"SAKSHAM": A Government Process Reengineered Model for Scholarship and Fee-reimbursement and its Impact on Society
(A study of Uttar Pradesh, the most populous state of India)

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This study is based on the authors' interaction with all the concerned stakeholders of Government Department of Education, Department of Social Welfare, Department of Minority Welfare, Department of Other Backward Castes (OBC), Treasuries, and Banks to achieve in depth understanding of the processes, issues and challenges involved in the system.

The original work of authors in form of 'SAKSHAM', a step towards education reforms in Uttar Pradesh, India initiating Scholarship and Fee- Reimbursement explores the various aspects and impact of Process Reengineering Model on the society in Uttar Pradesh, India

ABSTRACT

Government executes various schemes to uplift the weaker section of the society. Scholarship disbursement and Fee reimbursement is one of the major schemes which assure that money is not a constraint for credible students aspiring for higher studies and professional courses. The scheme also assures the upliftment of downtrodden students and put them in main stream of society. SAKSHAM-eScholarship portal is the concept of electronic transfer of scholarship and fee reimbursements to the students directly into their bank accounts which enables and empowers students of weaker section of the society with education. This paper explores the various aspects of Government Process Reengineering Model "SAKSHAM" which has been adopted by the Government to interact, interface and transact with all the concerned stakeholders in a integrated and interoperable manner for disbursement of scholarship and fee reimbursement in transparent, time bound, effective and efficient manner, directly into the bank account of downtrodden students. The objective of the project is not to generate revenue however it saves a lot of revenue indirectly by minimizing the leakage of funds.

Keywords Digital Signature, Education, Process Reengineering, SAKSHAM, Scholarship

1. Introduction

The scholarship schemes play a vital role in socio economic growth and empowerment of weaker section of the society. Government runs the Scholarship and Fee-Reimbursement schemes for educational empowerment of students in the society which makes them financially independent of their families along with improvement in competency and confidence. Also, the competency-based medical education movement has been adopted in several medical education systems across the world which has the potential to result in a more active involvement of residents in the educational process, and scholarship is regarded as a major area of improving competency (Bourgeois A.J. et. al., 2015). It also opens the door for students to pursue higher education degrees. The Saudi Arabian students pursue their higher educational degrees in the U.S. with their government paying all of their educational expenses (Taylor, C. and Albasri, W., 2014). Such scholarships are provided by many countries to strengthen the country in terms of education and research (Peterson E.P. et.al. 2001). There are various types of scholarship schemes run by Government of India for the students of Pre Matric, Post Matric and Higher Education etc (SAKSHAM, 2016). Pre Matric and Post Matric Scholarships play a crucial role to establish the foundation of education at initial level. Uttar Pradesh is most populous Indian state, with home of 204 million people or one-sixth of the country's population and its literacy rate is 69.72% (Statistical Department, 2016). The literacy rate may be increased by providing the education with supporting environment and facilities for the education. The Government has taken number of steps to uplift the economically weaker sections of society and to reduce inequalities in income, status and opportunities for disadvantageous sections of society. The scholarship and Fee reimbursement scheme is one of the most prestigious schemes for the educational upliftment of the downtrodden students.

In past, before implementation of the SAKSHAM, the task of disbursement of scholarship and fee-reimbursement was a hectic exercise without any fruitful results because of the following drawbacks in the system-

- ➢ Delay in disbursement, sometime more than a complete session passed due to manual process of distributing scholarship in a state which is having population more than most of the countries even.

- Fraudulent claims by undeserving students because there was no mechanism for verification of student at state level.

- Non- availability of a system for verification of bank accounts of claimants.

- No procedure for deduplication of claimants over state which was major source of fraudulent claims.

- Non tracking of the course for which the students availed the scholarship and fee for past year, and applying as a renewal case.

- No procedure to check the uniqueness, if a student claims scholarship for multiple courses.

- Monitoring and Control due was minimal due to the involvement of thousands of institutions and many departments.

- Huge amount of undistributed funds were lying in sundry accounts of bank due to wrong account numbers of students.

- Non- availability of the data regarding recognized institutions of the state along with their courses and fee structure which cause misappropriation of funds and frauds.

- No procedure to fix the responsibility of institution, a stakeholder in the implementation of scheme.

