

## CHAPTER VI

### POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME GENERATION

Persons belonging to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes have been identified as a distinct group of population because of the extremely low income from their traditional occupations or the lack of development of the areas in which certain groups of tribals reside. Backwardness of these persons is not only in relation to the other sections of the society but even in absolute terms the income levels of these persons have been so low as to enable them to live a dignified life. The low social status of the Scheduled Castes, resulting into untouchability is mainly due to the low incomes associated with these occupations. Starvation deaths taking place even after 50 years of independence is a pointer to the quality of life of a sizeable tribal section of our society. Disease, hunger and illiteracy continue to haunt the Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribe. The proportion of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes among the total poor in the country has always been higher than their ratio in the total population

6.2 The period of last 50 years have witnessed great scientific and economic advancement of the country. The country has made impressive developments in the fields of Agriculture, food production, Space, Communications, Medicines and so on. However, the entire South Asian region continues to be most backward place in the World. The largest number of poor in the world live in this region. India being the largest country in the South Asian region and has the biggest number of poor in this region. According to the Planning Commission's estimate the number of poor in the country is around 32 crores. As has been mentioned above the persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes form a significant proportion of the total poor in the country. Therefore, analysis of poverty and poverty alleviation programmes is important for an analysis of the economic development of the SCs and STs.

6.3 In this chapter we shall consider issues relating to poverty especially among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and programmes being implemented by the Government for poverty alleviation and providing employment and income generating opportunities to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population in the country. We shall also discuss briefly the strategy being implemented by the Government for economic upliftment of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the implications of changing the economic policies on the welfare and development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

6.4 According to 1991 Census, the SCs and STs numbered 1382.23 lakhs and 677.58 lakhs respectively, representing 16.37% and 8.08%, respectively, of the total population of the country (excluding the State of Jammu and Kashmir). In 1981, the Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribes constituted 15.47 percent and 7.85 percent, respectively, of the total population. The decennial growth rate of

the Scheduled Caste (30.04%) and Scheduled Tribe (26.00%) population during 1981-91 has been higher than that of the total population (23.79%). The rural urban ratio as per 1991 census was 74:26 for total population, 81: 19 for the Scheduled Castes and 93: 7 in the case of Scheduled Tribes. State wise details of SC/ST population are given at **ANNEXURE-6.I**

6.5 To examine the extent of poverty amongst Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes indicators like the number and proportion of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons below the poverty line, per capita private consumption, occupational structure of SC/ST, and ownership of land by the SC/ST may be considered. The Planning Commission has been estimating the incidence of poverty at the national and State levels to formulate appropriate growth strategies. For the Ninth Plan, Planning Commission has developed quantitative index of poverty on the basis of the recommendation of the Expert Group on Estimation of Proportion and Number of Poor. The Expert Group recommended computation of State-wise poverty estimates on the basis of State-specific poverty lines and National Sample Survey (NSS) consumption expenditure without any adjustment for the discrepancy between the CSO and NSS estimates of private consumption. The estimates of incidence of poverty in terms of the poverty ratios and the number of poor at national level as worked-out by the Planning Commission are presented below: -

Percentage and Number of Poor						
Year	Poverty ratio			No. of poor (in million)		
	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
1973-74	56.4	49.0	54.9	261.3	60.0	321.3
1977-78	53.1	45.2	51.3	264.3	64.6	328.9
1983	45.7	40.8	44.5	252.0	70.9	322.9
1987-88	39.1	38.2	38.9	231.9	75.2	307.1
1993-94	37.3	32.4	36.0	244.0	76.3	320.3
Note: The estimates are based on the methodology recommended by the Expert Group on Estimation of Proportion and Number of Poor as adopted by the Planning Commission.						

**Source:** Ninth Five Year Plan 1997-2002 Volume-I.

6.6 It may be seen from the above table that the absolute number of the poor people in the country has remained stagnant at around 32 crores during the past 20 years i.e. for the period between 1973 -74 to 1993-94. The percentage of the poor persons has however, declined from 54% in 1973-74 to 36% in 1993-94. The details of the people below the poverty line belonging to the Scheduled Caste and Schedule Tribe community are given in the following table: -



Year/category of Social Group	Proportion of poor households in the category to the total households in that category		Proportion of a household category in all poor households		Proportion of a household category in all non-poor households	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>I) 1987-88</b>						
ST	59.92	44.69	14.62	5.67	7.96	3.25
SC	55.22	47.07	24.72	17.63	16.30	9.17
Others	39.45	28.82	60.65	76.70	75.74	87.59
All India	44.86	31.62	100	100	100	100
<b>II) 1993-94</b>						
ST	50.07	35.67	14.40	4.43	8.98	2.94
SC	49.04	42.35	28.24	21.65	18.34	19.84
Others	32.96	23.98	56.74	73.87	72.14	86.10
All India	38.46	26.89	100	100	100	100

*Source: Counting the Poor - Deptt. of Statistics, Govt. of India.*

6.7 Column Numbers 2 and 3 in the above table give the proportion of the poor households in a particular category as a percentage of the total households in that category in Rural and Urban areas. In 1987-88, 59.92 per cent of Scheduled Tribe households, 55.22 per cent of Scheduled Caste households and 39.45 per cent of households belonging to categories other than Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were poor in rural areas. Thus, the poverty was much higher amongst the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes than among other categories in rural areas. It may be seen that during 1993-94 there was an over all decline in poverty amongst all social groups. However, high incidence of poverty amongst STs and SCs continued during 1993-94 also as compared to the rest of the population. From Column number 4 it may be observed that of all the poor households, STs accounted for 14.62 per cent in 1987-88. This percentage fell negligibly to 14.4 percent in 1993-94. In the total population, the poor among the SC households formed 24.72 per cent in 1987-88. However, they constituted a large proportion (28.24 per cent) of poor households in 1993-94. This column also shows that households other than Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes witnessed a perceptible improvement in the matter of alleviation of poverty between 1987-88 to 1993-94 in the rural areas. It is a matter of concern that the poverty alleviation programmes have not been as effective in the case of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries as they have been in the case of other sections of the population.

6.8 Position in respect of urban areas also presents an almost identical picture. In the urban areas also the proportion of SCs among the total number of poor has increased from 17.63 per cent in 1987-88 to 21.65 per cent in 1993-94. Increase in the proportion of SCs among the total poor indicates lack of proper linkages and coordination in planning and implementation of poverty alleviation programmes. The Planning Commission has not

been able to provide inter-sectoral linkages among all the programmes benefiting the member of SC and STs. The organised sector have also not generated enough employment opportunities to meet the needs of growing population. The only solution lies in providing opportunities for self employment for which the Government should formulate suitable schemes and make adequate budgetary provisions. **The Ministries of Rural Areas and Employment and Urban Affairs and Employment are requested to make detailed studies to assess as to why the poverty alleviation programmes are not making the desired dent on the poverty in the case of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.**

6.9 Information in respect of average per capita expenditure for STs, SCs and other categories is given in the following table :

	Average Per Capita		Expenditure of Poor Households	
	Rural		Urban	
	1987-88	1993-94	1987-88	1993-94
ST	87.83	92.97	116.79	123.23
SC	92.94	96.02	118.06	121.47
Others	98.10	100.59	122.16	126.08
All India	95.46	98.37	121.22	125.00

*Source: Counting the poor Sarvekshana Analytical Report No.1, Department of Statistics, Govt. of India.*

6.10 Scheduled Tribe households have the lowest average per capita expenditure among the poor households followed by Scheduled Castes households and others categories. In 1993-94, there is an increase in the average per capita expenditure of all categories of poor persons, but Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes continue to remain the poorest segment among the poor people in the country.

6.11 The high proportion of the poor in the country, is an out-come of the lack of employment opportunities in the rural as well as urban areas. In the case of rural areas there is high incidence of under employment and disguised unemployment whereas in the case of urban areas there is a major problem of educated unemployment. Although the problem of unemployment exists among all sections of society, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are particularly vulnerable to these problems due to their poor economic condition.

6.12 Occupational profile of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes reveals that their dependence on agriculture- based activities is still quite high. If we look at the occupational structure of the SCs and STs since 1961 we find that diversification of the SCs and STs in non agriculture based activities has been marginal. 49% of the Scheduled Caste population and 32.69% of the Scheduled Tribe main workers are still engaged as agricultural labourers according to the 1991 census a main worker is defined as a person whose main activities is participation in any economically productive work by his physical or mental activities and who has worked for 183 days or more . The agricultural labourers have no job security and the wages paid are the lowest . Their incomes are also dependent on the productivity of agriculture and so there are regional variations in the wages paid to this class. **It is suggested that agricultural labourers should be categorised as skilled**



workers as the job performed by these workers require a certain degree of skill regarding cultivation methods. Similarly, another category of the Scheduled Caste workers are the cleaners who should also be recognised as skilled workers keeping in view the fact that the jobs performed by these workers cannot be undertaken by any other segment of the population. Such a recognition would provide them the dignity of work which is long over due to such class of workers.

6.13 The details of classification of workers during 1961, 1971, 1981 and 1991 census are given in the following table:

**Occupational classification of main workers from 1961 to 1991 Census  
among SC/ST and General population**

(in percentage)			
Year	General	SC	ST
<b>1. Cultivators</b>			
1961	52.78	37.76	68.18
1971	43.38	27.87	57.56
1981	41.53	28.17	54.43
1991	39.74	25.44	54.50
<b>2. Agriculture Labour</b>			
1961	16.71	34.48	19.71
1971	26.32	51.74	33.04
1981	25.16	48.22	32.67
1991	19.66	49.06	32.69
<b>3. Household Industry</b>			
1961	6.38	6.56	2.47
1971	3.55	3.33	1.03
1981	3.99	3.31	1.42
1991	2.56	2.41	1.04
<b>4. Other Workers</b>			
1961	24.13	21.20	9.64
1971	26.75	17.06	8.37
1981	28.32	20.30	11.84
1991	38.04	23.08	11.76

6.14 Another indicator of the economic inequity in the society is the distribution of land especially in view of the fact that possession of land gives security and status in the rural areas. Information about number of operational holdings and area operated by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and non-SCs and STs and average size of holding among these groups as per Agriculture Census 1980-81 and 1985-86 is presented in the following table:

**No. of operational holdings and area operated in India by various Social Groups in 1980-81 and 1985-86.**

Social Group	Number of Holdings (in Lakhs)		Area Operated (in lakh hec.)		Average land holding (in Hect.)	
	1980-81	1985-86	1980-81	1985-86	1980-81	1985-86
Scheduled Castes	100.52 (11.3)	120.41 (12.4)	115.22 (7.0)	126.39 (7.7)	1.15	1.05
Scheduled Tribes	68.54 (7.7)	76.48 (7.9)	167.04 (10.2)	172.34 (10.5)	2.44	2.25
Others	719.77 (81.00)	774.66 (79.7)	1355.71 (82.8)	1346.89 (81.8)	1.88	1.74
All Social Groups	888.83 (100.00)	971.55 (100.00)	1637.97 (100.0)	1645.62 (100.0)	1.84	1.69

6.15 It may be seen from the details of area operated that Scheduled Castes accounted for 7.7%, the Scheduled Tribes 10.5% and other castes 81.1% of the area operated in the year 1985-86. It may be mentioned that area operated does not imply the area owned also. Not only do the Scheduled Castes have the smallest percentage of area operated but the average size of holdings by the Scheduled Castes is also the smallest indicating that there is heavy dependence of the Scheduled Caste population on the small size of land area in their possession. Average land holding among all groups had decreased from 1.84 hectares in 1980-81 to 1.69 hectares in 1985-86 due to increasing pressure on land on account of growing population in the country. It may also be mentioned that a major cause of atrocities on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes relates to land disputes.

