

CHAPTER 6

Special Groups

6.1 SOCIALLY DISADVANTAGED GROUPS

The Socially Disadvantaged Groups include the Scheduled Castes (SCs), Other Backward Classes (OBCs) and Minorities. Their share in the country's total population is quite substantial with SCs accounting for 166.64 million (16.2%) and Minorities 189.4 million (18.42%) as per 2001 Census. The population of OBCs, as estimated by the Mandal Commission constitutes about 52% of the country's total population.

2 The Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07) is committed to empower these Socially Disadvantaged Groups by developing their potentials and capacity as agents of social change and development, rather than passive recipients of developmental benefits. To this effect, a three pronged strategy has been adopted for the effective implementation of various welfare and developmental policies and programmes towards achieving - 1) Social Empowerment - especially through educational development 2) Economic Empowerment - through employment and income generation and poverty alleviation; and 3) Social Justice - through effective implementation of the existing legislations and other measures in preventing and protecting the disadvantaged groups from atrocities, exploitation, discrimination and social disabilities. To achieve this, an integrated approach by strengthening and expansion of the activities and programmes is being taken-up to accelerate the process of empowerment of these disadvantaged groups.

3 During Zero Based Budgeting exercise carried out by the Planning Commission towards rationalization and minimization of the schemes under the Backward Classes Sector, the number of on-going schemes of the Ninth Five Year Plan had been reduced from 31 (14 Central Schemes (CS) and 17 Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) to 13 (4 CS and 9 CSS).

Review of the Annual Plan 2003-04

4 In the Annual Plan 2003-04 an outlay of Rs. 1055.00 crore was budgeted for the welfare and development of SCs, OBCs and the Minorities under Backward Classes Sector. This includes Rs. 670.40 crore for both Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Rs. 384.60 crore for Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Special Component Plan (SCP) for SCs. As against the outlay of Rs. 1055.00 crore earmarked for BC Sector in 2003-04, only Rs.936.41 crore could be utilized indicating 88.76 per cent expenditure.

5 In the State Sector, an amount of Rs. 3367.30 crore was allocated for the Annual Plan 2003-04.

Table 6.1.1

**Outlays & Expenditure for welfare and development of
Backward Classes during 2003-04 and 2004-05**

S.No. Items	Annual Plan 2003-04		Annual Plan 2004-05
	BE	Actual	BE
1. Welfare and Dev. Of SCs	933.10	855.29	986.35
i) Central Sector (CS)	71.60	45.60	62.60
ii) CSS	476.90	425.69	513.55
iii) SCA to SCP	384.60	384.00	410.20
2. Welfare of OBCs	69.00	59.92	72.55
i) Central Sector (CS)	15.00	4.23	15.50
ii) CSS	54.00	55.69	57.05
3. Welfare of Minorities	52.90	21.20	73.65
i) Central Sector (CS)	52.90	21.20	73.65
ii) CSS	-	-	-
Total 1+2+3	1055.00	936.41	1132.55

Social Empowerment

6 Social empowerment amongst the disadvantaged groups is being carried out through reduction/removal of prevailing inequalities, disparities and other persisting problems especially in the field of education. The flagship scheme of 'Post-Matric Scholarships (PMS) to SC students' continued to receive high priority. Under the scheme, 100% 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 scheme has been revised w.e.f. 1.4. 2003 in respect of - i) regrouping of the courses and upward revision of the existing maintenance allowance; ii) revision of income ceiling of parents of SC students; iii) merger of the scheme of the Book Banks for SC students with PMS; and iv) enhancement of charges pertaining to students tour, thesis typing/printing. The allocation for Annual Plan 2003-04 was Rs.265.00 crore for the PMS scheme and the amount has been fully utilised. Till 2003-04, as many as 22 lakh students have been benefited under the scheme.

7 The scheme of 'Pre-Matric Scholarships 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 pursue Pre-Matric studies to the students whose parents are engaged in jobs of unclean nature. The scheme has been revised in 2003. The rates of scholarship for day scholars, which were between Rs.25 to Rs.50 per month, have been increased to Rs.40 to Rs.75 per month. For hostellers, the rates of scholarship that were between Rs.200 to Rs.250 per month have been upwardly revised to Rs.300 to Rs.375 per month. The annual adhoc grant has also been increased from Rs.500/- to Rs.550 for day scholars and Rs.600/- for hostellers. During the year 2003 - 04, 6.59 lakh SC students have been supported under this scheme. The expenditure during 2003-04 under the scheme was to the tune of Rs.14.60 crore which is slightly more than allocation made for the same (Rs.14.50 crore).

8 The scheme of 'Upgradation of Merit of SC Students' was allocated Rs.65.00 crore against which the expenditure incurred was only Rs.1.85 crore (2.85%) benefiting 1378 beneficiaries. Another supporting scheme of 'Hostels for SC, OBC and Weaker Sections' with the objective to reduce the high drop out rates and increase the retention rates amongst SCs, OBCs and Minorities is being implemented. Against the provision of Rs.58.00 crore, the actual expenditure was to the order of Rs.65.95 crore (113%) and 111 SC girls & 266 SC boys hostels were constructed benefiting 9277 SC girls and 8799 SC boys. Students pursuing Middle/ Higher Secondary schools, Colleges and Universities were the major beneficiaries under the scheme.

9 Towards promoting educational development among the OBCs and Minorities, a scheme of 'Merit-Based Scholarships for OBC and Minority students' is being implemented especially towards helping them to pursue studies both at Pre-Matric and Post-Matric levels.

Economic Empowerment

10 Economic empowerment of the weaker sections of SCs, OBCs and Minorities is being carried out especially through poverty alleviation programmes, promoting employment and income generating activities involving governmental and non-governmental agencies. Special financial Institutions 'National Finance and Development Corporations for Weaker Sections' (NFDCWS) were set up exclusively at the national level for the benefit of the disadvantaged groups by extending them term loans, micro-credit, employment and income generating schemes and skill up-gradation. Under NFDCWS, there are 4 Corporations viz. (i) National Scheduled caste Finance & Development Corporation (NSFDC); (ii) National Safai Karamchari Finance & Development Corporation (NSKDFC); (iii) National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) and (iv) National Backward Classes Finance & Development Corporation (NBCFDC). An outlay of Rs.67.50 crore has been provided for these Corporations. Against this the expenditure was Rs.41.49 crore indicating 61.5 per cent utilization. Besides the above, the State level Scheduled Castes Development Corporations (SCDCs) also provide skill and entrepreneurial training to unemployed youth and extend micro - credit to Self Help Groups, margin money, loans and subsidy to the SC beneficiaries especially to those living Below the Poverty Line. At present SCDCs are functioning in 25 States/ UTs and the Ministry released Rs. 48.13 Cr. (98.2%) against the outlay of Rs. 49.0.Crore for this scheme.