- There was lack of communication between students and government due to non-availability of central application linked with SMS gateway.

The transparent and time bound distribution of scholarship and fee reimbursement is a major step which improves quality of education, increases literacy rate and motivates the under privileged students for higher studies. The implementation of Scholarship and Fee Reimbursement scheme in Uttar Pradesh is done by Department of Social Welfare for Scheduled Caste (SC), Scheduled Tribe (ST) and General Categories while Department of Backward Classes Welfare and Department of Minority Welfare are responsible to execute this scheme for the backward classes and minority categories respectively. The scheme is to provide financial support to the students having family income up to 0.2 million rupees, along with cap of fifty thousand rupees against fee reimbursement to OBC, General and minority students while in case of SC or ST fee can be reimbursed up to any amount. The distribution and management of scholarship and fee reimbursement to more than 2.7 million students is in fact herculean task for the concern

departments since scheme covers students studying in 30,403 High Schools, 16,510 Intermediate colleges and 11,259 post matric institutions for graduation and above levels (SAKSHAM, 2016). Table 1 shows the educational setup of the state. These institutions are spread over the various geographical locations of the state and it is not easy task to establish certainty about their courses, fee and recognitions.

Before implementation of "SAKSHAM" all three departments namely Department of social welfare, Department of Minorities and Department of OBC were responsible to run the scheme separately for categories related to them at district level and the State Directorates were responsible for the allotment of budget to their district level offices as per their demands. District level offices in coordination with all the heads of educational institutions of district used to calculate the requirement manually for sending the demand to concerned state directorates. Students used to submit their ink signed forms in the institution concerned along with all necessary documents related with caste, income, domicile, marks sheet and bank account detail. The head of the institution was responsible for certification, verification and category wise submission of forms in concerned district level welfare office. Social welfare, backward welfare and minority welfare departments used to provide consolidated amount of money to the institute against the scholarship claim of all the students of related category by an account payee cheque in favour of institution. It was responsibility of the institution to pay the scholarship to the every individual from the consolidated amount received. Later this system was shifted over district level stand alone client server based approach, during those days head of institutions were provide applications physically and electronically to the concerned welfare department and concerned welfare department used to generate demand after merging all the data electronically received from various institutions of the district. An off line software was used at district level for the generation of budget demand and allotment of scholarship and fee reimbursement to the students in order to their ranks fixed according to some criteria (depend upon type of institution, family income, group etc) against availability of budget in a particular category. Printed bank advices against student's account were generated and used for money transfer instead of distribution by institutions. The major drawback of the manual and district wise stand alone client server system was that there were very little monitoring and control due to the involvement of various departments, distributing agencies and mechanisms of the Scholarship disbursement by more than 225 Drawing and Disbursing Officers (DDOs). There was none availability of state

level MIS that made planning very difficult and resulted in huge losses to the government in financial terms and in its endeavor to take education to masses. Misappropriation of funds and frauds were increasing day-by-day.

It was decided that the efforts adopted in the past should be replaced by a comprehensive, online, end-to-end service-delivery-oriented and integrated solution which may result in speedy and certain of delivery of funds in the accounts of students. It was also thought to put stringent checks and rigorous scrutiny methods infused within the system for preventing frauds and identifying genuine worthy candidates, thus require a detailed process reengineering in the Scholarship and Fee reimbursement Scheme. Process Reengineering involves changes in structures and in processes within the relative environment. It allows an efficient and effective change in the manner in which work is performed with all the stakeholders by reviewing, redefining and redesigning the existing system. Process Reengineering deals with the optimization (Zigiaris, S., 2000). Reengineering implementation involves all activities pertaining to planning, organizing, and conducting the reengineering project. This could involve developing a vision, analyzing the organization, identifying reengineering opportunities, evaluating information technology enablers, establishing commitment, allocating resources, managing the project, and evaluating results (Grover V. et. al., 1998).

