

CHAPTER 7

7.1 SOCIALLY DISADVANTAGED GROUPS

INTRODUCTION

Empowerment of Scheduled Castes (SCs), Other Backward Classes (OBCs) and Minorities initiated as a long-drawn process during the Ninth Plan continues to be a priority concern of the Government in the Tenth Plan (2002-07) so to enable these socially and economically-disadvantaged groups to develop their potentials and capacity as agents of social change and development, rather than passive recipients of developmental benefits. To this effect, concerted efforts are made both at the governmental and non-governmental levels for the effective implementation of various welfare and developmental policies and programmes towards achieving - i) Social empowerment - especially through educational development; ii) Economic empowerment - through employment and income-generation and poverty alleviation; and iii) Social Justice - through effective implementation of the existing legislations and other measures in preventing and protecting the disadvantaged groups from the atrocities, exploitation, discrimination and social disabilities.

2. While the overall objective is to bring about socio-economic development amongst these disadvantaged groups through an integrated approach covering programmes and activities relating to their welfare and development, individually SCs, OBCs and Minorities will continue to have their specific niche in the whole spectrum of activities keeping in view their special needs and problems. Strengthening and expansion of the on-going programmes are being taken up simultaneously along with new initiatives/measures to accelerate the process of empowerment of these disadvantaged groups.

REVIEW OF THE ANNUAL PLAN 2002-03

3. The year 2002-03 being the first year of the Tenth Plan (2002-07), the process of empowering the socially disadvantaged groups of SCs, OBCs and Minorities socially and economically with social justice continued to get the priority attention of the Government. In order to ensure optimum utilisation of special efforts were made through the application of Zero-based Budgeting (ZBB) Exercise to rationalise and minimise the on-going schemes. Thirty-one on-going schemes of the Ninth Plan were brought down to 13 (4 Central Sector and 9 Centrally-Sponsored Schemes). In the Annual Plan 2002-03, a total outlay of Rs. 1,080.00 crore, comprising Rs. 701.00 crore for both Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Rs. 379.00 for Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Special Component Plan (SCP) for SCs was earmarked for the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment towards welfare, development and empowerment of SCs, OBCs and the Minorities. Against the Annual Plan 2002-03 outlay of Rs. 1080.00 crore, an amount of Rs. 897.21 crore expenditure was incurred indicating 83.07 per cent utilisation of funds in the Backward Classes Sector.

4. In the State Sector, an amount of Rs. 3105.00 crore was allocated for the Annual Plan 2002-03 against which an expenditure of Rs. 2868.40 crore is anticipated to have been made indicating 92.4% utilisation of the total allocation. The scheme-wise outlays and expenditure at the Central level for Backward Classes during Annual Plan 2002-03 are given at Annexure-7.1.1(i). The details of the same in the State sector are furnished at Annexure-7.1.3. The

summary of the outlay and anticipated expenditure incurred in the Backward Classes Sector during 2002-03 and outlay during 2003-04 in the Central Sector is given in the following table:

Table-1
Outlays & Expenditure for Welfare and Development of Backward Classes
during 2002-03 and 2003-04.

(Rs. in crore)

S.N.	Items	Annual Plan 2002-03		Annual Plan 2003-04
		BE	Ant. Expd.	BE
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Welfare and Dev. of SCs	964.10	806.60	973.10
i)	Central Sector	61.60	60.60	71.60
ii)	CSS	523.50	319.28	516.90
iii)	SCA to SCP	379.00	426.72	384.60
2.	Welfare of OBCs	76.50	68.61	69.00
i)	Central Sector	17.50	15.46	15.00
ii)	CSS	59.00	53.15	54.00
3.	Welfare of Minorities	39.40	22.00	52.90
i)	Central Sector	39.40	22.00	52.90
ii)	CSS	---	--	--
	Total 1 + 2 + 3	1080.00	897.21	1095.00

SOCIAL EMPOWERMENT

5. Attainment of Social Empowerment amongst these disadvantaged groups could be possible only through reduction/removal of prevailing inequalities, disparities and other persisting problems especially in the field of education, besides providing access to other basic minimum services.

EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

6. Education being the basic requirement and the most effective instrument for social empowerment, effective implementations of the nation-wide major scheme of Post-Matric Scholarship to SC Students, was accorded high priority during 2002-03. Post-Matric Scholarships (PMS) are awarded to all eligible SC Students to pursue their education beyond matric including professional and graduate and post-graduate courses in recognised institutions within the country. The PMS also provides some additional benefits to persons with disabilities amongst SCs. Under the scheme 100 per cent Central Assistance is provided over and above their committed liability to extend scholarships to all eligible SC students based on a means test, for payment of tuition and compulsory fees, besides maintenance allowance. The actual expenditure of the Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002) was Rs. 457.29 crore benefiting 15.45 lakh SC Students. This level of beneficiaries reached upto the end of the Ninth Plan expenditure incurred these to become the committed liability of the States. In the first year of the Tenth Plan i.e. during the Annual Plan 2002-03, an outlay of Rs. 275.00 crore was allocated for the scheme of Post-Matric Scholarships to cover 17.17 lakh SC students. Under this scheme, over 93 per cent of the enrolled SC students pursuing post- matriculation courses in the country are covered. The coverage under this Scheme has been increasing at a much

faster rate than the rate of growth of SC population due to corresponding increase in the number of incumbent pre-matric students. To further gear up the educational development of SCs, another support service of Book Banks for SC Students which supplies text books to SC students for pursuing Medical, Engineering, Veterinary, Agricultural, Polytechnics, Chartered Accountancy, Business Administration, Bio-Sciences and Law Courses, etc. was also clubbed with the Scheme of Post-Matric Scholarships as a supplementing and complementing support as per the Zero-Based Budgeting (ZBB) exercise. As many as 15,791 SC students were benefited during the year 2002-03 under the scheme of Book-Banks.

7. In order to give similar focussed attention to the educational development amongst OBCs and Minorities through an effective rationalised approach, the Schemes of Post-Matric Scholarship for OBCs, Pre-Matric Scholarship for OBCs, Merit Based Scholarships for OBCs and Merit Based Scholarship for Minorities were merged into a single umbrella Scheme of Merit Based Scholarships to OBCs and Minority Students in the Tenth Five Year Plan in accordance with the decision arrived through the ZBB exercise for which an outlay of Rs. 42.49 crore was allocated for Annual Plan 2002-03. The expenditure incurred during 2002-03 under the scheme was Rs. 38.05 crore benefiting 2.53 lakh OBC students with Post-Matric Scholarships and 5.86 lakh OBC students with Pre-Matric Scholarships.

8. The Scheme of Pre-matric Scholarship for the children of those engaged in unclean occupations is being implemented with the objective to wean away these children from the clutches of the menial occupations especially from that of the degrading profession of manual scavenging. Under the scheme financial assistance is extended to the students whose parents are engaged in jobs of unclean nature to pursue pre-matric studies. The expenditure incurred under the Scheme was Rs. 12.50 crore benefiting 5.55 lakh students as against the approved outlay of Rs. 14.50 crore during the Annual Plan 2002-03.

9. To reduce the high dropout rates and increase the retention rates amongst SCs and educationally backward OBCs and Minorities, a major support service is provided in the form of hostels facilities for their boys and girls in middle, secondary and higher secondary schools, colleges & universities. In fact, till the end of the Ninth Plan, there were separate schemes of Hostels each for SCs and OBCs. However, following the ZBB exercise, the 'Hostel Scheme for OBC Students' was also merged in 2002-03 under single umbrella scheme of Hostels for SC, OBC & Minority Students. Under the Scheme, central assistance is provided on matching basis (50:50) to States and to the extent of 100 per cent to UTs for the construction of hostel buildings. During the year 2002-03, an amount of Rs. 61.50 crore (Rs. 43 crore for SC Boys and Girls Hostels and Rs. 18.50 crore for Hostels for OBC/Minority boys and girls) was spent for construction of 127 SC girls and 191 SC boys hostels accommodating 11484 girls and 11587 boys. The deficiencies like inadequate funds, poor maintenance of the hostels besides slow progress of construction are some of the impediments in implementation of the schemes.

10. Under the Coaching and Allied Scheme, free coaching facilities are provided to SC candidates, through Pre-Examination Training Centres and Private Institutions/Universities, to enable them to compete with others in Civil Services and other competitive examinations. The ultimate aim of extending coaching services is to improve the representation of SC candidates in various Central, State Governments and the Public Sector Undertakings. To give further philip, the scheme has been modified to provide better opportunities for competition and to reach out to a larger number of beneficiaries belonging to SCs, OBCs and Minorities through an integrated approach. The Schemes of 'Pre-examination Coaching for OBCs and Pre-

examination Coaching for Weaker Sections Based on Economic Criteria' were merged in the Tenth Plan and rechristened as the scheme of Coaching for SCs, OBCs and Other Weaker Sections for Competitive Exams. The approved outlay for the Scheme for 2002-03 was Rs. 15.65 crore and the likely expenditure incurred was to the tune of Rs. 7.35 crore benefiting 12819 SC candidates.

11. Towards promoting education among educationally backward minorities, the Maulana Azad Education Foundation, set up in 1989, formulates, implements various education programmes including establishment/expansion of schools, residential schools/colleges for girls; construction of laboratory building; establishment of computer/vocational centres for women etc. The foundation extends also grant in aid to NGOs in taking up various educational development activities with focus on Minority girls.

ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

12. Economic empowerment of the weaker sections of SCs, OBCs and Minorities has been accorded equal priority in the Tenth Plan, especially focussing poverty alleviation through promoting employment and income-generating activities. To this effect, various employment-cum-income generation activities are being implemented through both governmental and non-governmental agencies with the ultimate objective of making these disadvantaged groups economically independent and self-reliant. Towards promoting economic development amongst SCs, Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Special Component Plan (SCP) is also being extended to States/UTs on the basis of their population, relative backwardness, performance of implementing the SCP strategies etc. Under SCA to SCP, 100 per cent grant to States/UTs is extended as an additive to fill the critical gaps and missing inputs in family-oriented income-generating schemes with supporting infrastructural development with an objective to enhance their productivity and income. During 2002-03, a budgetary provision of Rs. 379 crore was made for SCA to SCP against which Rs. 426.72 crore has been released to the States/UTs for implementation of special income and income generation activities that have direct bearing to poverty alleviation and overall socio-economic development amongst SCs.

13. For economic development of these Socially Disadvantaged Groups, especially through coordinating and networking of the employment and income generating schemes spread all over the country. Special financial institutions have been set-up exclusively for the purpose both at the national and the State levels. These include i) National Scheduled Caste Finance & Development Corporation (NSFDC); ii) State SC Development Corporations (SCDCs); iii) National Safai Karamchari Finance & Development Corporation (NSKFDC); iv) National Backward Classes Finance & Development Corporation (NBCFDC); and v) National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC). During 2002-03, Rs. 15.10 crore was budgeted for the NSFDC and the SCDCs were provided Rs. 24.00 crore. The Corporations also provide skill and entrepreneurial training to unemployed youth through reputed training institutions. Further, micro-credit scheme has also been taken up since 2000-02 for funding Self-Help Groups for small loans. NSFDC's performance has gained momentum over the years. During 2002-03, the Corporation has sanctioned 3,239 Schemes, costing Rs. 1,755.92 crore, which on completion would benefit 4,14,318 SC beneficiaries to take up various income-generating activities. The NSFDC has also revised its lending policy w.e.f. 1.10.2002. Prior to 1.10.2002, the interest rate chargeable to the beneficiaries for loans upto Rs. 5.00 lakhs was 7 per cent per annum and for loans above Rs. 5.00 lakhs, it was 9 per cent per annum. Under the

revised policy the lending rates have been reduced by 1 per cent per annum. NSFDC has also reduced the interest rates under the Micro-Credit Finance Scheme (MCF) from earlier 12 per cent to 5 per cent per annum to the beneficiaries. To facilitate faster reach to benefits to the beneficiaries, the fund utilisation period allowed for the State Channelising Agencies has been reduced from 120 days to 90 days. To facilitate SC entrepreneurs, Corporation has published 101 Opportunity Profiles of need-based economic activities relevant to the target groups. The SCDCs have been functioning as guarantors and promoters at the State level for providing margin money loans and subsidy to the target SC beneficiaries especially for those living below the poverty line. At present, SCDCs are functioning in 25 States/UTs, including 9 SCDCs which serve of both SCs and STs.

14. In order to ensure effective implementation of employment and income-generating schemes at grassroots level and to support Micro Credit Scheme for improvement of credit facilities in favour of the target group especially for women beneficiaries, the National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC) has adopted Micro-Financing through State Channelising Agencies (SCAs) and accredited NGOs either directly or through Self-Help Groups. An allocation of Rs. 11 crore has been made for the year 2002-03 for NBCFDC. Against the Corporation has disbursed Rs. 103.29 crore benefiting 74,594 persons.

15. The National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) continued to extend concessional financial assistance to backward sections of the minorities for setting up and promotion of self-employment ventures and up-gradation of entrepreneurship and technical skills. The NMDFC has also launched an Educational Loan Scheme under which loan upto Rs. 75,000/- at a concessional interest rate of 3 per cent per annum is extended to eligible candidates belonging to minorities pursuing technical/vocational education. During 2002-03, an amount of Rs. 20.00 crore was provided to the Corporation towards equity share by Government of India.