11 With an objective to encourage and support women entrepreneurs, the National Scheduled Caste Finance & Development Corporation (NSFDC) has introduced a new micro credit finance scheme called 'Mahila Samridhi Yojana' during 2002-03 exclusively for women, with unit cost of up to Rs.25,000/- and interest @ 4% per annum chargeable from the beneficiaries, which is the lowest of all the corporation's Schemes. During 2003-04, the Corporation supported 59,826 beneficiaries out of which 77% were women. The Corporation continued to extend the 'Skill training Programme' through district credit Planning especially in the SC concentrated districts. National Safai Karamcharis Finance & Development Corporation (NSKFDC) has disbursed an amount of Rs.33.98 crore to benefit 6,870 persons in 16 states during the year 2003-04.

12 National Backward Classes Finance & Development Corporation (NBCFDC) has received a merit certificate for excellence in the achievement of MOU target for the year 2002-03. The recovery rate of interest was 89 per cent during the year 2003-04 which has improved and is satisfactory. During the year 2003-04, NBCFDC supported 81,830 beneficiaries. National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation (NMDFC) has extended financial assistance to 11,43,186 beneficiaries spread over 24 States and 3 UTs. The NMDFC has launched the educational loan

scheme through the State Channelising Agencies. Under the scheme the NMDFC is providing loan of Rs.75,000 to the eligible candidates belonging to the minorities at a concessional interest rate of 3 per cent p.a. for pursuing professional and technical courses.

Social Justice

13 The Protection of Civil Rights (PCR) Act, 1955, and the SC & ST Prevention of Atrocities - (POA) 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 the disadvantaged groups. The SC & ST, POA Act, 1989, provides for special courts/mobile courts for on the spot speedy trials and disposal of cases promptly. Special Cells have been set up in 17 States/UTs for implementation of SC & ST, POA Act 1989. The State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh have also identified the atrocity prone/ sensitive areas in their respective states. The Ministry has utilized Rs.36.37 Cr. (113.7%) against the allocation of Rs. 32.) Crore for the Scheme.

Implementation of Special Strategies of SCP and SCA to SCP

14 Two special strategies of Special Component Plan (SCP) for SCs and the Special Central Assistance (SCA) to SCP for SCs are being implemented not only to ensure that the interests of SCs are not bypassed by the other developmental sectors but also to supplement the efforts made by the State Governments. To look into the issues of SCP, a Central Standing Tripartite Committee was set-up by the Planning Commission to review the performance of SCP. Under the SCA to SCP, 100% central assistance is being 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 SCP of the States/UTs for augmenting the efforts of the State/UTs for the socio-economic development of SCs. An allocation of Rs.384.60 crore has been made during the year 2003-04 for Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Special Component Plan (SCP) and almost the entire amount was released to the States.

Annual Plan 2004-05

15 The process of empowering the disadvantaged groups of SCs, OBCs and Minorities will continue in more intensified and effective manner in Annual Plan 2004-05 as per the three prolonged strategy of Social empowerment, Economic empowerment and Social justice of 10th Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs.1132.55 crore for the Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes has been allocated for the Annual Plan 2004-05. The details of the scheme wise outlay earmarked for the socially disadvantaged groups in the Annual Plan 2004-05 are furnished in the Annexure 6.1.1.

Social Empowerment

16 To support SC students to pursue higher studies, Post-Matric Scholarships are awarded to eligible students in terms of payment of tuition fees and other expenses with the revised rate of scholarships. An allocation of Rs.319.55 crore has been made in this year. Under the scheme of 'Pre-Matric Scholarships for the children of those engaged in unclean occupations', an outlay of Rs. 16.00 crore has been allocated to meet the enhanced rate of scholarships to hostlers and day scholars. For the scheme of 'Construction of Hostel Buildings for SCs/OBCs and weaker sections', Rs.64.30 crore has been provided for Annual Plan 2004-05.

Economic Empowerment

17 In view of the National Common Minimum Programme to strengthen the economic development and income generating programmes for weaker sections, a sum of Rs. 118.75 crore have been allocated to the National Finance Development Corporations for weaker sections (NFDCWS). This includes additional allocation of Rs.50 crore for the National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation (NMFDC) as per the National Common Minimum Programme to support and strengthen the process of the economic development of the weaker sections amongst the Minorities. NMFDC will be encouraged to promote self-employment activities with special focus on women, traditional artisans and other occupational groups through promotion of Self-Help Groups.

Social Justice

18 Affirmative action and legislative measures are the most powerful instruments to ensure social justice to the Socially Disadvantaged Groups. Efforts will be made to implement the scheme of Protection of Civil Rights Act 1955 with much more vigour and force during Annual Plan 2004-05. An outlay of Rs.35.00 crore has been provided for implementation of PCR Act, 1955 and SC/ST (POA) Act, 1989. Further, there are four National Commissions to safeguard/protect the rights and interests of SCs, OBCs, Minorities and Safai Karamcharis. They will continue to play their critical role in keeping constant vigil besides investigatng into the individual complaints/grievances in close coordination with both the Central and State machinery including the enforcement machinery.

Special Strategies of SCP and SCA to SCP for SCs

19 For the economic development of SCs, special strategies of SCP for SCs have been in operation to ensure flow of funds in proportion to the population of SCs from all other developmental sectors through earmarking of funds in their Annual Plans. This efforts will further be strengthened through SCA to SCP both in terms of their formulation and effective/meaningful implementation. A sum of Rs. 410.20 crore has been allocated for SCA to SCP.

Voluntary Organizations

20 Voluntary Organizations play a pivotal role in educational and economic development of the socially disadvantaged groups by supplementing the efforts of the Government especially in the areas where the voluntary activities are weak or absent. An allocation of Rs.32.00 crore has been provided as grant to NGOs.

State Sector

21 State Sector, which plays an important role in implementation of the Programmes, will further be geared up for optimal and effective implementation of the programmes towards accomplishing the socio-economic development amongst the socially disadvantaged groups. As the State sector allocation for Annual Plan 2004-05 has not been finalized, details are not indicated at this stage.

6.2 SCHEDULED TRIBES

The welfare, development and empowerment of Scheduled Tribes (STs) is a special concern and commitment of the Government. Scheduled Tribes have been living in remote and inaccessible areas and lag behind the rest of the society owing to their socio-economic and educational backwardness. According to 2001 Census, the total population of STs is 88.8 million, which constitute 8.63% of the country's total population. Of these, about 1.32 million (1.95%) belong to Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) whose condition is even worse than the rest of the tribals.

Review of Annual Plan 2003-04

2. Efforts towards welfare and development of the tribals continued in the Annual Plan 2003 - 04 in conformity with the approach of Tenth Plan through a three pronged strategy of Social Empowerment, Economic Empowerment and Social Justice adopted for the socially disadvantaged groups viz. SCs, OBCs and the Minorities as has been mentioned at previous Chapter 6.1. As per the decisions of the Core Committee of 10th Plan on Zero-Based Budgeting exercise for rationalization and minimization of schemes, 10 Central Sector schemes (CS) and 4 Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) continued during Annual Plan 2003-04.