To overcome these constraints in implementation of the scheme, a *Process Reengineered Model "SAKSHAM"* comprising integration of various departments of social sector, education, administration, banks, Public Financial Management System (PFMS) and e-District Portal, which electronically ensures authenticity and validity of a beneficiary. PFMS is a financial management platform for all plan schemes of the government, a database of all recipient agencies, integration with core banking solution of more than 135 banks handling plan funds, integration with State Treasuries and efficient and effective tracking of fund flow to the lowest level of implementation for plan scheme of the Government (PFMS, 2016). The project has redesigned the way of providing the scholarship benefits to the students as it has function to approve and forward the application of a student using Digital Signature Technology which provides the authenticity and integrity for the forwarded application. Digital Signature is an electronic signature that is produced on a message using a key (a very large binary number) that is known only by the signer, and a signature algorithm (a mathematical formula) that is publicly known. The digital signature is unique to each message and key combination. It has been used in

this project to verify the identity of the signer and to provide data integrity (authentication that nothing in the data has been altered since the message was signed). It can also be used to prove to a third party that the signature was, in fact, signed by the signatory (known as non-repudiation) (Nunno M.R., 2000). Because of rigorous scrutiny achieved through several integrations, it has stopped misappropriation of funds, bogus claims and frauds which resulted saving of huge financial exchequer of government. Besides simplification and improvement in working, the approach has brought about a fine balance between facilitation and compliance as a blend of well-defined goals and performance metrics, benefits were directly transferred in to the accounts of 3.279 million and 2.55 million students for academic session 2014-15 and 2015-16 respectively reducing drastically transaction failure from 10% to .36% stopping a loss of more than 5.2 billion in a single year.

Table II shows the year wise transaction volumes for various services under Scholarship and Fee-reimbursement Scheme for the session of 2014-15 and 2015-16. In the session of 2014-15, out of 6.516 million forwarded applications only 3.855 million applications were found correct after scrutiny. To transfer the scholarship and fee reimbursement benefits to the 3.279 million students, PFMS had to do 4.75 million of financial transactions.

In the session of 2015-16, out of 4.437 million forwarded applications only 3.038 million were found correct after scrutiny. To transfer the scholarship and fee reimbursement benefits to the 2.552 million students, PFMS had to do 3.804 million of financial transactions.

2. Government Process Reengineering during the Implementation of SAKSHAM

A task force of administrative and technical people was deployed for planning, monitoring and evaluating result based development and management of the online system for improving the overall performance of the scheme. Virtual comparison of new process with existing system was done, performed observation and monitoring of factors that may influence the proposed process. Critical drawbacks, bottle necks, deficiencies and catches were clearly traced with a decision that rule book of scholarship 2013 will be amended accordingly so that new centralized system must not face any hurdle. Since a common centralized portal based solution was proposed for social welfare, backward class welfare and minority welfare departments, workshops and brain storming sessions with all stakeholders were organized to eliminate or minimize the diversities of the process among these departments. During academic session 2014-15 the "Book of Rules"

(Niyamawali) for the schemes of all departments was revised to single "Book of Rules" with single Performa for scholarship and fee-reimbursement as a part of major reengineering process. The "Book of Rules" was approved by cabinet, the highest authority to use it as bible for all the departments. In view of reducing the transaction failure through banks, the drawing and disbursing officers at district level were removed and finance controller at the state level was declared drawing and disbursing officer for the entire state, however online verification of records was done at district level through Digital Signature, thus the whole financial process and events are modified to be executed from a single point at state level for each of three concerned departments, so that drawing, disbursing, financial management and accounting can be done at state level in a transparent manner. It was projected that approximately 2 to 5 million students studying in more than 25000 institutions would use the proposed solution for the benefit of the scheme, thus it was utmost the prime necessity of the scheme that an authenticated master database for all the recognized institutions must be prepared along with courses, number of approved seats and fee structure. The database should be verified and validated by the competent authorities and heads of the institutions, and in turn verified by the universities extending recognition, so that any student of unrecognized or fake institution would not be able to participate in the scheme. It was also conceived that the system should enforce role base functionality and provide a common platform to students, all stakeholders and concerned departments (Social Welfare, Backward class Welfare, Minority Welfare, Education department, Treasuries and Institutions etc). It was decided that online applications for scholarship and fee reimbursement would be received through portal only so that scrutiny can be performed over the database of electronically received applications at state level through various integrations and authentications techniques. Authentication of the Identity and validity of the institutions and students would be done by the digital signatures of the concerned authorities. In case of mismatch between availability of budget and demand generated for a category, the selection of students for the benefit should be done in order of uniform state level criteria and benefit must be transferred directly into the accounts of beneficiary. Aadhaar number has been made mandatory for applying the scholarship from academic year 2016-17, it will add another mile stone in the way of SAKSHAM. Aadhaar authenticated data will further minimize fraudulent claims of scholarship and fee reimbursement. Students applied for new course without completing previous course will be made ineligible for scholarship by matching the data of previous years