6.16 The ceiling laws, Zamindari Abolition Acts, Tenancy Acts, etc. have failed in providing enough land to the SCs and STs. There are too many loopholes and the enforcement of these laws has not been effective. **There is an urgent need to take a fresh look on the land reform legislation in the country. Implementation of these laws and Acts must be rigorous and stringent punishment should be prescribed for the erring officials. Poor SC and ST farmers need protection of the police force to retain their meager land holdings. Every poor SC and ST farmer must be provided with a complete package of agricultural inputs, including training and extension to make his cultivation successful and self-sustaining.**

6.17 Having looked at the status of economic development of SCs and STs, we may now discuss briefly the main programmes of poverty alleviation in the country. To tackle the problem of unemployment and poverty in rural areas, the Govt. of India is implementing a number of programmes through the Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment. Some of the programmes aimed at providing employment in the rural areas are as follows :-

**I. Wage Employment Programmes**

- i Jawahar Rojgar Yojana re-structured as Jawahar Gram Samardhi Yojana.
- ii Employment Assurance Scheme



## **II. Self Employment Programmes**

- iii Integrated Rural Development Programme
- iv Training of Rural Youth for self-employment
- v Development of Women and Children in the Rural Areas.
- vi Supply of Improved Toolkits to Rural Artisans.
- vii Ganga Kalyan Yojana.

6.18 The self employment programmes have been restructured as Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana since 1.4.1999.

6.19 To tackle the problem of unemployment in the urban areas the important programmes of the Govt. of India includes Nehru Rojgar Yojana and Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana.

### **Wage Employment Programme**

6.20 Keeping in view the seasonal nature of employment in the agriculture sector, low wage rates and lack of alternative employment opportunities in the rural areas a short term strategy of alleviation of poverty has been the provision of wage employment in these areas. Jawahar Rojgar Yojana and Employment Assurance Scheme are the main programmes being implemented by the Govt. of India to provide such wage employment.

6.21 Jawahar Rojgar Yojana (JRY) was started in April, 1989 by merging the on-going National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP). The main objective of Jawahar Rojgar Yojana was generation of additional gainful employment for the unemployed and underemployed persons in rural areas. The target group under JRY was the people living below the poverty line in rural areas. Under this programme 22.5% of funds had to be spent on individual beneficiaries belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The expenditure under the programme was shared between the Center and the States in the ratio of 80:20. The allocation of funds from the State Headquarters to the districts was on the index of backwardness formulated on the basis of equal weightage to the proportion of rural Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes population in a district to the total rural Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe population in the State and the inverse of per capita production of agricultural workers in that district.

6.22 Since inception i.e. 1989-90 to 1997-98 a total amount of Rs.27,649 crores have been utilised under JRY to generate 70003 lakh mandays of employment. Total funds available for the Yojana during 1997-98 were Rs. 2872 crores against which the utilization was Rs. 2452 crores (i.e. 83%). The State-wise details of employment generated and financial expenditure are given in **ANNEXURE-6.II and 6. III.**

6.23 Thus, it may be seen that a substantial investment has been made for providing employment opportunities in rural areas since 1989-90. However, continuing high incidence of poverty and unemployment in the rural areas point to the fact that there have been inadequacies in the implementation of this programme. The field visits reveal that in many places wages are not paid in accordance with the minimum wages prescribed under the Act and female workers are paid less wages as compared to their male counterparts.

6.24 Recently Jawahar Rojgar Yojana has been restructured and has been renamed as Jawahar Gram Samiridhi Yojana. In the Jawahar Rojgar Yojana overriding priority was creation of wage employment and an effort was also made to see that in the process of creating employment, durable assets were created in the villages. In the restructured programme viz. Jawahar Gram Samiridhi Yojana, which has come into effect from 1.4.99, priority would be given to development of rural infrastructure at the village level to be implemented by the Village Panchayats; and creation of employment would be a secondary objective. The Village Panchayats will have complete authority for preparation of Annual Action Plans and their implementation including the power to execute works with the approval of the Gram Sabha. To safeguard the interests of the weaker sections of the society, the programme provides that 22.5% of the annual allocation shall be earmarked for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes individual beneficiary schemes. The wage employment under the programme shall be given to the people below the poverty line. The cost sharing between the Central and the States would be in the ratio of 75 : 25 as compared to 80 : 20 under JRY. The Central assistance under this programme would be allocated to the States/UTs on the basis of proportion of rural poor in a State to the total rural poor in the country as per the poverty estimates prepared by the Planning Commission. At the district level the allocation of the funds will be made on the basis of an index of backwardness formulated on the basis of equal weightage to the proportion of rural SC/ST population in a district to total SC/ST population in the State and inverse of per capita production of agricultural workers in that district. For the purpose of allocation of funds to the village Panchayats, 60% of the resources earmarked for village Panchayats will be distributed on the basis of adjusted SC/ST population and 40% on the basis of adjusted total population. The programme provides that while creating rural infra-structure the wage material ratio of earlier programme of Jawahar Rojgar Yojana of 60:40 may be suitably relaxed so as to enable Gram Sabha to build infrastructure according to the felt needs of the village. Since the restructured programme emphasises on creation of assets as compared to employment generation and provides flexibility in the wage-material ratio, there is likely to be slow down of employment generation under this programme. The increased share of State Government is also likely to hamper the implementation of the programme.

### **Employment Assurance Scheme**

6.25 Employment Assurance Scheme was introduced w.e.f. 2.10.1993 in the selected 1778 blocks of 261 districts in the country. At present this scheme has been universalized and is being implemented in all the 5448 rural blocks



of the country. Primary objective of the Employment Assurance Scheme is to provide gainful employment during the agricultural lean season in manual work to all adults in rural areas who are in need and are desirous of work but can not find it. The Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment in its Annual Report 1998-99 has stated that it is a demand driven scheme with no fixed earmarking of annual funds for any district or block. The expenditure under the scheme is shared by the Central and the State on 80:20 basis. Maximum of two adults per family are provided assurance of up to 100 days of employment. The desirous workers have to get themselves registered with Village Level Workers at Gram Panchayats and are issued a family card. When about 10 workers register, new projects can be started by the Block Level Officers for providing employment. As per the criteria for distribution of funds under EAS, the Central share of each installments to the Blocks is Rs.40 lakhs in the case of 'A' category Blocks, Rs. 30 lakhs for 'B' category Blocks and Rs. 20 lakhs in the case of 'C' category Blocks. The respective State share is Rs. 10 lakhs, Rs.7.5 lakhs and Rs.5 lakhs for the A,B & C category of Blocks. The classification of Blocks in A, B & C categories was made on the basis of criteria of backwardness and the size of the population. During 1998-99 the Central allocation of EAS was Rs.1990 crores. Against this the Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment made releases to the States and UTs to the tune of Rs. 1564.21 crores up to November, 1998. The total availability of funds of the States/UTs was Rs. 2816.93 crores which included State/UTs share of Rs. 391.05 crores and opening balance of Rs. 861.67 crores. In the following table year-wise financial and physical performance under EAS has been given :

(Rs. in crores)					
S.No.	Year	Total funds Available	Funds Utilised	Percentage Utilisation	Man-days generated (in lakh man-days)
1.	1993-94	548.77	183.75	33.48	494.74
2.	1994-95	1775.27	123.45	69.59	2739.56
3.	1995-96	2671.45	1720.61	64.41	3465.27
4.	1996-97	3383.34	2160.41	63.85	4030.02
5.	1997-98	3425.32	2904.97	84.81	4717.74
	<b>Subtotal</b>	11804.15	7093.19	60.10	15447.33
6.	1998-99 (upto Nov.1998)	2816.93	1571.97	55.80	2376.14
<b>Grand total</b>		14621.08	8665.16	59.26	17823.47

*Source: Annual Report 1998-99 of Ministry of Rural Area and Employment.*

6.26 The Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment has further reported that a total of Rs. 4.12 crore persons have been registered under EAS in various States/UTs since inception of the scheme. State-wise details of physical and financial performance under EAS are given at ANNEXURES-6.IV AND 6.V.



6.27 National Commission for SCs and STs assessed the implementation of the programme with reference to some of the tribal areas of Madhya Pradesh.