3. An outlay of Rs.1087.00 crore was allocated in the Annual Plan 2003-04 comprising Rs. 159. 51 crore for Central Sector Schemes, Rs. 130.49 crore for Centrally Sponsored Scheme, Rs. 497.00 for Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) and Rs. 300.00 crore as Grant-in-Aid (G.I.A.) under Article 275(1) of the Constitution. Against this, an amount of Rs.894.24 crore was released (82.3%) by the nodal Ministry of Tribal Affairs during the year. Scheme-wise allocation of fund and release is at Annexure 6.2.1. 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, 6.1.3 in Chapter 6.1 on "Socially Disadvantaged Groups". The outlays and expenditure of the nodal Ministry of Tribal Affairs at the Centre are given in the following table :

Table 6.2.1
Outlays & Expenditure for welfare and development of
Scheduled Tribes during 2003-04 and 2004-05

(Rs.in crore)

S.No	Items	Annual Plan 2003-04		Annual Plan 2004-05 BE
		BE	Actual Expd	
1.	Central Sector Schemes (CS)	159.51	83.10	175.01
2.	Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS)	130.49	97.14	143.99
3.	SCA to TSP	497.00	461.30	497.00
4.	G.I.A under Article 275(1) of the Constitution	300.00	252.70	330.00
5.	Total	1087.00	894.24	1146.00

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

Social Empowerment

4. The Social empowerment of tribals is essentially attended through promotion of their educational development with a special focus to improve the female literacy rate. 'Post-Matric Scholarships' is the important nation-wide scheme was given priority and was revised in 2003 in respect of i) regrouping of the courses and revision of the existing maintenance allowance; ii) revision of the income ceiling of parents of ST students and iii) enhancement of charges pertaining to study tour and thesis typing/printing. During the Annual Plan 2003-04, an amount of Rs.56.49 crore was allocated of which Rs.67.19 crore was released (118.9%) to the states/UTs. During Annual Plan, 7,35,019 ST students were benefited under the scheme. As per the decision of the Zero Based Budgeting, another support service of 'Book Banks Scheme' for ST students, that supplies text books to ST students for pursuing professional courses and the scheme of 'Up-gradation of Merit of ST Students' was merged with the scheme of Post-Matric Scholarships. 7,426 ST students were provided books and 512 ST students were benefited under the scheme of 'Up-gradation of Merit of ST Students'.

5. Scheme for the establishment of 'Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) Areas' was launched during 1990-91 with the objective of promoting educational facilities in a conducive atmosphere suitable to the tribal milieu to encourage school enrolment/retention and arrest drop-out rate. The scheme is being operated in 21 States and 2 UTs. During Annual Plan 2003-04, an amount of Rs.14.00 crore was allocated against of which Rs.6.47 crore could be utilized (46.2%). Under the scheme 3,800 ST students were benefited.

6. Scheme of 'Educational Complexes in Low Literacy Pockets' for the development of girls and women's literacy was introduced in 1993-94 in 136 districts where the literacy rates were less than 10% among ST females. The scheme is being implemented through Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), institutions set up by Government and autonomous bodies as well as registered Co-operative Societies. During Annual Plan 2003-04, an outlay of Rs.8.00 crore was provided of which Rs.5.74 crore (71.8%) was the expenditure.

7. The scheme of 'Hostels for Scheduled Tribe girls' was started during the 3rd Plan. A separate scheme for construction of 'Hostels for Scheduled Tribe boys' was launched during 1989-90 and both the schemes were merged into one scheme 'Scheme of Hostels for ST students' during the 10th Five Year Plan. During the Annual Plan 2003-2004 Rs. 18.15 crore was released (75.6%) out of Rs. 24.00 crore allocated for the scheme. 49 hostels were constructed to accommodate 5,481 students belonging to ST students in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Manipur, Nagaland, Orissa, Tripura and West Bengal. Evaluation studies indicate that the school buildings are not maintained to the desired level.

8. As the Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) numbering 75 live in very fragile conditions and utmost socio-economic backwardness, their survival, protection and development has been accorded priority through implementation of a special scheme of 'Development of PTGs' to ensure their overall development encompassing literacy, agriculture, health, housing and number of economic viable programmes. The Ministry has suggested to the concerned 15 State Govts./UTs to prepare specific plans for their development. During the Annual Plan, the expenditure incurred under the scheme was Rs.16.13 crore (80.7%) as against the outlay of Rs. 20.00 crore.

9. A Scheme of Grant-in-aid to NGOs for Coaching ST Students for competitive exams was launched during 1953-54 to enable them to enter into service in Government and Public Sector

Undertakings. An amount of Rs.26.90 crore (84.1%) was released against the allocation of Rs 32.00 crore during the Annual Plan.

Economic Empowerment

10. A sustainable source of income to meet the necessities of life by implementing various self-employment, income generating and vocational training activities is a major aspect of 'Economic Empowerment'. The National Scheduled Tribes Finance & Development Corporation (NSTFDC) was set-up in April 2001 under the aegis of Ministry of Tribal Affairs with the authorized share capital of Rs.106 crore. This is an apex institution which provides financial assistance to the eligible STs for self employment and income generation especially through entrepreneurship to raise the level of their income. Focusing the tribal women, the corporation launched a new scheme. 'Adivasi Mahila Sashaktikaran Yojana' to provide financial assistance, especially to the tribal women. The Corporation had notionally allocated Rs.100.00 crore to sanction new schemes/projects during the Annual Plan 2003-04. In close coordination with National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development (NABARD), the Corporation had identified thrust areas for the economic development of Scheduled Tribes. Similarly, State Scheduled Tribes Development & Finance Corporations (STFDC) also undertook developmental activities with a view to enhance the income of STs. Both the institutions released Rs.17.58 crore (36.9%) against the outlay of Rs. 37.5 crore.

11. The Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Ltd. (TRIFED) was set up by the Govt. of India in 1987 with the prime objective to provide marketing assistance and remunerative prices to Scheduled Tribe communities for their minor forest produce and surplus agricultural produce and thus prevent them from getting exploited by the private traders and middle men. TRIFED acted as an Apex Body under Multi State Cooperative Societies Act, 1984. TRIFED also provided financial assistance to the State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporation (STDCs), Forest Development Corporation to purchase the commodities, strengthen their share capital base and to set-up ware houses/godowns with processing units. An amount of Rs.4.5 crore was disbursed (25%) against the outlay of Rs.18 crore as Grant-in-Aid to STDCs and Rs.6 crore was released (99.8%) against the outlay of Rs.6.01 crore for the TRIFED and Price Support.

12. The objective of 'Village Grain Bank' scheme was to set up grain banks in remote, inaccessible tribal areas and drought - prone areas with a view to prevent the tribals, especially their children from malnutrition and starvation deaths. The scheme is being implemented in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Uttranchal, West Bengal, Tripura and Maharashtra. The scheme is under revision for wider coverage besides extending facilities for transportation and storage of grains by involving the NGOs. So far, 1483 Village Grain Banks were set up (30.5%) as against the target of 4858 Grain Banks. The expenditure was only Rs. 1.07 crore (3.57%) as against the allocation of Rs. 30.00 crore during the Annual Plan 2003 -04.