with current applications. The use of Public Finance Management System for account verification was proposed and made mandatory to eliminate fraudulent and ghost beneficiaries of the scheme. It was also proposed to integrate the system with e-District application, the source of all digitally signed certificates as Income, Cast, and Domicile to verify and validate the correctness of records submitted by students.

Process Re-engineering was done to simplify the existing procedures and make them easier for general public. Various reports and statistics are made online for the decision makers for effective monitoring and management. As a result of this, the State Government saved huge amount of funds by preventing frauds and bogus scholarship claims in year 2014 and 2015. Following table depicts the removal of fraudulent cases with relevant information.

2.1. Challenges faced in implementing Process changes

Any new initiative of "SAKSHAM" kind, involving three different departments of the social welfare, faces a number of technical and Administrative challenges arising out the different objectives being pursued by every department. Some of the challenges, faced and addressed in the implementation of "SAKSHAM" are as following:

> ➤ Departmental officials were afraid because of common centralized portal and shared data.
> ➤ The number of employees to be trained on the SW was huge, which was achieved by involving National Informatics Centre (NIC) District Centers.
> ➤ Use of Digital signatures was in primitive stage in the departments and especially at institution level in districts which was overcome through multiple decentralized trainings and district level support provided by NIC.
> ➤ Identification of correct student studying in a recognized institution was achieved by creating institutional database duly digitally signed by head of institution, district level welfare officer and nodal officer of university. Thus, it established an image that portal has fraud detection mechanism and being monitored at highest level.

3. Process Flow of the SAKSHAM

The process flow of the e-Scholarship tool- SAKSHAM comprises of eight sections as below:

Section 1- Master Database Preparation/Updation

The Scholarship Master and Institute Profile have been prepared and updated. Scholarship Master covers the Bank detail, Add/Update Institutes, Add/Update Courses while Institute Profile covers Institute Information, Nodal Officers Detail, and Course Wise Fees Detail Entry.

Section 2- Student Section

Student section covers the online fresh application as well as renewal application entry done by student from any internet outlet. The student receives the SMS alert on successful submission of application and about the further status. Then the student takes the print out and submit it in his institute with all the supporting documents. In case of the renewal one has to submit only mark sheet of standard cleared.

Section 3- Institute Section

Institute verifies the documents and enrollment detail of the student. If everything is found correct then the application is digitally signed and forwarded to the District Education Officer/ District Social Welfare Officer, by the Institute.

Section 4- District Education Officer

District Education Officer verifies the Enrollment and Affiliation status of the institute and signs it digitally and application is forwarded to District Welfare Officer.

Section 5- Scrutiny

The scrutiny on various parameters of all the applications is performed at state level to check the invalid/duplicate roll number from Secondary Education Board and Invalid/duplicate income, cast, domicile certificates from e-District application of Board of Revenue of Uttar Pradesh. The bank account details of students are scrutinized by Public Finance Management System (PFMS). In doing so, the erroneous data is marked and converted into suspected data which is again sent to districts for field verification. In the scrutiny results of Postmatric Scholarship 2014-15, only 56% data was found valid.

Section 6- District Welfare Officer

District Welfare Officer re-verifies the account details from PFMS and also re-verifies the suspicious records. He has to approve and digitally sign the records by his digital signature and the District Scholarship Approval Committee of concerned district gives the final approval for payment.

Section 7- Data Processing and Demand Generation

The student wise Scholarship and Fee reimbursement amount is calculated. In view of demand and budget allocation for scholarship, the priority is computed on basis of the Group, Income and Merit as per the rules defined in the Government Orders (GOs).