16. A critical assessment of the working of all these Corporations has brought forth a most revealing fact that the Corporations continue to remain heavily dependent on Government assistance. The Corporations were expected to become self-reliant over a period of 2-3 years of their establishment. However, they are now on the Government and have been demanding a hike in the authorised share capital from time to time. The Corporations at present have been put under one umbrella Scheme of National Finance & Development Corporations for Weaker Sections in the Tenth Plan, as per the ZBB exercise. The Ministry has been advised for a quick evaluation of functioning of these Corporations and take necessary remedial measures to improve their functioning as self-sustaining and independent supporting mechanisms.

SOCIAL JUSTICE

17. Towards ensuring social justice to those weaker sections especially the SCs who have been traditionally subjected to various types of socio-economic disparities/irregularities and disabilities the on-going efforts were continued on 2002-03 not only towards elimination of social discriminations inflicted upon them but also in protecting them from crimes and atrocities committed by others through effective implementation of the existing legislations and affirmative action.

18. Efforts towards achieving the national goal of complete eradication of manual scavenging by the end of Tenth Plan (2007) continues to be the priority commitment. To this

end, the on-going National Scheme of Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers and Their Dependents was modified in 1998 to accommodate revised norms and involve NGO in the efforts made for identification, liberation and rehabilitation of scavengers. There are about 6.76 lakh scavengers in the country. Upto 2001-02 scavengers as many as 18,000 scavengers were trained and 4,08,644 rehabilitated. Implementation of the scheme however need to be accelerated. Towards accomplishing the national commitment for complete eradication of manual scavenging, the Prime Minister in his Address on Independence Day, 2002 announced Government's intent to amalgamate schemes implemented by various Ministries/Departments. To this effect, the Planning Commission has prepared a draft National Plan of Action for total eradication of Manual Scavenging by 2007, for speedy action. During 2002-03 against the budgetary provision of Rs. 80 crore only Rs. 33.00 crore could be utilised under the scheme.

19. The Protection of Civil Rights (PCR) Act, 1955 and the SC and ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 are the two important legal instruments to prevent/curb persistent problems of social discrimination, prevalence of social evils like untouchability and increasing cases of exploitation and atrocities against these disadvantaged groups. The SC & ST (POA) Act, 1989, provides for special courts/mobile courts for on the spot speedy trails and disposal of cases promptly. To ensure effective implementation of these Acts, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme has been under implementation, under which financial assistance is provided for strengthening the administrative, enforcement and judiciary machinery, publicity and for the relief and rehabilitation of the effected persons. In order to ensure effective implementation of SCs and STs (POA) Act, 1989, Special Cells have also been set up in the States/UTs of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal and Pondicherry so far. Similarly, to ensure speedy trial of cases under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Prevention of Atrocities (Act) 1989, 122 Exclusive Special Courts have been set up in the States of Andhra Pradesh (12), Gujarat (10), Karnataka (4), Madhya Pradesh (35), Rajasthan (17), Tamil Nadu (4) and Uttar Pradesh (40). As against allocation of Rs. 32.00 crore an amount of Rs. 30.90 crore has been released under the scheme during 2002-03.

IMPLEMENTATION OF SPECIAL STRATEGIES OF SCP & SCA TO SCP

20. The two innovative strategies of SCP for SCs and the SCA to SCP for SCs have been receiving special attention. So far only 14 Central Ministries/Departments and 27 States/UTs have been earmarking funds under SCP. Rs. 371.62 crore was earmarked under SCA to SCP during 2002-03. State Governments/UT Administrations have been advised for preparing specific project reports for utilisation of Special Central Assistance, dovetailing loan component under NSFDC for helping the SC families living below poverty line in a more intensive manner. However, during the same period 27 States/UTs have earmarked Rs. 5,641.60 crore under SCP amounting to only 12.76 per cent of the State Plan outlay during 2000-01. The Central Tripartite Committee which met in December, 2002 reviewed the implementation of SCP and TSP. The Committee among others suggested that the concerned Nodal Ministries of Social Justice and Empowerment and Tribal Affairs to review individually every scheme of the service oriented Ministries and Departments towards ensuring not only to identify all the schemes that can earmark funds under SCP/TSP but also go beyond stipulation of earmarking funds as per SC/ST population percentage.

21. Under the Central Scheme of Special Central Assistance (SCA), 100 per cent Central Assistance is extended to supplement the efforts of the States/UTs for ensuring rapid socio-economic development amongst SCs. SCA is provided as an additive to the Special Component Plan of the States/UTs for augmenting the efforts of States/UTs for economic development amongst SCs. During the Ninth Plan period (2001-02), 111.72 lakh SC families were assisted under the Programme out of targeted 125.00 lakh reflecting an achievement of 89.4 per cent.

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22. The process of empowering these disadvantaged groups of SCs, OBCs and Minorities will continue in more intensified and effective manner in the Annual Plan 2003-04 in conformity with the Tenth Plan Approach in terms of ensuring them with – i) social empowerment; ii) economic empowerment and iii) social justice. Towards empowering the Socially Disadvantaged Groups an outlay of Rs. 1095 crore for the Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Scheme (including Rs. 384.60 crore as Special Central Assistance for Special Component Plan for SCs) has been budgeted in the Annual Plan 2003-04. Details of the programme-wise outlay earmarked for Socially Disadvantaged Groups in the Annual Plan 2003-04, is at Annexure-7.1.1(i). Summary of the same is given in the Table-2.

Table-2

**Outlays for welfare and development of Backward Classes
during Annual Plan 2003-04**

(Rs. in crore)

S.N.	Name of the Scheme	Annual Plan 2003-04 BE
1.	<i>Welfare and Dev.</i>	973.10
i)	Central Sector	71.60
ii)	CSS	516.90
iii)	SCA to SCP	384.60
2.	<i>Welfare of OBCs</i>	69.00
i)	Central Sector	15.00
ii)	CSS	54.00
3.	<i>Minorities</i>	52.90
i)	Central Sector	52.90
ii)	CSS	--
	G. TOTAL: 1+2+3	1,095.00

23. While Tenth Plan approach towards empowering the SCs, OBCs and Minorities continued with new footing in the first year 2002-03, in the Annual Plan 2003-04 the process of empowering will be further consolidated to ensure that definite socio-economic development is accomplished among these disadvantaged groups with social justice. Added thrust will not only be given to strengthen various on-going welfare and developmental programmes, but also to ensure that schemes are implemented effectively at an accelerated rate towards speedy accomplishment of raising the status of these sections at par with the rest of the society. While the on-going efforts towards all-round socio-economic development amongst these weaker

sections will be pursued rigorously with added thrust, fresh initiatives will also be taken up to further accelerate the process of empowerment through the established three-pronged strategy of – i) Social Empowerment; ii) Economic Empowerment; and iii) Social Justice.

SOCIAL EMPOWERMENT

24. An important and vital input for improving the socio-economic status of backward communities and to bring them into the main stream of society is ensured through accomplishing educational development amongst these disadvantaged groups by ensuring their access to education, assisting them by upgradation of merit through special educational programmes extending them with other promotive incentives. To pursue higher studies, Post-Matric Scholarships are awarded to eligible students towards payment of tuition fees and other expenses. An allocation of Rs. 265.00 crore has been made for the scheme of Post-Matric Scholarship to SC Students in the Annual Plan 2002-03. To facilitate the SC students to pursue higher and professional studies, textbooks will be made available through the scheme of Book-Banks with expanded coverage. An amount of Rs. 5.00 crore has been earmarked for the Book-Banks scheme in 2003-04.

25. The Scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarships for the children of those engaged in unclean occupation will further be strengthened to make the programme more effective with an ultimate objective of diverting the incumbent children from the clutches of the traditional occupation of manual scavenging. The scheme has been under implementation since 1977-78 but there has been no broad based study on the impact of the scheme and the manner in which the effectiveness of the scheme can be enhanced. Therefore, comprehensive independent evaluation of the scheme will be undertaken during 2003-2004 to assess its impact and to find out/suggest ways to make the implementation of the scheme more effective to contribute especially to the cause of social eradication of manual scavenging. In the Annual Plan 2003-04, an outlay of Rs. 14.50 crore has been allocated to cover 5.30 lakh students under the scheme.

26. With an aim to check the high drop-out rates among the SC Students in the middle, higher secondary schools, colleges and universities as support service, central assistance is provided on matching basis to States and 100 per cent assistance to UTs for construction of Hostel buildings for SC and OBCs boys and girls. For this purpose, Rs. 45 crore has been provided for the Annual Plan 2003-04. Other educational programmes such as the 'Upgradation of Merit of SC Students and Research & Training' received an outlay of Rs. 60 crore for the year 2003-04. In 2003-04, a provision of Rs. 5 crore has also been made for the new programmes of Assistance to Meritorious Students belonging to SCs for pursuing study in Residential Public Schools. This scheme will be an additional component of the on-going scheme of Upgradation of Merit of SC Students. Setting up of Residential Schools for SC Students is also being contemplated with the objective to provide good quality modern education with strong component of culture, inculcation of values to the talented children, predominantly from the SC communities; to ensure that the students of these residential schools achieve a level of competence in oral and written communication in three languages as envisaged.

27. Besides the above, there are other educational programmes which are under implementation to provide the much needed inputs and support to the SC Students to accomplish educational development. These include: i) Coaching Centres for Allied Services and other educational programmes being implemented through the voluntary organisations and

ii) Ambedkar Foundation under which the Plan support is extended for social education programmes through national/regional seminars, workshops and symposium with an outlay of Rs. 1.00 crore for the year 2003-04. Recognising educational development as a vital input for improving the socio-economic status of the backward OBC and Minority communities and to bring them into the mainstream of society, financial assistance in the form of Pre-Matric Scholarships, Post-Matric Scholarships and Merit-Based Scholarships, are extended to the students belonging to OBC and Minority communities. An outlay of Rs. 38.05 crore has been earmarked for these scholarships schemes in the Annual Plan 2003-04. Also, towards arresting school drop-out rates, encourage school retention rates and to promote higher education amongst OBCs, under the scheme of Hostels of OBCs boys and girls, Hostels will be constructed to provide lodging and boarding facilities to the students belonging to the OBCs along with other Weaker Section including Minorities. Under Coaching and Allied Scheme, a large number of candidates belonging to SCs, OBCs and Minorities will be imparted necessary coaching to facilitate/prepare and equip them to successfully face various competitive examinations. An outlay of Rs. 7.35 crore has been provided for this scheme for 2003-04.

28. Education is a key input for the development of Minorities, as a large section especially their women still continue to be educationally backward. The major thrust, therefore, will be towards accomplishing improvement in literacy levels and upgradation of the quality of education keeping in view its relevance to the emerging employment opportunities. Special efforts will be made to accomplish educational development, especially amongst women and girl children of the backward minority communities by modernising and mainstreaming their existing traditional educational institutions such as Madaras through adoption of the modern syllabi being followed in the mainstreams education system. The Maulana Azad Education Foundation has been specifically set up as a Registered Society with the objective of promoting educational development amongst the weaker sections especially amongst the Minorities. An amount of Rs. 30 crore has been provided to the Maulana Azad Education Foundation for 2003-04. With this, the entire corpus of Rs. 100 crore has been made available to the Foundation. Since the entire Corpus amount (Rs. 100 crore) has been made available to the Foundation, the scheme stands weeded out after the Annual Plan 2003-04. In order to make education functionally relevant to the local economy and production system, special thrust will be given to vocationalisation of the same to enable these weaker sections to find income-generating and employment avenues at their vicinity.

ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

29. Towards realising economic upliftment amongst the disadvantaged groups of SCs, OBCs and Minorities, priority focus will be accorded to those activities that ensure employment and income generation which can provide them sustainable income to meet their basic needs, as laid down in the Tenth Plan. To this end, special efforts will be made to promote employment opportunities for the Socially Disadvantaged Groups, especially those involved in traditional occupations through capacity building, skill upgradation, training and entrepreneurial development of both backward and forward linkages of credit, marketing and technology support. The supporting Financial Institutions viz. the Finance and Development Corporations working exclusively for the economic empowerment of SC including scavengers will be geared to function as catalytic agents for their economic development. Corporations viz. National SCs Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC), State-level Scheduled Caste Development Corporations (SCDCs); National Safai Karamchari Finance & Development Corporations (NSCFDC) will be activated to assist/support income and employment generating activities

especially through promoting Self-Help Groups. The two National Apex level Organisations viz. - National SC Finance Development Corporation (NSFDC) and National Safai Karamchari Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC) with provision of Rs. 15.10 crore and Rs. 20.00 crore, respectively for 2003-04 will continue to extend loan and other assistance/support to the target groups like SCs and scavengers with an aim to accomplish occupational mobility through sustainable income-generating activities. The Scheduled Castes Development Corporation (SCDCs) operating at the State level will also be equally geared up to motivate and assist SC families enabling them to join economic development schemes/projects by extending credit support and financial assistance for margin money with an aim to take up self-employment and income-generating activities. An outlay of Rs. 49.00 crore has been earmarked for SCDCs in the Annual Plan 2003-04.

