

Annual Report

2021-22



Department of Social Justice and Empowerment
Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment

Government of India

<http://www.socialjustice.nic.in>

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Introduction

INTRODUCTION

The vision of the Department of Social Justice & Empowerment is to build an inclusive society wherein members of the target groups can lead productive, safe and dignified lives with adequate support for their growth and development. It aims to support and empower its target groups through programmes of educational, economic and social development, and rehabilitation wherever necessary.

1. Mandate, Vision & Mission of Department of Social Justice & Empowerment

The mandate of the Department of Social Justice & Empowerment (SJ&E) is empowerment of the socially, educationally and economically marginalized sections of the society including (i) Scheduled Castes, (ii) Other Backward Classes, (iii) Senior Citizens, (iv) Victims of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse, (v) Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019 (vi) Beggars (vii) Denotified and Nomadic Tribes (DNTs), (viii) Economically Backward Classes (EBCs) and (ix) Economically Weaker Section (EWS). (Box 1.1)

Box 1.1 **Definitions**

- *“Scheduled Castes”-means such castes, races or tribes or parts of or groups within such castes, races or tribes as are deemed under Article 341 to be scheduled castes for the purposes of this Constitution. [Clause (24) of Article 366]*
- *“Backward Classes”-socially and educationally backward classes means such backward classes as are so deemed under article 342A for the purpose of this Constitution.[Article 366 Clause 266, Constitution of India]*
- *“Senior Citizens”-a citizen of India who has attained the age of 60 years or above. (Section 2, The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007)*
- *“Victim of Substance Abuse” -a person who is addicted to / dependent on alcohol, narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances or any other addictive substances (other than tobacco), e.g. pharmaceutical drugs, etc., and generally includes the immediate family members also.*
- *“Transgender Person”- means a person whose gender does not match with the gender assigned to that person at birth and includes trans-man or trans-woman (whether or not such person has undergone Sex Reassignment Surgery or hormone therapy or laser therapy or such other therapy), person with intersex variations, gender queer and person having such socio-cultural identities as kinner, hijra, aravani and jogta (Section 2, The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019.*

- *“Economically weaker section” shall be such as may be notified by the State from time to time on the basis of family income and other indicators of economic disadvantage .[Article 15(6) Constitution of India]. For this purpose, persons who are not covered under the existing scheme of reservations for the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and the Socially and Educationally Backward Classes and whose family has gross annual income below Rs.8.00 lakh are to be identified as EWSs for the benefit of reservation. Family for this purpose will include the person who seeks benefit of reservation, his / her parents and siblings below the age of 18 years as also his/her spouse and children below the age of 18 years. The income shall include income from all sources i.e. salary, agriculture, business, profession etc. and it will be income for the financial year prior to the year of application. Also, persons whose family owns or possesses any one of the following assets shall be excluded from being identified as EWSs irrespective of the family income:*
 - i) 5 acres of Agricultural land and above.*
 - ii) Residential flat of 1000 sq fit and above.*
 - iii) Residential plot of 100 sq yards and above in notified municipalities.*
 - iv) Residential plot of 200 sq yards and above in areas other than the notified municipalities.*

1.1. Policies & Programmes

The Department through its programmes and schemes strives to build an inclusive society wherein members of the target groups are provided adequate support for their growth and development. The estimated population size of some of the target groups may be seen in Box 1.2. The policies and programmes of the Department aim towards:

- i. Educational, Economic and Social Empowerment of Scheduled Castes(SCs), Other Backward Classes (OBCs); Economically Backward Classes (EBCs) and Denotified and Nomadic Tribes (DNTs);
- ii. Supporting Senior Citizens by way of their Maintenance, Welfare, Security, Health Care, Productive and Independent living;
- iii. Prevention & Treatment of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse (Drugs);
- iv. Rehabilitation of Beggars.

Box 1.2
Population of the Main Target Groups

The population of the main target groups (mostly as per Census 2011) is given below:

Scheduled Castes: 20.14 Crore (16.6%), as per Census, 2011

Other Backward Classes:

Caste Census has not been done since 1931. The Mandal Commission had estimated OBC population at 52% of the total population while NSSO (2009-10), 66th Round, had estimated it to be 41.7%.

Senior Citizens: 10.38 Crore (8.57%)

Victims of Substance Abuse: As per the National Survey on extent and pattern of Substance Abuse, approx. 6.50 Cr persons are victims of substance abuse.

Transgender Persons : 4,87,803 (Population of 'others' during 2011)

Allocation of Business Rules in context of the Department is at **Annexure 1.1.**

1.1.2. Organizational setup of the Department of SJ&E

The Organizational set up of the Department of SJ&E is at **Annexure-1.2.**



Dr. Virendra Kumar

Minister of Social Justice & Empowerment



Shri Ramdas Athawale
Minister of State for Social
Justice & Empowerment



Shri A. Narayanaswamy
Minister of State for Social
Justice & Empowerment



Sushri Pratima Bhoumik
Minister of State for Social
Justice & Empowerment

1.1.3. Functions of Department of Social Justice & Empowerment

Department of Social Justice & Empowerment engages in the development/update of legislation, policies and guidelines at the national level for effective implementation of the Department's objectives. It oversees the implementation of the various existing laws including (i) Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 (ii) The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 (iii) Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007 (iv) The Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013 and (v) Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019. The National Policy for Older Persons, 1999 is also administered by the Department.

1.1.4. Important Constitutional Provisions relevant for the Department of SJ&E Directive Principles of State Policy

Part IV of the Constitution lays down certain "Directive Principles of State Policy" which, though not enforceable by any Court, "are nevertheless fundamental in the governance of the country" and "it shall be the duty of the State to apply" them in making laws. (Box 1.3)

Box 1.3

Directive Principles of State Policy

Articles 38, 41, 46 and 47 in Part IV ("Directive Principles of State Policy") of the Constitution are specially relevant for the work of the Department of SJ&E and are quoted below:

Article 38: State to secure a social order for the promotion of welfare of the people

"The State shall strive to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting as effectively as it may, a social order in which justice, social, economic and political, shall inform all the institutions of the national life.

The State shall, in particular, strive to minimize the inequalities in income, and endeavor to eliminate inequalities in status, facilities and opportunities, not only amongst individuals but also amongst groups of people residing in different areas or engaged in different vocations".

Article 41: Right to work, to education and to public assistance in certain cases

"The State shall, within the limits of its economic capacity and development, make effective provision for securing the right to work, to education and to public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement, and in other cases of undeserved want."

Article 46: Promotion of educational and economic interests of Scheduled Castes and other weaker sections

“The State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation.”

Article 47: Duty of the State to raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living and to improve public health

“The State shall regard the raising of the level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people and the improvement of public health as among its primary duties and, in particular, the State shall endeavor to bring about prohibition of the consumption except for medicinal purposes of intoxicating drinks and of drugs which are injurious to health.”