Section 8- Fund Transfer through PFMS (e-Payment)

The payment bills are prepared by the Nodal Scheme Officer/ Finance Controller designated as Central Drawing and Disbursing Officer and the same are submitted to the treasury to obtain the token. After that the fund is directly transferred to the accounts of the students through PFMS.

4. The Key Benefits Empowering the Associated Stakeholders of the Society

➢ The "SAKSHAM" provided a common platform to all stake holders (Social Welfare, Minority Welfare, Backward Class Welfare, Institutions, Treasury, Banks and Planning Departments) involved in the scholarship management process.

➢ The provision of Digital Signature DSC at various stages has enabled the organizations/institutions to be more authentic and responsible in view of IT Act.

➢ State Level single Drawing and Disbursing officer for every department in spite of many officers at every district provided smooth and transparent financial management and control.

➢ The centralized database and online availability of information helped in monitoring of enrolment and drop-out rates. MIS made it easy to analyze the overall impact and outcomes of scholarships being provided to the students.

➢ There are no cases of funds lying unutilized and the system has provided savings both in terms of finance and manpower with higher productivity.

➢ Enabled State Government to save huge amount of funds by preventing frauds and bogus scholarship claims achieved by the scrutiny by "SAKSHAM".

➢ As inherent strength of internet "SAKSHAM" Portal ensures 24x7 availability. So the students can register, apply and track application status from any internet enabled location.

➢ Students need not approach various offices involved in the scholarship approval/ disbursement process.

➢ Rigorous scrutiny filter out fraudulent and bogus claims at state level, so deserving and righteous students got the scholarship instead of crooks.

> - If sufficient budget is not available against demand genuine applicants get the benefit as per the priority established in order to their educational merit in a transparent manner.
> - Timely payment of scholarship and fee reimbursement directly into the account of beneficiary.
> - Need not to submit documents and necessary certificates physically again and again.
> - SMS alert of scholarship status is available and the status may be checked online from anywhere at anytime.
> -

5. Social Impact of SAKSHAM

The impact on the beneficiaries as well as on the Government has been tremendous. Since "SAKSHAM" is an online integrated portal providing ease of availability with user-friendly interface, there is high level of satisfaction among students as they are able to apply from any geographical location having computer with internet facility along with a complete transparency in scholarship transaction throughout the state. After implementation of SAKSHAM, the really needy downtrodden students of any category (SC, ST, OBC, General) studying in either government school/ government aided school or private school are able to get scholarship due to filtering out of fraud and ghost students, due to which the grant for scholarship and fee reimbursement use to finish for only SC, ST and OBC category for only government Schools. The availability of all modules, forms and labels in Hindi language extended support to rural students, being Hindi the language of study in more than 25000 schools. The integration of all departments engaged in social welfare with treasuries, PFMS brought IT culture in the state and use of digital signature at every level gave a sense legal responsibility among the institutions, government officials in view of IT ACT-2000 (IT Act, 2000).

The Lessons Learnt from the Process Re-engineering Exercise

> - Coordination among stakeholders was the greatest challenge as different stakeholders had varying perception about their work. Involvement of the top leadership was required to achieve synergy. The Niyamawali has been framed by the Cabinet for defining each process for effective system. The Government Orders (GOs) are issued and updated time to time for successful implementation of project. Roles and responsibilities of each stakeholder are clearly and strictly defined in various Government Orders.

> Capacity Building of the officers and concerned employees of universities/institutions of the state regarding work flow, operating, digital signature and their responsibilities to develop a feeling of ownership amongst employees.

6. Conclusion

This Government Process Reengineering Model of scholarship provides a common platform to all the concerned departments (Social Welfare, Backward Class Welfare, Minority Welfare, Education Department, Treasuries) and facilitates data sharing and simplification of processes amongst the stakeholders. It also helps the state government to analyze and assess the overall budget requirement against the demand, impact of implementation of process re-engineered model in extending scholarship to righteous students. It helps the decision makers to understand the problem areas and modify schemes/policies to have a better coverage and remove deficiencies.

For the Government, there have been savings both in terms of finance and manpower, less strenuous work, higher productivity and fewer errors in computation and calculations. For the citizens, there is complete transparency in scholarship transaction throughout the state and lesser effort is required to get information which is universally accessible on Internet. The State Government was able to save more than Rs 5.2 billion by rigorous scrutiny filtering out fraudulent and bogus claims at state level, which helped deserving and righteous students to get better education and to become an educated citizen of our society.