30. Recognising the productive potentials of the OBCs of the country who form the major workforce of the country, the Tenth Plan strategy of optimising their productive and technical abilities will be pursued effectively during 2003-04. To this effect, all out efforts will be made towards socio-economic development of OBCs, as a strategic input for building up human resources of the country. In this regard, National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC) will continue to effectively implement its programmes for the OBCs supporting income generating activities through both wage and self-employment ventures in the areas of agriculture and its allied activities viz. dairying, fisheries, animal husbandry, traditional and other artisan occupations, small scale and cottage industries, transport services, small business and petty shops, etc. during 2003-04. A provision of Rs. 10.00 crore has been made for NBCFDC in the year 2003-04. In order to reactivate and rejuvenate these Finance Development Corporations, working of the same will be reviewed and the much needed reforms would be brought about so as to enable them to play their due role of a catalyst in assisting and supporting these weaker sections to become economically self-reliant through taking viable and sustainable income and employment-generating activities.

31. As majority of the Minority Communities is engaged in the traditional arts and crafts like handlooms, handicrafts, chikan work, glass work, metal works, etc. and continue to depend upon these low-paid traditional artisanship for their livelihood, priority will be given to upgradation of technology especially in the much sought after handlooms sector to increase value-addition by extending appropriate support in terms of vocational training in modern technologies, skill upgradation, credit facilities, marketing services, etc. In this pursuit, the National Minority Finance and Development Corporation (NMFDC) will be encouraged to extend financial assistance and other needed technical support. NMFDC will also be encouraged to promote self-employment activities especially focusing the women, traditional artisans and other occupational groups through promotion of Self-Help Groups. In the Annual Plan 2003-04, an outlay of Rs. 22.40 crore has been made for NMFDC.

SOCIAL JUSTICE

32. All the four statutory Commissions viz. National Commission for SCs & STs (1992), National Commission for OBCs (1993), National Commission for Minorities (1992) and National Commission for Safai Karamcharis (1994) will continue to work with added vigour in effectively safeguarding the rights and interests of these Groups and thus ensure them social justice.

33. As the inhuman practice of manual scavenging continues to be a matter of national concern, the strategy laid down in the Tenth Plan will embark upon a nation-wide programme to

work-out alternative strategies for conversion of all the existing dry latrines into wet ones on a Mission Mode Approach and thus bring forth total eradication of manual scavenging on a time bound basis by 2007 as targeted. To this effect special emphasis will be laid on preparation of State - specific Plans and Action to initiate time-bound programmes for conversion of dry latrines into wet ones, identification of scavengers, weaning them away from this profession and rehabilitating them with training and alternative jobs, follow up of the rehabilitated persons, and effective coordination between the Welfare Departments of the States and the Local Bodies. In this national endeavours, the National Commission for Safai Karamcharis will take a lead. In the Annual Plan 2003-04, an outlay of Rs. 40.00 crore for the National Scheme of Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers has been earmarked for this purpose. Expeditious action will be taken to finalise the Draft National Plan of Action for total Eradication of the Practice of Manual Scavenging of Night Soil by 2007 through converging all the related schemes and the subject and place the same under a single Ministry.

SPECIAL STRATEGIES OF SCP AND SCA TO SCP FOR SCS

34. In order to ensure that the interest of SCs are not by-passed, the special mechanisms viz. Special Component Plan (SCP) for SCs and Special Central Assistance (SCA) for SCP launched during the 1970s towards ensuring quantification and earmarking of population proportionate funds from the concerned developmental sectors, will be further strengthened both in terms of their formulation and effective/meaningful implementation. To this effect, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, being the nodal agency will keep a close vigil on the implementation of these special strategies. The review of the implementation of SCP and SCA to SCP at the Centre will be done by the Central Standing Tripartite Committee and the National Commission for SCs and STs to assess the effectiveness of these instruments in supplementing/complementing the efforts of the nodal Ministry.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES (CSS)

35. There are 9 Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) which are funded with the Central fund through the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment towards welfare and development of Scheduled Castes, Other Backward Classes and Minorities (Details of the CSS are discussed in the preceding paragraphs). Funding pattern under the CSS are as follows: i) Post-Matric Scholarships and Book-Banks for SC Students (100 per cent); ii) Pre-Matric Scholarships for Children of those families engaged in Unclean Occupations (100 per cent); iii) Hostels for SC, OBC and Weaker Sections (50:50 and 90:10 for NGOs and Universities); iv) Scheduled Castes Development Corporation (SCDCs) (50:50) Special Educational Development Programme for Girls belonging to SC low-literacy area (100 per cent) weeded out in the Tenth Plan; v) Coaching and Allied Scheme for SCs, OBCs and Other Weaker Sections (50:50 and 90:10 for NGOs and Universities); vi) Up-gradation of Merit of SC Students (100 per cent); vii) Implementation of PCR Act, 1955 and SC/ST (POA) Act, 1989 (50:50); viii) National Scheme of Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers and their Dependents (50:50) and ix) Merit-based Scholarships of OBC and Minority Students (50:50). However, 100 per cent Central funding is extended to UTs.

36. While all the schemes are continuing from Ninth Five Year Plan, 1 scheme viz. Special Educational Development Programme for Girls belonging to SC low-literacy area has been dropped in the Tenth Five Year Plan as per decision of the Core Committee on Zero-based Budgeting Exercise. While State-wise release of funds has been shown in the Annexure 7.1.3.

VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS

37. Recognising the vital role played by the voluntary agencies in delivering services at the grass-root level, they will be encouraged not only to supplement the Government's efforts to extend various welfare and development services to these disadvantaged groups, but also to assist both the Government and the target groups to fight against social evils like untouchability and social and economic exploitation.

STATE SECTOR

38. State Sector which plays vital role in actual implementation of programmes, will further be geared up not only to implement various welfare and development programmes but also to ensure optimal and meaningful implementation of the special strategies of SCP and SCA to SCP. To this effect, efforts will also be made towards speedy and effective implementation of the schemes/programmes that have bearing to the achievable/monitorable targets- as laid down in the Tenth Plan relating to the gainful high-quality employment, universalisation of education, reduction in Infant Mortality, reduction in Maternal Mortality, reduction in Poverty, increase in forest and tree covers etc. especially focusing SCs. An outlay of Rs. 3367.30 crore have been provided to the State Sector in Annual Plan 2003-04 for the welfare and development of SCs, OBCs and Minorities.

PLAN OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE OF

MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE & EMPOWERMENT - ANNUAL PLAN 2003-04

(Rs.in Crore)

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	Annual Plans			
		2001-02	2002-03		2003-04
		Actual	B.E.	R.E.	B.E.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	WELFARE OF SCs, OBCs. & MINORITIES				
I.	CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEMES (CS)				
1	Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Special Component Plan (SCP)	452.51	379.00	426.72	384.60
2	National Finance Development Corporations for Weaker Sections	65.26	67.10	68.10	67.50
3	GIA to NGOs for SCs, OBCs & Research & Training	33.14	29.35	28.46	30.50
4	Dr. B.R.Ambedkar Foundation	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
-	Grant-in-Aid to Maulana Azad Education Foundation	3.00			30.00
	NEW SCHEME				
5	Setting up of Residential Schools for SCs for pursuing studying in Class VI to XII				10.00
	Total - I	554.91	476.45	524.28	523.60
II.	CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES (CSS)				
5	Post-Matric Scholarships & Book Banks for SC Students	162.27	275.00	154.50	265.00
6	Pre-Matric Scholarships for Children of those families engaged in Unclean Occupations	10.04	14.50	12.50	14.50
7	Hostels for SC, OBC and Weaker Sections	50.74	61.50	57.85	58.00
8	Scheduled Caste Development Corporations (SCDCs)	21.00	25.00	24.00	49.00
9	Special Educational Devp. Programme for Girls belonging to SC-low literacy area	0.15			
10	Coaching & Allied Scheme for SCs, OBCs & Other Weaker Sections	5.73	15.65	7.35	6.90
11	Up-gradation of Merit of SC Students	1.00	42.00	5.50	65.00
12	Implementation of PCR Act,1955 & SC/ST (POA) Act, 1989	30.16	32.00	40.18	32.00
13	National Scheme of Liberation & Rehabilitation of Scavengers & their Dependents	9.20	80.00	33.00	40.00
14	Merit based Scholarships for OBC and Minority Students	39.36	42.49	38.05	41.00
	i. Pre and Post Matric Scholarships for OBC and Minority Students				40.99
	ii. Merit based Scholarships for OBC Students		0.01	0.00	0.01
	iii. Merit based Scholarships for Minority Students		15.40	0.00	(Taken)
	Total - II	329.65	603.55	372.93	571.40
	GRAND TOTAL - I+II	884.56	1080.00	897.21	1095.00
	Lump sum provision for Projects/schemes for the benefit of North Eastern Region & Sikkim			52.85	
	* Spill-over of the total Corpus of Rs.100 crore to be paid to the Foundation and the scheme to be weeded-out				

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF

MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE & EMPOWERMENT

Sl.No	Name of the Scheme	Name of the Unit	Annual Plans			
			2001-02	2002-03		2003-04
			Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
WELFARE OF SCs, OBCs. & MINORITIES						
I. CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEMES (CS)						
1	Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Special Component Plan (SCP)	No. of Beneficiaries	2815000	400000	-	450000
2	National Finance Development Corporations for Weaker Sections	No. of Beneficiaries	73310	129500	189930	142000
		No. of Regular Scheme	-	30000	23888	40000
		No. of Micro Credit Schm.	-	20000	-	30000
3	GIA to NGOs for SCs, OBCs & Research & Training	No. of Beneficiaries	8500	92000	65185	97000
		No. of NGOs.	322	15	76600	-
4	Dr. B.R.Ambedkar Foundation	No. of NGOs.	-	-	28	-
-	Grant-in-Aid to Maulana Azad Education Foundation	No. of NGOs.	60	60	50	60
NEW SCHEME						
5	Setting up of Residential Schools for SCs for pursuing studying in Class VI to XII	No. of Residential Schools	-	-	-	20
II. CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES (CSS)						
5	Post-Matric Scholarships & Book Banks for SC Students	No. of Beneficiaries	1545375	1716708	2105344	200000
6	Pre-Matric Scholarships for Children of those families engaged in Unclean Occupations	No. of Beneficiaries	441000	527300	555160	530000
7	Hostels for SC, OBC and Weaker Sections	No. of Beneficiaries	6954	6000	5808	6000
		No. of Seats	2404	11000	23071	11500
		No. of Hostels	60	380	402	400
8	Scheduled Caste Development Corporations (SCDCs)	No. of Beneficiaries	144000	NA	NA	NA
9	Special Educational Devp. Programme for Girls belonging to SC-low literacy area	No. of Schools funded	7	-	-	-
10	Coaching & Allied Scheme for SCs, OBCs & Other Weaker Sections	No. of Beneficiaries	20	27066	18514	12000
		No. of NGOs.	11	-	30	3000
		No. of Coaching Centres	-	-	69	12500
11	Up-gradation of Merit of SC Students	No. of Awards	276	25000	2144	20000
12	Implementation of PCR Act,1955 & SC/ST (POA) Act, 1989	No. of Special Courts set up	-	141	120	141
13	National Scheme of Liberation & Rehabilitation of Scavengers & their Dependents	No. of Scavengers Trained	18000	33885	43101	35000
		No. of Rehabilitated	-	58583	53066	60000
14	Merit based Scholarships for OBC and Minority Students					
	i. Pre and Post Matric Scholarships for OBC and Minority Students	No. of Beneficiaries	542079	250000	839308	220000
	ii. Merit based Scholarships for OBC Students	No. of Beneficiaries	-	-	-	-
	iii. Merit based Scholarships for Minority Students	No. of Students	-	1386	-	-

RELEASE OF CENTRAL SHARE UNDER THE CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES(CSS) IN 2002-03

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Central Share released in 2002-03 under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of									
		PMS & Book Bank for SC Students			Pre-Matric Scholarships for Children	Hostels for SC, OBC and Weaker Sections					Scheduled Caste Development Corporations
		PMS	Book Bank	Total		SCs			OBCs	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Andhra Pradesh	5804.52	76.43	5880.95	252.60	462.83	505.50	968.33	210.00	1178.33	498.50
2	Assam	221.32	2.78	224.10	8.11	9.00	9.00	18.00	-	18.00	-
3	Bihar	-	10.00	10.00	20.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Chattisgarh	106.83	5.31	112.14	21.80	-	-	-	-	-	503.70
5	Goa	2.70	-	2.70	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Gujarat	-	-	-	-	77.00	23.05	100.05	-	100.05	-
7	Haryana	180.92	8.47	189.39	-	4.50	-	4.50	-	4.50	-
8	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	9.74	-	-	-	-	-	25.60
9	Jammu & Kashmir	19.99	5.99	25.98	5.09	24.97	38.64	63.61	108.27	171.88	-
10	Jharkhand	266.64	-	266.64	1.15	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Karnataka	984.47	115.63	1100.10	11.45	274.31	651.84	926.15	263.77	1189.92	160.50
12	Kerala	674.44	16.79	691.23	-	-	79.50	79.50	-	79.50	437.70
13	Madhya Pradesh	371.81	24.99	396.80	62.62	344.67	-	344.67	50.00	394.67	-
14	Maharashtra	1696.66	-	1696.66	-	65.75	-	65.75	-	65.75	-
15	Manipur	71.28	-	71.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Meghalaya	6.90	-	6.90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Orissa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120.04	120.04	-
19	Punjab	60.00	14.51	74.51	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Rajasthan	400.67	-	400.67	38.83	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.00	20.00	100.50
22	Tamil Nadu	1658.56	61.86	1720.42	61.50	89.41	61.50	150.91	283.50	434.41	400.00
23	Tripura	85.06	1.18	86.24	2.30	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Uttar Pradesh	1994.42	87.85	2082.27	-	71.08	36.91	107.99	195.47	303.46	314.60
25	Uttaranchal	-	-	-	7.78	-	-	-	-	-	61.40
26	West Bengal	677.37	3.21	680.58	5.60	4.48	40.06	44.54	68.95	113.49	-
27	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	50.18	35.42	85.60	-	85.60	-
28	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	Daman & Diu	0.08	-	0.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	Delhi	-	12.00	12.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	Pondicherry	20.03	-	20.03	1.80	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	15304.67	447.00	15751.67	510.39	1478.18	1481.42	2959.60	1320.00	4279.60	2502.50