Social Justice

13. Constitutional guarantees ensure justice to the tribals for their protection, welfare and development. The Protection of Civil Right (PCR) Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Prevention of Atrocities (POA) Act, 1989 are two important legal instruments to protect the tribals from social discrimination, exploitation and atrocities. The Act provides for special courts/mobile courts for speedy trial and disposal of the cases. Towards ensuring effective implementation of the Act, 19 States have appointed Special Cells/ Squads/ Officers.

14. With a view to enable the tribals to participate in the decision - making process, provisions of Panchayat Extension to the Scheduled Areas PESA Act, 1996 has been extended to the Scheduled Areas empowering them to involve in formulation of Plans, implementation and monitoring of schemes.

Implementation of TSP and SCA to TSP

15. The two special strategies of Tribal Sub- Plan (TSP) for STs and Special Central Assistance (SCA) to TSP have received special attention right from their initiation during the Fifth Plan. Direction is being given to ensure allocation of TSP funds at least in proportion to population percentage for each of the Ministries/Departments and States. Guidelines for releasing funds under SCA to TSP have recently been revised for wider coverage, development of forest villages and to create income-generating activities besides to fill-in the critical gaps of tribal development in various Scheduled Areas States. Under SCA to TSP, Rs 497.00 crore was allocated and the Ministry has released to States/UTs Rs.461.30 crore (92.8%) during Annual Plan 2003-2004.

Grant- in-Aid under article 275 (1) of the Constitution

16. Under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution, grants from the Consolidated Fund of India are released to various State Governments having tribal population. Guidelines for releasing the grant have been revised to extend financial assistance towards establishment of model residential schools, development of PTGs etc. During Annual Plan 2003-2004 Rs.300.00 crore was allocated to the Ministry and Rs. 252.70 crore has been utilized (84.2%) by the Ministry.

Approach to Annual Plan 2004-2005

17. The Annual Plan 2004-05 continues to strengthen the steps initiated for the welfare, development and empowerment of tribals during Annual Plan 2004-05 with the approach adopted for the 10th Five Year Plan with the added thrust of Common Minimum Programme. Through adoption of the three -pronged approach of the Tenth Plan, efforts are made to empower the tribals in respect of (i) Social Empowerment especially through promoting educational development; ii) Economic Empowerment through enhancing their productive potentials by supporting income and employment generating activities and iii) Social Justice by ensuring their protection and welfare especially through effective implementation of the provisions made under PCR Act, 1955 and POA Act, 1989. An outlay of Rs.1145 crore is earmarked for the development of tribals in 2004-05. This includes Rs.175.01 crore for CS, Rs.143.99 crore for CSS, Rs.497.00 crore for SCA to TSP and Rs.330 crore as Grants-in-Aid under Article 275(1) of the Constitution. The scheme-wise information is given at Annexure 6.2.1.

18. Recognizing education as the most effective instrument of social empowerment, priority continued to be accorded to the programmes aimed at improving the educational status of STs, especially amongst their women and the girl children. The Schemes of Post - Matric Scholarships along with their supporting Schemes such as Hostels for ST students, Ashram Schools, Coaching ST students, Educational Complexes in low literacy pockets etc. will continue to be implemented effectively involving voluntary agencies.

19. Economic development being crucial for empowering the tribals, the strategy of raising them from the levels of below poverty line will continue to receive high priority during 2004-05. To this effect, special thrust will be given to training-cum-employment generation programmes through

effectively associating self-help groups. Financial institutions like National Scheduled Tribe Finance & Development Corporation (NSTFDC), and its State Scheduled Tribe Finance & Development Corporations (STFDC) will continue to advance financial assistance to the eligible Scheduled Tribe entrepreneurs. In order to prevent the exploitation of the tribals by middlemen and traders, TRIFED will continue its operation to support the tribals not only by extending remunerative price but also for marketing the minor forest and agriculture produce. The TRIFED will further strengthen its activities through value addition of the forest produce, commodities and artifacts that the tribals economically depend upon. Agriculture being the mainstay of tribal economy, efforts will be made to provide minor irrigation facilities to the tribals owning land to improve agricultural productivity leading to sustainable economic development.

20. Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) known for its strategy will continue with greater emphasis towards its effective implementation. The Central Ministries/Departments and State Governments will be impressed upon not only to quantify funds and earmark the same under TSP, but also for its effective and meaningful utilization ensuring visible impact in terms of socio-economic development amongst the tribals. TSP States have been suggested to adopt the Maharashtra Model, wherein it is envisaged that each of the development sectors will continue to earmark funds in proportion to STs population in the respective States and place it at the disposal of the Tribal Development Department for the execution of the schemes.

21. 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) and Forest Development agencies (FDAs). The other important changes brought forth in the funding pattern under SCA to TSP include development of the PTGs, shifting cultivators, development of tribals living in forest villages, 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) PESA Act of 1996.

22. PTGs engaged in pre-agricultural activities, are poorest of the poor and suffering from fragile economic conditions and some of them are under the threat of extinction. A National Plan of Action for survival, development 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.

23. Government efforts alone are not adequate to implement the schemes effectively in the far-flung remote tribal areas for welfare and development, therefore, it has become necessary to involve reputed Voluntary Organizations (VOs) and Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) to work among the tribals especially in the field of education, health, vocational training and income-generating activities.

Plan Outlay and Expenditure of Ministry of Tribal Affairs

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Annual Plans			
		2002-03	2003-04		2004-05
		Actual Expdr.	B.E.	Actual Expdr.	B.E.
(1)	(2)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
I.	CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEMES (CS)				
1	Grant-in-Aid to NGOs for Coaching ST Students for Competitive Exams.	30.89	32.00	26.90	32.00
2	Vocational Training Centres in Tribal Areas	6.30	8.00	5.18	8.50
3	Educational Complexes in low Literacy Pockets	6.00	8.00	5.74	8.50
4	Investment in TRIFED and Price support	5.95	6.01	6.00	10.01
5	Grant-in-Aid to STDCs for MFP	15.00	18.00	4.50	18.00
6	Village Grain Banks	9.19	30.00	1.07	32.50
7	Development of Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs)	13.75	20.00	16.13	21.50
8	National ST Finance & Development Corporation and GIA to State ST Dev. & Finance Corporations	35.20	37.50	17.58	35.50
	NEW SCHEMES				
9	Construction of Adivasi Bhavan in New Delhi				7.00
10	Finance Assistance for support, promotion, Expansion and Dissemination of Art and Culture & Traditional				1.50
	Total - I	122.28	159.51	83.10	175.01
II.	CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES (CSS)				
11	Scheme of PMS, Book Banks and Upgradation of Merit of ST Students	53.89	56.49	67.19	65.49
12	Scheme of Hostels for ST Students	13.50	24.00	18.15	24.00
13	Ashram Schools in TSP Areas	9.50	14.00	6.47	14.00
14	Research & Mass Education, Tribal Festivals and Others	5.34	7.00	5.33	7.50
15	Information Technology				1.00

Plan Outlay and Expenditure of Ministry of Tribal Affairs

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Annual Plans			
		2002-03	2003-04		2004-05
		Actual Expdr.	B.E.	Actual Expdr.	B.E.
(1)	(2)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Lump-sum provision for North East	0.00	29.00		32.00
	Total - II	82.23	130.49	97.14	143.99
III	Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP)	499.59	497.00	461.30	497.00
IV	G.I.A. under Art.275(I) of the Constitution	300.00	300.00	252.70	330.00
	GRAND TOTAL - I+II+III+IV	1004.10	1087.00	894.24	1146.00

* Worked out on the basis of the allocation made in the Annual Plan for the year 2004-05. But the same can be changed based on the year to year allocation.