6.28 It was brought to the notice of the Commission that in some tribal blocks in Madhya Pradesh people had registered themselves for employment under this scheme but the district/block administration was unable to provide any work or employment to the people. The tribals who had registered themselves but were unable to get work resorted to protest in the form of Jhandha Hazri i.e. they would collect at some place near the Block Headquarter or Gram Panchayats and mark their attendance and raise a flag at the place of their gathering. Some of the tribals went on fast also at these places. To inquire into the matter the Commission convened a meeting of the Secretary, Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment, Chief Secretary, Govt. of Madhya Pradesh, Secretary, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and representatives of Ministry of Finance and Planning Commission. Shri B.D. Sharma, ex-Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes also participated as special invitee in the meeting. During the course of the discussion it was observed by the Chief Secretary of Madhya Pradesh that there are 38 lakh people registered for employment under EAS in the State for which Rs.90 crores were required per year. However, the actual availability of funds during 1999-2000 was only Rs.57 crores of which expenditure of Rs. 20.72 crores has been made leaving an unspent balance of Rs.36.53 crores. He further stated that the State Govt. had utilised more than 80% of the EAS funds given by the Govt. of India since 1993 and during 1997-98 and 1998-99, the performance under the scheme has been 118% and 119%, respectively, against the total releases. However, the targets set for providing employment could not be achieved as the Central Govt. did not release second installment in respect of 34 blocks in 1997-98 and 22 block in 1998-99. The third installment has not been released either in 1997-98 or in 1998-99. It was also stated that w.e.f. 1.4.99 the matching share of the Central and the State Government has been changed from 80 : 20 to 75 : 25 leading to a strain of the State resources. The Secretary, Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment clarified that the main objective of EAS is to provide supplementary employment during the agricultural lean season and not on a regular basis. During the course of discussion the Commission was also informed that the restructuring of the scheme was under consideration so as to make this scheme an allocation based scheme from its present characteristic of a demand driven scheme. The Commission also noted during the discussions that in Raipur district of Madhya Pradesh, 1156 labourers were employed on 122 EAS works in June, 1999. In addition 83 works, other than EAS related works, were also in progress in which the number of labourers employed was 610. However, the number of labourers demanding works were as high as 37190. Thus there is a wide gap in the demand of employment and availability of employment opportunities. The State Govt. was of the view that due to paucity of funds it has not been possible to provide employment to such a large number.

6.29 It was observed by the Commission that on the one hand there are large amounts of unspent balances lying at the disposal of the State Governments, as pointed out by the Union Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment, and on the other the State Govts are finding it difficult to provide employment to the persons desirous of work in the backward tribal areas of the country due to paucity of funds. It is apparent that there is a lack of coordination in the implementation of this scheme between the Central and the State Govts. and the various agencies engaged in the implementation of the programme. It was



further observed that in the Nagari Block of Raipur District, the tribals were resorting to the protest in the form of Jhanda Haziri and at the same time Nagari block has an unspent balance of Rs. 20 lakhs as on 1.4.1998. Obviously the implementation of E.A.S. at the block level was also not very efficient. **The Commission recommends that the Ministry may review its criteria for allocation of funds among the block to ensure that areas which are in greater need of funds get higher allocation. It should also see whether some of the blocks have larger unspent balances while other blocks were in greater need of allocation due to higher demand of employment under this programme. Tribal and backward areas which has very limited scope for alternative employment and where the productivity of agricultural is low, should be made higher allocation as they are in greater need of funds to create employment under this programme.** Under Article 275 (1), of the Constitution grants-in-aids should be suitably enhanced to meet the expenditure of developmental schemes in the tribal areas.

6.30 As the name of the scheme suggests, it gives an assurance of providing employment for 100 days during the agricultural lean season. However, in actual practice it was observed by the Commission that the coverage under this programme is extremely small as out of around 37,000 job-seekers it could cover only a small fraction of around 3% i.e. 1156 labourers in Raipur district of Madhya Pradesh. It may be re-called that initially this programme was started in the rural areas of 1778 blocks in which the revamped public distribution system was in operation which included drought prone areas, desert areas, tribal areas and hilly areas. The programme was initiated to strengthen the purchasing power of the poor so as to enable them to access Revamped P.D.S. in an effective manner The Commission feels that in case the coverage of unemployed under this programmes in these blocks is as small as 3% of the job seekers it can hardly provide enough income to enhance the purchasing power of the poor in these blocks for effective implementation of the revamped public distribution system in the backward tribal areas. The programme of EAS also suffers from other problems relating to its implementation such as under payment of wages, discrimination in the wages of male and female workers and improper maintenance of muster-roles. **The Commission feels while re-structuring the EAS the Government should ensure that the interests of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are not adversely affected. Increase in the share of the State Govts. from 20% to 25% under this programme is likely to affect its implementation as the States may feel a strain on their resources in providing the matching share under this programme.**

### **Self-Employment Programmes**

6.31 Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) is one of the earliest programmes initiated with a view to make a direct attack on poverty. The main objective of programme has been providing income generating assets and self-employment opportunities for the rural poor. Assistance under IRDP is given to a target group of rural poor belonging to families below poverty line, in the form of subsidy by the Govt. and term credit by the financial institution. IRDP is financed on a 50:50 cost sharing basis by the Centre and the States. It is provided that 50% of the benefits under the programme should flow to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. SC/ST beneficiaries and physical handicapped persons can be provided subsidy up to 50% of the project cost. During 1997-98 total allocation for the programme was Rs. 1133.51 crores against which Rs. 1109.54

crores have been utilised. A credit target of Rs. 2700 crores was fixed for the programme of which Rs. 1996.64 crores were mobilized during the year 1997-98. A total of more than 17.07 lakh families have been covered during the year 1997-98 out of which SC/ST accounted for 46.40%. It has been reported by the Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment that during the year 1998-99 a total of 7.82 lakh families were covered up to November, 1998 of which SC/ST accounted for 45%. State-wise details of the coverage of SC/ST beneficiaries are given at ANNEXURE-6.VI for the year 1997-98. It was observed that the share of the SC/ST beneficiaries under the programme has been declining since 1993-94. SC/ST beneficiaries formed more than 50% of the total beneficiaries under this programme in 1993-94. Their representation has decreased to 44.88% by the Year 1998-99. **This is a matter of concern and Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment should pay special attention to check the declining trend of the share of SC/ST beneficiaries in IRDP keeping in view the fact that scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are the poorest among the poor people in the country.** The declining proportion of SC/ST in the IRDP from the year 1992-93 to 1998-99 is given in the following table:

Year	Total beneficiaries (lakh families)	SC/ST beneficiaries (lakh families)	Percentage of SC/ST
1992-93	20.69	10.64	51.41
1993-94	25.39	13.46	53.03
1994-95	22.15	11.03	49.80
1995-96	20.89	10.14	48.52
1996-97	19.24	8.91	46.31
1997-98	17.06	7.92	46.41
1998-99	7.81*	3.50	44.86

\* Up to November, 1998.

*Source: Annual Report 1998-99 of Ministry of Rural Area and Employment.*

## Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas

6.32 The Scheme of Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA) was launched as a special scheme of IRDP during the year 1982-83 in 50 districts. It was subsequently expanded to cover all the districts in the country by 1994-95. The DWCRA has exclusive focus on economic empowerment of women and provides all the inputs such as working capital, credit, training, employment, management skills etc. by considering women as critical to development. The basic unit in DWCRA is a group of 10-15 poor women who come together to generate income opportunities. DWCRA is being implemented by the District Rural Development Agencies. To create greater awareness among the village communities and to enable them to demand social services provided by the State in a better manner Community Based Convergent is being implemented in a component of DWCRA in 298 districts of the country. DWCRA has another component with regard to child care activities of DWCRA women. Since 1997-98, it is provided that 50% of the women is a group should belong to SC/ST. During the Eighth Five Year Plan 22.68 lakh women benefited under the programme and a total of 1.41 lakh groups



had been formed in this plan period. During the years 1997-98 and 1998-99 another 6.95 lakh women have benefited under this programme.

6.33 The Scheme for supply of Improved Toolkits to Rural Artisans (SITRA) was started as a sub scheme of IRDP in 1992 with the objective of enabling the rural artisans below poverty line to enhance the quality of their products, increase their production and income and ensure a better working of life with the use of improved tools. 90% of the cost of the toolkits is a subsidy from Govt. of India and 10% is to be contributed by the beneficiary and there is no State share. Average cost of toolkits provided under SITRA shows that out of 131884 beneficiaries covered under the programme only 11273 (8.54%) belong to SC and 4360 (3.3%) belong to ST. Thus the coverage of SC/ST under this programme is unsatisfactory.

### **Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment**

6.34 Started as a Centrally sponsored scheme in 1979, TRYSEM aimed at providing basic technical and entrepreneurial skills to the rural youth from families below the poverty line to enable them to take up self employment in the fields of agriculture and allied sectors, industries, services and business activities and also in taking up wage employment. The rural youth in the age group of 18-35 receive training under this scheme. The trainees are paid stipend varying from Rs. 200 to Rs. 500 per month during the training. To enable the participants to take up employment there is a provision of Rs.800 as an allowance for purchase of toolkits by the trainees. During the Eighth Five Year period total releases by the Centre and the State Governments were Rs.353.94 crores and 15.17 lakhs youth were trained during this period. A number of SC/ST trained are given in the following table:

Period	No. of Youth trained	SC/ST
1992-93	275993	116464
1993-94	303821	145298
1994-95	281874	126978
1995-96	291450	133930
1996-97	364377	17350
1997-98	251387	118369
1998-99*	66016	40073

\*Up to November, 1998

*Source: Annual Report 1998-99 of Ministry of Rural Area and Employment.*

6.35 It may be seen from the table that the number of SC/ST youth trained under TRYSEM has been less than desired level of 50% under this programme. It has been observed that the linkage between TRYSEM and IRDP has so far been weak. The fourth round of Concurrent Evaluation of IRDP has revealed that only 3.88% of IRDP beneficiaries received training under TRYSEM. The Quick Evaluation of TRYSEM

indicate that of the total number of beneficiaries who got training under TRYSEM, roughly 53.76% trained youth did not apply for assistance under IRDP and of the remaining youth only about 50% were given assistance under IRDP. Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment has reported that out of 66016 youth trained under TRYSEM during 1998-99 up to November, 1998, 12988 (19.67%) trained youth were engaged in self-employment and 11175 (16.93%) trained youth were absorbed in the wage employment.