									Annexure 7.1.2. (Concl.)
									(Rs. in lakh)
Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Central Share released in 2002-03 under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of							Grand Total
		Coaching & Allied Scheme @	Upgradation of Merit for SCs	PCR Act, 1955 & SC/ST (POA) Act, 1989	National Scheme of Liberation & Rehab. of Scavengers	Merit based Scholarship for OBCs			
						Pre Matric	Post Matric	Total	
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Andhra Pradesh	111.80	26.70	328.14	2966.80	645.25	247.86	893.11	12136.93
2	Assam	-	13.80	-	-	-	8.39	8.39	272.40
3	Bihar	6.00	-	65.00	-	-	-	-	101.00
4	Chattisgarh	-	21.52	88.27	-	-	-	-	1222.43
5	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.72
6	Gujarat	5.45	-	226.62	-	-	-	-	332.12
7	Haryana	24.68	7.65	27.28	-	-	-	-	253.50
8	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	4.72	239.96	-	-	-	280.02
9	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	14.32	14.32	217.27
10	Jharkhand	-	-	105.97	-	-	214.08	214.08	587.84
11	Karnataka	-	28.20	567.05	888.37	184.75	211.69	396.44	4342.03
12	Kerala	22.01	3.00	73.15	-	-	-	-	1306.59
13	Madhya Pradesh	19.99	73.50	435.98	-	-	-	-	1383.56
14	Maharashtra	-	-	772.52	-	-	-	-	2534.93
15	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	60.20	60.20	131.48
16	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.90
17	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Orissa	-	36.60	0.81	-	-	-	-	157.45
19	Punjab	7.76	-	-	-	-	-	-	82.27
20	Rajasthan	-	7.01	19.28	-	-	198.95	198.95	664.74
21	Sikkim	-	1.50	1.90	-	171.23	5.29	176.52	300.42
22	Tamil Nadu	-	-	336.66	-	240.00	352.81	592.81	3545.80
23	Tripura	-	3.00	-	-	-	254.03	254.03	345.57
24	Uttar Pradesh	-	36.25	886.64	-	606.00	1016.14	1622.14	5245.36
25	Uttaranchal	-	-	22.42	-	-	-	-	91.60
26	West Bengal	-	45.90	-	-	26.85	258.14	284.99	1130.56
27	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85.60
28	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	26.32	-	-	-	-	26.32
29	Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.08
30	Delhi	10.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	22.00
31	Pondicherry	-	-	29.23	-	-	-	-	51.06
	Total	207.69	304.63	4017.96	4095.13	1874.08	2841.90	4715.98	36860.55
		@	Figures pertain to SCs. only and do not include OBCs and Minorities as the funds are released directly to States/UTs, Universities & NGOs.						

Annexure 7.1.3					
PLAN OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE - SOCIALLY DISADVANTAGE GROUPS					
(SCs, STs., OBCs. & MINORITIES) - States/UTs.					
(Rs. In Lakh)					
Sl.No.	Name of States/ Union Territories	Annual Plans			
		2001-02	2002-03		2003-04
		Actual	B.E.	R.E.	B.E.
1	2	3	4	5	6
STATES					
1	Andhra Pradesh	29152	70369	59673	79987
2	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-
3	Assam	2237	5293	5293	5499
4	Bihar	383	2410	2026	3834
5	Chhattisgarh	3226	4195	4195	5698
6	Goa	63	77	77	177
7	Gujarat	27098	32628	26763	32324
8	Haryana	1400	1300	1300	1350
9	Himachal Pradesh	335	1212	923	1431
10	Jammu & Kashmir	525	746	667	1075
11	Jharkhand	-	20318	20318	21118
12	Karnataka	32005	26704	32817	22994
13	Kerala	12000	24651	19626	17951
14	Madhya Pradesh	5533	18802	18625	25780
15	Maharashtra	21065	27542	27542	29922
16	Manipur	421	1214	1214	779
17	Meghalaya	10	10	10	10
18	Mizoram	-	-	-	-
19	Nagaland	-	-	-	-
20	Orissa	2861	12462	11961	18811
21	Punjab	4670	3284	4367	3576
22	Rajasthan	172	7513	9104	3001
23	Sikkim	439	550	517	981
24	Tamil Nadu	18644	9738	11454	22490
25	Tripura	3413	4614	4614	4930
26	Uttar Pradesh	22497	20808	11761	20851
27	Uttanchal	987	1596	1596	1638
28	West Bengal	6128	8603	5328	5261
	TOTAL - States	195264	306639	281771	331468
UNION TERRITORIES					
1	A & N Islands	70.00	105.00	108.00	165.70
2	Chandigarh	64.13	93.00	93.00	95.00
3	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-
4	Daman & Diu	18.00	12.84	12.84	18.00
5	Delhi	2400.00	2450.00	3638.00	3500.00
6	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-
7	Pondicherry	803.01	1200.00	1217.80	1483.18
	TOTAL - Uts	3355.14	3860.84	5069.64	5261.88
	GRAND TOTAL	198619.14	310499.84	286840.64	336729.88
N B:	2003-04 BE figures are yet to be finilised.				

7.2 SCHEDULED TRIBES

The system of planned development pursued by the Government, has special concern and commitment for the welfare, development and empowerment of Scheduled Tribes (STs) who not only continue to persist in socio-economic backwardness but also in relative isolation. According to 1991 census, STs account for 67.76 millions representing 8.08 per cent of the country's total population. Of these, 1.32 million (1.95 per cent) belong to Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs). While the STs lag behind the rest of the society, the condition of PTGs is even worse than the rest of the tribals. In absence of the 2001 Census ST population data, it is estimated that it might have reached 88.8 million in 2001.

Review of Annual Plan 2002-2003 and outlay for Annual Plan 2003 - 04

2. The Annual Plan 2002-2003 being the first Annual Plan of the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007) holds importance, in terms of policies and programmes and the new initiatives taken for the development of tribals keeping in view the overall strategy and priorities of the Tenth Plan. The Annual Plan 2002-2003 also holds importance in terms of implementation of the schemes as per the decisions taken through Zero-Based Budgeting (ZBB) exercise for rationalization and minimization of the number of Schemes. The total number of Central Sector Schemes (CS) were reduced to 10 in the Tenth Plan against the existing 16 in the Ninth Plan. Similarly, total number of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) were reduced from 9 to 4.

3. An outlay of Rs. 1,090.00 crore was earmarked for the development of tribals in 2002-03. This includes Rs. 144.01 crore for Central Sector Schemes; Rs. 145.99 crore for Centrally Sponsored Schemes; Rs. 500 crore for Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP); and Rs. 300 crore as Grants-in-Aid under Article 275(1) of the Constitution. In the State Sector, Tribal Development forms part of the Backward classes Sector covering SCs, STs, OBCs and Minorities. The State Sector information on Tribal Development is included in Annexure 7.1.3 in Chapter 7.1 on 'Socially Disadvantaged Groups'. The scheme wise details of the Central outlays and expenditure of the Plan outlay is appended (Annexure 7.2.I), a summary of which is given in the following Table 7.2.1. The total expenditure during the Annual Plan 2002-03 is anticipated at Rs. 1,005.81 crore reflecting 92.28 per cent utilization of the total outlay. Compared to 2001 -02 Annual Plan expenditure of Rs. 821.31 crore, the outlay for 2002-03 increased by 25%.

Table 7.2.1
Central Sector Outlay and Anticipated Expenditure for the Tribal Development during 2002-2003 and Outlay during 2003-2004
(Rs. in crore)

S.No	Items	Annual Plan 2002-2003		Annual Plan 2003-04
		BE	Ant. Expd.	BE
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Central Sector Schemes	144.01	122.26	159.51
2	Centrally Sponsored Schemes	145.99	83.55	130.49
3	SCA to TSP	500.00	500.00	500.00*
4	GIA under Article 275(1)	300.00	300.00	300.00
	Total	1090.00	1005.81	1090.00

- Includes Rs.2.99 crore for UTs.

(Source: Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India)

4. The process of tribal development will continue in the Annual Plan 2003-04 in conformity with the Tenth Plan approach of the three-pronged strategy of social empowerment, economic empowerment and social justice. Towards this an outlay of Rs. 1,090 crore has been allocated for the year 2003-04 as in the previous year. This includes Rs. 290 crore for Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes, Rs. 500 crore to TSP; and Rs. 300 crore as GIA under Article 275(1) of the Constitution. The details of scheme-wise outlays are given in Annexure- 7.2.I. A summary of the approved outlay for Tribal Development during 2003-04 is given in the Table 7.2.1 above. The State sector information is included in Annexure 7.1.3 of the chapter on 'Socially Disadvantaged Groups'.

Social Empowerment

5. The Social empowerment of tribals is designed through implementation and promotion of educational programmes amongst the tribals with a focus on improving the female literacy rate. The schemes that are implemented towards educational development amongst the tribals are the three Centrally Sponsored Schemes of – i) Post-Matric Scholarship (PMS), Book- Banks and Up-gradation of Merit of ST Students; ii) Hostels for ST students (Boys and Girls); iii) Ashram Schools in TSP Areas; and a Central sector scheme of iv) Educational Complex in Low Literacy Pockets. Under the Scheme of Post- Matric Scholarships (PMS), Book-Banks and Up-gradation of Merit of ST Students 100% Central assistance is provided to the States/UTs over and above their committed liabilities. The total outlay for the scheme during 2002-03 was Rs. 68.49 crore. Against this, the amount released to the States/UTs was Rs.53.91 crore (79%) with a physical achievement of 2,02,730 scholarships to students, purchase of 3,219 sets of books benefiting 5,721 students and upgradation of merit to 494 students. The restructured umbrella Scheme of PMS, Book Banks and Up-gradation of Merit of ST Students would continue to have its thrust in promoting education among the ST students during 2003-04 with an allocation of Rs.56.49 crore, an increase of around 5% over the amount released in the previous year. The annual targets of 6,99,680 Post Matric Scholarships, 600 Book Banks and Up-gradation of Merit to 370 students are proposed in this year.

6. Under the Scheme of Hostels for ST Students, an outlay of Rs.24 crore was allocated in 2002-03 of which only Rs. 13.50 crore was released (56%) to States/UTs for construction of 148 hostels to benefit 7,550 students. Rs.7.16 crore was released for construction of 115 Boys Hostels with 5,850 seats and Rs. 6.34 crore was released for 33 Girls Hostels with 1,700 seats. During 2003-04, while the States will be encouraged to provide their matching share, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs will dovetail funds available from other line departments/ Autonomous Bodies or NGOs and the scheme will again have an outlay of Rs. 24 crore during 2003-04 with a physical target of 101 Hostels for boys and girls.

7. Ashram Schools in TSP Areas is a CSS scheme under implementation in 21 States and 2 UTs. A review of the functioning of the Ashram Schools has revealed that not only many of these residential schools are devoid of the basic facilities, but are also poorly maintained. The Central outlay for the Ashram Schools for 2002-03 was Rs.14 crore. Against this, an expenditure of Rs.9.50 crore was incurred (68%) for construction of 135 Ashram Schools with 7,625 seats. During 2003-04, the same outlay of Rs. 14.00 crore has been provided with a target of 46 Ashram Schools.

8. The Scheme of Educational Complexes in Low Literacy Pockets is in operation in those districts where the literacy rates of ST women/ children is less than 10 per cent. The allocation under the scheme during 2002-03 was Rs. 8 crore against which an expenditure of Rs. 6.0 crore (75%) was reported. So far, 175 educational complexes have been established under the scheme since 1995-96. This scheme will have the same outlay of Rs. 8 crore in 2003-04 with a physical target of 170 educational complexes.

Economic Empowerment

9. A sustainable source of income to meet the bare necessities and aspirations of life and family is a major aspect of 'Economic Empowerment' and various schemes were implemented with an aim to extend financial assistance and vocational training to the tribal youth to take up self-employment and income-generating activities. Under the Scheme of Vocational Training Centres (VTCs), 100 per cent assistance was extended to the States/UTs as well as institutions/organizations set up by the Government. During 2002-03 the outlay under the scheme was Rs. 12 crore out of which Rs. 6.30 crore was released (53%) to the implementing agencies. Keeping in view the release in the previous year, an outlay of Rs. 8 crore has been provided during 2003-04. About 244 VTCs are proposed to be set-up during the current year by the States and NGOs.