6.3 OTHER SPECIAL GROUPS

The Other Special Groups dealt under Social Welfare sector include - Persons with Disabilities, viz., 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 exist with regard to the magnitude of size of other groups except for occasional surveys and micro studies. As per the Census 2001, the disabled are estimated at 21.90 million or about 2.2 percent of the total country's population and about 75% of the disabled are in rural areas. The Aged (60+) account for at 70.6 million (2001 Census) or 6.9 per cent of the country's population.

2. The Government is committed to the protection, care, welfare and development of the Other Special Groups through effective implementation of various welfare, rehabilitative and developmental programmes under the guiding principles of empowering the persons with disabilities; reforming the social deviants; and caring for the other disadvantaged, along with the strength and support by the most forward looking legislation and policies enacted for these groups.

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3. There are 10 Central Sector (CS) on-going schemes for the welfare of disabled and five Social Defence schemes covering old-aged and street children and one Centrally Sponsored Scheme; namely, Scheme for Prevention and Control of Juvenile Social Maladjustment during the Tenth Plan and Annual Plan (2003-04) with an outlay of Rs. 2004.00 crores and Rs. 315.00 crores respectively. The major schemes for disabled includes Schemes for funding National institutes, Schemes of Assistance to Disabled Persons for purchasing/Fittings Aids and Appliances (AIDP), scheme to promote Voluntary action for Person with disabilities, National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHFDC) and Implementation of the Person with Disability (PWD) Act, 1995. Out of outlay of Rs. 220.70 crores for disability sector, which is about 70% of the total Annual Plan outlay, Rs.201.20 crore (about 91.3%) was earmarked for these five schemes mentioned above and therefore, the progress of the expenditure largely depended on the progress made on these.

4. Similarly, in Social Defense and Other Disadvantaged groups, an outlay of Rs. 76.30 crore was earmarked during Annual Plan (2003-04) wherein Rs. 69.80 crores (about 91%) was for four main schemes, namely; Assistance to Vol. Organizations for providing Social Defense services, Assistance to Voluntary Organizations for Programmes related to Old Aged, Grant-in-aid for Welfare of Children in Difficult circumstances and Schemes for Prevention and Control of Juvenile Social Maladjustment. Thus, an over all outlay of Rs. 315.00 crore was earmarked for the Social Welfare Sector in Annual Plan (2003-04) wherein actual expenditure has been Rs. 248.04 crores, about 78.73% of budgeted outlay. The slow progress of the expenditure has been mainly due to scheme 'Implementation of Persons with Disability Act, 1995, NHFDC, College of Rehabilitation Science and Scheme for Welfare of Working Children.

Welfare and Development of the Persons with Disabilities

5. To ensure social justice to the disabled on equitable terms, the Central Government enacted a comprehensive legislation viz. - The Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of

Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995. The PWD Act, 1995, which came into force in 1996 aims to empower the persons with disabilities with a right to demand for an enabling environment wherein they can enjoy protection of rights, equal opportunities and full participation in various developmental activities of the country. A beginning has been made to implement this innovative legislation with a special focus on rehabilitation of the rural disabled and the Act has generated a lot of awareness among the disabled to make them conscious of their rights, besides raising their expectations towards a better future. The progress of implementation of PWD Act, 1995 by the States has not been very encouraging. The expenditure for the scheme "Implementation of PWD Act, 1995" has been 32.2% in 2002-03 and only 15.6% in 2003-04 of the approved outlay, which shows very poor performance.

6. The policy envisages a complete package of welfare services to the physically and mentally disabled individuals and groups. It also seeks to deal effectively with the multidimensional problems of the disabled population. Set up in line with this policy are six National Institutes (NIs): (i) National Institute for Visually Handicapped, Dehradun; (ii) National Institute for the Orthopaedically Handicapped, Calcutta; (iii) Ali Yavar Jung National Institute for the Hearing Handicapped, Mumbai; (iv) National Institute for the Mentally Handicapped, Secunderabad; (v) National Institute for Rehabilitation, Training and Research, Cuttack; and (vi) National Institute for Physically Handicapped, New Delhi. All these institutes offer a variety of long term training programmes: three year Degree courses in Physiotherapy, Occupational Therapy for mental retardation, Education of the deaf, Communication Disorders; shorter period degree and diploma courses in the above disciplines and also in prosthetic and orthotic engineering and audiology, speech therapy and teachers training for the blind. It is being contemplated to set up another National Institute to deal with the multiple disabilities and cerebral palsy at Chennai. To cater to the needs of the rural disabled, these National Institutes are also geared to work in close collaboration with organizations, governmental and non-governmental, to give a major thrust to develop training and service models specially suited to the demands and needs of the disabled in rural areas.

7. The Rehabilitation Council of India (RCI) - set up in 1986 - continued to play its important role in ensuring quality of service in the crucial area of manpower development and enforcing uniform standards in training professionals and giving recognition to them in the field of re-habilitation of the disabled. In addition to its normal activities, RCI also engaged in training of special educators and medical professional / personnel. This is not only outside RCI's mandate but it also overlaps with the activities of other National Institutes and Agencies.

8. The scheme 'Integrated Scheme to Promote Voluntary Action for Persons with Disability' is the result of amalgamation of four similar schemes was being run in Ninth Plan with a common objective, i.e.; promotion of voluntary efforts for the welfare and development of persons with disabilities. This re-cast umbrella scheme does not only incorporate all the components of the earlier schemes but it also indeed proposes to cover new areas viz.-legal aid and legal counseling; support facilities for sports, recreation, excursions, creative and performing arts; promotion of research in various developmental areas, establishment of well equipped resource centers, etc. The scope of the revised scheme has been amplified to such an extent that any voluntary organization working for ameliorating the plight of the disabled is funded. Spread of Voluntary Organisations (VOs) in some areas is thin and non-existent in some of the states like Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Jharkhand etc.