1.1.5. Other important Constitutional provisions

- i. Article 17 of the Constitution abolishes untouchability, forbids its practice in any form, and declares enforcement of any disability arising out of “untouchability” to be an offence punishable in accordance with law.
- ii. Article 338 provides for constitution of a National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC), to, *inter- alia*, “investigate and monitor all matters relating to the safeguards provided for the Scheduled Castes” in the Constitution, any law, or order of the Government, and “to evaluate the working of such safeguards”. Further, as per clause (9) of this Article, “the Union and every State Government shall consult the Commission on all major policy matters affecting the Scheduled Castes.”
- iii. For purposes of Article 338 (“National Commission for Scheduled Castes”), “reference to the Scheduled Castes shall be construed as including references to the Anglo Indian Community.
- iv. The following articles provide for reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes in elections to various bodies:

Articles	Subject
330	Reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Lok Sabha
332	Reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assemblies of the States
243D	Reservation of seats in Panchayats
243T	Reservation of seats in Municipalities

- v. Article 338 B provides for constitution of a National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC), *inter-alia*, “to investigate and monitor all matters relating to the safeguards provided for the socially and educationally backward classes under the Constitution or under any other law for the time being in force or under any order of the Government and to evaluate the working of such safeguards”. Further as per clause (9) of this Article, the Union and every State Government shall consult the Commission on all major policy matters affecting the socially and educationally backward classes.
- vi. Article 340 of the Constitution deals with appointment of a Commission to investigate the conditions of backward classes. A Commission so appointed shall investigate the matters referred to them and present to the President a report setting out the facts as found by them and making such recommendations as they think proper.
- vii. Articles 15 and 16, also enable reservation for Backward Classes in admission to educational institutions, and in public employment.
- viii. Article 15(6) and 16(6) of the Constitution enables reservations for economically weaker sections in admission to Central Government educational institutions, and in public employment.
- ix. Article 41 provides for “Right to work, Right to education and Right to public assistance in case of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement and in other cases of undeserved want.
- x. Article 47 provides for “Duty of the State to raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living and to improve public health” and makes provisions for inter-alia, curbing consumption of intoxicating substances, which are injurious to health.
- xi. “Article 342A provide for notification of the list of Socially and Educationally Backward Classes by the President and prescribes the procedure for inclusion or exclusion of Castes/Communities from such list.”
- xii. Article 366 (26 C) states “socially and educationally backward classes “means such backward classes are so deemed under article 342A for the purposes of the Central government or the State or Union territory, as the case may be’.

1.1.6. Subjects allocated to the Department vis-à-vis entries in the Seventh, Eleventh & Twelfth Schedules of the Constitution

The Seventh Schedule of the Constitution contains the Union, State and Concurrent Lists. The Eleventh and the Twelfth Schedules contain lists of subjects (though not exhaustive) in respect of which powers and responsibilities may devolve upon Panchayats and Municipalities, respectively, through law made by the concerned State Legislature. The following entries in the three Schedules pertain to the Department of Social Justice & Empowerment either directly or indirectly may be seen in Box 1.4:

Box 1.4			
<i>List I – Union List</i>	<i>List II – State List</i>	<i>List III – Concurrent List</i>	<i>Poverty alleviation programme</i>
<i>Seventh Schedule (Ref.:Art.246)</i>			
<p>59. <i>Cultivation, manufacture, and sale for export, of opium</i></p> <p>97. <i>Any other matter not enumerated in List II or List III including any tax not mentioned in either of those Lists.</i></p>	<p>6. <i>Public Health and Sanitation ;hospitals and dispensaries</i></p> <p>8. <i>Intoxicating liquors, that is to say, the production, manufacture, possession, transport, purchase and sale of Intoxicating liquors</i></p> <p>9. <i>Relief of the disabled and unemployable.</i></p>	<p>15. <i>Vagrancy; nomadic and migratory tribes.</i></p> <p>19. <i>Drugs and poisons, subject to the provisions of entry 59 of List I with respect to opium.</i></p> <p>20. <i>Economic and social planning.</i></p> <p>23. <i>Social security and social insurance; employment and unemployment</i></p>	<p><i>Eleventh Schedule (Ref.:Art.243G)</i></p> <p>17. <i>Education, including primary and secondary schools</i></p> <p>18. <i>Technical training and vocational</i></p> <p>19. <i>Adult and non-formal education</i></p> <p>23. <i>Health and sanitation, including hospitals, primary health centres and dispensaries</i></p> <p>24. <i>Family welfare</i></p> <p>25. <i>Women and child development</i></p> <p>26. <i>Social welfare including welfare of the Handicapped and mentally retarded.</i></p> <p>27. <i>Welfare of the weaker sections, and in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.</i></p> <p><i>Twelfth Schedule (Ref.: Art. 243W)</i></p>

			<p><i>3. Planning for economic and social development</i></p> <p><i>6. Public health, sanitation, conservancy and solid waste management</i></p> <p><i>9. Safeguarding the interests of weaker sections of society</i></p> <p><i>10. Slum improvement and upgradation</i></p> <p><i>11. Urban poverty alleviation</i></p>
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1.1.7. Agencies under the Department of SJ&E

There are Two Statutory National Commissions, One Non-statutory Commissions, one Development Board, Two Foundations and Three Finance and Development Corporations under the Department of SJ&E. These are:

Commissions

- I. National Commission for Scheduled Castes.
- II. National Commission for Backward Classes
- III. National Commission for Safai Karamcharis
- IV. Development and Welfare Board for De-notified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Communities (DWBDNCs).

1.1.8. Foundations

- I. Dr. Ambedkar Foundation
- II. Babu Jagjivan Ram National Foundation

1.1.9. Corporations

- I. National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC)
- II. National Safai karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC)
- III. National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC)

1.1.10. Institute

National Institute of Social Defence (NISD)

1.1.11. Parliamentary Committees

Department – related Parliamentary Standing Committee

The Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment came into existence w.e.f. 5.8.2004 after bifurcation of the erstwhile Standing Committee on Labour and Welfare. This Committee is one of the 24 Department Related Standing Committees (DRSCs) constituted during the 16th Lok Sabha w.e.f. 1st September, 2014 vide Lok Sabha Bulletin Part-II dated 1st September, 2014 (Para No. 629). The Committee consists of 30 Members, 21 nominated by the Speaker, Lok Sabha from amongst the Members of Lok Sabha and 09 from Rajya Sabha nominated by the Chairman, Rajya Sabha from amongst the Members of Rajya Sabha. Smt. Rama Devi is Chairperson of the Committee. The names of the Members of Parliamentary Standing Committee attached to the Department of SJ&E are indicated at **Annexure 1.3.**

ii. Committee on the Welfare of OBCs

The Committee on the Welfare of Other Backward Classes was first constituted in June, 2012 and served for the years 2012-13 and 2013-14 before dissolution of the Fifteenth Lok Sabha. During the Sixteenth Lok Sabha, the Committee has been re-constituted in August 2014, following a Motion adopted in Lok Sabha on 22 July, 2014.