10. The Scheme of National Scheduled Tribe Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC) and the State Scheduled Tribe Development & Finance Corporations (SSTDFCs) continued support and assisted in entrepreneurship development among the tribals. During 2002-03 an amount of Rs.32 crore was allocated as share capital to NSTFDC. The corporation allocated Rs.35.20 crore for 83 new projects benefiting 4093 ST families. During 2003 -04, an outlay of Rs.37.50 crore has been provided under this scheme.

11. The Tribal Co-Operative Marketing Development Federation of India Ltd (TRIFED) is a national-level apex body to secure remunerative support prices for tribal produce including Minor Forest Produce (MFP) and marketing with employment opportunities. The allocation for TRIFED during 2002-03 was Rs. 6.01 crore with a release of Rs. 5.95 crore (99%). The outlay for 2003-04 will remain at the same level of 6.01 crore. Similarly, the State Tribal Development Co-operative Corporations (TDCCs), Forest Development Corporations (FDCs), Minor Forest Produce Trading and Development Federations (MFPTDFs) have been supported to increase quantum of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) collection, strengthen their share capital base, to set up ware houses/ godowns with processing units. An amount of Rs. 15 crore was disbursed to TDCCs/FDCs/MFTDFs during 2002-03 against the outlay of Rs. 14 crore. For 2003-04, this outlay has been raised to Rs.18 crore.

12. The scheme of Village Grain Banks is implemented through TRIFED to tribal families in groups (about 20 each) with an aim to prevent deaths of tribals in general and children in particular in remote and backward tribal areas, due to starvation and nutritional deficiencies. Since inception, 645 Banks have been set up so far. The allocation under the scheme during 2002-2003 was Rs. 20 crore against which Rs. 9.19 crore expenditure (46%) only was incurred. The allocation for the scheme in 2003-04 is Rs. 30.00 crore, and the targeted number of banks is 3367.

Social Justice

13. The Protection of Civil Rights (PCR) Act, 1955 and the SC and ST Prevention of Atrocities (POA) Act, 1989 are the two important legal instruments to prevent/curb persistent problems of social discrimination and atrocities committed against STs and also SCs. This is a common Scheme for SCs and STs and is implemented through the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.

Strategies of TSP and SCA to TSP

14. Economic development amongst tribals especially those living below the poverty line has been given priority during 2002-03, and the guidelines for release of funds under SCA to TSP had been suitably modified to extend funds to Self-Help Groups (SHGs)/community to take up employment-cum-income-generating activities. During 2002-03, an amount of Rs. 500 crore was earmarked as SCA to TSP and the same amount was released to States/UTs. For Annual Plan 2003-04 again an amount of Rs. 500.00 crore has been provided as SCA to TSP.

15. The funds available under Article 275(1) of the Constitution are also released to the State Governments to meet the cost of special projects for promoting the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and for improving the level of administration in Scheduled Areas. The funds were utilised for setting up of 100 Model Residential Schools called 'Ekalavya Vidyalaya' for tribal students studying in classes VI to X. The revised guidelines for release of grants under Proviso 1 of the Article 275(1) of the Constitution provides attention to infrastructure development and to extend financial assistance towards the development of Forest Villages and Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs). The allocation for 2002-03 was Rs. 300 crore and the entire amount was reported to be released to the States. An allocation of Rs. 300 crore has again been made in 2003-04.

16. There are 75 PTGs identified across 15 States/UTs. The welfare and development of PTGs was implemented through ITDPs/ITDAs/TRIs and NGOs for the scheme 'Development of PTGs' by providing a package of services like drinking water, housing, irrigation and education. The outlay for the scheme in 2002-03 was Rs. 20.00 crore, out of which Rs.13.75 crore only could be released (69%) to the implementing agencies. An outlay of Rs. 20.00 crore has again been earmarked for the scheme in 2003-04.

Approach to Annual Plan 2003-04.

17. The Annual Plan 2003-04 will continue to strengthen the steps initiated for the tribal development during first Annual Plan 2002-03 in line with the approach adopted for the Tenth Five year Plan. The on-going welfare and development programmes will be implemented with added thrust so as to accelerate the accomplishment of the goal of tribal development for raising the status of tribals on par with the rest of the society. During 2003-04, fresh initiatives through Action Points, described later in this section, will also be taken up to accelerate the process of tribal development in the country.

18. The apex-level support institutions such as NSTFDC, TRIFED and their State counterparts will be encouraged to support/assist tribals to take up suitable and innovative income-generating activities which have huge marketing potentials. To this effect, cultivation and production of herbal medicines, Jatropa – a bio-diesel source, rubber and coffee plantation

and bamboo products will be promoted in the tribal areas by providing necessary inputs like saplings, training, technology, value addition with backward and forward market linkages.

19. Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP), a multi-faceted approach, will be executed by preventing exploitation and comprehensive socio-economic development amongst the Scheduled Tribes, through 194 ITDPs/ITDAs, 259 MADA pockets and 82 Clusters in 23 TSP States/UTs. The implementation of the special strategy of Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) for STs will continue to play its effective role to ensure proportionate flow of funds for STs development from the other general development sectors. TSP States have been suggested to adopt Maharashtra Model of TSP not only to quantify funds proportionate to the ST population under a separate budget head, but also to keep the pooled funds at the disposal of the nodal Department which will set the priorities.

20. As per the revised guidelines under Special Central Assistance (SCA) to TSP the utilization of funds are prioritized for development of forest villages with specific package of developmental activities suitable to the prevailing conditions and ensuring their effective synchronization with Forest Department programmes such as Joint Forest Management (JFM). The other important changes brought forth in the funding pattern under SCA to TSP include development of the PTGs, shifting cultivators, introduction of Women Component Plan to bring women at the centre stage and adherence to the provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act of 1996.

21. Development of PTGs that are in a fragile condition and some of whom are under the threat of extinction continues to be a priority concern. A National Plan of Action for Survival and Protection of PTGs will be formulated with a special focus to take up activities related to health, nutrition, education and provision of other basic necessities. The respective States will be encouraged to formulate individual PTG specific plan as per the needs and requirement of each group and implement the same for their speedy development.

22. As Tribals live in relative isolation, they remain out of the reach of various developmental efforts carried out by the governmental agencies and Voluntary Organisations (VOs). VOs and Non- Governmental Organizations (NGOs) have been playing a vital role in the socio-economic development of tribals including the PTGs. Recognizing the role of the VOs, they will be promoted to supplement the government's efforts in development and to assist the tribal groups to fight against exploitation. Action will be taken to identify Lead Voluntary Organisations (Mother NGOs) as a strategy to help smaller VOs to develop capacities and to act as partners of the government.

23. As there is an imperative need for a time-bound action programme to attend these issues/problems, Planning Commission, in consultation with the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, has identified the following specific 'Action Points' for 2003-04:

- (i) Formulation of National Policy for "Empowering the Tribals of India" along with National Plan of Action;
- (ii) Preparation of 'National Plan of Action for Survival, Protection and Development of Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs)'; and
- (iii) Development of 5,000 Forest Villages & Tribals living therein.

The nodal Ministry of Tribal Affairs is in the process of taking appropriate action on the above Action Points. The progress of action taken and achievements made are being monitored on a quarterly basis.

Plan Outlay and Expenditure of Ministry of Tribal Affairs

(Rs.in crore)

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	ANNUAL PLANS			
		2001-02	2002-03		2003-04
		ACTUAL EXPDR.	B.E.	Expenditure	B.E.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
I.	CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEMES (CS)				
1	Grant-in-Aid to NGOs for Coaching ST Students for Competitive Exams.	23.80	32.00	30.87	32.00
2	Vocational Training Centres in Tribal Areas	2.33	12.00	6.30	8.00
3	Educational Complexes in low Literacy Pockets	2.50	8.00	6.00	8.00
4	Investment in TRIFED and Price support	0.00	6.01	5.95	6.01
5	Grant-in-Aid to STDCs for MFP	11.71	14.00	15.00	18.00
6	Village Grain Banks	2.00	20.00	9.19	30.00
7	Development of Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs)	5.14	20.00	13.75	20.00
8	National ST Finance & Development Corporation and GIA to State ST Dev. & Finance Corporations	0.19	32.00	35.20	37.50
9	Information & Mass Education	0.10			
	Total - I	47.77	144.01	122.26	159.51
II.	CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES (CSS)				
10	Scheme of PMS, Book Banks and Upgradation of Merit of ST Students	28.32	68.49	53.91	56.49
11	Coaching and Allied Scheme for ST Students	0.22			
12	Scheme of Hostels for ST Students	14.15	24.00	13.50	24.00
13	Ashram Schools in TSP Areas	4.40	14.00	9.50	14.00
14	Research & Mass Education, Tribal Festivals and Others	0.70	10.50	6.64	7.00
15	G.I.A. to State Scheduled Tribes & Finance Development Corporations (STDCs)	0.19			
	Lump-sum provision for North East		29.00	0.00	29.00
	Total - II	47.98	145.99	83.55	130.49
III	Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP)	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00*
IV	G.I.A. under Art.275(I) of the Constitution	225.56	300.00	300.00	300.00
	GRAND TOTAL - I+II+III+IV	821.31	1090.00	1005.81	1090.00

* Includes Rs.2.99 crore outlay for UTs during 2003 -04 Under SCA to TSP

Source: Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India.

7.3 OTHER SPECIAL GROUPS

INTRODUCTION

Fast paced economic and industrial growth together with increasing trends in rural-urban migration have had a significant detrimental impact on the socio-economic development of the marginalized, vulnerable and disadvantaged sections of society. Also, weakening of the societal and joint family bonds, which traditionally provided the basic support systems for these groups, too, have rendered them helpless and have further increased their woes leading them into social deviance, maladjustment, destitution, beggary etc.

2. The prominent amongst the disadvantaged and vulnerable sections of society who are unable to cope with the rapid socio-economic changes taking place belong to the Other Special Groups, viz.- Persons with Disabilities including loco-motor, visual, hearing, speech and mental disabilities; the Social Deviants who come in conflict with law viz., juvenile delinquents/vagrants, drug addicts, alcoholics, sex workers, beggars etc; and the Other Disadvantaged viz., the Older Persons, children in distress such as Street Children, orphaned/abandoned children etc. Except for the Disabled and the Aged who are head counted in the population Census, no authentic data except for occasional surveys and micro studies exists with regard to the magnitude of other groups. In the absence of the Census 2001, the disabled (barring the mentally disabled) are estimated at 20.54 million or about 2.0 percent of the total country's population. The Aged (60+) account for 70.6 million (2001 Census) or 6.9 per cent of the country's population.

3. As the three-pronged strategy of - 'Empowering the Disabled', 'Reforming the Social Deviants' and 'Caring for the Other Disadvantaged' adopted during the Ninth Plan has proved to be effective in achieving the targeted goals, the Tenth Plan has chosen to continue with these very same processes in the social welfare sector. To strengthen these on-going processes, the Tenth Plan will endeavour convergence in the existing services in all the welfare-related sectors, by adopting a multi sectoral approach.

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4. In pursuance of the Tenth Plan approach for the welfare and development of the Other Special Groups, various schemes/programmes are being implementing to enable these disadvantaged sections to over-come their social, economic and physical shortcomings with an objective to bring about improvement in their quality of life. An outlay of Rs.330.00 crore was provided for the Social Welfare Sector in the Annual Plan (2002-03) under the Central Sector consisting Rs.232.50 crore for the implementation of the policies programmes and schemes for the Disabled and Rs.97.50 crore for Social Defence and the Other Disadvantaged. In addition, an amount of Rs.1312.20 crore was provided in the State Sector for the welfare and development of these groups in 2002-03.

5. The three fold strategy being followed in the Tenth Plan, as mentioned above, continued as the guiding principles in the Annual Plan 2002-03 through multi- collaborative and inter -sectoral efforts of the nodal Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (M/SJ&E) with concerned partner Ministries/ Departments. The progress achieved in the Annual Plan 2002-03 by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is summed up in the following paragraphs:

Welfare and Development of the Persons with Disabilities

6. The major objective of the Tenth Plan to make as many disabled as possible active, self reliant and productive members of the society was reflected in the efforts made during Annual Plan 2002-03. The People with Disabilities (PWD) (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 has generated a lot of awareness among the disabled and made them conscious of their rights and increased their expectations. This Act encompasses a wide range of provisions to deal effectively with the multi dimensional problems and needs of the disabled, starting from prevention and early detection of disabilities to curative, rehabilitative and developmental measures. The latter include right to free education of the disabled child, enhanced employment opportunities, reservation to the extent of 3 per cent in government jobs and poverty alleviation programmes. The Act is being further amended to strengthen the existing provisions and introduce novel features such as affirmative action, social security, barrier free environment and above all, advocating a multi-collaborative approach by assigning responsibilities to the concerned Ministries/ Departments for implementation of the provisions of the Act.

