Centre and the States in the ratio of 60:40 (90:10 in case of North Eastern States including Sikkim; completely from the Centre in case of UTs). The Central allocation earmarked for the States would broadly be distributed in relation to the incidence of poverty in the States.

**10. Phased Implementation:** Social capital of the poor consists of the institutions of the poor, their leaders, community professionals and more importantly community resource persons (poor women whose lives have been transformed through the support of their institutions). Building up social capital takes some time in the initial years, but it multiplies rapidly after some time. If the social capital of the poor does not play the lead role in DAY-NRLM, then it would not be a people's programme. Further, it is important to ensure that the quality and effectiveness of the interventions is not diluted. Therefore, a phased implementation approach is adopted in DAY-NRLM. DAY-NRLM would reach all districts by the end of 12th Five-year Plan.

**11. Intensive blocks.** The blocks that are taken up for implementation of DAY-NRLM, 'intensive blocks', would have access to a full complement of trained professional staff and cover a whole range of activities of universal and intense social and financial inclusion, livelihoods, partnerships etc. However, in the remaining blocks or non-intensive blocks, the activities may be limited in scope and intensity.

**12. Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs).** RSETI concept is built on the model pioneered by Rural Development Self Employment Institute (RUDSETI) – a collaborative partnership between SDME Trust, Syndicate Bank and Canara Bank. The model envisages transforming unemployed youth into confident self-employed entrepreneurs through a short duration experiential learning programme followed by systematic long duration hand holding support. The need-based training builds entrepreneurship qualities, improves self-confidence, reduces risk of failure and develops the trainees into change agents. Banks are fully involved in selection, training and post training follow up stages. The needs of the poor articulated through the institutions of the poor would guide RSETIs in preparing the participants/trainees in their pursuits of self-employment and enterprises. DAY-NRLM would encourage public sector banks to set up RSETIs in all districts of the country.

**Interest subvention scheme for Women SHGs - Year 2019-20**

**I. Interest subvention scheme on Credit to Women SHG during the year 2019-20 for all Public Sector Banks, Private Sector Bank and Small Finance Banks in 250 districts**

i. All women SHGs will be eligible for interest subvention on credit upto Rs 3 lakhs at 7% per annum. SHGs availing capital subsidy under SGSY in their existing credit outstanding will not be eligible for benefit under this scheme.

ii. The Commercial Banks will lend to all the women SHGs in Rural areas at the rate of 7% in the 250 districts as provided at [Annexure III](#).

iii. All Commercial Banks (Public Sector, Private Sector and Small Finance Banks) will be subvented to the extent of difference between the Weighted Average Interest Charged (WAIC as specified by Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance) and 7% subject to the maximum limit of 5.5% for the year 2019-20. This subvention will be available to all the Banks on the condition that they make SHG credit available at 7% p.a. in the 250 districts.

iv. Further, the SHGs will be provided with an additional 3% subvention on the prompt repayment of loans. For the purpose of Interest Subvention of additional 3% on prompt repayment, an SHG account will be considered prompt payee if it satisfies the following criterion.

a. For Cash Credit Limit:

i. Outstanding balance shall not have remained in excess of the limit/drawing power continuously for more than 30 days.

ii. There should be regular credit and debits in the accounts. In any case there shall be at least one customer induced credit during a month.

iii. Customer induced credit should be sufficient to cover the interest debited during the month.

b. For the Term loans: A term loan account where all of the interest payments and/or instalments of principal were paid within 30 days of the due date during the tenure of the loan, would be considered as an account having prompt payment.

v. The banks should credit the amount of 3% interest subvention to the eligible prompt payee SHG loan accounts and seek the reimbursement after the end of reporting quarter.

vi. The scheme is limited to Women Self Help Groups in rural areas only

vii. The funding for the scheme will be met out of Central Allocation under DAY- NRLM

viii. The interest subvention scheme shall be implemented through a Nodal Bank selected by the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD). The Nodal Bank will operationalize the scheme through a web based platform, as advised by MoRD. The nodal bank will be notified by MORD.