### **Swrnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana**

6.36 It was felt that the multiplicity of programmes being viewed as separate programmes in themselves resulted in lack of proper social intermediation, absence of desired linkages among these programmes, inter se and the implementation being more concerned with achieving individual programme targets rather than focussing on the substantive issue of sustainable income generation. To rectify the situation, the Government has decided to restructure the self-employment programmes and has launched from 1.4.99 a new programme known as **“Swrnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana”(SGSY)**. This is a holistic programme covering all aspects of self-employment such as organization of the poor into self-help groups, training, credit, technology, infrastructure and marketing. SGSY will be funded by the Centre and the States in the ratio of 75:25. With the coming into force of SGSY, the earlier programmes of IRDP, TRYSEM, DWCRA, SITRA, GKY and MWS are no longer in operation. The unspent balances, as on 1.4.99, under these programmes will be pooled under the head SGSY and utilised as per the new guidelines. The objective of SGSY will be to bring the assisted poor families above the poverty line in three years by providing them income-generating assets through a mix of bank credit and Government subsidy. It is further envisaged under SGSY that subject to availability of funds, the effort will be to cover 30% of the poor families in each block during the next five years. The assisted families to be known as Swarozgaris may be individuals or groups (Self-Help Groups). The emphasis in the programme would be on the group approach. Yojana aims at establishing a large number of micro-enterprises, for which 4-5 key activities will be identified for each block based on the resources, occupational skills of the people and availability of markets. Selection of key activities will be with the approval of the Panchayat Samitis at the Block level and the DRDA/Zila Parishad at the District level. SGSY will adopt a project approach for each key activity. Project reports will be prepared in respect of identified key activities by closely associating the banks and other financial institutions to avoid delays in sanctioning of loans. With regard to skill development the programme provides that those who have been sanctioned loans will be given necessary training through well designed training courses tailored to the needs of identified activities. DRDA will be allowed to set apart up to 10% of the SGSY allocation on training. Subsidy under SGSY will be uniform at 30% of the project cost, subject to a maximum of Rs. 7500. In respect of SCs/STs, however, the ceiling of subsidy would be 50% of the project cost, subject to a maximum of Rs. 10000. The ceiling of subsidy for Groups of Swarozgaris (SHGs) will be Rs. 1.25 lakh or 50% of the cost of the scheme. There is no monetary limit on subsidy for irrigation project. It is provided that Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will account for at least 50% of the Swarozgaris. The Gram Sabha will authenticate etc. the list of families below the poverty line identified in the BPL (below poverty line) census. Identification of individual families suitable for each key activity will be made through participatory



process. The programme also envisages that there would be a review of the proper infrastructure essential for success of the micro enterprises. This infrastructure may be either for production processing, quality testing, storage or marketing. Funds available for providing infrastructure support under SGSY are primarily to bridge small gaps in infrastructure and not for creation of all together non-existent infrastructure. Funds to the tune of 20% (25% in the case of North-Eastern State) will be provided to meet expenditure on creation of infra-structure. Programme envisages better co-ordination with the banks to meet the credit needs, marketing support and skill upgradation. To ensure better co-ordination block level SGSY Committee and district level SGSY Committees shall be convened. Similarly, Committee have been envisaged at the State and Central level also. **The guidelines of the SGSY has not clearly stated if there would be any representation to the SCs or STs in these Committees. As stated above the programme has laid emphasis on a group approach. It is suggested that the implementation agencies should ensure that adequate representation is given to the SC & ST beneficiaries in these groups.**

### **Urban Poverty**

6.37 The ratio of urbanisation in 1951 was 17% which increased to 25.7% in 1991. Planning Commission's Technical Group on Urban Perspective and Policies has projected urban population at 31% of the total population in 1996-97 and 38% in 2000. Urban growth is a result of natural increase in population, net migration from rural areas to urban areas and reclassification of towns. Increasing urbanization has led to growing gap between demands and supply of basic services in these areas. A significant proportion of the urban population continue to live in the slum areas and below the poverty line.

6.38 Planning Commission's estimates of poverty have shown a decline in the percentage of urban poor from 38% in 1987-88 to 32.36% in 1993-94. The total number of urban poor has been estimated as 7.63 crore in 1993-94.

6.39 Urban poverty leads to proliferation of slums and bastees, increasing pressure on civic services and increasing educational deprivation and health contingencies as well as increasing casualization of labour and the growth of informal sector. The Ninth Plan has recognized alleviation of urban poverty and unemployment as a major objective of the Housing and Urban Development Sector. The urban poverty alleviation programmes which were in operation during the Eighth Plan are as following :

### **Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY)**

6.40 NRY was launched at the end of Seventh Five Year Plan with the objective of providing employment to the urban unemployed and underemployed poor. NRY consisted of three schemes namely (1) the Scheme of the Micro Enterprises (SUME) (2) the Scheme of Urban Wage Employment (SUWE) and (3) the Scheme of Housing and Shelter Upgradation (SHASU). During the Eighth Five Year Plan 9.10 lakh beneficiaries were assisted to set up Micro Enterprises and 2.50 lakh persons were trained/under going training under NRY and 4.80 lakh dwelling units were taken up for upgradation under SHASU. 458.70 lakh mandays of work was generated under SUWE and 232 lakh mandays of work was generated under SHASU during the Eighth Five Year Plan.

## **Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP)**

6.41 The UBSP programme was implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme during the Eighth Five Year Plan with the objective of effective achievement of the social sector goals viz. community organization, mobilization and empowerment, and convergence through sustainable support system. It was targeted to cover 70 lakh urban poor beneficiaries in 500 towns during the Eighth Five Year Plan period. As on 31.3.1997 353 towns and 4993 slum pockets have been selected for coverage and 75 lakh beneficiaries have been covered.

## **Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme (PMIUPEP)**

6.42 The programme was launched in 1995, recognizing the seriousness and complexity of urban poverty problems specially in the small towns where the situation is more grave due to lack of resources for planning their environment and development. It was a Rs.800 crore scheme approved for the period up to the year 2000. Programme was applicable to all Class II urban agglomerations with a population ranging between 50,000 and 1 lakh. The Planning Commission has observed in its Ninth Five Year Plan document that although urban poverty is no less severe than rural poverty, the priority accorded to alleviation of urban poverty is low as the end perception is that urban poverty is a transfer of rural poverty into urban areas. They have noted that urban poverty alleviation programmes are highly fragmented and have overlapping objectives and strategies and have not been integrated properly with sectoral development and area development programmes.

6.43 A Committee was set up under Professor S R Hashim to review and rationalize the Centrally Sponsored Schemes for Urban poverty alleviation. The Committee recommended that the self-employment component of NRY and PMIUPEP should be combined into a single programme for all the urban areas all over the country. Urban wage employment components as well as the physical infrastructure development component under NRY and PMIUPEP should be merged and be made applicable to all the urban areas with a population less than 5 lakh as a separate scheme.

## **Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)**

6.44 In pursuance of the recommendations of Hashim Committee a restructured programme for removal of urban poverty viz. Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) has been launched which has two sub-schemes namely: (i) Urban self - Employment Programme and (ii) Urban Wage Employment Programme. The shelter upgradation components of NRY and PMIUPEP has been merged with National Slum Development Programme. As a result w.e.f. 1.12.1997 NRY, PMIUPEP and UBSP have been phased out. SJSRY seeks to provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed or under-employed poor by encouraging the setting up of self-employment ventures or provision of wage employment.

6.45 Many times the benefits meant for the SC\ ST people under various development programmes are cornered by other persons. **It is recommended that all the SC/STs beneficiaries of all welfare programmes should be given identity cards all over the country.**



## Special Component Plan for SCs

6.46 The strategy of Special Component Plan for development of Scheduled Castes was adopted during the Sixth Five Year Plan. The strategy was adopted to ensure adequate flow of financial outlays from the State and Central Govt. Plans in proportion to the Scheduled Caste population to the Schemes and programmes for the development of the Scheduled Caste. Efforts of the State Governments are supplemented by Special Central Assistance for SCP by the Govt. of India.

6.47 During the period under report 24 States/UTs viz; Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Chandigarh, Delhi and Pondicherry formulated Special Component Plans for the development of the Scheduled Caste Population in these States. State-wise details of the outlays provided by these States during the period 1994-95 to 1997-98 have been given at **ANNEXURE-6.VII**.

6.48 Scheduled Caste population in the Country has increased from 15.75% in 1981 to 16.48% in 1991. However, the flow of outlay to the Special Component Plan was 7.67% in Sixth Five Year Plan and 8.31% in the Seventh Five Year Plan. It has increased to 11.03% during the Eighth Five Year Plan but still continues to be considerably lower than SC population of 16.48% in the year 1991. Flow of outlay to Special Component Plan for SCs as compared to the State Plan outlay for Sixth Plan onwards are given in the following table :

### Flow of funds under SCP

(Rs. in Crores)					
Period	Total State Plan Outlay	SCP Outlay	%age of SCP Outlay to State Plan Outlay	SCP Expenditure	%age of SCP Expen. to SCP Allocation
6 <sup>th</sup> Plan	47149.90	3614.66	7.67	2958.89	81.86
7 <sup>th</sup> Plan	89413.89	7431.31	8.31	6916.92	93.08
8 <sup>th</sup> Plan	203129.47	22420.33	11.03	18088.90	80.68
1997-98	62395.42	7026.92	11.26		

6.49 The table brings out that there has been significant improvement in quantification of the outlay for Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes since the Sixth Five Year Plan. The proportion of SCP outlay to the total State Plan outlay has increased from 7.67 percent in Sixth Plan to 11.26 percent in 1997-98. However, it is still considerably lower than the Scheduled Caste population percentage of 16.48%. The utilization of SCP outlay was only 80.68 percent. Thus it is observed that on the one hand outlay provided for SCP is less than the SC population proportion on the other at the utilization stage there is further erosion in the SCP funds. **The Commission recommends that out lay for special component plan for SCs must be increased in proportion to SC population without notional quantification and it should be effectively monitored keeping in view the suggestions made by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment as mentioned in para 6.51 below. It has been pointed out in the C&AG Report , that in 9 State funds for SCs and STs programmes have been diverted. This is a serious matter and**

**preventive steps must be taken to ensure that funds for the SC and STs are not diverted to any other programme.**

6.50 It is also seen that outlay provided for large projects is also apportioned to SCP. It is true that such large project are likely to benefit all sections of the society including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, however, the outlay for only such schemes should be quantified under SCP which directly benefit the Scheduled Caste population. The State Governments should avoid notional quantification of outlays under SCP.

6.51 To ensure adequate flow of funds to the Special Component Plan following suggestions have been made to the State Govt by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.

- i. State/UTs should earmark outlays to the Special Component Plan in Proportion to the State's SC population.
- ii. Social Welfare Department/or the Department concerned with SCs and STs welfare should be made nodal agency for formulation and implementation of SCP.
- iii. The funds earmarked for SCP should be placed at the disposal of the nodal department concerned with SC welfare and development and department should re-allocate these funds to the sectoral departments.
- iv. Separate budget head/sub-head should be opened for the budget of the SCP.
- v. Monitoring Committees should be constituted at the State, District and Block levels which would regularly review the implementation of the schemes as well as utilization of the outlays.
- vi. These Monitoring Committees should have Members of Parliament and State Legislative Assembly from the district or Block level, well-known SC/ST social workers, the NGOs working for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and also the representatives from Panchayati Raj Institutions as members.
- vii. The District/Block level Monitoring Committee may be made responsible for identifying the developmental needs of the SCs in the areas falling under the jurisdiction of concerned District/Block and to suggest suitable schemes for their development. Such process should be completed well in time and reported to the nodal Department for SCP and the nodal departments should formulate appropriate schemes in consultation with sectoral Departments. Keeping in view these suggestions for welfare and development of the Scheduled Caste.
- viii. The nodal department should take steps to evaluate the impact of the various programmes on development of SC/STs. This department should also ensure dissemination of information to the agencies involved in the development of the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and also maintain records with regard to the creation of assets under SCP.