The Committee consists of 26 members, 20 from Lok Sabha and 6 from Rajya Sabha. The Chairman of the Committee is appointed by the Speaker from amongst the Members of the Committee. The Members of the Committee shall hold office for a period of one year from the date of the first sitting of the Committee which shall be re-constituted thereafter for one year at a time. The composition of the Committee is at **Annexure 1.4**

Functions of the Committee

- a. To consider the reports submitted by the National Commission for Backward Classes set up under the National Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1993 and to report to both the Houses as to the measures that should be taken by the Union Government in respect of matters within the purview of the Union Government including the Administrations of the Union Territories;

- b. To report to both the Houses on the action taken by the Union Government and the Administrations of the Union Territories on the measures proposed by the Committee;
- c. To examine the measures taken by the Union Government to secure the representation of the Other Backward Classes, particularly the Most Backward Classes, in services and posts under its control (including appointments in the Public Sector Undertakings, Statutory and Semi Government Bodies and in the Union Territories) having regard to the provisions of the Constitution;
- d. To report to both the Houses on the working of the welfare programmes for the Other Backward Classes in the Union Territories;
- e. To consider generally and to report to both the Houses on all matters concerning the welfare of the Other Backward Classes which fall within the purview of Union Government including the Administrations of Union Territories ;and
- f. To examine such matters as may deem fit to the Committee or are specifically referred to it by the House or the Speaker.

The Committee has got a mandate to examine all the Ministries/Departments under Government of India and Union Territories' administration. The Committee does not consider the matter of day-to-day administration of the concerned Ministries/ Departments.

iii. Consultative Committee

The Consultative Committee attached to the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment consists of 14 Members out of which 09 Members are of Lok Sabha and 5 Members are of Rajya Sabha. **Annexure1.5.**

**MAJOR EVENTS
2021-22**

MAJOR EVENTS 2021-22

The Prime Minister of India, Shri Narendra Modi inaugurated the “Dr. Ambedkar National Memorial” at 26, Alipur Road, Civil Lines, Delhi on April 13, 2018. The Memorial is setup on the location where Dr. Ambedkar breathed last on December 6, 1956. The Memorial is shaped like a book to depict the Constitution of India and empowerment through right education and knowledge. Several others events were held during the year to bring focus on the target groups covered by the Ministry. These include the International day for Older Persons, International day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, various camps organised for providing aids and assistive living devices the senior citizens, Shilpotsav at Dilli Haat etc.

2.1. EVENTS RELATED TO SCHEDULED CASTE WELFARE

Celebration of Constitution Day: On 29 August 1947, the Constituent Assembly set up a Drafting Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar to prepare a draft Constitution for India. It was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on 26 November 1949, and came into effect on 26 January 1950. With its adoption, the Union of India became the modern and contemporary Republic of India replacing the Government of India Act 1935 as the country's fundamental governing document. The Constitution declares India as a sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic republic, assuring its citizens of justice, equality, and liberty, and endeavours to promote fraternity among them. Dr B.R. Ambedkar is regarded as the principal architect in the framing of the Constitution of India, which is the longest written constitution of any sovereign country in the world.

The Constitution of India is the supreme law of India. It provides a legal framework for social transformation from a society of castes and communities to a modern society of citizens based on the equal consideration of individuals without regard for caste, creed or gender.

The National Committee that was formed under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Prime Minister on Nationwide Celebration of 125th Birth Anniversary of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar decided in its first meeting held on 23.7.2015 to increase awareness about the Constitution

2.1 Pradhan Mantri Dakshta Aur Kushalta Sampann Hitgrahi (PM-DAKSH) Yojana

In 2020-21, Department modified the existing Scheme of Assistance to skilling for OBCs/EBCs/DNTs with inclusion of SCs and Safai Karamcharis including Waste Pickers and renamed it as PM DAKSH Yojana, a **Central Sector Scheme**. The objective is to provide high quality skills through good quality institutions and reputed Training institutes/partners (TIs/TPs) so as to ensure higher employability for the target group. Apart from this, rural artisans who have

become marginalized owing to newer technologies in market, would be trained so as to adopt newer processes and increase their incomes. As approved by SFC, the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment is to continue Pradhan Mantri Dakshta Aur Kushalta Sampann Hitgrahi (PM-DAKSH) Yojana, with a target to skill around **2,71,000** SCs/OBCs/EBCs/DNT/Safai Karamcharis including Waste Pickers during next five years (2021-22 to 2025-26) with a budget outlay of **Rs.450.25 crore.**

Initiative taken under PM DAKSH

- PM-DAKSH Portal and PM-DAKSH Mobile App were launched by Dr. Virendra Kumar, Hon'ble Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment on 07.08.2021. The PM-DAKSH portal offers on-line registration for a Free of Cost Skill Development Training Programmes under 'Pradhan Mantri-Dakshta Aur Kushalta Sampann Hitgrahi (PM-DAKSH) Yojana'. Applications are invited from the candidates belonging to SCs, OBCs, EBCs, DNTs, members of Transgender Community Sanitation workers including waste picker in the age group of 18 to 45 years.
- The four interventions such as Up-skilling/Re-skilling, Short Term Training, Long term training and Entrepreneurship Development Programmes (EDB) are introduced for enhancing skill of the target group. The interested candidates may register themselves at pmdaksh.dosje.gov.in or on Mobile App "PM-DAKSH" to be downloaded from Google Play Store.
- Principal Secretaries of State Governments and DMs/DCs have been requested to give wide publicity to the PM DAKSH Yojana.

2.1.1 Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (SRMS).

Workshops to Sensitize Municipalities/Municipal Corporations about Safe Cleaning of Sewer and Septic Tanks.

NSKFDC has organized **130** half day workshops during **2021-22 till 31.12.2021** in municipalities for engineers, sanitary inspectors, sanitary workers and contractors on safe cleaning of sewers and septic tanks and also create awareness about the provisions of "Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Rules, 2013" (MS Rules, 2013) regarding employer's obligations to provide safety gear/equipment and ensure safety precautions. **917** such workshops have been, so far, held at various ULBs etc.



Workshop on Prevention of hazardous cleaning of sewers and septic tanks held at Jammu Municipal Corporation on 15.09.2021.