ix. All Banks, who are operating on the Core Banking Solutions (CBS) can avail the interest subvention under the scheme.

x. In order to avail the Interest Subvention on credit extended to the SHGs @ 7%, regular subvention, all Public Sector Banks, Private Banks and Small Finance Banks are required to upload the SHG loan account information on the Nodal Bank's portal as per the required technical specification. Public Sector Banks, Private Banks and Small Finance Banks should also submit the claims for 3% additional subvention on the same portal. Public Sector Banks, Private Banks and Small Finance Banks must submit the regular claims (difference between WAIC or lending rate and 7%) and additional claims (@ 3% on prompt repayment) on a quarterly basis as on June 30, 2019, September 30, 2019, December 31, 2019 and March 31, 2020 by last week of the subsequent month.

xi. In order to avail the interest subvention on credit extended to the SHGs @7% and additional subvention claims of 3%, all Public Sector Banks, Private Sector Banks and Small Finance Banks are required to submit claim certificate on quarterly basis to the nodal bank. The claims submitted by any bank should be accompanied by claim certificate (in original) certifying the claims for subvention as true and correct ([Annexure-IV](#) & [V](#)). The claims of any Bank for the quarter ending March 2020 will be settled by MoRD only on receipt of the Statutory Auditor's certificate for the complete FY19-20 from the Bank.

xii. Any remaining claim pertaining to the disbursements made during the year 2019-20 and not included during the year, may be consolidated separately and marked as an 'Additional Claim' and submitted to Nodal Bank by Public Sector Banks, Private Sector Banks and Small Finance Banks latest by June 30, 2020, duly audited by Statutory Auditor's certifying the correctness. No claims from banks pertaining to interest subvention for Financial Year 2019-20 are admissible after June 30, 2020

xiii. Any corrections in claims by Banks shall be adjusted from later claims based on auditor's certificate. For Public Sector Banks, Private sector Banks and Small Finance Banks, the corrections must be made on the Nodal Bank's portal accordingly.

## **II. Interest subvention scheme for Category II Districts (Other than 250 districts).**

For category II districts, comprising of districts other than the above 250 districts, all women SHGs under DAY- NRLM will be eligible for interest subvention to avail the loan facility at an interest rate of 7%. The funding for this subvention will be provided to the State Rural Livelihoods Missions (SRLMs) from the allocation for DAY- NRLM. In the Category II districts, Banks will charge the SHGs as per their respective lending norms and the difference between the lending rates and 7% subjected to a maximum limit of 5.5% for the FY19-20 will be subvented in the loan accounts of the SHGs by the SRLM. In pursuance of the above, the salient features and the operational guidelines in respect of the interest subvention for the category II districts, for the year 2019-20 are as follows:

### **(A) Role of the Banks:**

All banks who are operating on the Core Banking Solution (CBS) are required to furnish the details of the Credit disbursement and Credit outstanding of the SHGs across all districts in the desired format as suggested by the MoRD, directly from the CBS platform, to the Ministry of

Rural Development (through FTP or interface) and to the SRLMs. The information should be provided on a monthly basis to facilitate the calculation and disbursement of the Interest Subvention amount to SHGs.