## Special Component Plan of Central Ministries

6.52 Central Ministries and Departments are also required to prepare schemes and programmes for the development of the Scheduled Castes similar to the Special Component Plans prepared by State Governments. The Ninth Five Year Plan has noted in the draft documents that the situation at the Central level in respect of the Special Component Plan was not found to be very encouraging as the ear marking of the funds was done to by only 13 Ministries/departments viz; Labour, Education, Science & Technology, Textile, Petroleum and Natural Gas, Women and Child Department, Health and Family Welfare, Commerce, Fertilizers, Rural Areas and Employment, Non-Conventional Energy Sources and Cooperation. **The National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes recommends that all the Ministries should prepare suitable schemes for the development of Scheduled Castes within their spheres and implement SCPs under their respective sectors. The Central Ministries should also open separate Budget Heads/Sub-Heads for Special Component Plan as advised by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. The Ministries are also requested to include a small write-up on the implementation of SCP in their Annual Reports.**

### Special Central Assistance for SCP

6.53 Special Central Assistance for Special Component Plan is a supplement to the efforts of the State Govts. for speedy economic development of the Scheduled Caste population. The SCA is provided to improve the productivity and income of the Scheduled Caste keeping in view the occupational patterns of the Scheduled Castes in different areas. As the occupational patterns are likely to vary from State to State and from region to region in the same State, this assistance is also utilized on the activities by the States in a variety of programmes.

6.54 Broad guidelines as prepared by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment for the utilization of Special Central Assistance are as following:

6.55 States/UTs have been given full flexibility in utilising SCA subject to the condition that it should be used in conjunction with SCP on family oriented income generating economic development programmes/schemes and for infrastructural development programmes in the villages having 50% or more of SC population.

- i 15% of the total SCA released to the States/UTs, will be utilised by the State Government/UT Administrations exclusively on viable income-generating economic development schemes/programmes for SC women.
- ii 5% of the total SCA released to the States/UTs will be utilised by them exclusively for the economic development of disabled persons among SCs.
- iii 3% of the total SCA released to the States/UTs will be utilised by the States/UTs for supervision, monitoring and evaluation of economic development schemes implemented with the support of SCA funds.

6.56 The details of the Central Assistance provided by the Govt. of India during the year 1994-95 to 1998-99 are given in the following table :

(Rs.in Crores)			
Period	Released	Utilised	% Utilised
Sixth Five Year Plan	600.00	568.11	94.68
Seventh Five Year Plan	876.00	861.91	98.39
Eighth Five Year Plan	1344.77	1350.58	100.43
1997-98	308.27	310.96	100.87
1998-99	218.62	113.09 (upto Sept. 1998)	51.72

6.57 State/UT-wise details of the amount utilised during the year 1994-95 to 1998-99 of Special Assistance for Special Component Plan are given at **ANNEXURE-6.VIII**.

6.58 Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment which is the nodal Ministry for release of Special Central Assistance for Special Component Plan has observed that the utilization of SCA by the States/UTs is satisfactory. However, the Commission has found that there was undue delay by the States/UTs in releasing funds to the implementing agencies which resulted in funds lying unspent at the end of financial year. Lack of proper action plan for implementation of the schemes; leakage of benefit of schemes meant for SCs to Non-SCs; sanction of funds for schemes without ascertaining their viability and accumulation of unspent balance of funds for considerably long period with the implementing agencies/department decelerates the process of economic development of the Scheduled Castes. The State Govt. have also been pointing out to the Commission during its visits to the States that there are delays in the release of funds by the Govt. of India. **There is a need for effective monitoring of the utilization of the funds allocated under SCA by the State Govts. to ensure that laxity on the part of implementing agencies does not hinder the progress of the Scheduled Castes.**

### **Assistance to Scheduled Castes Development Corporations (SCDCs)**

6.59 In March, 1979, the Central Govt. initiated a Centrally sponsored scheme of assistance to State Governments for participating in equity of the Scheduled Castes Development Corporation (SCDCs) in the ratio of 49:51. At present, SCDCs are functioning in 25 States/UTs, including 9 SCDCs which are common to SCs and STs. The SCDCs have been acting as guarantors and promoters for credit support and providing missing inputs by way of margin money loans and subsidy to the target group. During 1996-97 and 1998-99 a share capital assistance to the tune of Rs. 30 crore and Rs.45 crore, respectively, was provided by the Central Government which was fully utilized by the SCDCs. The SCDCs experience difficulties in arranging bank finances. The share of banks is unduly delayed and is inadequate in some of the cases. The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has modified the criteria for release of Central Share to the SCDCs from 1998-99 and it has laid down following conditions for release of Central Share in Equity to SCDCs i) minimum recovery rate of loans disbursed should be 60% in a financial year, ii) minimum utilization of Central Share should be 75% in a financial year iii) prior release of State Share to SCDC and iv) SCDCs should be able to raise additional resources from financial institutions including banks. **The criteria seems to be a very tough as in some of the cases the State Governments may find it difficult to first release their share. This would particularly affect those States which are**



financially weak. Similarly SCDCs have already reported about the difficulties they are facing in release of the Bank credit to the beneficiaries. Such SCDCs cannot be expected to raise additional resources from the Banks. Therefore, this criteria areas should be suitably relaxed.

### **National SCs and STs Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC)**

6.60 The National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC) was established on 8<sup>TH</sup> February, 1989 as a non-profit making Government Company under Section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956. The authorised share capital of NSFDC has been enhanced from Rs. 300 crores to Rs. 1000 crores during 1998-99. The paid up capital of the Corporation is Rs.342.43 crores. The assistance by NSFDC is provided to the various State SCDCs and other channelising agencies for implementing technically feasible and financially viable schemes. The target group of the NSFDC is the people belonging to SC/ST communities whose annual income is below double the poverty line criteria i.e. Rs.22,000 per annum and Rs. 23,700 per annum in urban areas. It finances projects up to Rs. 30 lakhs. **Income ceiling of double the poverty line criteria seems unrealistic. As it is extremely unlikely that persons in that category will come up with projects costing Rs. 30 lakhs. Therefore, the amount of annual income ceiling needs to be suitably enhanced.** During 1997-98 the Corporation disbursed an amount of Rs.93.89 crores and its cumulative disbursements have gone up to Rs.486.57 crores as on 30<sup>th</sup> November, 1998. The recovery of loans by NSFDC from its channelising agencies is satisfactory at around 87%, though the recovery from the beneficiaries is reported to be poor.

### **Tribal Sub-Plan**

6.61 Since the Fifth Five Year Plan Govt. of India has adopted a separate strategy for the development of the areas predominantly inhabited by the Scheduled Tribes known as the Tribal Sub-Plan. Tribal Sub-Plan is in operation in 18 States viz; Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and two Union Territories, namely Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Daman & Diu. 194 integrated Tribal Development Projects, 252 Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) Pockets and 79 ST Clusters have been formed for the development of the Scheduled Tribes. 75 Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) have been identified in 15 States/UTs for their development through micro projects. Special Central Assistance also is given by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment for the Tribal Sub-Plan to the State and UT Administrations to fill up the gap in the outlay. During 1997-98 Rs. 339.61 crores were released as Special Central Assistance for the TSP. Grants are also provided under first proviso to Article 275(1) of the Constitution to 18 Tribal Sub-Plan and 4 tribal majority States to meet the costs of such projects for tribal development as may be undertaken by the State Government for raising the level of administration of the scheduled areas therein. Details regarding Tribal Sub-Plan and other issues relating to tribal development have been discussed in separate chapter viz. **“Main Issues in Tribal Development”** in this Report.

## Implications of Liberalisation and Privatisation of Economy on Employment Opportunities for SCs and STs

6.62 One of the thrust area in the economic reforms programmes of the Government of India has been the greater involvement of the private sector by opening various sectors of the economy so far monopolized by the public sector to the private sector. Economic Survey, 1998-99 states that "Coal and lignite and mineral oils were dereserved from exclusive public sector production" (page 7 para 20). The Indian Electricity Act 1910 and Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 have been amended to provide for private investment in power transmission. Power production has already been opened to the private sector. The Government have taken steps to open up the insurance sector. Besides opening up the sectors so far reserved for public sector to private enterprises, another step of the Government of India in the direction of privatization is its commitment to the privatization of the public sector enterprises. It reiterates its commitment regarding public enterprise policy in the Economic Survey 1998-99, as following "To underscore the Government's commitment to privatization, the Budget (Union Budget 1998-99) also indicated that in the majority of cases, the Government share-holding in public Sector Enterprises will be brought down to twenty six percent. As regards progress about privatization, the survey brings out that, "The Disinvestment Commission has so far submitted eight reports covering forty-three PSUs. In its last report submitted in August, 1998 the Commission has made specific recommendations for Air India Ltd. and Central Electronics Ltd. suggesting strategic sale for the former and deferment of dis-investment in the latter. Ten more PSUs have been referred to the Commission in November, 1998."

6.63 As a result of such privatization most of the employment opportunities in the coming years are likely to emerge in the private sector. The following table presents the growth rate of employment in organized private and public sectors from 1972 onwards:

**Growth Rate Of Employment In The Organised Sector**

Period	Growth rate of overall employment	Growth rate of employment in the organised sector		
		Public	Private	Total
1972-73 to 1977-78	2.75	-	-	2.45
1977-78 to 1983	2.36	2.99	1.41	2.48
1983 to 1987-88	1.77	2.17	0.43	1.38
1987-88 to 1993-94	2.37	1.00	1.18	1.05

*Source: Economic Survey 1998-99.*

6.64 Position in respect of growth of employment in the private and public sector during the recent years is presented in the following table :



### Growth Rates Of Employment In Organized Sector (Per Cent)

Year	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total organized
1991	1.52	1.24	1.44
1992	0.80	2.21	1.21
1993	0.60	0.06	0.44
1994	0.62	0.01	0.73
1995	0.11	1.63	0.55
1996	(-) 0.19	5.62	1.51
1997	0.67	2.04	1.09

6.65 These tables show that employment opportunities in the public sector were growing at the rate of 2.99% per annum during 1977-78 to 1983 as compared to 1.41% in the private sector. The rate of growth of employment decreased in the public sector to 2.17% during 1983 to 1987-88 and have come down to less than 1% in the nineties. The growth rate of employment fell in the private sector also during 1980's in line with the public sector. However, during the nineties, specially during 1995, 1996 and 1997, the rate of growth of employment in private sector is considerably higher than that of the public sector. These trends indicate that in future most of the employment opportunities are likely to emerge in the private sector in which there is no reservation policy for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at present. **Keeping in view these trends of the emerging employment opportunities the Government of India should consider extending the social obligation, cast upon the public section enterprises, of providing reservation in jobs to SCs and STs to the private sector also.** Further, the Commission had suggested in its last report that the Government should make an in-depth study of its economic reforms programmes and prepare policies so as to upgrade the skills of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for their absorption in the private sector.