7. To provide a holistic package of services for the Disabled, the six premier apex level National Institutes (NIs) viz, National Institute for the Visually Handicapped (Dehradun); National Institute for the Orthopaedically Handicapped (Kolkata); National Institute for the Hearing Handicapped (Mumbai); and the National Institute for the Mentally Handicapped (Secunderabad); along with the two apex level institutions viz. Institute of Physically Handicapped (New Delhi); and the National Institute of Rehabilitation, Training and Research (Cuttack) continued to work in their specialised sectors. They offered specialised courses to train professionals, research and community awareness activities, fitment and rehabilitation camps etc. Through their outreach services, these Institutes also undertook programs for prevention and early identification of disabilities. These Institutes have cumulatively provided 319 thousand units of rehabilitative services during the year 2002-03. In the Annual Plan 2002-03, a sum of Rs. 28.20 crore was anticipated to have been spent as against an outlay of Rs.32.00 crore. To effectively supplement the efforts of the National Institutes and act as their extended arm at the regional level, the five Composite Regional Centres (CRCs) at Srinagar, Lucknow, Sundernagar, Bhopal and Guwahati were made functional in 2000-01. Besides, the four Regional Rehabilitation Centres (RRCs) for the spinal injury (at Jabalpur, Mohali, Bareilly and Cuttack) have also started providing technical support and referral services in temporary accommodations, pending their building constructions. So far, the CRCs services benefited 86,273 persons, while over 27,219 persons have been benefited/covered by RRCs. The Indian Spinal Injury Centre (ISIC), New Delhi provided comprehensive rehabilitation management services to the persons with spinal cord injuries which included surgical interventions, physical, psycho-social and vocational rehabilitation. The total bed occupancy of ISIC in 2002-03 was 10,212. The Centre also provided free OPD treatment to about 2510 persons. During the Annual Plan 2002-03, Rs.3.00 crore was anticipated to have been spent as against an outlay of Rs. 4.00 crore.

8. The Rehabilitation Council of India (RCI), New Delhi is responsible for regulating training policies and programmes for various categories of professionals in the area of disabilities. It also maintains the Central Rehabilitation Register for all professionals/ personnel and promotes research in rehabilitation and specialised education. By the end of March 2003, the Council developed 87 short terms and long term training programs to meet the manpower programmes for 16 categories of rehabilitation professionals and gave recognition to 160 institutions to run

courses at different levels. Other programmes undertaken by RCI included a national programme of orientation of medical officers working in Primary Health Centres in disability management. It also launched special education B.Ed course, through distance mode. An outlay of Rs. 4.00 crore was earmarked for RCI in Annual Plan 2002-03 and the same was expected to have been spent.

9. The Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation (ALIMCO), Kanpur has distributed aids and appliances to about 25,413 beneficiaries till December 2002. The Corporation performed satisfactorily during 2002-03, with a record turnover of Rs. 33.60 crore during the 2002-03 compared to Rs. 30.08 crore in the previous year. In the Annual Plan 2002-03 an amount of Rs. 2.20 crore was anticipated to have been spent as against an outlay of Rs. 4.00 crore. Under the scheme 'Assistance to Persons with Disabilities for Purchase/Fitting of Aids and Appliances (ADIP)', financial assistance was provided to agencies such as NGOs, NIs, ALIMCO etc. for assisting the disabled persons in procuring durable, sophisticated and scientifically manufactured aids and appliances. During 2002-03, 280 implementing agencies were assisted for this purpose against the target of 175 with an anticipated expenditure of Rs.54.00 crore as against Rs. 55.00 crore outlay provided.

10. The National Handicapped Finance Development Corporation (NHFDC), provided concessional loans to the disabled with annual income of less than Rs.1 lakh per annum in the urban areas and Rs. 80,000 per annum in the rural areas for income generation activities. Under its micro-financing scheme the Corporation assisted individual beneficiaries and Self Help Groups. During the year 2002-03, the Corporation sanctioned release of Rs.10.18 crore covering 2025 beneficiaries. So far, as many as 9,755 disabled persons have benefited. NHFDC also provided loans to Parents' Associations of mentally retarded persons to set up income generating activities for these groups. During the Annual Plan 2002-03 an outlay of Rs.15.00 crore was provided. However, against this, an expenditure of Rs. 10.00 crore was anticipated to have incurred.

11. With the objective of 'reaching the unreached' viz the rural disabled, the National Programme for Rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities (NPRPD) had by the end of March 2002, financially assisted 82 districts towards local capacity building for the much needed rehabilitation structure right from the Panchayat level and upwards. This programme is now transferred to the State Sector.

12. To help the disabled in securing gainful employment, the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Special Employment Exchanges or Special Cells in regular employment exchanges continued its efforts to place disabled in jobs. At present there are 41 Special Cells and 40 Special Employment Exchanges in the country. In the Annual Plan 2002-03, an outlay of Rs. 3.60 crore had been provided of this Rs.1.48 crore reported to have been released to States. This Scheme is now slated for transfer to the State Sector as per the decision of the Core Committee on Zero-Based Budgeting (ZBB), 2000. A detailed mention of the scheme is made under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

13. With a view to promote voluntary action and enlarge the scope and delivery of services, four on-going schemes of-assistance to voluntary organizations for disabled persons; rehabilitation of leprosy-cured persons; persons with cerebral palsy and mental retardation; and starting special schools for handicapped children were merged into a single Umbrella Scheme to Promote Voluntary Action for Persons with Disabilities' in 1998, with innovative inputs like

providing legal aid, recreation, research etc. During 2002-03 about 546 voluntary organisations were assisted with Rs. 73.57 crore (anticipated) benefiting 1 lakh persons, exceeding the outlay extended to the same (i.e. Rs.72.00 crore).

14. To cater to the much neglected field of mental disability, the National Trust for the Welfare of the Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Delhi, set up in December, 1999, is implementing an Umbrella Scheme called 'Reach and Relief Scheme for the Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities' that provides for long term and permanent state institutions, day care centres, augmentation of home visits, etc. So far, 369 Local-level Committees under the chairpersonship of the District Magistrate have been formed to advocate the needs and rights of disabled persons. Also, 228 organisations, including 11 parents' associations have been registered to work in the field of mental disabilities. In addition the trust has also assisted 75-Day Care and Residential Centres. About 5,000 persons have benefited from these projects. To facilitate the activities to be taken up by the Trust, a Corpus Fund of Rs.100 crore was instituted.

15. In addition to the above, a number of other measures were also taken with regard to research and development of appropriate and innovative technological appliances for the disabled under the aegis of the Science and Technology in Mission Mode. Over 30 aids and appliances were developed such as plastic aspheric lens, myo electric hand control system and motorised joystick operated wheel chair etc.

16. The Ministry took special steps to ensure that the provisions of the PWD Act 1995 were implemented effectively, through review and monitoring of the implementation of the Act. These measures included- i) Review of the implementation of the Act by the Statutory Committees viz. Central Co-ordination Committee and the Central Executive Committee; ii) Monitoring the progress of various provisions of the Act not only at the Centre but also in the States/UTs by a Group of Secretaries with the representatives of 51 Central Ministries/Departments; iii) Notification of the identified posts suitable for the disabled, based on the recommendations of the Report of the Expert Committee; iv) Standing Committee of Secretaries constituted under the Chairpersonship of the Cabinet Secretary to provide an additional institutional mechanism for continuous review of compliance by Ministries/Departments / public sector undertakings regarding reservations for persons with disabilities. Under the scheme, as many as 78,676 disabled persons reported benefited during 2002-03 against the target 80,000.

Reforming the Social Deviants

Juvenile Maladjustment

17. To deal with the growing problem of juvenile maladjustment, and to make it more child friendly with well laid out welfare-cum-rehabilitative services for children in conflict with law, the Juvenile Justice Act 1986 was repealed by the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 (JJ Act, 2000). This Act has been enforced in the entire country except Jammu and Kashmir. As per the Act, the State Governments are required to set up Juvenile Justice Boards and Child Welfare Committees in every district. To ensure speedy implementation of the provisions of the Act, the Ministry notified Model Rules under the Act in June, 2001 and also advised the States to adopt these rules or frame their own. The Ministry is also implementing the scheme of Juvenile Social Maladjustment now called 'A Programme for

Juvenile Justice', wherein assistance is being provided to the extent of 50 per cent of the expenditure to the State Governments to establish and maintain the mandatory homes for neglected and delinquent Juveniles. As on March 2002, 290 Juvenile Homes, 287 Observation Homes, 35 Special Homes and 50 After-Care Homes were established for care and rehabilitation of juveniles. In all about 38,821 juveniles benefited from this programme. In addition, 202 Juvenile Courts and 260 Juvenile Welfare Courts were also set up across the country. During Annual Plan 2002-03, against an outlay of Rs.16.00 crore, the anticipated expenditure for the same was Rs.14.40 crore.

18. The special campaign of National Initiative for Child Protection (NICP) initiated by the Ministry through the National Institute of Social Defence and CHILDLINE Foundation continued to provide the links with allied systems such as police, health care providers judiciary, education etc. for child protection and rehabilitation.

Prevention of Drug /Alcohol Abuse

19. To control the menace of drug and alcohol abuse, the Ministry is implementing the Scheme of Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse through a comprehensive package of awareness generation services, identification of addicts, referral service and setting up of treatment and rehabilitation centres. During 2002-03, as many as 2,321 voluntary organisations have been supported to run centres to extend drug counselling, treatment and rehabilitation services. As against the target of attending to 3.2 lakhs beneficiaries, 2.03 lakh beneficiaries reported to have been benefited under the scheme through voluntary organisations during 2002-03. Further, by upgrading the already existing Bureau of Drug Abuse Prevention in NISD, the National Centre for Drug Abuse Prevention (NC-DAP) has been set up in 1998 to conduct training programs for various categories of service providers. To decentralise training requirements and cater to the regional requirements, the five Regional Resource and Training Centres set up in Chennai, Pune, Delhi and two in Kolkata undertook a number of training programs in their regions providing training to various levels of functionaries, upgrading information and data base and networking in the field of drug demand reduction, in addition to developing training manuals in areas including prevention and management of drug abuse and HIV/AIDS etc. Special collaborative projects were undertaken with the international agencies of International Labour Organisation and United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) which included 'Community Wide Demand Reduction in India' wherein more than 1000 service providers were trained in different parts of the country; and 'Community Wide Demand Reduction in the North East', to check the high incidence of drug abuse in that region. To assess the magnitude, nature and pattern of drug abuse in the country, a National Survey on Drug Abuse is being conducted by the Ministry in collaboration with UNDCP. Preliminary data on the dimensions of the problem and the target groups most affected has been compiled and the same is being processed. For supporting community-based voluntary action, training and other rehabilitation facilities for alcohol and drug demand reduction an outlay of Rs 28.50 crore was made in Annual Plan 2002-03 of which Rs. 25.60 crore was anticipated to have been spent.

Caring for the Other Disadvantaged

20. The Annual Plan 2002-03 followed the National Policy of ensuring the well being of the Aged through extending support towards financial security, health shelter, etc. To tackle the growing problem of street children efforts were made through preventive measures with welfare and developmental support services like the ICDS, education, health feeding programs etc.

Care of the Older Persons

21. The National Policy on Older Persons (NPOP) adopted in 1999, formed the basis for the welfare and care of Older Persons by initiating action in the crucial areas of, health care and nutrition, shelter, education, training, research and dissemination of information, and supplemental care and protection provided by the family and above all financial security including pension support. A National Council for Older Persons was set up along with the Draft Plan of Action demarcating clearly the responsibilities of partner Ministries/ Departments mandated under the Policy. To provide secretarial services to the Council, an agency called Aadhar was set up at the Centre and Zilla Aadhars at the district level. Since its constitution in December 1999, the process of appointment of Zila Aadhars members in nearly 530 districts was completed. These members provide vital support to the aged in solving their problems.

22. Financial assistance was provided to NGOs under the 'Integrated Programme for Older Persons' for establishing and running 222 old-age homes, 201 day-care centres, 27 mobile medicare units as well as non-institutional services to the senior citizens. An outlay of Rs.20.30 crore was provided in the Annual Plan 2002-03 while the likely expenditure was Rs.18.27 crore. However, the physical achievements reflect a better picture as actual beneficiaries covered under the scheme numbering 78,246 was more than the target fixed i.e. 70,000 in 2002-03. Taking into account the need for old age social and income security, especially in the unorganised sector, a study on 'Old Age Social and Income Security (OASIS)' was commissioned. Its report is now under the consideration of a Group of Ministers under the Chairmanship of Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission.

Children in Difficult Circumstances

23. With the objective of weaning away the street children from a life of deprivation and vagrancy and rehabilitating them, the Ministry is implementing the scheme of 'An Integrated Programme for Street Children' with a wide range of initiatives like 24 hour drop in shelters, night shelters, nutrition, health care, sanitation, hygiene, safe drinking water, education, recreational facilities and protection against abuse and exploitation. Under this programme, as many as 230 organisations are operating in 22 States benefiting 1.88 lakh street children. An expenditure of Rs. 13.60 crore was anticipated to have been incurred on this scheme during Annual Plan 2002-03 against an outlay of Rs.19.00 crore. During 2002-03, exceeding target of 32,000 as many as 37,195 children in difficult circumstances have benefited under the scheme. The special initiative of the CHILDLINE service, a toll free telephone service (1098) available to children in distress, responds to the emergency needs of the children and provides referral service. This facility is now operating in 34 cities, and has received more than 30.04 lakh calls from children/concerned adults since its inception in 1998.