9. The scheme of "Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchasing/Fitting of Aids and Appliances popularly known as ADIP has a direct visible impacts on the lives of indignant disabled persons

through supply of durables, standard sophisticated aids and appliances. Voluntary Organizations, Red Cross Societies, NIs and Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporations (ALIMCO) are provided grant-in-aid for purchase, fabrication and distribution of aids and appliances. The fund utilization and coverage of beneficiaries under the scheme indicate satisfactory progress.

10. Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation (ALIMCO), Kanpur was set up in 1976 as a registered non-profit making body under Section 25 of Companies Act of 1956 for developing, manufacturing and supplying artificial limbs and rehabilitation aids to the disabled. In spite of a strong element of subsidy built into its products, ALIMCO was earlier running into losses but in recent years the Corporation has significantly improved its operation; it has been able to achieve substantial increase in turnover and cut its cash losses during the last three years. The value of production and sales of the Corporation has gone up to Rs. 44.30 crores in 2003-04 in comparison to Rs. 40.98 crores in 2002-2003 and Rs. 41.60 crores in 2003-04 in comparison to Rs. 40.44 crores in 2002-03 respectively.

11. The National Handicapped Finance Development Corporation (NHFDC) was incorporated in 1997 under Section 25 of the Companies Act with the objective of promoting economic empowerment of the person with disability through financing self-employment ventures and assisting beneficiaries in the upgradation of technical and entrepreneurship skills for effective management of their ventures. The Corporation provides concessional loans to the disabled with an 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 undertaking income generation activities. Under its micro-financing scheme, the Corporation has also assisted individual beneficiaries as well as the Self Help Groups. The NHFDC operates through the State Channelling Agencies (SCAs) nominated by the respective States Governments and there are 46 SCAs in operation at present. The Corporation has been doing satisfactory work as the number of the beneficiaries consistently increasing and has gone up from 2913 in 2001-02 to 5564 in 2003-04.

12. To ensure adequate financial support, the Tenth Plan advocated the introduction of a 'Component Plan for the Disabled' in the annual budget of all the concerned Ministries/Departments to ensure regular fund flow for the various schemes/programmes for empowerment of disabled. However, the progress on introduction of 'Component Plan for Disabled' has been very sluggish, in fact despite repeated emphasized to introduce Component Plan in the Annual Plan (2003-04) of various Ministries / Departments, no significant progress has been made in the matter. Similarly, there are other two main thrust areas, namely; to develop and implement disabled friendly policies in the public/private sector and to develop a Social Security Scheme for the old and the disabled in the line of old-age pension, but not much progress has been made on this front too.

Reforming the Social Deviants

13. The scheme for Prevention and Control of Juvenile Mal-adjustment is being implemented since 1986-87 with an objective to provide full coverage of services in all the districts of the country as contemplated under the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986 (JJ Act) amended in 2000. The scheme was revised in 1998 and renamed 'An Integrated Programme for Juvenile Justice'; also, a Juvenile Justice Fund has been set up to bring about qualitative improvement in the infrastructure. But, unfortunately, the mandatory specialized institutions under the JJ Act, 2000 are never maintained properly largely due to inadequate professional staff to man them. Many States are not able to avail themselves of the provisions of the centrally sponsored scheme because of their inability to contribute a matching share of 50%. The participatory approach in implementing the Act also needs to be

revised so that expertise in the field, both governmental and non-governmental, can be made use of.

14. A scheme for Prohibition and Prevention of Drug Abuse was launched in 1985-86 as a Central Plan Scheme to educate the community and create awareness about the ill effect of these evils; provide motivational counseling, treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts and work for their social re-integration; and to promote community participation and public cooperation for drug demand reduction. But the limited coverage has not been able to take the scheme to the needy groups and to remote areas. States in the North Eastern region deserve special attention. Under the scheme, the Ministry provides 50% assistance to State Governments and UT Administrations for establishment and maintenance of the homes for juveniles in conflict with law and those for children in need of care and protection. The items covered for assistance apart from construction of buildings are maintenance cost of children, salary of staff employed in these homes, bedding, furniture, equipment, utensils and contingencies. In 2002-03, grant-in-aid of Rs. 14.33 crore was released to 23 States/UTs and during the year 2003-04, grant-in-aid of Rs. 16.39 crore has been released to 22 States/UTs upto 31.3.2004.

Caring the Other Disadvantaged

15. To bring about a qualitative improvement in the services to Older Persons, the scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for Welfare of the Aged was revised in 1998 to make it very flexible. The new scheme - 'An Integrated Programme for Older Persons' - promises to meet diverse needs of the Aged including reinforcement and strengthening of the family and awareness generation on issues related to the Aged. As many as 863 old age homes / Day Care Centres / Mobile Medicare Units are operational under the scheme. Financial assistance has been given to 322 old age homes, 273 Day care, 56 mobile Medicare units in different parts of the countries during 2003-04.

16. Government has announced a National Policy for Older Persons in January 1999 envisaging financial security; health care and nutrition; shelter / housing; education, training and information; protection for life and property; provision of appropriate concessions, rebates and discounts to Older Persons; a Welfare Fund and a National Council for Older Persons was set up. There is now an imperative need to translate the Policy into action especially to ensure equitable coverage, cost-effective operation and better convergence of programmes through utilizing available institutions, government / semi-government machinery, Panchayati Raj Institutions and local bodies.

17. The scheme 'Integrated Programme for Street Children,' assists a wide range of initiatives, which cover shelter, nutrition, health-care, sanitation and hygiene, safe drinking water, education, recreational facilities and protection against abuse and exploitation. The Integrated Programme for Street Children is now being operated in 24 cities; about 214 voluntary organizations are involved in the programme. One of the important initiatives taken for the welfare of the children was establishment of a Child Line Service in several cities. Child line is presently working in 55 cities and has responded to more than 48.79 lakh calls since its inception in 1998 to December, 2003. Child Line is a 24-hour free phone facility to all (by dialing the number 1098 on the telephone). It brings emergency assistance to the child; and based upon the needs, the child is referred to an appropriate organization for long-term follow-up care. The magnitude of the vulnerable and neglected street children and the problems faced by them are intricate. To counter this, effective steps need to be taken by involving the local bodies/ law enforcement agencies and more of NGOs. Voluntary organizations, which are already engaged in this area, should be encouraged to look into this problem.

Annual Plan (2004-05)

18. In the Annual Plan (2004-05) and 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 continue and 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.

Financial Outlay

19. The total outlay for the Annual Plan 2004-05 is Rs.359.45 crore consisting of Rs.251.80 crore for the welfare of the disabled and remaining Rs.107.65 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.

20. The scheme-wise outlays and expenditure information for the Social Welfare Sector in the Annual Plan 2003-04, and 2004-05, are given at Annexure 6.3.1. The details of the outlays and expenditure in the State Sector are given at Annexure 6.3.4. The following table summarizes the expenditure incurred and the approved outlay for the Annual Plans 2002-03 to 2004-05

Plan Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs.in crore)

	Annual Plan 2002-03	Annual Plan 2003-04		Annual Plan 2004-05
	Actual	BE	Actual	BE
I. M/Social Justice & Empowerment	275.75	315.00	248.04	359.45
II. States/UTs	1427.95*	1616.46	1741.31*	1984.90
Total I+II	1703.70	1931.46	1989.35	2344.35

*RE

21. 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 2004-05.