6.66 As the reservation policy is not applicable at present to private sector there is an immediate need to provide vocational training to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to enhance their skills so as to enable them to compete in private market for jobs. The draft Ninth Five Year Plan document states that there are 3083 Industrial Training Institutes in the public and private sector with an intake capacity of 4.74 lakh trainees. Another about 2.59 lakh trainees get training under the Trade Apprentice Schemes. Within the public sector the State Governments operate the ITIs and the Central Government trains the instructors at the Advanced Training Institutes and has a few ITIs for women. The Directorate General of Employment and Training (DGE&T) in the Union Ministry of Labour, Co-ordinates the activities among the Center and the States. It may be seen that as compared to students passing out from the schools (or drop outs) the intake capacity of 4.74 lakh trainees is inadequate to absorb them. Moreover, very few ITIs have been set up in the tribal areas and wherever these have been set up in these areas they lack adequate training infrastructure. Very often there is shortage of experienced staff in these areas. The training imparted by these ITIs is also not in conformity with the needs of these areas. **The courses of these ITIs should be so structured so as to up grade the skills of the Scheduled Tribes to make their products competitive in the market besides providing them training in the areas which offer large employment opportunities.**



Statement showing the total population, Scheduled Caste population and Scheduled Tribe population with percentage in the total population in 1981 and 1991 Census

S. No.	State/UT	Total		Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
		1981	1991	1981	%	1991	1981	%	1991
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
STATES									
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5,35,49,673	6,65,08,008	79,61,730	14.87	1,05,92,066	15.93	31,76,001	5.93
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6,31,839	8,64,558	2,919	0.46	4,052	0.47	4,41,167	69.82
3.	Assam	1,98,96,843	2,24,14,322	12,41,526	6.24	16,59,412	7.40	21,85,845	10.99
4.	Bihar	6,99,14,734	8,63,74,465	1,01,42,368	14.51	1,25,71,700	14.55	58,10,867	8.31
5.	Goa	10,86,730	11,69,793	23,432	2.16	24,364	2.08	10,721	0.99
6.	Gujarat	3,40,85,799	4,13,09,582	24,38,297	7.15	30,60,358	7.41	48,48,586	14.22
7.	Haryana	1,29,22,618	1,64,63,648	24,64,012	19.07	32,50,933	19.75	-	-
8.	Himachal Pradesh	42,80,818	51,70,877	10,53,958	24.62	13,10,296	25.34	1,97,263	4.61
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	59,87,389	77,18,700	4,97,363	8.31	6,41,200	8.31	-	-
10.	Karnataka	3,71,35,714	4,49,77,201	55,95,353	15.07	73,69,279	16.38	18,25,203	4.91
11.	Kerala	2,54,53,680	2,90,98,518	25,49,382	10.02	28,86,522	9.92	2,61,475	1.03
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5,21,78,844	6,61,81,170	73,58,533	14.10	96,26,679	14.55	1,19,87,03	22.97
13.	Maharashtra	6,27,84,171	7,89,37,187	44,79,763	7.14	87,57,842	11.09	57,72,038	9.19
14.	Manipur	14,20,953	18,37,149	17,753	1.25	37,105	2.02	3,87,977	27.30
15.	Meghalaya	13,35,819	17,74,778	5,492	0.41	9,072	0.51	10,76,345	80.58
16.	Mizoram	4,93,757	6,89,756	135	0.03	691	0.10	4,61,907	93.55
17.	Nagaland	7,74,930	12,09,546	-	-	-	-	6,50,885	83.99
18.	Orissa	2,63,70,271	3,16,59,736	38,65,543	14.66	51,29,314	16.20	59,15,067	22.43
19.	Punjab	1,67,88,915	2,02,81,969	45,11,703	26.87	57,42,528	28.31	-	-
20.	Rajasthan	3,42,61,862	4,40,05,990	58,38,879	17.04	76,07,820	17.29	41,73,124	12.21
21.	Sikkim	3,16,385	4,06,457	18,281	5.87	24,084	5.93	73,623	23.27
22.	Tamil Nadu	4,84,08,077	5,58,58,946	88,81,295	18.35	1,07,12,266	19.18	54,74,881	12.44
23.	Tripura	20,53,058	27,57,205	3,10,384	15.12	4,51,116	16.36	5,20,226	1.07
24.	Uttar Pradesh	11,08,62,013	13,91,12,287	2,34,53,339	21.16	2,92,76,455	21.05	5,83,920	28.44
25.	West Bengal	5,45,80,647	6,80,77,965	1,20,00,768	21.99	1,60,80,611	23.62	2,32,705	0.21
UNION TERRITORIES									
1.	A & N Islands	1,88,741	80,661	-	-	-	-	22,361	11.85
2.	Chandigarh	4,51,610	6,42,015	63,621	14.09	1,05,977	16.51	-	-
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1,03,676	1,38,477	2,041	1.97	2,730	1.97	81,714	78.82
4.	Daman & Diu	-	1,01,586	-	-	3,89	3.83	-	-
5.	Delhi	62,20,406	94,20,644	11,21,643	18.03	17,94,836	19.05	-	-
6.	Lakshdweep	40,249	51,707	-	-	-	-	37,760	93.82
7.	Pandicherry	6,04,471	8,07,785	96,636	15.99	1,31,278	16.25	-	-
	INDIA	68,51,84,692	84,63,02,688	10,59,96,149	15.47	13,82,23,277	16.33	5,38,14,48	7.85
								6,77,58,38	8.08

Source- Census of India 1991



# ANNEXURE 6.II

## Physical Performance Under JRY During 1998-99 (Progress upto November'98)

(In Lakh Mandays)

S.No.	States/UTs.	Month Code	Annual Target (tentative)	Achievement	% Achievement	SC	ST	SC/ST	Others	Women	Landless
1	Andhra Pradesh	10	254.01	131.16	41.34	39.02	16.48	55.50	75.66	44.86	95.67
2	Arunachal Pr.	10	7.97	0.62	7.78	0.00	0.62	0.62	0.00	0.00	0
3	Assam	11	144.36	50.00	34.64	9.31	17.40	26.71	23.29	5.43	13.81
4	Bihar	10	688.11	299.11	43.47	125.25	54.23	179.48	119.63	77.75	188.55
5	Goa	11	3.32	1.21	36.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.21	0.52	0
6	Gujarat	11	53.34	36.63	68.67	5.51	15.51	21.02	15.61	7.23	11.06
7	Haryana	10	30.49	9.35	30.67	5.57	0.00	5.57	3.78	1.87	9.09
8	Himachal Pradesh	11	17.00	7.05	41.47	3.08	0.58	3.66	3.39	0.34	0.01
9	J&K	11	27.50	9.56	34.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.55	0.00	0
10	Karnataka	11	188.82	133.77	70.85	37.2	15.93	53.13	80.64	36.80	44.16
11	Kerala	11	69.77	19.08	27.35	5.41	0.76	6.17	12.91	6.45	2.73
12	Madhya Pradesh	11	325.80	176.77	54.26	42.45	68.48	110.93	65.84	60.63	61.59
13	Maharashtra	11	541.22	203.55	37.61	53.84	48.61	102.45	101.10	69.29	75.24
14	Manipur	10	6.92	0.50	7.15	0.02	0.38	0.45	0.10	0.04	0

15	Meghalaya	7	10.22	9.18	89.82	0.57	4.02	4.59	0.00	0.00	0
16	Mizoram	11	1.84	1.10	59.78	0.00	1.10	1.10	0.00	0.39	0
17	Nagaland	11	9.82	9.37	95.42	0.00	937.00	9.37	0.00	2.64	0
18	Orissa	11	317.94	158.57	49.87	47.46	57.26	104.72	53.85	48.07	36.04
19	Punjab	11	15.46	8.50	54.98	6.25	0.00	6.25	2.25	0.17	6.2
20	Rajasthan	11	149.43	80.67	53.99	29.52	22.70	52.22	28.45	26.72	9.78
21	Sikkim	11	2.29	2.51	109.61	0.57	1.05	1.62	0.89	0.80	0.08
22	Tamilnadu	10	230.42	173.96	75.50	85.23	3.88	89.11	84.85	66.78	130.17
23	Tripura	11	18.02	14.11	78.30	3.58	7.05	10.63	3.48	4.22	4.98
24	Uttar Pradesh	10	626.32	304.38	48.60	153	2.93	155.93	148.45	57.62	62.63
25	West Bengal	10	220.83	61.31	27.76	24.52	8.23	32.75	28.56	14.95	38.48
26	A&N Islands	11	1.30	0.15	0.01	0.00	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.03	0.06
27	D&N Haveli	11	1.11	0.19	17.12	0.00	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.13	0.00
28	Daman & Diu	11	0.57	0.40	24.56	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.10	0.00	0.00
29	Lakshadweep	11	1.12	0.30	26.79	0.30	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.11	0.00
30	Pondicherry	9	1.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total		3966.57	1902.80	47.97	677.66	356.85	1034.51	863.67	533.84	790.33



## Statement Showing Financial Progress Under Jawahar Rozar Yojana During 1998-99

(Progress up to November, 98)