**(B) Role of the State Governments:**

i. All women SHGs from rural areas under DAY- NRLM will be eligible for interest subvention on credit upto ₹3 lakhs at the rate of 7% per annum on prompt repayment.

ii. This scheme will be implemented by the State Rural Livelihood Missions (SRLMs). SRLMs will provide interest subvention to the eligible SHGs who have accessed loan from Commercial and Cooperative Banks. The funding for this subvention will be met out of the Central Allocation and State Contribution as per the norms of Government of India.

iii. The SHGs will be subvented to the extent of difference between the lending Rate of the banks and 7% subject to a maximum limit of 5.5% for the year 2019-20 by the SRLMs, directly on a monthly/quarterly basis. An e-transfer of the subvention amount will be made by the SRLM to the loan accounts of the SHGs who have repaid promptly. In case the loan account is already closed, or e-transfer to the loan account is not successful due to any reason, the subvention amount may be transferred to the corresponding savings account of the concerned SHG.

iv. For the purpose of the Interest Subvention, an account will be considered as prompt payee if it satisfies the following criterion:

a. For Cash Credit Limit:

1. Outstanding balance shall not have remained in excess of the limit/drawing power continuously for more than 30 days

2. There should be regular credit and debits in the accounts. In any case there shall be at least one customer induced credit during a month

3. Customer induced credit should be sufficient to cover the interest debited during the month.

b. For the Term loans: A term loan account where all of the interest payments and/or instalments of principal were paid within 30 days of the due date during the tenure of the loan, would be considered as an account having prompt payment

v. Women SHGs who have availed capital subsidy under SGSY in their existing loans, will not be eligible for benefit of Interest Subvention for their subsisting loan under this scheme.

vi. SRLMs should submit Quarterly Utilization Certificate indicating subvention amounts transferred to the Loan accounts of the eligible SHGs.

**III.** The States with state specific interest subvention schemes are advised to harmonize their guidelines with the Central scheme.

**Annexure III****List of 250 eligible Districts for the Interest Subvention on the loan at 7% and additional interest Subvention of 3% on the prompt repayment**

| <b><u>Sl No</u></b> | <b><u>States</u></b> | <b><u>Sl</u></b> | <b><u>Name of districts</u></b> |
|---------------------|----------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1                   | ANDHRA PRADESH       | 1                | Guntur                          |
|                     |                      | 2                | Krishna                         |
|                     |                      | 3                | Srikakulam                      |
|                     |                      | 4                | East Godavari                   |
|                     |                      | 5                | Vijaynagram                     |
|                     |                      | 6                | Visakhapatnam                   |
| 2                   | ARUNACHAL PRADESH    | 1                | East Siang                      |
|                     |                      | 2                | East Kameng                     |
|                     |                      | 3                | Papumpare                       |
|                     |                      | 4                | Lohit                           |
| 3                   | ASSAM                | 1                | Chirang                         |
|                     |                      | 2                | Karbi Anglong                   |
|                     |                      | 3                | Sonitpur                        |
|                     |                      | 4                | Tinsukiya                       |
|                     |                      | 5                | Hailakandi                      |
|                     |                      | 6                | Dhemeji                         |
|                     |                      | 7                | Jorhat                          |
|                     |                      | 8                | Nagaon                          |
| 4                   | BIHAR                | 1                | Saharsa                         |
|                     |                      | 2                | Supaul                          |
|                     |                      | 3                | Madhepura                       |
|                     |                      | 4                | Nalanda                         |
|                     |                      | 5                | Khagria                         |
|                     |                      | 6                | EastChampanan (Motihari)        |
|                     |                      | 7                | Arwal                           |
|                     |                      | 8                | Aurangabad                      |
|                     |                      | 9                | Gaya                            |
|                     |                      | 10               | Jamui                           |
|                     |                      | 11               | Jehanabad                       |
|                     |                      | 12               | Kaimur                          |
|                     |                      | 13               | Munger                          |
|                     |                      | 14               | Nawada                          |
|                     |                      | 15               | Rohtas                          |
|                     |                      | 16               | Paschim Champanan               |
|                     |                      | 17               | Sitamarhi                       |
| 5                   | CHATTISGARH          | 1                | Balarampur                      |
|                     |                      | 2                | Surajpur                        |
|                     |                      | 3                | Sukama                          |