Empowering the Persons with Disabilities

22. The Annual Plan 2004-05, 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 the Ministries/Departments.

23. In accordance with the ZBB exercise, a bunch of schemes were suitably merged under the umbrella scheme of 'Implementation of the PWD Act, 1995'. These include the Rehabilitation Regional Centres and Composite Rehabilitation Centres, Science and Technology Mission Mode etc. An outlay of Rs. 33.00 crore has been provided for this umbrella scheme in Annual Plan 2004-05.

24. 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. 43.00 crore in the Annual Plan 2004-05, while the ISIC has been provided Rs.3.50 crore. (the RRCs and the CRCs form part of the schemes under the umbrella scheme of 'Implementation of the PWD Act, 1995').

25. The allocation for the Assistance to Disabled Persons (ADIP) for the purchase and fitment of aids and appliances for the 2004-05 is Rs. 67.00 crore and for the Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation (ALIMCO), no provision has been made for the same period.

26. 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. The allocation of Rs. 3.00 crore has been made for 2004-05. 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 2004-05.

27. 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. 2.00 crore has been provided for this scheme in 2004-05.

28. 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.90.00 crore has been provided for this scheme. It is expected that over 500 NGOs will be assisted for this purpose.

Reforming the Social Deviants

29. 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 2004-05 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.

30. The thrust will be given 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. An allocation of Rs.21.00 crore has been made available for the scheme of Prevention and Control of Juvenile Social Maladjustment in 2004-05.

31. 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 2004-05 for the scheme is Rs. 32.15 crore.

Caring for the Other Disadvantaged

32. 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.

33. 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 of Rs. 22.00 crore has been made for the year 2004-05 for the scheme to benefit aged beneficiaries.

34. 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 2004-05 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. 17.00 crore has been made for the Annual Plan 2004-05 for attending children in difficult circumstances.

35. 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, transport, labour etc. CHILDLINE services which receive calls for help from children in distress will be adequately strengthened and expanded with appropriate inter-linkages.

36. 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

37. The Annual Plan will seek to further activate the functioning of reuniting autonomous National Institute of Social Defence, professionally and technically to enable it to effectively broaden its activities in the field of social defence. 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

38. 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 is that 80% will be given by the Central Government and 20% is to be borne by the State Government in respect of Special Employment Exchanges. However, in case of Special Cells, 100% assistance would be provided by the Central Government. As against the approved outlay of Rs.2.0 crore in 2003-04, an amount of Rs. 0.25 crore has been released to 2 States/UTs viz. - Uttar Pradesh and Delhi. However, the number of States/UTs benefiting from the scheme has reduced from 5 States in 2002-03 to 2 States in 2003-04. The details are furnished in the Annexure 6.3.3.

39. 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 2003-04, an outlay of Rs.16.00 crore was provided against which an amount of Rs.16.21 crore has been released. An outlay of Rs.21.00 crore has been provided for the year 2004-05. A statement containing the outlay and release of funds during the years 2003-04 to 2004-05 concerning the above two schemes is placed in Annexures 6.3.3. and 6.3.4.

40. 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 2004-05 will seek to identify and encourage NGOs with good track record and motivate them to work in the needy and rural areas.

**MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT
(WELFARE OF THE DISABLED, SOCIAL DEVIANTS & OTHERS)
SCHEME-WISE OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE DURING TENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2002-2007)**

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Annual Plans			
		2002-03	2003-04		2004-05
		Actual	BE	Actual	BE
1	2	3	4	5	6
i.	CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEMES (CS)				
a.	<u>WELFARE OF THE DISABLED</u>				
1.	Scheme for Funding to National Institutes	27.89	42.70	36.52	43.00
2.	Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation, Kanpur	2.20	1.00	0.00	
3.	Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Person for Purchasing /Fitting of Aids & Appliances	57.00	57.00	55.00	67.00
4.	Scheme to Promote Voluntary Action for Persons with Disabilities (Deen Dayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme)	75.58	79.00	71.50	90.00
5.	Indian Spinal Injury Centre	3.00	3.50	2.50	3.50
6.	Rehabilitation Council of India	4.00	3.00	2.09	3.00
-	National Trust for Persons with Mental Retardation	1.00	-	-	
7.	National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHFDC)	10.00	10.00	0.00	11.00
8.	Implementation of the Persons	10.52	22.50	3.53	33.00
-	Office of the Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities (Spill-over only for 2002-03)	0.90	-	-	
9.	Support to children with Disabilities (An UNDP funded Scheme)	2.01	1.00	0.36	0.30
10.	College of Rehabilitation Sciences	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
	Total (a)	194.10	220.70	171.50	251.80
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	28.20	28.50	25.15	32.15
-	Central Adoption Resource Agency (Spill-over only for 2002-03)	1.30	-	-	
12.	Grant-in-aid for Welfare of Children in Difficult circumstances	13.70	14.30	12.20	17.00

**MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT
(WELFARE OF THE DISABLED, SOCIAL DEVIANTS & OTHERS)
SCHEME-WISE OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE DURING TENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2002-2007)**

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Annual Plans			
		2002-03	2003-04		2004-05
		Actual	BE	Actual	BE
1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Assistance to Vol. Orgns. for Programmes related to Aged.	16.50	20.00	15.80	22.00
14.	Grant in aid for Research, Information and Other Miscellenous	6.13	6.50	6.05	6.50
15.	Scheme for Welfare of Working Children & Children in Need of Care and Protection	0.00	7.00	0.00	7.00
	Total (b)	65.83	76.30	59.20	84.65
	Total - i (a+b)	259.93	297.00	230.70	336.45
ii.	<u>CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES (CSS)</u>				
a.	<u>WELFARE OF THE DISABLED</u>				
-	Employment of the Handicapped (Awaiting NDC's approval)	1.49	2.00	0.95	2.00
	Total (a)	1.49	2.00	0.95	2.00
b.	<u>SOCIAL DEFENCE AND OTHER DISADVANTAGED GROUPS</u>				
16.	Scheme for Prevention and Control of Juvenile Social Maladjustment	14.33	16.00	16.39	21.00
	Total (b)	14.33	16.00	16.39	21.00
	Total - ii (a+b)	15.82	18.00	17.34	23.00
	Total - (i + ii)	275.75	315.00	248.04	359.45