New Initiatives under SRMS

Continuation of the Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (SRMS) has been approved for next five years upto 2025-26 with an outlay of Rs. 399.79 crore with the following major modifications w.e.f. 01.04.2021 :-

S. No.	Components of the Loan	Existing Provision	Proposed changes
1	Project cost limit for individual	Assistance for projects costing upto Rs.10 lakh for general projects and upto Rs.15 lakh for sanitation related projects.	Assistance for projects costing upto Rs. 15 lakh for general as well as sanitation related projects.
2	Project cost limit for Group Projects	No specified norms for size of the group projects.	Projects upto Rs. 50 lakh by group of maximum 5 beneficiaries. Maximum projects cost limit per beneficiary Rs. 10.00 lakh

S. No.	Components of the Loan	Existing Provision		Proposed changes		
3	Upfront capital subsidy	Back-end capital subsidy		Upfront capital subsidy		
4	Capital subsidy	Individuals		Individuals		
		General Projects		General Projects as well as Sanitation Related Projects		
		Back-end capital subsidy upto Rs. 3.25 lakh as follows:-		Up-front capital subsidy upto Rs. 5.00 lakh for individual projects as follows:-		
			Range of Projects Cost	Rate of Subsidy	Range of project	Rate of Subsidy
			Upto Rs. 2.00 lakh	50% of project cost	Upto Rs. 5.00 lakh	50% of projects cost
			Beyond Rs. 2.00 lakh upto Rs. 5.00 lakh.	Rs.1 lakh+33.3% of projects cost between Rs.2-5 lakh		Beyond Rs. 5.00 lakh upto 15.00 lakh Rs. 2.5 lakh+ 25% of remaining project cost(maximum subsidy Rs. 5.00 lakh capital
			Beyond Rs. 5.00 lakh upto Rs. 10.00 lakh	Rs. 2.00 lakh + 25% of project cost between Rs. 5-10 lakh - maximum subsidy Rs. 3.25 lakh		
	For Sanitation Related Projects					
	Projects costing upto Rs. 5.00 lakh	50% of the project cost				
	Project cost beyond Rs. 5.00 lakh upto Rs. 15.00 lakh	Capital subsidy as admissible for general projects, maximum subsidy Rs. 3.25 lakh				

S. No.	Components of the Loan	Existing Provision		Proposed changes		
			Group Projects Not specified in the Scheme.	For Group Projects (Maximum per member of group project cost limit Rs. 10.00 lakh)	Same rate of capital subsidy as admissible for individuals. Per individual maximum capital subsidy Rs. 3.75 lakh.	
55.	Rate of Interest		Projects costing upto Rs. 25 thousand	5% p.a.(4% for women beneficiaries)	Projects costing upto Rs. 1.00 lakh	5% p.a.(4% for women beneficiaries)
			Projects costing above Rs. 25 thousand	6% p.a.	Projects costing above Rs. 1.00 lakh	6% p.a.

2.1.2. National Commission for Safai Karamcharis

The present Commission took over the charge in February 2021. Although due to Covid-19 and the social distancing guidelines, no major events took place, due attention was given to the following activities:-

Monitoring the Implementation of “The Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013” (M.S Act, 2013)

As per Section 31 (1) of “The Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and Rehabilitation Act, 2013”, the National Commission for Safai Karamcharis is entrusted with the responsibility of monitoring the implementation of the said Act.

Accordingly, Commission calls for the information from all States/UTs on implementation with regards to various provisions of the Act. In this regard, the Commission has been requesting to the Chief Ministers and Chief Secretaries of the States/UTs from the levels of Chairperson and Secretary to obtain the requisite information. During 2021-22, the following communications have been issued for taking urgent action on the actionable points and also for providing action taken report to this Commission:-

- The Hon'ble Chairperson, NCSK requested to the Hon'ble Governors and the Chief Ministers of the States of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Manipur and Nagaland vide his D.O. letters dated 27.9.2021 and 7.10.2021 to issue directions for constitution of State Level Safai Karamcharis Commissions and Safai Karamcharis Finance Development Corporation in their respective States.
- The Chief Secretaries of the States/UTs of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, HP, Jharkhand, Sikkim, Telangana, Tripura, WB, Assam, Chandigarh and Dadra and Nagar Haveli were impressed upon by the Secretary, NCSK vide his D.O. letter dated 15.9.2021 to constitute State Level Safai Karamcharis Commissions as no such Commission are in existence in these States/UTs.
- The Chief Secretaries of the States/UTs of Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Daman & Diu, J&K, Ladakh, Lakshadweep and Puducherry were urged by Secretary, NCSK vide his DO letter dated 15.9.2021 to take action for constitution of State Level Commissions and State Monitoring Committees in their respective States/UTs in compliance of the provisions of M.S. Act, 2013
- Taking notice of the fact that many States have not informed this Commission about action taken by them for ensuring implementation of M.S. Act, 2013, the Secretary, NCSK issued a D.O. letter dated 11.10.2021 to the Chief Secretaries and the Principal Secretaries (Social Welfare) of all the States/UT Administrations recommending urgent action for compliance of provisions of M.S. Act, 2013 by issuing necessary notifications and constituting State Monitoring/District Vigilance Committees. It was also recommended to provide incentives for promoting modern technology in cleaning of sewers/septic tanks etc. with a view to eliminate manual scavenging. The Commission recommended that a Nodal Officer in each State may be nominated to deal with the matters relating to implementation of the Act who may be directed to provide consolidated information to this Commission.

Accordingly, the State of Tamil Nadu has nominated the Director, Municipal Administration and State of Bihar has nominated Mission Coordinator, Bihar Mahadalit Vikas Mission as the Nodal Officer for matters relating to M.S. Act, 2013.

- The Commission has recently started reviewing the status of implementation of M.S. Act, 2013 through Video Conferencing with Municipal Administration Deptt. , Social Welfare Deptt. etc. of the concerned State/UT.

Monitoring the Implementation of Supreme Court Judgment dated 27.03.2014 regarding Sewer Deaths.

The National Commission for Safai Karamcharis monitors the implementation of Supreme Court Judgment dated 27.03.2014 in W.P. no. 583 of 2003 pertaining to compensation of Rs.10 lakh to the families of all persons who have died in sewerage work since 1993.

In pursuance of its mandate, letters at the level of Hon'ble Chairperson and Secretary of the Commission are issued to impress upon the States/UTs for release of compensation. During 2021-22, the following D.O. letters have been issued to the Chief Secretaries, DGP and Principal Secretary/Secretary of Social Welfare Departments to take necessary action for strict compliance of the Supreme Court Judgment in order to discourage hazardous cleaning of sewers/septic tanks:-

- The Chief Secretaries of the States of Goa, NCT Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan, Telanagana, UP, Uttarakhand, Maharashtra, MP, Andhra Pradesh were requested vide D.O. letters dated 13th July, 2021 to release full compensation as per the directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court to the family of each victim of sewer/septic tank death in the pending cases.
- The Secretary, NCSK requested the Chief Secretary, West Bengal vide D.O. letter dated 14.9.2021, to ensure early release of compensation in 08 sewer death cases where no compensation has been paid as long delays in releasing compensation defeats its very purpose and also blemishes the concept of Welfare State.
- The Chief Secretaries of Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, NCT Delhi, Maharashtra, Uttarakhand, Goa, UP, Gujarat, MP, Telangana, Punjab and Haryana were impressed upon by Secretary, NCSK vide his D.O. letters dated 15.9.2021 and 28.9.2021 to pay full compensation of Rs.10 Lakh in sewer death cases where either no compensation is paid or partial compensation is paid. It was also requested that tracing of legal heirs of sewer death victims may be expedited and compensation be released to them. The Commission also recommended for earmarking of a separate budget for the purpose of disbursement of compensation in sewer death cases. Mandatory registration of FIRs under the provisions of M.S. Act, 2013 and sensitization of police and civil authorities towards this has also been recommended. The Commission has also recommended that a Nodal Officer at State level may be nominated to deal with all matters relating to sewer deaths and he/she may be directed to send consolidated information to this Commission.