|   |           |    |                   |
|---|-----------|----|-------------------|
|   |           | 4  | Kondagaon         |
|   |           | 5  | Gariyaband        |
|   |           | 6  | Baloda Bazar      |
|   |           | 7  | Dhamtari          |
|   |           | 8  | Raigarh           |
|   |           | 9  | Bastar            |
|   |           | 10 | Bijapur           |
|   |           | 11 | Dantewada         |
|   |           | 12 | Jashpur           |
|   |           | 13 | Kanker            |
|   |           | 14 | Kawardha          |
|   |           | 15 | Koriya            |
|   |           | 16 | Narayanpur        |
|   |           | 17 | Rajnandgaon       |
|   |           | 18 | Sarguja           |
| 6 | GUJARAT   | 1  | Chhotaudepur      |
|   |           | 2  | Mahisagar         |
|   |           | 3  | Mehsana           |
|   |           | 4  | Junagadh          |
|   |           | 5  | Vadodara          |
|   |           | 6  | Banaskantha       |
|   |           | 7  | Panchmahal        |
| 7 | JHARKHAND | 1  | Pakkur            |
|   |           | 2  | Dumka             |
|   |           | 3  | Godda             |
|   |           | 4  | Bokarao           |
|   |           | 5  | Chatra            |
|   |           | 6  | Garhwa            |
|   |           | 7  | Giridh            |
|   |           | 8  | Gumla             |
|   |           | 9  | Hazaribagh        |
|   |           | 10 | Khunti            |
|   |           | 11 | Kodarma           |
|   |           | 12 | Latehar(N)        |
|   |           | 13 | Lohardaga         |
|   |           | 14 | Paschim Singhbhum |
|   |           | 15 | Palamu            |
|   |           | 16 | Purbi Singhbhum   |
|   |           | 17 | Ramgarh           |
|   |           | 18 | Ranchi(Rural)     |
|   |           | 19 | Saraikela(N)      |
|   |           | 20 | Simdega(N)        |
| 8 | KARNATAKA | 1  | Bijapur           |
|   |           | 2  | Chamrajnagar      |
|   |           | 3  | Chitradurga       |
|   |           | 4  | Gulbarga          |

|    |                |    |             |
|----|----------------|----|-------------|
|    |                | 5  | Mysore      |
|    |                | 6  | Tumkur      |
|    |                | 7  | Gadag       |
|    |                | 8  | Koppal      |
| 9  | MADHYA PRADESH | 1  | Sager       |
|    |                | 2  | Damoh       |
|    |                | 3  | Tikamgarh   |
|    |                | 4  | Panna       |
|    |                | 5  | Chahatapur  |
|    |                | 6  | Jhabua      |
|    |                | 7  | Dhar        |
|    |                | 8  | Annupur     |
|    |                | 9  | Balaghat    |
|    |                | 10 | Dindori     |
|    |                | 11 | Mandala     |
|    |                | 12 | Seoni       |
|    |                | 13 | Shahdol     |
|    |                | 14 | Sidhi       |
|    |                | 15 | Umara       |
|    |                | 16 | Chhindwara  |
|    |                | 17 | Singrauli   |
|    |                | 18 | Badwani     |
|    |                | 19 | Sheopur     |
|    |                | 20 | Alirajpur   |
| 10 | MAHARASHTRA    | 1  | Solapur     |
|    |                | 2  | Ratnagiri   |
|    |                | 3  | Thane       |
|    |                | 4  | Wardha      |
|    |                | 5  | Beed        |
|    |                | 6  | Sindhurdurg |
|    |                | 7  | Chandrapur  |
|    |                | 8  | Gadchiroli  |
|    |                | 9  | Gondia      |
|    |                | 10 | Jalna       |
|    |                | 11 | Osmanabad   |
|    |                | 12 | Nandurbar   |
|    |                | 13 | Yavatmal    |
| 11 | ODISHA         | 1  | Angul       |
|    |                | 2  | Bhadrak     |
|    |                | 3  | Balasore    |
|    |                | 4  | Cuttack     |
|    |                | 5  | Balangir    |
|    |                | 6  | Devagarh    |
|    |                | 7  | Gajapati    |
|    |                | 8  | Ganjam      |
|    |                | 9  | Jajpur      |