SAKSHAM being online end-to-end solution also helped in improving the carbon credit rating of the state and leading state towards green governance by saving approximately 30 million pages per year, used as copies of application form and photo copies of documents and approximately 0.4 million computer prints necessary for keeping the record at district level offices.

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project.

Table I. Educational Scenario of the State

Number of Districts in State		75
Universities Involved		67
State	Central	Private/Deemed
33	04	30
Intermediate Colleges		
Rural		Urban
10444		4468
Institutes and Colleges		8812

Table II. Year wise transaction volumes (Scholarship and Fee reimbursement)

Session 2014-15 (All figures in Million)

	Application Submitted	Application Forwarded by Institutions	Found correct after scrutiny	Students got the benefit through e-Payment	Number of Financial Transactions done by PFMS to transfer the benefit
Post-Matric	6.696	5.533	3.089	2.705	4.180
Pre-Matric	1.26	0.98	0.765	0.57	0.57
Total	7.957	6.516	3.855	3.279	4.75
Session 2015-16 (All figures in Million)					
Post-Matric	5.025	3.972	2.687	2.355	3.608
Pre-Matric	0.681	0.463	0.352	0.196	0.196
Total	5.707	4.437	3.038	2.552	3.804

Table III. Depiction of fraudulent cases removal (in Millions)

Physical summary after stepwise scrutiny and verification		**Academic session**	
S.No	Action Points	2014-15	2015-16
1	Online Registration	8.136	7.391
2	Applications forwarded by educational institutions	5.533	3.973
3	Applications verified by DIOS / Regional Higher Education Officer	5.472	3.966
4	**Numbers of suspected applications in State level scrutiny (on 23 parameters)**	2.384	1.304
5	Verified by District Level officers	2.820	3.041

| 6 | Total No. of students covered under scheme | 2.683 | 2.355 |

Table IV. Major Performance indicators of "SAKSHAM"

Performance Indicators	Before "SAKSHAM"	After "SAKSHAM"
Online application form for students	Not Available	Available
Authentication and verification of Master database of all institutions of state	District level master database was available which was rarely used for authentication and verification.	Digitally authenticated Master database for the entire State is available.
Minimize drawing and disbursing officers to ensure smooth financial management for state	One Drawing and disbursing officer for each of three departments at district level. (Total 225 DDOs)	One Drawing and disbursing officer at State level was designated against each department (Only 3 DDOs)
Reduction in use of paper	Attach multiple certificates with the scholarship application form every year	Required only once at the time of commencement of the course.
Tracking the Status of application form	Uncertainty about status of application	Application status can be tracked at any point of time
Reduction in visiting to Government Offices	Stroll around different offices for scholarship disbursement	Details of scholarship is available online with SMS facility
Reduction in dropout rate of students	Dropout rate was not coming down due to large gap between allotment and actual benefit reaching to the beneficiary	Students get the scholarship/ fee- reimbursement in time and directly in their bank account which improved enrollment and better attendance thus reduction in

		dropout rate.
Reduction in unutilized money.	Huge undistributed/ undisbursed fund was laying in sundry accounts of bank due to wrong/malicious Bank accounts.	Direct e-payment in to the account of beneficiary after authentication of bank account using integration with PFMS reduced the transaction failure rate and online credit scroll was available to department.
Tracking mechanism for a particular student	No tracking mechanism of students and their academic progress	Proper tracking is done till higher education and ghost/ fraudulent students are removed from the system.
Filtering of Fraudulent, bogus and duplicate claims	No provision was available for finding Fraudulent, bogus claims and Institutions.	Checks imposed for filtering frauds and crooks, by centralized database of institutions and their linkage with their recognizing university along with integration with PFMS filtered over 1 million such claims.