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

PLAN TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Units	Annual Plans				
			2002-03		2003-04		2004-05
			Targets	Ach.	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	30	30	30		
		Bed Occupants	10,950	10,212	10,950		
6.	Rehabilitation Council of India	Training of the Teachers	-	4,723	-		
		No. of professionals registered	-	399	-		
		Personnel Registration	-	1,791	-		
		Sensitization of Rehabilitation	-	1,553	-		
-	National Trust for Persons with Mental Retardation	Establishment of Relief Institution	-	900/1958	-		
		Training of Caregivers	-	900/770	-		
7.	National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHFDC)	———— NON QUANTIFIABLE ————					
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		3,000			
		No. of Parents		15,000			
		No. of Children		4,124			
		No. of Village level Rehabilitation workers		632			
10.	College of Rehabilitation Sciences	———— NON QUANTIFIABLE ————					
B.	SOCIAL DEFENCE AND OTHER DISADVANTAGED GROUPS						
11.	Assistance to Vol. Orgns. For providing Social Def. Services including Prevention of Alcoholism & Drug Abuse	No. of Benef.	320,000	202,751	320,000		
		Assisted to Vol. Orgns	-	2,321	-		

PLAN TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Units	Annual Plans				
			2002-03		2003-04		2004-05
			Targets	Ach.	Targets	Ach.	Targets
1	2	3	4	5			6
-	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	30	13	30		
		No. of Seminars	-	8	-		
15.	Scheme for Welfare of Working Children & Children in Need of Care and Protection		———— NON QUANTIFIABLE ————				
ii.	<u>CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES (CSS)</u>						
A.	<u>WELFARE OF THE DISABLED</u>						
-	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 - 6.3.3

STATEMENT SHOWING RELEASE OF CENTRAL SHARE
UNDER THE CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State/ Union Territories	Central Share released in 2003-04 and 2004-05 under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of			
		Employment of the Handicapped		A Programme for Juvenile Justice	
		2003-04	2004-05	2003-04	2004-05
1	2	3	4	5	6
	STATES				
1	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-
2	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-
3	Assam	-	-	-	-
4	Bihar	-	-	43.30	-
5	Chhattisgarh	-	-	54.18	29.00
6	Goa	-	-	5.89	4.95
7	Gujarat	-	-	65.91	-
8	Haryana	-	3.82	24.79	15.59
9	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-
10	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	-
11	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-
12	Karnataka	-	-	79.41	50.31
13	Kerala	-	-	24.27	-
14	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	106.86	-
15	Maharashtra	-	-	724.75	-
16	Manipur	-	-	-	-
17	Meghalaya	-	-	9.13	9.92
18	Mizoram	-	-	32.37	-
19	Nagaland	-	-	4.56	-
20	Orissa	-	-	5.43	5.73
21	Punjab	-	32.85	30.56	-
22	Rajasthan	-	24.77	16.18	11.95
23	Sikkim	-	-	2.33	2.33
24	Tamil Nadu	-	19.88	106.85	138.18
25	Tripura	-	-	0.04	-
26	Uttar Pradesh	19.84	1.46	127.35	-
27	Uttaranchal	-	-	-	-

ANNEXURE - 6.3.3

STATEMENT SHOWING RELEASE OF CENTRAL SHARE
UNDER THE CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State/ Union Territories	Central Share released in 2003-04 and 2004-05 under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of			
		Employment of the Handicapped		A Programme for Juvenile Justice	
		2003-04	2004-05	2003-04	2004-05
1	2	3	4	5	6
28	West Bengal	-	-	80.84	-
	TOTAL (States)	19.84	82.78	1545.00	267.96
	UNION TERRITORIES				
1	A & N Islands	-	-	-	-
2	Chandigarh	-	5.00	6.00	-
3	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-
4	Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-
5	Delhi	5.00	4.00	70.00	-
6	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-
7	Pondicherry	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL (UTs)	5.00	9.00	76.00	0.00
	GRAND TOTAL	24.84	91.78	1621.00	267.96

Source :- State Plan Division

* Not yet Finalised

ANNEXURE - 6.3.4

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

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State/ Union Territories	Annual Plan				
		(2002-03)		(2003-04)		(2004-05)
		BE	RE	BE	RE	BE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	STATES					
1	Andhra Pradesh	68.32	65.28	81.05	63.43	82.66
2	Arunachal Pradesh	6.00	5.44	4.20	3.64	5.75
3	Assam	0.00	0.00	43.06	43.06	91.04
4	Bihar	10.76	4.74	1.58	0.76	2.06
5	Chhattisgarh	19.25	19.25	43.18	43.18	48.85
6	Goa	34.50	34.50	0.00	0.00	52.31
7	Gujarat	54.26	54.26	87.30	85.01	77.82
8	Haryana	326.47	308.85	343.00	310.00	343.00
9	Himachal Pradesh	29.97	34.86	10.82	9.57	37.63
10	Jammu & Kashmir	22.66	22.66	44.90	45.05	48.32
11	Jharkhand	37.95	37.95	23.00	23.00	0.00
12	Karnataka	55.44	39.07	96.37	81.92	70.37
13	Kerala	22.00	12.50	72.75	46.75	66.00
14	Madhya Pradesh	15.62	15.49	14.09	16.62	20.81
15	Maharashtra	12.08	12.08	69.89	61.13	49.32
16	Manipur	7.33	7.33	10.03	10.30	16.16
17	Meghalaya	5.50	5.50	6.28	5.50	6.88
18	Mizoram	4.84	6.55	3.74	3.74	3.75
19	Nagaland	5.26	5.41	4.13	4.58	7.52
20	Orissa	46.44	46.44	54.04	50.38	48.38
21	Punjab	165.77	165.77	0.00	207.34	207.70
22	Rajasthan	20.66	19.41	12.98	18.83	12.09
23	Sikkim	3.70	4.41	5.40	5.80	8.19
24	Tamil Nadu	45.02	174.51	234.93	234.93	246.38
25	Tripura	13.14	13.14	18.58	16.44	19.42
26	Uttar Pradesh	118.38	161.24	127.39	126.75	184.75
27	Uttranchal	10.45	10.97	14.38	13.98	19.28

ANNEXURE - 6.3.4

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

(Rs. in Crore)

SI. No.	Name of State/ Union Territories	Annual Plan				
		(2002-03)		(2003-04)		(2004-05)
		BE	RE	BE	RE	BE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
28	West Bengal	76.17	56.82	88.43	86.21	78.67
	TOTAL (States)	1237.94	1344.43	1515.50	1617.90	1855.11
	UNION TERRITORIES					
1	A & N Islands	1.90	1.89	2.50	2.73	3.78
2	Chandigarh	2.16	2.16	3.75	3.75	1.73
3	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.24	0.24	0.23	0.23	0.08
4	Daman & Diu	0.12	0.12	0.49	0.17	0.20
5	Delhi	51.60	54.60	66.00	81.99	80.30
6	Lakshadweep	0.44	0.44	0.52	0.50	0.10
7	Pondicherry	17.80	24.07	27.47	34.30	43.60
	TOTAL (UTs)	74.26	83.52	100.96	123.67	129.79
	GRAND TOTAL	1312.20	1427.95	1616.46	1741.31	1984.90

Source :- State Plan Division