Accordingly, the State of Telangana has nominated Dy. Inspector General of Police, PCR Cell, CID, as Nodal Officer for matters related to Sewer death.

- Secretary, NCSK has also asked the Divisional Commissioner of Delhi vide his D.O. letter dated 22.10.2021 to issue directions for release of compensation in 16 sewer death cases pertaining to Delhi Jal Board where compensation is deposited with the concerned District Magistrates.
- Secretary, NCSK has requested the Divisional Commissioner of Delhi vide his DO letter dated 10.11.2021 to ensure payment of full compensation in 22 sewer death cases pertaining to various agencies, other than Delhi Jal Board.
- The initiative taken by the Commission has resulted in payment of Rs.10 lakh compensation to the families of 09 sewer death victims who died during 2021-22 in sewer death cases in Karnataka, Punjab, Telangana and Gujarat. The details are Annexed.
- The Commission has recently started reviewing the status of payment of compensation and FIRs lodged in sewer death cases through Video Conferencing with Municipal Commissioners, concerned Municipal Administration Deptt., State police department, Social Welfare department, District authorities etc.

2.1.3. Miscellaneous

- Taking cognizance of the reports of deaths of sanitation workers due to Covid-19, the Hon'ble Chairman, NCSK vide his D.O. letter dated 17.6.2021 asked the Chief Secretaries of all the States/UTs to provide information about sanitation workers who lost their lives due to Covid-19 and the benefits of Rs. 50 lakh compensation paid to them under the "Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Package: Insurance Scheme for health workers fighting Covid-19".
- In view of sanitation workers regularly attending their duties during Covid period even in Covid affected areas, the Commission recommended to all DMs/DCs/Municipal Commissioners vide letters dated 20.4.2021 and 16.6.2021 to ensure that their vaccination is taken up on priority basis and special arrangements are made by arranging vaccination camps near their Bastis. It was also recommended that adequate supply of PPE kits and safety gears may be ensured for them.

2.1.4. National Commission for Scheduled Caste (NCSC)

The National Commission for Scheduled Castes, Government of India a Constitutional Body set up under

Article 338 of the Constitution of India to investigate and monitor all matters relating to the safeguards provided for the Scheduled Castes under the Constitution or under any other law for the time being in force or under any order of the Government and to evaluate the working of such safeguards.

The present and Sixth Commission in series was constituted with Shri Vijay Sampla, Chairman, Shri Arun Halder, Vice-Chairman, Smt. Anju Bala and Shri Subhash Ramnath Pardhi, Members taking charge on 24.02.2021, 18.02.2021, 25.02.2021 and 18.02.2021 respectively.

2.1.5 EVENTS RELATED TO BACKWARD CLASSES WELFARE

Composition of Development and Welfare Board for De-notified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Communities (DWBDNCs).

As per Approval of the Cabinet on 19.02.2019 Development and Welfare Board for Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Communities (DWBDNCs) has been constituted on 21.02.2019 for Development and Welfare of DNTs.

Committee under the Chairpersonship of Vice-Chairman, NITI Aayog alongwith three Members has also been appointed by the Govt. of India, to complete the process of identification of the De-notified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Communities (DNCs) that have not yet been formally classified vide Gazette Notification dated 21.02.2019. Rs. 2,26,32,500 (Two Crore Twenty Six lakh Thirty Two Thousand Five Hundred) has been released to NITI Aayog for conducting ethnographic study of 62 tribes/communities listed in the list C of the “ Idate Commission.”

The Composition of Governing Body of DWBDNCs is as under:-

S.No.	Name	Designation
1.	Shri Bhiku Ramji Idate	Chairman
2.	Ms. Mittal Patel	Member
3.	Sh. Otaram Dewasi	Member
4.	Ms. L.S. Changsan	Member (Representative of D/o School Education & Literacy)
5.	Shri A. K. Singh	Member (Representative of M/o Tribal Affairs)
6.	Sh. Ashish Rawat	Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

- **To redress the grievances of DNTs communities and fulfill their expectations.**

Commission for Sub-categorization within Other Backward Classes:

The Cabinet in its meeting held on August 23, 2017 approved the constitution of a Commission under Article 340 of the Constitution by the President to examine the issue of Sub-categorization within Other Backward Classes for the Central List. A commission has been constituted under the Chairpersonship of Justice (Retd) G. Rohini to examine the issue. The term of the Commission was extended till 31st January, 2022

2.1.6. EVENTS RELATED TO SOCIAL DEFENCE

Celebration of International Day of Older Persons:

National Award Function for Senior Citizens-Vayoshreshtha Samman

National Award for Senior Citizens 'Vayoshreshtha Sammans' are conferred to eminent and outstanding institutions or organizations and individuals from different categories. The Vayoshreshtha Samman Awards were given on 1st October 2021 by Hon'ble Vice President of India, Shri Venkaiah Naidu, at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi. A total of 11 awards were given alongwith a Certificate, a Memento and also Cash Award in some of the categories.

Camps of Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana (RVY)

Under the Scheme of RVY, aids and assistive living devices, namely walking sticks, elbow crutches, walkers/crutches, tripods/quadpods, hearing aids, wheelchairs, artificial dentures and spectacles, are provided free of cost to senior citizens belonging to BPL category or those who earn 15000/- as monthly income and also suffer from age related disabilities. The Scheme is being implemented by Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India (ALIMCO), a Public Sector Undertaking under this Ministry from 01.04.2017. As on 31.12.2021, a total of 5,72,218 devices have been distributed to 1,97,151 beneficiaries in 226 distribution camps.

Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment implements the scheme of National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction under which financial assistance is provided to 'NGOs/VOs for running and maintenance of Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts (IRCA), Community based peer Led intervention (CPLI) for early Drug Use Prevention among Adolescents and Outreach and Drop In Centres (ODIC) and Addiction Treatment Facilities (ATFs) in Government hospitals'. The major objectives of NAPDDR therefore are to:

- i. Focus on preventive education, awareness generation, identification, counseling, treatment and Rehabilitation of individuals with substance dependence, training and capacity building of the service providers through collaborative efforts of the Central

and State Governments and Non-Governmental Organizations.