Adoption of Children

24. To offer permanent rehabilitation through adoption, to orphan, abandoned and destitute children, efforts were made to place as many children as possible in both in-country and inter-country adoptions. During the year 2003, about 2,793 children were placed in adoption, of which 1,066 were inter-country and 1,727 within country. The Central Adoption Resource Agency (CARA), which regulates and monitors adoption of Indian children abroad is in the process of issuing revised guidelines for both in-country and inter-country adoptions. It has also taken up skill building amongst social workers vested with the responsibility of the welfare and

rehabilitation of orphaned children. During the Annual Plan 2002-03 (upto 31.12.2003), an expenditure of Rs.0.70 crore was expected to have incurred by CARA as against an outlay of Rs.1.80 crore.

National Institute of Social Defence (NISD)

25. The recently made autonomous NISD further enlarged the scope of its activities to undertake new tasks like review of policies and programs in the field of social defence; anticipate and diagnose social defence problems; develop and promote voluntary action; activities for child protection in collaboration with NICP and CHILDLINE; programs to train care givers in the field of aged etc. In the field of prevention of alcohol and drug abuse, the special cell NC-DAP continued to provide intensive training courses and capacity building of service providers. During the Annual Plan 2002-03, Rs. 0.80 crore was reported to have been spent by 31.12.2002 as against the outlay of Rs. 4.10 crore.

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26. In the Annual Plan 2003-04, the Tenth Plan three-pronged strategy of viz. i) Empowering the Disabled; ii) Reforming the Social Deviants; and iii) Caring for the Other Disadvantaged with a special focus on convergence of the existing services in all related welfare and development sectors so as to attain maximum beneficiary coverage in the areas of preventive, curative, rehabilitation, welfare and development for all the target groups will be given further impetus. In this context the nodal Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment will be ably supported by the other general development sectors to reach services and facilities to these target groups. The Annual Plan 2003-04, being the second year of the Tenth Plan, will further the approach and the policy thrusts and programmes to be undertaken in the course of the next four years.

Financial Outlay

27. The total outlay for the Annual Plan 2003-04 is Rs.315.00 crore consisting of Rs.222.70 crore for the welfare of the disabled and remaining Rs.92.30 crore for social defence and the other disadvantaged. To optimise the use of available resources and achieve synergy and convergence in functioning, the number of on-going schemes in the Social Welfare Sector was brought down from 39 during the Ninth Plan to 16 in the Tenth Five Year Plan through the special exercise of Zero-Based Budgeting (ZBB) involving merging, weeding out, and transferring of schemes to the State Sector, non plan etc.

28. The scheme-wise outlays and expenditure information for the Social Welfare Sector in the in Annual Plan 2002-03 and 2003-04 are given at Annexure 7.3.1(i) The details of the outlays and expenditure in the State Sector are given at Annexure 7.3.3. The Table 1 summarizes the expenditure incurred and the outlay approved during the Annual Plans 2001-02 to 2003-04.

29. The following paragraphs gives the details of the various schemes being implemented by the nodal Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment in the Annual Plan 2003-04.

Table 1: Plan Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs.in crore)

	Annual Plan 2001-02	Annual Plan 2002-03		Annual Plan 2003-04
	Actual	BE	RE	BE
I. Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment	309.37	330.00	326.54	315.00
II. States/UTs	1217.97	1312.20	1427.96	1597.60*
Total I+II	1527.34	1642.20	1754.50	1912.60

* Proposed Outlay.

I. Empowering the Persons with Disabilities

30. The Annual Plan 2003-04, in line with the commitment of the Tenth Plan, will seek to empower as many disabled as possible to become active, self reliant and productive contributors to the national economy with the strength and support of the provisions of the PWD Act, 1995. In this context the underlying tenet of multi-sectoral collaborative effort and responsibilities laid down in the Act, will receive an added thrust through formulation of detailed guidelines and rules by partner Ministries/Departments for implementation of provisions of the Act. Further, to ensure adequate fund availability, steps will be initiated to introduce a component plan for the disabled in the budget of these Ministries/ Departments to ensure that the funds/ benefits mandated under the PWD Act 1995, flow to the disabled.

31. In accordance with the ZBB exercise, a cluster of schemes were suitably merged under the umbrella scheme of 'Implementation of the PWD Act, 1995'. These include the RRCs and CRCs, S&T Mission Mode etc. An outlay of Rs. 22.50 crore has been provided for this umbrella scheme in 2003-04 with a target of benefiting 80,000 disabled persons.

32. To meet the requirements of the needy areas and groups especially the rural unreached, the outreach services providing a composite package of treatment, rehabilitation, training etc. of the national and regional network institutional mechanism viz, the seven National Institutes, the four Regional Rehabilitation Centres and the five CRCs along with ISIC will suitably be enhanced and expanded. For this purpose the seven NIs have been provided an outlay of Rs. 42.70 crore in the Annual Plan 2003-04, while the ISIC has been provided Rs.3.50 crore to accommodate 10,950 bed occupancy.

33. The allocation for the Assistance to Disabled Persons (ADIP) for the purchase and fitment of aids and appliances for the 2003-04 is Rs. 57.00 crore through 250 NGOs and for the Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation (ALIMCO), a provision of Rs.1.00 crore has been made for the same period.

34. As training and manpower requirements in the field of disability is a priority concern, special measures will be taken by the Rehabilitation Council of India (RCI) to ensure quality of service in these areas through enforcement of uniform standards for rehabilitation professionals and developing training courses. An allocation of Rs. 3.00 crore has been made for RCs in 2003-04. To upgrade skills as well as professional manpower especially at the higher levels of rehabilitation for the disabled, including Post-graduate level training, a College of Rehabilitation

Sciences is being set up for which an amount Rs.1.00 crore has been provided in the Annual Plan 2003-04.

35. Job placement being one of the more important avenues of employment for the disabled, efforts will be made to generate more jobs for them, through effective identification and filling up of reserved posts up to 3 per cent of the vacancies in the Government and Public Sector Undertakings through Special Employment Exchanges/Special Cells in the Regular Employment Exchanges under the CSS of 'Employment of Handicapped'. This scheme is slated for transfer to the State Sector along with its Tenth Plan outlay of Rs.3.60 crore. However, the transfer of the scheme to the States awaits NDC's approval at this stage. Of the total Tenth Plan allocation of Rs. 3.60 crore, an amount of Rs. 1.60 crore was provided for this scheme in 2002-03. The remaining Rs. 2.00 crore is thus made available to the same for 2003-04. Further details of the scheme are furnished under the paragraph on the Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

36. The Voluntary Sector has traditionally played an important role in delivery of community-based services to the disabled. The umbrella scheme viz. 'Promote Voluntary Action for Persons with Disability' will be supported to widen its operations and to introduce new innovative components in their services. For this purpose an outlay of Rs.79.00 crore has been provided for this scheme. It is expected that over 500 NGOs will be assisted for this purpose.

II. Reforming the Social Deviants

37. Recognising that social deviants such as juvenile delinquents, alcohol and drug addicts are victims of circumstances and situational compulsions rather than habitual criminals engaged in organised crime, the Annual Plan 2003-04 advocates reform and rehabilitation of these social deviants in a humane rather than a punitive environment, with a view to transforming today's social deviants into tomorrow's responsible citizens.

Juvenile Social Maladjustment

38. The thrust will be on the effective implementation of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2000 with its objective of rehabilitating the juveniles in a child-friendly positive environment by utilizing the network of institutional and non-institutional facilities. For this purpose, rigorous steps will be taken to ensure that minimum standards and quality of life are maintained in the mandatory institutions set up under the Act. The role of voluntary organisations will also be suitably expanded to promote non-institutional care for these children. The implementation of the scheme of 'Programme of Juvenile Justice' will be further intensified. The details of the same are discussed under the paragraph on Centrally Sponsored Schemes. An allocation of Rs.16.00 crore has been made for the scheme of Prevention and Control of Juvenile Social Maladjustment in 2003-04.

Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Reduction

39. The integrated and comprehensive community based approach to curb the growing problems of alcoholism and drug abuse in the country will be strengthened and expanded to needy areas like the rural areas and North East and the high risk groups like street children, commercial sex workers, truck drivers etc. This will involve intensive awareness generation and preventive education, counselling, treatment, de-addiction and rehabilitation of addicts. Training of service providers will be stepped up through the efforts of the NC- DAP and the Regional

Training Centres. Allocation for 2003-04 for the scheme is Rs. 28.50 crore. During 2003-04 as many as 3.20 lakh beneficiaries are targeted under this scheme.

III. Caring for the Other Disadvantaged

40. The 'Other Disadvantaged' includes the aged, and the orphaned/abandoned children destitute and street children, who in the wake of declining family support systems and other socio-economic circumstances are left helpless and necessarily require the support and protection of the State.

Care of the Older Persons

41. To fulfil the commitments of the National Policy on Older Persons for providing health, shelter, work therapy, vocational training, recreation, protection of life etc., special emphasis will be placed on expanding the on-going programmes of old-age homes, day-care centres, mobile medicare units and medicare centres being implemented under the scheme of 'Integrated Programme for Older Persons'. To help the aged to solve their own problems, the services of the 'Zilla Aadhars' and HELPLINE will be further expanded. The allocation for the year 2003-04 for the scheme is Rs. 20.00 crore to benefit 70,000 aged beneficiaries.

Welfare of Children in Difficult Circumstances

42. To tackle the growing problem of children in difficult circumstances (street children, orphaned abandoned, destitute children etc.) who are most vulnerable for abuse and exploitation, the Annual Plan 2003-04 seeks to expand and strengthen the 'Integrated Programme for Street Children' focussing on preventive and rehabilitative aspects with necessary provisions for health, nutrition, shelter, vocational training and education etc. towards ensuring all-round development of these children. To provide complete rehabilitation for orphaned and destitute children in adoptive families, efforts will be made under the scheme of Shishu Griha to place larger number of these children in adoption within the country. An allocation of Rs. 14.30 crore has been made for the Annual Plan 2003-04 for attending to a target of 35,000 children in difficult circumstances.

43. A special scheme viz. 'Welfare of Children in Need of Care and Protection' was to be initiated during the Annual Plan 2002-03 with an objective to cater to child workers and potential child workers (viz. street children, children of pavement dwellers, migrants, sex workers, destitute children etc.) and provide opportunities to them to facilitate their entry into main stream education through non formal education, bridge education, vocational training etc. An amount of Rs.4.50 crore was provided for this scheme during the Annual Plan 2002-03. Since the scheme is still under consideration of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, no expenditure could be incurred upto 31.12.2002. Allocation for 2003-04 for the same is Rs. 7.00 crore.

44. The programme of National Initiative for Child Protection (NICP) will continue work to create child-friendly systems in agencies like police, health, judiciary, education to enable the street children access basic facilities like health, education, transport, labour etc. CHILDLINE services which receive calls for help from children in distress will be adequately strengthened with appropriate inter-linkages.

Adoption of children

45. To provide permanent homes to orphaned children, the Central Adoption Resource Agency (CARA) will upgrade its facilities for research and documentation so that information about children available for adoption can be easily ascertained. As a follow-up in the post adoption period, monitoring and evaluation mechanism of CARA and the Indian Embassies abroad will be strengthened to update records, organize home visits and computerize documentation facilities. The scheme stands transferred to non-plan since 2003-04 after meeting the spill over requirements of Rs.2 crores in Annual Plan 2002-03.

National Institute of Social Defence

46. The Annual Plan will seek to strengthen the newly autonomous National Institute of Social Defence, professionally, technically and financially, to enable it to broaden its activities in the field of social defence and for the other disadvantaged groups. The Institute will revive its earlier activities of training and manpower development of social defence personnel, especially in the areas of community-based services for juvenile justice, prison welfare, prison administration, child adoption, children in need of care and protection, prevention of drug-abuse, welfare of senior citizens and other emerging social problems. The scheme is being covered under the Umbrella Scheme of 'Funding to the National Institutes'.

Centrally-Sponsored Schemes

47. Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment is implementing two Centrally Sponsored Schemes pertaining to Social Welfare Sector viz. – i) Employment of Handicapped; and ii) A Programme for Juvenile Justice. The objective of the scheme of Employment of Handicapped is to help the persons with disabilities in getting gainful employment either through Special Cells in normal employment exchanges or Special Employment Exchanges for persons with disabilities. Department of Labour in each State Governments/UT administration is implementing the above schemes. The funding pattern of the scheme stipulate that 80 per cent will be given by the Central Government and 20 per cent is to be borne by the State Government in respect of Special Employment Exchanges. However, in case of Special Cells, 100 per cent assistance would be provided by the Central Government. As against the approved outlay of Rs.3.6 crore in 2002-03, an amount of Rs.1.48 crore has been released 5 States/UTs viz. – Karnataka, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi. The number of States/UTs benefiting from the scheme has also reduced from 9 States in 2001-02 to 5 States in 2002-03. The details are furnished in the Annexure 7.3.2.

48. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Programme for the Juvenile Justice, the Ministry provides grants-in-aid to the State Government/UTs on 50:50 basis to set up and run the Observation Home, Juvenile Homes/Special Home and up gradation of the existing institutions. During the Annual Plan 2002-03, an outlay of Rs.16.00 crore was provided against which an amount of Rs.14.33 crore has been released. While the amount of release has decreased from Rs.15.19 crore in 2001-02 to Rs.14.33 crore in 2002-03, the number of beneficiary State has increased from 19 to 23 during the same period. An outlay of Rs.16.00 crore has been provided for the year 2003-04. A statement containing the outlay and release of funds during the years 2001-02 to 2003-04 concerning the two CSS schemes is placed in Annexure 7.3.2.

49. Recognising the importance of the regular monitoring of the implementation of various welfare and developmental schemes in terms of physical and financial achievements as against the targets in view meetings with M/SJ&E are held under the chairmanship of the Member in-charge of the sector on quarterly basis not only to assess the progress made but also to make needed interventions to accelerate the process of development among these disadvantaged groups.

50. Realising that most of the social welfare programmes are also effectively implemented by the voluntary organisations as they are in close contact with the target groups, the Annual Plan 2003-04 will seek to identify and encourage NGOs with good track record and motivate them to work in the needy and rural areas.

Annexure - 7.3.1(i)

**PLAN OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE OF MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE
AND EMPOWERMENT**

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Annual Plans			
		(2001-02)	(2002-03)		(2003-04)
		Actual	Outlay	RE	BE
1	2	3	4	5	6
I.	<u>SOCIAL WELFARE SECTOR (SW)</u>	-			
i.	<u>CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEMES (CS)</u>				
A.	<u>WELFARE OF THE DISABLED</u>				
1.	Scheme for Funding to National Institutes	17.56	32.00	28.20	42.70
2.	Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation, Kanpur	5.40	4.00	2.20	1.00
3.	Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Person for Purchasing /Fitting of Aids & Appliances	43.44	55.00	54.00	57.00
4.	Scheme to Promote Voluntary Action for Persons with Disabilities	60.86	72.00	73.57	79.00
5.	Indian Spinal Injury Centre	2.07	4.00	3.00	3.50
6.	Rehabilitation Council of India	2.40	4.00	4.00	3.00
-	National Trust for Persons with Mental Retardation	51.00	1.00	1.00	-
7.	National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHFDC)	0.00	15.00	10.00	10.00
-	National Rehabilitation Programme for the Disabled	43.61	Transferred to States		

Annexure 7.3.1(i) Contd.

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Annual Plans			
		(2001-02)	(2002-03)		(2003-04)
		Actual	Outlay	RE	BE
1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Implementation of the Persons with Disabilities (PWD) Act, 1995.	9.74	32.50	14.25	22.50
-	Office of the Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities (Spill-over only for 2002-03)	0.73	1.00	0.90	-
9.	Support to children with Disabilities (An UNDP funded Scheme)	0.93	2.37	2.00	1.00
10.	College of Rehabilitation Sciences	--	6.03	0.10	1.00
	Total (A)	237.74	228.90	193.22	220.70
B.	SOCIAL DEFENCE AND OTHER DISADVANTAGED GROUPS				
11.	Assistance to Vol. Orgns. For providing Social Def. Services including Prevention of Alcoholism & Drug Abuse	24.98	28.50	25.60	28.50
-	Central Adoption Resource Agency (Spill-over only for 2002-03)	1.10	2.00	1.30	-
12.	Grant-in-aid for Welfare of Children in Difficult circumstances	10.06	19.00	13.60	14.30
13.	Assistance to Vol. Orgns. for Programmes related to Aged.	14.61	20.30	18.27	20.00
14.	Grant in aid for Research, Information and Other Miscellaneous	3.97	6.70	5.18	6.50
15.	Scheme for Welfare of Working Children & Children in Need of Care and Protection	--	5.00	1.12	7.00
	Total (B)	54.72	81.50	65.07	76.30
	Total - i (A+B)	292.46	310.40	258.29	297.00

Annexure 7.3.1. (i) Concl'd.

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Annual Plans			
		(2001-02)	(2002-03)		(2003-04)
		Actual	Outlay	RE	BE
1	2	3	4	5	6
ii.	CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES (CSS)				
A.	WELFARE OF THE DISABLED				
-	Employment of the Handicapped (Awaiting NDC's approval)	1.54	3.60	1.00	2.00
	Total (A)	1.54	3.60	1.00	2.00
B.	SOCIAL DEFENCE AND OTHER DISADVANTAGED GROUPS				
16.	Scheme for Prevention and Control of Juvenile Social Maladjustment	15.37	16.00	14.40	16.00
	Total (B)	15.37	16.00	14.40	16.00
	Total - ii (A+B)	16.91	19.60	15.40	18.00
iii	Lump-sum provision for North Eastern Region & Sikkim			52.85	
	Total - SW (i + ii + iii)	309.37	330.00	326.54	315.00

Note : 10% of the total outlay of the Ministry as earmarked for the North Eastern States.

Annexure - 7.3.1(ii)

**PLAN TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF MINISTRY OF
SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT**

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Units	Annual Plans		
			(2002-03)		(2003-04)
			Targets	Ach.	Targets
1	2	3	4	5	6
I.	SOCIAL WELFARE SECTOR (SW)				
i.	CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEMES (CS)				
A.	WELFARE OF THE DISABLED				
1.	Scheme for Funding to National Institutes	----- NON QUANTIFIABLE -----			
2.	Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation, Kanpur	Total No. of Assistive Devices/Components	1,129,349	-	-
3.	Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Person for Purchasing /Fitting of Aids & Appliances	No. of NGOs assis.	175	280	250
4.	Scheme to Promote Voluntary Action for Persons with Disabilities		-	144,954	-
5.	Indian Spinal Injury Centre	No. of free Beds Bed Occupants	30 10,950	30 10,212	30 10,950
6.	Rehabilitation Council of India	Training of the Teachers No. of professionals registered Personnel Registration Sensitization of Rehabilitation	- - - -	4,723 399 1,791 1,553	- - - -
-	National Trust for Persons with Mental Retardation	Establishment of Relief Institution Training of Caregivers	- -	900/1958 900/770	- -
7.	National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHFDC)	----- NON QUANTIFIABLE -----			

Annexure 7.3.1 (ii) Contd.

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Units	Annual Plans		
			(2002-03)		(2003-04)
			Targets	Ach.	Targets
1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Implementation of the Persons	No. of Benef.	80,000	78,676	80,000
-	Office of the Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities (Spill-over only for 2002-03)	----- NON QUANTIFIABLE -----			
9.	Support to children with Disabilities (An UNDP funded Scheme)	No. of Teachers No. of Parents No. of Children No. of Village level Rehabilitation workers		3,000 15,000 4,124 632	
10.	College of Rehabilitation Sciences	----- NON QUANTIFIABLE -----			
B.	<u>SOCIAL DEFENCE AND OTHER DISADVANTAGED GROUPS</u>				
11.	Assistance to Vol. Orgns. For providing Social Def. Services including Prevention of Alcoholism & Drug Abuse	No. of Benef. Assisted to Vol. Orgns	320,000 -	202,751 2,321	320,000 -
-	Central Adoption Resource Agency (Spill-over only for 2002-03)	----- NON QUANTIFIABLE -----			
12.	Grant-in-aid for Welfare of Children in Difficult circumstances	No. of Benef.	32,000	37,195	35,000
13.	Assistance to Vol. Orgns. for Programmes related to Aged.	No. of Benef.	70,000	78,246	70,000
14.	Grant in aid for Research, Information and Other Miscellaneous	No. of Reserch Studies No. of Seminars	30 -	13 8	30 -
15.	Scheme for Welfare of Working Children & Children in Need of Care and Protection				

Annexure 7.3.1 (ii) Concl'd.

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Units	Annual Plans		
			(2002-03)		(2003-04)
			Targets	Ach.	Targets
1	2	3	4	5	6
ii.	CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES (CSS)				
A.	WELFARE OF THE DISABLED				
-	Employment of the Handicapped (Awaiting NDC's approval)	----- NON QUANTIFIABLE -----			
B.	<u>SOCIAL DEFENCE AND OTHER DISADVANTAGED GROUPS</u>				
16.	Scheme for Prevention and Control of Juvenile Social Maladjustment	No. of Benef.	-	38,821	-

Annexure - 7.3.2

STATEMENT SHOWING RELEASE OF CENTRAL SHARE UNDER THE CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES IN 2002-03

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State/ Union Territories	Central Share released in 2002-03 under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of	
		Employment of the Handicapped	A Programme for Juvenile Justice
1	2	3	4
	STATES		
1	Andhra Pradesh	-	112.13
2	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-
3	Assam	-	-
4	Bihar	-	30.31
5	Chhattisgarh	-	23.56
6	Goa	-	4.12
7	Gujarat	-	47.59
8	Haryana	-	2.47
9	Himachal Pradesh	-	3.99
10	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-
11	Jharkhand	-	23.84
12	Karnataka	25.94	51.76
13	Kerala	-	12.69
14	Madhya Pradesh	-	110.81
15	Maharashtra	-	509.15
16	Manipur	-	-
17	Meghalaya	-	7.00
18	Mizoram	-	15.91
19	Nagaland	-	4.56
20	Orissa	-	0.42
21	Punjab	-	23.04

Annexure 7.3.2. Concl'd.			
Sl. No.	Name of State/ Union Territories	Central Share released in 2002-03 under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of	
		Employment of the Handicapped	A Programme for Juvenile Justice
1	2	3	4
22	Rajasthan	26.10	9.17
23	Sikkim	-	2.03
24	Tamil Nadu	77.60	113.60
25	Tripura	-	-
26	Uttar Pradesh	14.10	189.11
27	Uttaranchal	-	-
28	West Bengal	-	83.65
	TOTAL (States)	143.74	1380.91
	<u>UNION TERRITORIES</u>		
1	A & N Islands	-	-
2	Chandigarh	4.34	-
3	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-
4	Daman & Diu	-	-
5	Delhi	-	52.09
6	Lakshadweep	-	-
7	Pondicherry	-	-
	TOTAL (UTs)	4.34	52.09
	GRAND TOTAL	148.08	1433.00

Annexure 7.3.3

**PLAN OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE - OTHER SPECIAL GROUPS
(WOMEN & CHILD DEVELOPMENT, WELFARE OF DISABLED AND
SOCIAL DEFENCE) - STATE/UTs.**

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State/ Union Territories	Annual Plans			
		(2001-02)	(2002-03)		(2003-04)
		Actual	BE	RE	Proposed Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6
	STATES				
1	Andhra Pradesh	42.27	68.32	65.28	68.22
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1.76	6.00	5.44	1.56
3	Assam	3.10	0.00	0.00	3.91
4	Bihar	0.30	10.76	4.74	1.58
5	Chhattisgarh	5.00	19.25	19.25	53.96
6	Goa	4.61	34.50	34.50	48.67
7	Gujarat	47.85	54.26	54.26	87.30
8	Haryana	320.27	326.47	308.85	343.00
9	Himachal Pradesh	23.16	29.97	34.86	10.82
10	Jammu & Kashmir	16.98	22.66	22.66	60.32
11	Jharkhand	224.73	37.95	37.95	40.00
12	Karnataka	51.27	55.44	39.07	71.33
13	Kerala	3.50	22.00	12.50	15.75
14	Madhya Pradesh	14.09	15.62	15.49	14.10
15	Maharashtra	14.59	12.08	12.08	69.89
16	Manipur	2.95	7.33	7.33	7.20
17	Meghalaya	2.36	5.50	5.50	2.59
18	Mizoram	3.40	4.84	6.55	7.89
19	Nagaland	0.59	5.26	5.41	4.90
20	Orissa	8.12	46.44	46.44	53.67
21	Punjab	153.60	165.77	165.77	262.30
22	Rajasthan	19.73	20.66	19.41	15.04
23	Sikkim	2.61	3.70	4.41	4.38
24	Tamil Nadu	44.40	45.02	174.51	48.39
25	Tripura	8.48	13.14	13.14	13.30
26	Uttar Pradesh	70.13	118.38	161.24	115.64
27	Uttaranchal	12.70	10.45	10.97	17.75
28	West Bengal	58.56	76.17	56.82	46.88
	TOTAL (States)	1161.11	1237.94	1344.43	1490.34

Annexure 7.3.3 Concl.d.

Sl. No.	Name of State/Union Territories	Annual Plans			
		(2001-02) Actual	(2002-03) BE RE		(2003-04) Proposed outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6
	<u>UNION TERRITORIES</u>				
1	A & N Islands	1.25	1.90	1.90	3.52
2	Chandigarh	0.47	2.16	2.16	2.96
3	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.09	0.24	0.24	0.24
4	Daman & Diu	0.07	0.12	0.12	0.20
5	Delhi	38.50	51.60	54.60	65.60
6	Lakshadweep	0.17	0.44	0.44	0.33
7	Pondicherry	16.31	17.80	24.07	34.41
	TOTAL (UTs)	56.86	74.26	83.53	107.26
	GRAND TOTAL	1217.97	1312.20	1427.96	1597.60