|    |               |    |                 |
|----|---------------|----|-----------------|
|    |               | 10 | Kalahandi       |
|    |               | 11 | Kandhamal       |
|    |               | 12 | Kendujhar       |
|    |               | 13 | Koraput         |
|    |               | 14 | Malkangiri      |
|    |               | 15 | Mayurbhanj      |
|    |               | 16 | Nabarangpur     |
|    |               | 17 | Nayagarh        |
|    |               | 18 | Nuapada         |
|    |               | 19 | Rayagada        |
|    |               | 20 | Sambalpur       |
|    |               | 21 | Sonapur         |
|    |               | 22 | Sundargarh      |
| 12 | RAJASTHAN     | 1  | Dungarpur       |
|    |               | 2  | Banswara        |
|    |               | 3  | Dholpur         |
|    |               | 4  | Jhalawar        |
|    |               | 5  | Baran           |
|    |               | 6  | Ajmer           |
|    |               | 7  | Alwar           |
|    |               | 8  | Dausa           |
|    |               | 9  | Udaipur         |
| 13 | TAMIL NADU    | 1  | Cuddalore       |
|    |               | 2  | Nagapattinam    |
|    |               | 3  | Thanjaore       |
|    |               | 4  | Trichy          |
|    |               | 5  | Dindugal        |
|    |               | 6  | Vilupuram       |
|    |               | 7  | Vellore         |
|    |               | 8  | Thiruvannamalai |
|    |               | 9  | Dharmapuri      |
| 14 | UTTAR PRADESH | 1  | Agra            |
|    |               | 2  | Aligarh         |
|    |               | 3  | Auraiya         |
|    |               | 4  | Basti           |
|    |               | 5  | Bijnor          |
|    |               | 6  | Lakhimpur Kheri |
|    |               | 7  | Unnao           |
|    |               | 8  | Varanasi        |
|    |               | 9  | Bara banki      |
|    |               | 10 | Gorakhpur       |
|    |               | 11 | Lucknow         |
|    |               | 12 | Chandauli       |
|    |               | 13 | Mirzapur        |
|    |               | 14 | Sonbhadra       |
|    |               | 15 | Badaun          |

|    |                  |    |                   |
|----|------------------|----|-------------------|
|    |                  | 16 | Hardoi            |
|    |                  | 17 | Etawah            |
|    |                  | 18 | Azamgarh          |
|    |                  | 19 | Allahabad         |
|    |                  | 20 | Ambedkarnagar     |
|    |                  | 21 | Bahraich          |
|    |                  | 22 | Deoria            |
|    |                  | 23 | Jalaun            |
|    |                  | 24 | Hamirpur          |
|    |                  | 25 | Banda             |
| 15 | WEST BENGAL      | 1  | Alipurduar        |
|    |                  | 2  | Purba Medinipur   |
|    |                  | 3  | South 24 Parganas |
|    |                  | 4  | Bankura           |
|    |                  | 5  | Medinipur West    |
|    |                  | 6  | Coochbehar        |
|    |                  | 7  | Birbhum           |
|    |                  | 8  | Puruliya          |
| 16 | TELANGANA        | 1  | Mahabubnagar      |
|    |                  | 2  | Adilabad          |
|    |                  | 3  | Warangal Rural    |
|    |                  | 4  | Khammam           |
|    |                  | 5  | Karimnagar        |
| 17 | KERALA           | 1  | Idukki            |
|    |                  | 2  | Vayanadu          |
|    |                  | 3  | Pallakkad         |
|    |                  | 4  | Mallapuram        |
| 18 | HARYANA          | 1  | Mahendergarh      |
|    |                  | 2  | Karnal            |
|    |                  | 3  | Jind              |
|    |                  | 4  | Mewat             |
|    |                  | 5  | Bhiwani           |
|    |                  | 6  | Jhajjar           |
| 19 | HIMACHAL PRADESH | 1  | Kangra            |
|    |                  | 2  | Una               |
|    |                  | 3  | Shimla            |
|    |                  | 4  | Mandi             |
| 20 | JAMMU & KASHMIR  | 1  | Kupwara           |
|    |                  | 2  | Poonch            |
|    |                  | 3  | Kistwar           |
|    |                  | 4  | Ganderbal         |
|    |                  | 5  | Budgam            |
|    |                  | 6  | Udhampur          |
| 21 | PUNJAB           | 1  | Patiala           |
|    |                  | 2  | Sangrur           |
|    |                  | 3  | Bathinda          |