- ii. Create awareness and educate people about the ill-effects of substance dependence on the individual, family, workplace and the society at large
- iii. reduce stigmatization of and discrimination against groups and individuals dependent on substances in order to integrate them back into the society
- iv. Develop human resource and build capacity to
 - Provide for a whole range of community based services for identification, motivation, counseling, de-addiction, after care and rehabilitation for Whole Person Recovery (WPR) of dependents;
 - Formulate and implement comprehensive guidelines, schemes, and programmes using a multi-agency approach for drug demand reduction.
 - Undertake drug demand reduction efforts to address all forms of illicit use of any substances;
 - Alleviate the consequences of substance dependence amongst individuals, family and society at large.
 - Facilitate research, training, documentation, innovation and collection of relevant information to strengthen the above mentioned objectives;

Nasha Mukta Bharat Abhiyaan (NMBA)

The Ministry has launched Nasha Mukta Bharat Abhiyaan (NMBA) in 272 identified vulnerable districts with an aim to create awareness about ill-effects of substance abuse among the youth, with special focus on higher education institutes, university campuses and schools and reaching out into the community.

2.3.4.2. The States had launched Nasha Mukta Bharat Abhiyaan on 15th August 2020 in their districts. The efforts are afoot to train responsible young population to increase community participation and public cooperation in the reduction of demand for dependence-producing substances and promote collective initiatives to prevent the usage of drugs in the first place. Major focus would be on Youth and Higher educational Institutions in this Abhiyaan.

Transgender Persons

The Ministry, on 05.12.2019 enacted an Act titled “THE TRANSGENDER PERSONS (PROTECTION OF RIGHTS) Act, 2019” to provide protection of rights of transgender persons and for their welfare. As envisaged under section 22 of the Act, the Ministry has notified Transgender Persons Protection of Rights) Rules, 2020 on 25th September, 2020. The Rules, inter alia, provides for recognition of identity of Transgender Persons, Right to self perceived gender identity, non-discrimination against a Transgender Person, Right of Residence with parents and Immediate family members.

National Council for Transgender Persons was constituted on 21st August 2020 to advise Government on policies, programmes, legislation and projects with respect to transgender persons. First Meeting was held on 15.10.2020, and Second Meeting was held on 10.11.2021.

Ministry has initiated 12 pilot shelter homes namely ‘Garima Greh’: Shelter Home for Transgender Persons and provided financial assistance to community based organizations (CBOs) for setting up of these shelter homes. These pilot shelter homes are in States of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Delhi, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Tamil Nadu and Odisha. The main aim of these shelter homes is to provide safe and secure shelter to Transgender persons in need. These shelter homes provide basic amenities like food, medical care, and recreational facilities and also conduct capacity building/ skill development programmes for Transgender persons.

Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has formulated a scheme “SMILE - Support for Marginalized Individuals for Livelihood and Enterprise”, which includes a sub-scheme - ‘Central Sector Scheme for Comprehensive Rehabilitation of persons engaged in the act of Begging’. This scheme covers several comprehensive measures including welfare measures for persons who are engaged in the act of begging. The focus of the scheme is extensively on rehabilitation, provision of medical facilities, counseling, basic documentation, education, skill development, economic linkages and so on. Persons engaged in the act of Begging are to be covered under the scheme. Scheme is to be implemented on pan-India basis. Standing Finance Committee has approved the scheme on 30.11.2021.

Ministry has initiated pilot project on Comprehensive Rehabilitation of persons engaged in the act of Begging in seven (7) cities namely Delhi, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Indore, Lucknow, Nagpur and Patna. These pilots are being implemented with the support of State Governments/UTs/ Local Urban Bodies and Voluntary Organizations etc., which provide comprehensive measures including survey and identification mobilization, rehabilitation, provision of medical facilities, awareness generation, counseling, education, skill development and sustainable settlement of

persons engaged in begging.

2.1.7. Other Events

As part of AzadikaAmritMahotsav (AKAM), Awareness programmes were organized in Ambala, Haryana, Sirmaur, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Samba, Jammu & Kashmir, Shajapur, Madhya Pradesh, Jalandhar and Firozpur, Punjab, Sriganaganagar and Tonk, Rajasthan, Lucknow and Kaushambi, Uttar Pradesh and Bilaspur in Chhattisgarh during the month of July-September, 2021.

During the **visit of Hon'ble Minister (SJ&E) to Varanasi, UP on 18.9.2021**, NSFDC organized an event in which loan sanction letters were distributed to SC loanees provided assistance under NSFDC Schemes through Baroda UP Bank. Further, the beneficiaries covered under SCA to SCSP Scheme of Ministry were provided Sewing Machine by the Hon'ble Minister. The stalls of Apex Corporations under MoSJ&E and UPSCFDC were set up at the venue in which the literatures of different schemes of the Apex Corporations were distributed to the visitors who attended the programme. About 500 persons belonging to the target group of Apex Corporations attended the programme. The programme was covered by the local media.

On **20th of October, 2021**, a programme on occasion of Maharshi Valmiki Jayanti and AKAM was held by the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, Government of India, at Jhansi in Uttar Pradesh for distribution of loan sanction letters, loan cheques, skill training certificates, aids/implements to the persons belonging to the communities of Scheduled Castes, OBCs and Physically Handicapped persons.

The programme was organized by NSFDC as a nodal agency of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. The stalls of Apex Corporations were set up at the venue in which the literature of different schemes of the apex Corporations distributed to the visitors who attended the programme. The programme was inaugurated and chaired by the Hon'ble Union Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment. About 500 persons belonging to the target group of Apex Corporations attended the programme. The programme was covered by the local media.

2.1.8. Visit of Hon,ble Minister, Social Justice Empowerment to Vanarasi, Uttar Pradesh.



Visit of Hon,ble Minister, Social Justice Empowerment to Vanarasi, Uttar Pradesh On 20th of October, 2021, a programme on occasion of Maharshi Valmiki Jayanti and AKAM.



Visit of Hon,ble Minister, Social Justice Empowerment to Vanarasi, Uttar Pradesh On 20th of October, 2021, a programme on occasion of Maharshi Valmiki Jayanti and AKAM.

MAJOR SCHEMES

MAJOR SCHEMES

The Department through its various programmes of educational, economic and social development, aims at the empowerment of the disadvantaged and marginalized sections of the society namely, Scheduled Castes, Other Backward Classes (OBCs), aged Persons and victims of alcoholism and drug abuse etc., to enable them to lead productive, safe and dignified lives, with all their basic needs being fulfilled, and where equal opportunities are ensured for their growth and development. These objectives are fulfilled through programmes for (i) Educational, economic and social empowerment of Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs); (ii) Support to Senior Citizens by way of their Maintenance, Welfare, Security, Health Care and Productive and independent living and; (iii) Rehabilitation, through ‘whole person recovery’ approach, of victims of substance abuse.