Session 2016-17	Total Colleges	Registrations	Form Entered	Final Submission	Forwarded by Institutions
PostMatric(11-12)	16510	2466451	1797025	1587328	1002862
PostMatric(institute)	11259	4594117	3332031	2252451	247084
PreMatric (9-10)	30403	2719857	1661937	1460980	969755

Figure I. Statistics Status of Session 2016-17

Category Wise Summary of Postmatric Scholarship and Fee Reimbursement Session 2015-16

S.No.	Category	Student in Numbers	Scholarship Amount in Rs.	Fee Reimbursement in Rs.	Total in Rs.
1.	OBC	1044358	3548847100	6166039812	9714886912
2.	SC	673639	2399948160	9200895832	11600843992
3.	ST	625	1612150	243311	1855461
4.	MINORITY	209020	691008050	1274320325	1965328375
5.	GENERAL	427799	1575787810	4053289655	5629077465
	TOTAL	2355441	8217203270	20694788935	28911992205

Category Wise Summary of Prematric Scholarship and Fee Reimbursement Session 2015-16

S.No.	Category	Student in Numbers	Scholarship Amount in Rs.
1.	OBC	57678	40034820
2.	SC	83364	187569000
3.	ST	471	320460
4.	MINORITY	39268	27560460
5.	GENERAL	15564	10770780
	TOTAL	196345	227979112

Figure II: Category Wise State Summary of Postmatric Scholarship and Fee Reimbursement

STUDENT
- Fill Application form thru website
- Taking Printout
- Endorsed by Bank
- Other necessary support documents

Student   Tracking

MONITORING
- Government
- Directorate
- Banks

Data Publish in Public Domain
http://scholarship.up.nic.in/

COLLEGE
- Verification
- Summary report & Counter Sign it.

ONLINE DATA ENTRY

VERIFICATION TEAM
- District level team consist of Education + Revenue Officer
- Counter sign the report (Student list)

UP STATE DATA CENTER
- Fund Allocation
- Demand Generation
- Data Processing

DISTRICT WELFARE OFFICER
- Online Verification on the basis of above report
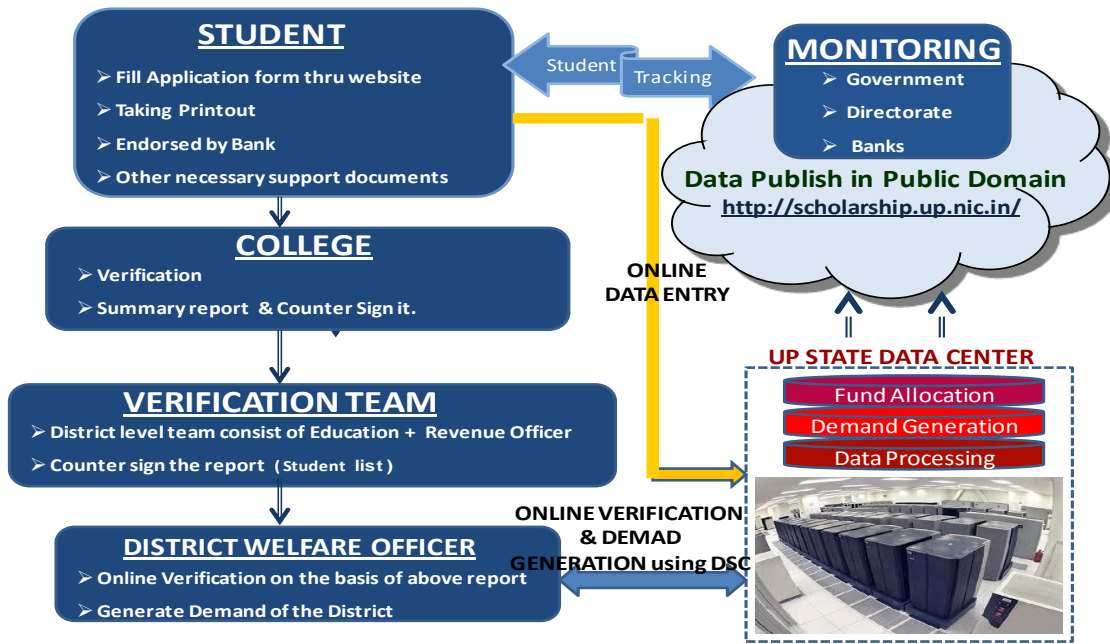- Generate Demand of the District

ONLINE VERIFICATION & DEMAD GENERATION using DSC

Figure III. Process flow of SAKSHAM