|    |                           |   |                             |
|----|---------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
|    |                           | 4 | Tarn Taran                  |
|    |                           | 5 | Gurdaspur                   |
|    |                           | 6 | Ferozepur                   |
| 22 | UTTRAKHAND                | 1 | Pithoragarh                 |
|    |                           | 2 | Pohri Garwal                |
|    |                           | 3 | Chamoli                     |
|    |                           | 4 | Bageshwar                   |
| 23 | MANIPUR                   | 1 | Chandel                     |
|    |                           | 2 | Imphal East                 |
| 24 | MEGHALAYA                 | 1 | West Garo Hills             |
|    |                           | 2 | South West Khasi Hills      |
|    |                           | 3 | West Khasi Hill             |
| 25 | MIZORAM                   | 1 | Serchhip                    |
|    |                           | 2 | Aizwal                      |
|    |                           | 3 | Lunglei                     |
| 26 | NAGALAND                  | 1 | Kiphre                      |
|    |                           | 2 | Longleng                    |
|    |                           | 3 | Peren                       |
|    |                           | 4 | Tuensang                    |
|    |                           | 5 | Mon                         |
| 27 | TRIPURA                   | 1 | Dhalai                      |
|    |                           | 2 | West Tripura                |
|    |                           | 3 | North Tripura               |
| 28 | PUDUCHERRY                | 1 | Puducherry                  |
| 29 | ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS | 1 | North & Middle Andhman Dist |
| 30 | SIKKIM                    | 1 | South Sikkim                |
|    |                           | 2 | East Sikkim                 |
| 31 | GOA                       | 1 | North Goa                   |

**Claim for Interest Subvention on loans to women SHGs at 7% per annum, for the credit up-to Rs 3 Lakhs, for the year 2019-20**

**Name of Bank:**

**Applicable WAIC for FY2019-20:**

**Statement for claims for the period ..... to .....: Loans disbursed/outstanding up-to Rs 3 lakhs**

| New loan accounts opened during the period .....to ..... |        | Outstanding as at ..... (end of previous period) |        | Total outstanding as at ..... |        | Amount of interest subvention |
|--|--------|--|--------|-------------------------------|--------|-------------------------------|
| No of Accounts   | Amount | No of Accounts                                   | Amount | No of Accounts                | Amount | Amount                        |
|  |        |  |        |                               |        |                               |

We hereby certify that loans to women SHGs up-to Rs 3 lakhs were charged Interest @ 7% per annum on the above disbursement/outstanding in the year 2019-20. We certify that the above claimed amount and the accounts are from the Category-I districts only and all the accounts claimed are eligible for interest subvention as per RBI guidelines. We also certify that there is no duplication in the claims and minimal human intervention while submitting the regular claim or additional interest subvention claim from the branch level onwards

Dated

Bank's Authorized Signatory  
(Seal)

Statutory Auditors  
(Seal & FRN no)