3.1. Central Sector Scheme of Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens (IPSrC):

The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment implements a Central Sector Scheme of Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens (IPSrC) {previously known as Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP)} under which grants in aid are given for running and maintenance of Senior Citizens Homes (Old Age Homes)/ Continuous Care Homes, Mobile Medicare Units etc. to the Implementing Agencies (IAs) such as State Governments / Union Territory Administrations (through Registered Societies)/ Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) / Local bodies; Non-Governmental/Voluntary Organizations.

3.2. Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana (RVY):

Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana (RVY) is a Central Sector Scheme funded from Senior Citizens' Welfare Fund. Under the Scheme of RVY, aids and assistive living devices are provided to senior citizens belonging to BPL category or those senior citizens who earn less than 15000/- per month and suffer from age related disabilities such as low vision, hearing impairment, loss of teeth and loco-motor disabilities. The aids and assistive devices viz. walking sticks, elbow crutches, walkers/crutches, tripods/quadpods, hearing aids, wheelchairs, artificial dentures and spectacles are provided to eligible beneficiaries, free of cost. The Scheme is being implemented by Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India (ALIMCO) which is a Public Sector Undertaking under the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. The National launch of Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana was held at Nellore (A.P.) on 1st April, 2017.

3.3. Vayoshreshtha Samman- A Scheme of National Award for Senior Citizens-

National Award for Senior Citizens ‘Vayoshreshtha Sammans’ are conferred to eminent and

outstanding institutions or organizations and individuals from different categories. The Vayoshreshtha Samman Awards are given on 1st October every year by Hon'ble President of India in a function organised at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi. The Awardees are given a Certificate, a Memento and also Cash Award in some of the categories.

3.4. State Action Plan for Senior Citizens (SAPSrC)

Appreciating the critical and significant role of States/UTs, each State/UT is expected to plan and strategize taking into account their local considerations and frame their own State Action Plans for the welfare of their senior citizens. This State Action Plan may comprise a long-term strategy for five years as well as Annual Action Plans. Department of Social Justice and Empowerment shall release funds to the States/UTs for formulation and implementation of their State Action Plans.

3.5. NEW SCHEMES:

(i). Livelihood and Skilling Initiatives for Senior Citizens - It aims to supplement the efforts of the senior citizens by providing them opportunities to enhance their earning and sense of self-respect. To encourage the senior citizens of the country to form Self Help Groups for keeping themselves engaged for carrying out activities that may result into marketable products. This scheme has two programmes:

(ii). Senior Able Citizens for Re-Employment in Dignity (SACRED) portal - The portal allows bringing people together by virtual matching of preferences by providing the Senior Citizens a platform to connect with the private enterprises for certain positions. For this, the Ministry has dedicated the SACRED portal (<http://sacred.dosje.gov.in>) to the Nation on 01.10.2021 on the occasion of the International Day of Older Persons.

(iii). Action Groups Aimed at Social Reconstruction (AGRASR Groups): The Senior Citizens are encouraged to form Self-Help Groups (SHGs), which will provide them with a platform to share the time constructively with each other. To attain financial assistance under the scheme SHGs will function as 'Action Groups Aimed at Social Reconstruction (AGRASR Groups)'.

3.6 Promoting Silver Economy

To promote out-of-the-box and innovative solutions for the commonly faced problems, innovative start-ups will be identified and encouraged for developing products, processes and services for the welfare of the elderly under this initiative. Equity participation in the START-UPS that offer goods or services for senior citizens, the Govt. will provide @ 1 crore per start

up (maximum). For this, the SAGE portal (<http://sage.dosje.gov.in>) has been launched on 04/06/2021.

3.7. Channelizing CSR funds for Elderly care

This initiative is to channelize the CSR funds in an appropriate manner for elderly care projects. Under Schedule VII of Section 135 of the Companies Act, setting up old age homes, day care centres and such facilities for Senior Citizens is an approved item for CSR funding. In the F.Y. 2021-22, an amount of Rs. 2 Crore has been allocated for the initiative.

3.8. National Helpline for Senior Citizen (14567)-Elderline

The Ministry has set up the National Helpline for Senior Citizen for senior citizen to address the grievance of the elders. The helpline has been launched across the country and has been dedicated to the Nation by the Hon'ble Vice President of India on the occasion of the International Day for Older Persons i.e. on 01st October, 2021. The Elder line offers services to the senior citizens through toll free number 14567.

Support for Marginalized Individuals for Livelihood and Enterprise (SMILE)

Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has formulated an umbrella scheme "SMILE – Support for Marginalized Individuals for Livelihood and Enterprise", which includes two sub-schemes - 'Central Sector Scheme for Comprehensive Rehabilitation for Welfare of Transgender Persons' and 'Central Sector Scheme for Comprehensive Rehabilitation of persons engaged in the act of Begging'. This umbrella scheme would cover several comprehensive measures including welfare measures for both transgender persons and persons who are engaged in the act of begging with focus extensively on rehabilitation, provision of medical facilities, counseling, education, skill development, economic linkages etc with the support of State Governments/UTs/Local Urban Bodies, Voluntary Organizations, and Community. Based Organizations (CBOs) and institutions and others. This scheme will be implemented across the country.

3.9. Categorization of Schemes

The schemes being implemented by the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment aim towards the economic, educational and social empowerment of its target groups. Sector – wise allocation of Annual Plan for the year 2020-21 given in **Table 3.1**. While schemes of **educational empowerment** of SCs, OBCs, EBCs and DNTs include (i) Scholarships Schemes (ii) Schemes relating to Construction of Hostels (iii) Schemes relating to Coaching of the students, schemes of **economic empowerment** of these target groups include (i) Loans at concessional

4rates of interest (ii) Micro credit and (iii) Skill development. The schemes aiming towards **social empowerment** of the target groups include (i) Curbing practice of untouchability, discrimination & atrocities (ii) Integrated development of SC majority villages (iii) Support to NGOs working for target groups like SCs and OBCs (iv) Recognition through National awards etc. The schemes being implemented for the social defence are mainly for Senior Citizens, and victims of Substance (Drug) Abuse and Alcoholism. The policy and schemes for Transgenders and Beggars are also under formulation. The scheme-wise distributions of funds among the schemes are given at the **Annexure 3.1**.

(Rs. In Cr)

S.No.	Target Group	Educational Development	Social Deployment	Economic Development	Others	Total
1	SCs	5016.62	2400.00	535.00	200.00	7725.62
2.	OBCs	1710.00	0.00	260.00	0.00	1970.00
3.	Social Defence	0.00	6.30	0.00	25.00	655.00
4.	Autonomous Bodies	0.00	0.00	0.00	51.00	51.00
Total		6776.62	2130.00	560.00	1051.00	10517.62

3.1.4 .Major Schemes implemented by the Department

The Budget Allocations and Expenditure under the major schemes of the Department for 2021-22 are given in **Table 3.2** of the total budgetary allocation of Rs. **10517.62** crore at BE stage during the year 2021-22, Rs 9650.60 crore were allocated amongst 14 major schemes being implemented by the Department, accounting for 91.76 % of the total allocation.