S. No.	States/UTs.	Month Code	Balance as on 1.4.98	Allocation		Release		Total Funds Available	Funds Utilised	% Utilisation
				Centre	State	Total	Centre (Nov.)	State	Total	
1	Andhra Pradesh	10	2893.9	11703.94	2925.99	14629.93	7022.36	1755.59	8777.95	8364.24
2	Arunachal Pr.	10	86.68	257.32	64.33	321.65	129.68	32.42	162.10	73.16
3	Assam	11	1145.81	6686.18	1671.55	8357.73	4011.71	1002.93	5014.64	2735.23
4	Bihar	10	13323.2	38340.77	9585.19	47925.96	23004.46	5751.12	28755.58	20847.84
5	Goa	11	24.58	172.2	43.05	215.25	103.32	25.83	129.15	122.32
6	Gujarat	11	1076.56	4405.58	1101.4	5506.98	2756.73	689.18	3445.91	3180.05
7	Haryana	10	213.86	2591.88	647.97	3239.85	1555.13	388.78	1943.91	1215.92
8	Himachal Pradesh	11	189.25	1091.54	272.89	1364.43	710.02	177.51	887.53	577.82
9	J&K	11	386.41	1350.93	337.73	1688.66	856.15	214.04	1070.19	805.66
10	Karnataka	11	2748.83	8838.13	2209.53	11047.66	5434	1358.5	6792.5	6398.97
11	Kerala	11	1308.26	3965.64	991.41	4957.05	2536.58	634.15	3170.73	1801.13
12	Madhya Pradesh	11	3753.71	19433.93	4858.48	24292.41	1207.04	2915.09	15122.13	12539.15
13	Maharashtra	11	2156.99	17470.82	4367.71	21838.53	10482.27	2620.57	13102.84	10518.12
14	Manipur	10	37.24	448.24	112.06	560.3	155.56	38.89	194.45	37.82
15	Meghalaya	7	162.15	502.19	125.55	627.74	301.75	75.44	377.19	79.70
16	Mizoram	11	4.82	116.21	29.05	145.26	116.1	29.03	145.13	82.70
17	Nagaland	11	6.97	344.48	86.12	430.6	206.69	51.67	258.36	290.92
18	Orissa	11	2870.78	13386.9	3346.73	16733.63	8216.81	2054.2	10271.01	8050.64
19	Punjab	11	200.06	1259.63	314.91	1574.54	851.45	212.86	1064.31	920.78

20	Rajasthan	11	427.52	67110.09	1677.77	8388.86	4039.82	1009.96	5049.78	5477.30	5146.64	93.96
21	Sikkim	11	21.76	128.66	32.17	160.83	77.2	19.30	96.50	118.26	169.8	143.58
22	Tamilnadu	10	1045.98	10348.85	2587.21	12936.06	10348.85	2587.21	12936.06	13982.04	9363.68	66.97
23	Tripura	11	9.95	809.31	202.33	1011.64	807.68	201.92	1009.6	1019.55	824.32	80.85
24	Uttar Pradesh	10	8494.04	42194.35	10548.59	52742.94	35723.74	8930.94	44654.68	53148.72	24597.01	46.28
25	West Bengal	10	4964.52	14867.8	3719.22	18596.09	7957.84	1989.46	9947.3	14911.82	5553.43	37.24
26	A&N Islands	11	61.26	117.89	0.00	117.89	31.44	0.00	31.44	92.70	20.7	22.33
27	D&N Haveli	11	7.67	77.81	0.00	77.81	46.69	0.00	46.69	54.36	10.43	19.19
28	Daman & Diu	11	3.67	37.7	0.00	37.7	10.06	0.00	10.06	13.76	2.06	15.00
29	Lakshadweep	11	14.1	59.1	0.00	59.1	35.46	0.00	35.46	49.56	21.13	42.64
30	Pondicherry	9	7.72	115.42	0.00	115.42	82.14	0.00	82.14	89.86	19.74	21.97
	Total		47630.21	207843.56	51858.91	259702.47	139818.73	34766.57	174585.3	222215.51	124371.11	55.97



## ANNEXURE 6.IV

**Physical Performance Under Employment Assurance Scheme During 1998-99**  
**(Upto November-98)**

(Lakh Mandays)

S.No.	States/UT	Month Code	Mandays Generated						No. of Works	
			SC	ST	Other	Total	Women	Landless	Completed	in Progress
1	Andhra Pradesh	10	78.99	40.07	94.34	213.4	66.89	66.24	12745	16082
2	Arunachal Pradesh	10	0.00	12.68	0.00	12.68	4.23	0	269.00	611
3	Assam	10	14.24	20.24	44.60	79.08	4.99	26.03	1974	2605
4	Bihar	11	98.37	35.48	98.51	232.36	62.43	141.17	6829	15209
5	Goa	11	0.00	0.00	2.2	2.20	0.94	0.00	75.00	179.00
6	Gujarat	11	8.42	11.30	23.32	43.04	12.41	21.11	1206	3327
7	Haryana	10	4.43	0.00	3.47	7.9	1.75	7.77	569	960
8	Himachal Pradesh	11	9.97	1.35	9.47	20.79	1.07	0.02	3261	4818
9	J&K	11	NR	NR	NR	55.81	NR	NR	10072	19187
10	Karnataka	11	41.97	17.87	99.96	159.8	45.37	63.86	11569	10055
11	Kerala	11	12.07	1.68	24.20	37.95	14.2	3.92	1827	2384
12	Madhya Pradesh	10	57.19	96.96	83.92	238.07	76.88	72.03	7542	15135
13	Maharashtra	11	30.6	37.93	61.19	129.72	43.81	45.5	4094	13382
14	Manipur	10	0.10	4.96	0.42	5.48	1.43	1.6	450	250
15	Meghalaya	7	0.00	3.01	0.00	3.01	0.79	0.72	166.00	119.00
16	Mizoram	10	0.00	16.82	0.00	16.82	5.80	0.00	1338.00	35.00
17	Nagaland	8	0.00	24.92	0.00	24.92	3.05	0.00	126.00	72.00

18	Orissa	11	59.16	63.00	64.51	186.67	44.27	56.60	7017.00	13108.00
19	Punjab	11	5.38	0.00	2.58	7.96	0.34	3.19	376.00	365.00
20	Rajasthan	11	44.19	38.98	54.32	137.49	52.16	18.32	3682.00	8275.00
21	Sikkim	11	1.27	1.63	1.18	4.08	1.22	0.20	151.00	200.00
22	Tamilnadu	11	136.51	11.43	156.70	304.64	111.65	248.78	13279.00	14460.00
23	Tripura	11	8.58	17.09	8.51	34.18	10.25	4.25	NR	NR
24	Uttar Pradesh	11	176.18	2.89	192.69	371.71	62.66	61.90	1304.00	942.00
25	West Bengal	10	15.88	7.32	21.20	44.40	10.30	28.38	3629.00	2079.00
26	A&N Islands	11	0.00	0.03	0.28	0.31	0.04	0.08	7.00	23.00
27	D&N Haveli	11	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.13	0.09	0.00	0.00	14.00
28	Daman & Diu	10	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	Lakshadweep	11	0.00	1.32	0.00	1.32	0.41	0.00	9.00	12.00
30	Pondicherry	10	0.14	0.00	0.05	0.19	0.01	0.00	3.00	47.00
	Total		803.64	469.05	1047.64	2376.4	639.46	871.77	93569	143935

NR-Not Reported

J&K has not shown SC/ST employment generation separately



# ANNEXURE 6.V

## Financial Performance Under Employment Assurance Scheme During 1998-99 (Progress up to November, 1998)

S. No.	State/UT	Month Code	Unspent Funds as on 1-4-98	Centre Release as on 30.11.98	State Matching Share	Total (C+S)	Total Available funds	Expenditure	% Exp. to Total Availability
1	Andhra Pradesh	10	5663.03	16660.00	4165.00	20825.00	26488.03	14082.86	53.17
2	Arunachal Pr.	10	823.27	1070	267.5	1337.5	2160.77	792.9	36.7
3	Assam	10	4262.15	2488	622	3110	7372.15	4512.37	61.21
4	Bihar	11	13527.41	12686	3171.5	15857.5	29384.91	16019.92	54.52
5	Goa	11	36.48	180	45	225	216.48	197.38	75.49
6	Gujarat	11	3687.16	1760	440	2200	5887.16	389.29	66.17
7	Haryana	10	3105.97	440	110	550	655.97	1304.74	35.69
8	Himachal Pradesh	11	1778.27	1240	310	1550	3328.27	1811.05	54.41
9	J&K	11	592.5	4760	1190	5950	6542.5	4352.09	66.52
10	Karnataka	11	2592.03	8720	2180	10900	13492.03	7500.74	55.59
11	Kerala	11	2528.23	3051	762.75	3813.75	6341.98	3521.21	55.52
12	Madhya Pradesh	10	7033.29	18153	4538.25	22691.25	29724.54	17384.09	58.48
13	Maharashtra	11	4146.45	5920.87	1480.22	7401.09	11547.54	6397.84	55.4
14	Manipur	10	582.42	370	92.5	462.5	1044.92	333.31	13.9
15	Meghalaya	7	251.75	150	37.5	187.5	49.25	124.17	28.27
16	Mizoram	10	106.66	800	200	1000	1107.66	952.96	86.03
17	Nagaland	8	8.75	1980	495	2475	248.75	1047.69	42.18
18	Orissa	11	3294.81	10522	2630.5	13152.5	16447.31	9441.09	57.4
19	Punjab	11	2234.89	320	80	400	2634.89	1231.8	46.75
20	Rajasthan	11	4992.85	7105	1776.25	8881.25	13874.1	9186.93	66.22
21	Sikkim	11	29.9	220	55	275	304.9	296.24	97.16
22	Tamilnadu	11	755.58	18720	4680	23400	24155.98	16244.97	67.25
23	Tripura	11	201.08	1440	360	1800	2001.08	1994.52	99.67
24	Uttar Pradesh	11	17089.02	1564.83	7891.21	39456.04	56545.06	30470.91	53.89
25	West Bengal	10	6541.81	6100	1525	7625	14166.81	3993.73	28.19
26	A&N Islands	11	75.87	0	0	0	75.87	17.39	22.92
27	D&N Haveli	11	9.73	0	0	0	9.73	9.47	97.33
28	Daman & Diu	10	2.17	0	0	0	2.17	1.38	63.59
29	Lakshadweep	11	100.15	0	0	0	100.15	66.9	66.8
30	Pondicherry	10	112.29	0	0	0	112.29	11.18	9.96
	<b>Total</b>		<b>86166.97</b>	<b>156420.7</b>	<b>9105.18</b>	<b>195525.88</b>	<b>281692.85</b>	<b>157197.01</b>	<b>55.80</b>