*(This claim format, consolidated for the entire year, needs to be duly certified by Statutory Auditors and submitted along with the claims for the quarter ending March 31, 2020, within June 30<sup>th</sup> of the next financial year)*

**Claim for additional Interest Subvention @ 3% on the prompt repayment, for the credit up-to Rs 3 Lakhs, for the year 2019-20**

**Name of Bank:**

**Statement for claims for the period ..... to .....: Loans disbursed/outstanding up to Rs 3 lakhs**

| New loan accounts opened during the period .....to ..... |        | Outstanding as at ..... (end of previous period) |        | Total outstanding as at ..... |        | Regular / eligible women SHGs |        | Amount of interest subvention |
|--|--------|--|--------|-------------------------------|--------|-------------------------------|--------|-------------------------------|
| No of Accounts   | Amount | No of Accounts                                   | Amount | No of Accounts                | Amount | No of Accounts                | Amount | Amount                        |
|  |        |  |        |                               |        |                               |        |                               |

We certify that the above loans were repaid on time and the benefit of additional 3% interest subvention has been passed on to the women SHG's account, reducing the effective rate of interest to 4% for the prompt payee women SHGs. We also certify that there is no duplication in the claims and minimal human intervention while submitting the regular claim or additional interest subvention claim from the branch level onwards.

Dated

Bank's Authorized Signatory  
(Seal)

Statutory Auditors  
(Seal & FRN no)

*(This claim format, consolidated for the entire year, needs to be duly certified by Statutory Auditors and submitted along with the claims for the quarter ending March 31, 2020, within June 30<sup>th</sup> of the next financial year)*

**Appendix**

| No. | Circular No.  | Date       | Subject  |
|-----|---|------------|--|
| 1.  | <a href="#">RPCD.GSSD.CO. NO. 81/09.01.03/2012-13</a>   | 27.06.2013 | Priority Sector Lending – Restructuring of SGSY as National Rural Livelihoods Mission(DAY-NRLM)- Aajeevika |
| 2.  | <a href="#">RPCD.GSSD.CO.BC.No.38/09.01.03/2013-14</a>  | 20.09.2013 | Credit Facility under National Rural Livelihoods Mission(NRLM)- Aajeevika- Reporting to RBI                |
| 3.  | <a href="#">RPCD.GSSD.CO.BC.No.57/09.01.03/2013-14</a>  | 19.11.2013 | Restructuring of SGSY as National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM)-Aajeevika- Interest Subvention Scheme   |
| 4.  | <a href="#">FIDD.GSSD.CO.BC.NO.45/09.01.03/2014- 15</a> | 09.12.2014 | National Rural Livelihoods Mission(NRLM)- Aajeevika- Interest Subvention Scheme                            |
| 5.  | <a href="#">FIDD.GSSD.CO.BC.NO.19/09.01.03/2015- 16</a> | 21.01.2016 | National Rural Livelihoods Mission(NRLM)- Aajeevika- Interest Subvention Scheme 2015-16                    |
| 6.  | <a href="#">FIDD.GSSD.CO.BC.NO.26/09.01.03/2015- 16</a> | 09.06.2016 | National Rural Livelihoods Mission(NRLM)- Aajeevika- Interest Subvention Scheme 2015-16 – Modification.    |
| 7.  | <a href="#">FIDD.GSSD.CO.BC.NO.13/09.01.03/2016- 17</a> | 25.08.2016 | National Rural Livelihoods Mission(NRLM)- Aajeevika- Interest Subvention Scheme 2016-17                    |
| 8.  | <a href="#">FIDD.GSSD.CO.BC.NO.17/09.01.03/2017- 18</a> | 18.10.2017 | National Rural Livelihoods Mission(NRLM)- Aajeevika- Interest Subvention Scheme 2017-18                    |
| 9.  | <a href="#">FIDD.GSSD.CO.BC.No.02/09.01.01/2019-20</a>  | 01.07.2019 | Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM)                                 |