## ANNEXURE 6.VI

## Physical &amp; Financial Progress under IRDP during 1997-98 (March,98)-Provisional

S. No	State/UT	Till month	COVERAGE OF FAMILIES			COVERAGE OF DISADVANTAGED GROUPS							
			Number			Number					Percentage		
			Old Families	New Families	Total	SC	ST	Women	Handicap	SC	ST	Women	Handicap
1	Andhra Pradesh	3		162117	162117	59303	14248	59455	1881	36.58	8.79	36.67	1.16
2	Arunachal Pr.	3	3336	9463	12799		12799	5480		0	100	42.82	0
3	Assam	3	59	39526	39585	5915	10035	9154	135	14.94	25.35	23.12	0.34
4	Bihar	3	2762	194087	196849	57452	32258	32403	114	29.19	16.39	16.46	0.06
5	Goa	3	15	882	897	11		596		1.23	0	66.44	0
6	Gujarat	3		41822	41822	6795	11093	15519	266	16.25	26.52	37.11	0.64
7	Haryana	3	167	10686	10853	5243		4611	288	48.31	0	42.49	2.65
8	Himachal Pradesh	3	636	4912	5548	2215	588	2242		39.92	10.6	40.41	0
9	J&K	3		13643	13643	199(7)	150(7)	207	-7	1.46	1.1	1.52	0
10	Karnataka	3	5381	89307	94688	30412	7157	35239	832	32.12	7.56	37.22	0.88
11	Kerala	3		44191	44191	14460	1096	22050	786	32.72	2.48	49.9	1.78
12	Madhya Pradesh	3	1036	137774	138810	26424	44094	28107	106	19.04	1.77	20.25	0.08
13	Maharashtra	3	3646	143994	147640	33150	236.06	61154	189	22.45	15.99	41.42	0.13



14	Manipur	3		4258	4258	44	2635	1198	16	1.03	61.88	28.14	0.38
15	Meghalaya	3		5167	5167	8	5159	2306		0.15	99.85	44.63	0
16	Mizoram	3		2876	2876		2876	1088	26	0	100	37.83	0
17	Nagaland	3	116	3317	3433	0	3433	1201	13	0	100	34.98	0.38
18	Orissa	3	73	75270	75343	17979	18934	25902	150	23.86	25.13	34.38	0.2
19	Punjab	3		6107	6107	3164		2429	120	51.81	0	39.77	1.96
20	Rajasthan	3		60819	60819	17291	11938	23484	110	28.43	1963	38.61	0.18
21	Sikkim	3	54	1738	1792	145	759	648		8.09	42.35	36.16	0
22	Tamilnadu	3		180696	180696	84288	3009	76811	3505	46.65	1.67	42.51	1.94
23	Tripura	3		11668	11668	1980	4041	3371	13	16.97	34.63	28.89	0.11
24	Uttar Pradesh	3	311	350835	351146	178259	2421	136192	782	50.76	0.69	38.79	0.22
25	West Bengal	3	16	91717	91733	29735	4606	34173	399	32.41	5.02	37.25	0.43
26	A&N Islands	3	44	584	628		115	123		0	18.31	19.59	0
27	D&N Haveli	3		179	179	1	174	20		0.56	97.21	11.17	0
28	Daman & Diu	3	30	158	188	18	68	74		9.57	36.17	39.36	0
29	Lakshadweep	3		27	27		27	14	1	0	100	51.85	3.7
30	Pondicherry	3		1107	1107	360		644	32	32.52	0	58.18	2.89
	Total		17682	1688927	1706609	574851	217319	585895	9765	33.68	12.73	34.33	0.57

# ANNEXURE 6.VII

## STATE/UT WISE OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN DURING THE PERIOD 1994-95 TO 1997-98

S. No.	State/UT	1994-95			1995-96			1996-97			1997-98		
		Total Plan Outlay	SCP Outlay	SCP Expr.	Total Plan Outlay	SCP Outlay	SCP Expr.	Total Plan Outlay	SCP Outlay	SCP Expr.	Total Plan Outlay	SCP Outlay	SCP Expr.
1	Andhra Pr.	2130	284.82	216.97	3159	314.9	266.65	2724	300.57	267.46	3585.05	339.72	111.05
2	Assam	978.83	73.33	62.14	1326.4	98.2	79.18	1183.74	78.49	78.49	1192.97	88.63	88.63
3	Bihar	900	166.69	152.23	2500	470.91	110.34	2143.91	260.3	144.17	2200	354.79	N.A
4	Goa	182	4.25	2.59	210	2.86	2.65	191.76	3.24	2.68	230	2.19	1.99
5	Gujarat	2240	78.87	74.13	2240.82	97.16	86.96	2844.46	101.42	94.43	4500	171.52	N.A
6	Haryana	1025.5	142.56	136.1	1250	186.37	148.22	1375	177.21	148.1	1576.04	202.65	165.63
7	Himachal Pr.	666.32	77.86	67.05	750	90.25	94.37	900	109.29	104.26	1008	121.11	126.63
8	J & K	950	54.83	49.26	1165	95.99	70	1150	74.74	70	1550	155.4	84.93
9	Karnataka	2800	303.81	289.21	3575	338.79	315.38	436	391.1	259.43	4545.01	385.1	308.82
10	Kerala	1260	126.62	99.15	1550	142.0	153.77	2207.27	209.65	196.03	2855	310.23	306.69
11	Madhya Pr.	2754	310.78	231.87	2900	283.16	231.66	3144.8	339.38	328.91	3656	307.3	198.07
12	Maharashtra	4400	390.28	335.9	6069	550	550	7783.63	541.95	459.49	8325	600	361.69
13	Manipur	214.5	4.35	2.04	300	8.91	0	350	3.84	2.2	410	4.13	0.23
14	Orissa	1950	148	160.06	1650	178.57	166.58	2205.5	244.01	231.43	2810	282.04	N.A
15	Punjab	1450	200.07	87.42	1560	227.68	90.5	1850	205	75.59	2100.01	210	134.59
16	Rajasthan	2450	389.85	363.24	3200	486.67	450.56	3200	487.12	462.75	3500	660.01	607.42
17	Sikkim	135	8.4	1.66	192	7.15	6.3	194	4.22	4.2	200	4.22	N.A
18	TamilNadu	2750.75	523.06	443.19	3200	618.25	483.3	3719.05	652.39	416.90	4052.6	752.23	224.35



19	Tripura	290	25.99	25.99	350	37.12	25.99	346.91	32.53	32.53	437	40.58	41.97
20	Uttar Pradesh	4763	492.24	482.49	5702	809.28	538.66	7075	930.02	930.02	7080	1484	1082.55
21	West Bengal	1706	174.35	232.49	2207.30	278.14	124.44	3080.94	115.17	115.17	3922.87	300.38	204.91
22	Chandigarh	80	11.12	11.12	100	2.47	2.47	105.34	5.9	4.97	116.87	10.21	8.31
23	Delhi	1560	140.31	84.44	1720	149.8	109.45	2090	185.22	164.21	2325.00	205.01	95.16
24	Pondichery	135	21.94	20.8	175.52	28.52	23.79	175.52	32.58	30.95	218	35.47	N.A
	TOTAL	37771.5	4154.38	3631.54	47142.04	5503.15	4131.22	54400.83	6007	4623.81	62395.42	7026.92	4153.12

# ANNEXURE 6.VIII

## STATE/UT WISE SPECIAL CENTRAL ASSISTANCE TO SEPCIAL COMONENT PLAN RELEASED/UTILISED DURING THE PERIOD 1994-95 TO 1998-99

S. No.	State/UT	1994-95		1995-96		1996-97		1997-98		1998-99 up to Sep. 98	
		Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised
1	Andhra Pradesh	3255.36	3228.51	3425.41	3323.13	2915.22	3510.00	2680.13	2680.13	2419.64	1092.54
2	Assam	273.34	228.00	222.65	206.09	163.52	191.99	142.18	112.20	224.56	179.32
3	Bihar	0.00	744.24	0.00	1581.21	2678.61	2200.00	2808.20	4939.40	1911.01	1256.36
4	Goa	956.68	686.31	278.90	631.74	278.90	664.58	1659.99	1659.99	371.40	81.55
5	Gujarat	3.95	2.36	2.09	2.91	2.09	2.04	3.83	1.16	2.72	1.79
6	Haryana	538.05	480.99	623.00	491.78	520.00	572.51	546.41	644.69	672.49	66.56
7	Himachal Pradesh	195.72	385.22	193.63	224.38	180.29	244.80	256.91	271.44	164.44	134.61
8	Jammu & Kashmir	100.00	74.73	83.77	127.64	95.23	38.74	73.87	105.98	81.41	53.53
9	Karnataka	1873.76	1850.76	2350.09	2220.05	1884.01	1968.79	1389.35	1434.61	1608.65	604.34
10	Kerala	508.81	554.66	492.73	443.13	404.93	458.90	645.94	576.05	368.06	5.14
11	Madhya Pradesh	2097.57	2586.70	2425.33	2102.70	1910.93	1419.18	1945.24	1465.66	1277.33	717.96
12	Maharashtra	1575.08	1673.86	1745.47	1598.00	1448.87	1505.90	1922.45	1643.61	1020.17	435.55
13	Manipur	6.09	6.08	5.90	5.22	5.11	5.78	6.58	6.58	8.43	0.00
14	Orissa	1332.84	1575.66	1311.82	1215.76	1265.07	1354.52	1925.47	698.54	698.54	698.54
15	Punjab	1626.72	839.29	571.68	670.94	883.28	610.47	0.00	887.82	668.22	412.81
16	Rajasthan	887.37	3602.00	1828.26	2311.73	1619.91	1757.37	2279.81	2308.28	1753.95	658.91
17	Sikkim	4.22	4.02	3.57	3.72	3.39	3.39	4.44	4.44	2.94	1.20



18	Tamil Nadu	2655.66	2193.12	2803.55	2655.66	2271.54	1186.10	1756.90	1766.97	2322.27	872.42
19	Tripura	100.97	100.97	72.26	63.88	72.54	80.70	106.28	106.54	102.99	38.68
20	Uttar Pradesh	6297.51	5373.84	5839.03	6040.60	5920.49	6025.24	7646.66	5572.47	3932.06	3932.06
21	West Bengal	2813.37	2813.37	2955.22	2955.50	2752.50	2742.85	2848.78	2848.78	2016.19	0.00
22	Chandigarh	17.40	18.60	14.86	17.88	16.23	18.22	18.16	18.16	18.20	10.44
23	Delhi	244.42	130.17	231.16	151.52	190.42	190.42	135.43	90.40	201.71	47.28
24	Pondichery	19.31	24.99	19.62	26.68	17.46	19.64	23.99	25.74	15.58	6.72
	TOTAL	27384.92	29178.45	27500.00	29071.85	27500.00	26772.13	30827.00	31096.57	21862.96	11308.31