S.No.	Programme/Schemes	BE 2021-22	RE 2021-22	Expenditure (as on 31-12-2021)	% of Exp. against R.E
1	Post Matric Scholarship for SCs	3415.62	4196.59	258.13	6.15
	National Fellowship for SCs	300.00	125.00	122.44	97.95
2	PM AJAY				

3.	Special Central Assistance to SCSP	1800.00	1800.00	1293.07	71.84
4	Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana				
5	Strengthening of machinery for Enforcement of Protection of Civil Right Act 1955 and Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989	600.00	600.00	452.09	75.35
6.	Scheme of Residential Education for Students in High School in Targeted Area (SRESHTA) (Assistance to Vol. Orgns. for SCs)	200.00	63.21	8.92	14.11
7	Self Employment Scheme of Liberation & Rehabilitation of Scavengers	100.00	43.31	24.00	55.41
8	Pre Matric Scholarship for SCs	725.00	725.00	241.16	33.26
9	VISVAS Yojana (SCs)	100.00	10.00	0.00	0.00
10	Venture Capital Funds for SCs	100.00	70.00	0.00	0.00
11.	P.M Daksha Yojna SC component	100.00	38.94	10.00	25.68
11	Atal Vayo Abhuday Yojana (NAPSRc) (Including RVY)	300.00	150.00	32.21	21.47
12	National Action Plan on Drug Demand Reduction	260.00	200.00	40.84	20.42
13	PM YASASVI (OBCs/EBCs/DNTs)		38.94		
	Post Matric Scholarship for OBCs/EBCs	1300.00	1300.00	138.22	10.63
	Pre Matric Scholarship for OBCs	250.00	250.00	36.80	14.72
14	SHREYAS (OBCs)				
	National Fellowship for OBCs	100.00	60.00	40.00	66.67
Total		9650.60	9671.00	2697.90	513.66

3.1.5. Allocation under categories

The schemes of the Department are mainly clubbed for the welfare of SCs, OBCs, and Social Defence sectors which cover the entire target group. **Table 3.3** shows the percentage of fund allocated for welfare schemes specific target groups during the years from 2019-20 to 2021-22.

Table 3.3							
Allocation under Major Groups							
S. No	Category	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22	
		(BE)	% of total outlay	(BE)	% of total outlay	(BE)	% of total outlay
1	Scheduled Castes	6075.09	68.37	6842.33	67.72	7615.62	72.41
2	Backward Classes	1758.00	19.79	1955.00	19.35	1830.00	17.40
3	Social Defence	459.10	5.71	595.00	5.89	655.00	6.23
4	Establishment	91.80	1.02	104.24	1.03	116.00	1.10
5.	ABs/PSUs	501.01	5.63	607.00	6.00	301.00	2.86
Total		8885.00	100.00	10103.57	100.00	10517.62	100

As seen in above Table, 72.41 % funds were allocated for SC welfare during 2021-22 while 17.40 % funds accounted for welfare of BCs and 6.23 % has been allocated on schemes of Social defence.

SCHEDULED CASTES DEVELOPMENT

SCHEDULED CASTES DEVELOPMENT

Scheduled Castes (SCs), who constitute 16.6% of our population, have historically suffered social and educational disabilities and economic deprivation arising therefrom. A number of initiatives have been taken by the Government for development of SCs, which have yielded positive outcomes, and have also resulted in narrowing the gaps between the Scheduled Castes and the rest of the population. It has been mandated that all the States/Ministries/Departments shall earmark certain percentage of the funds under their major schemes for the Scheduled Caste population so that adequate resources are available for their socio-economic upliftment. From 2017-18 onwards, D/o Social Justice & Empowerment has been entrusted with the task of monitoring the physical and financial outcome of Schemes under Development Action Plan for Scheduled Castes (DAPSC) erstwhile Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP)/ Allocation for Welfare of Scheduled Castes(AWSC) in respect of concerned 38 Central Ministries and Departments. The Allocation for Welfare of Scheduled Castes was stepped up from Rs.72,936.29 crores in 2019-20 to Rs.83,256.62 crores in 2020-21, an increase of about 14.15%.

4.1 An Overview

Indian society has historically had a rigid, occupation-based, hierarchical caste system in which the relative place of a caste in the social hierarchy was determined largely by its traditional occupation. In particular, those performing ‘unclean’ or supposedly ‘polluting’ tasks came to be regarded not merely as ‘low’ castes but as ‘untouchables’. The practice of ‘untouchability’ resulted in great injustice to the members of the concerned castes because they were discriminated against in every respect, and denied ownership of productive assets like land, as well as basic rights like education and equality, which resulted in perpetuation of their extreme socio-economic deprivation.

In the 1931 Census, for the first time the Government systematically categorized certain castes as ‘depressed classes’. Thereafter, the Government of India Act, 1935, for the first time, provided for notification of socially disadvantaged castes as ‘Scheduled Castes’, and a list of such castes was accordingly notified in the Government of India (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1936.

The Constitution of India, which came into effect on 26.01.1950, inter-alia, abolished “untouchability” and provided several special safeguards for the Scheduled Castes, so as to ensure that they are able to attain equality with the other social groups in the shortest possible time. These safeguards enabled reservation in elections to the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies and reservation in Government jobs.

The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment is the nodal Ministry to oversee the development

and empowerment of the Scheduled Castes. Though the primary responsibility rests with various Central Ministries and State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, the Ministry of SJ&E has been assigned nodal responsibility in this regard, which also complements their efforts by way of interventions like scholarships, hostels, concessional loans, etc.

Criteria and Procedure for Specification of Scheduled Castes- Definition

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of Article 341 of the Constitution of India, the President so far has made the following six Orders specifying “Scheduled Castes” in relation to 26 States & 6 Union Territories:

- i. The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950,
- ii. The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) (Union Territories) Order, 1951,
- iii. The Constitution (Jammu and Kashmir), Scheduled Castes Order, 1956,
- iv. The Constitution (Dadra and Nagar Haveli) Scheduled Castes Order, 1962,
- v. The Constitution (Puducherry), Scheduled Castes Order, 1964,
- vi. The Constitution (Sikkim) Scheduled Castes Order, 1978.

The above orders have been amended by Acts of Parliament from time to time, the last being in the year 2021. A total of 1258 castes have so far been specified as Scheduled Castes. No community has been specified as Scheduled Caste in respect of States of Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland and the Union territories of Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep.

Procedure for specification of Scheduled Castes

The Scheduled Castes are notified under the provisions of Article 341 of the Constitution of India which reads as under:-

- i. The President may with respect to any State or Union Territory, and where it is a State, after consultation with the Governor thereof, by public notification, specify the castes, races or tribes or parts of or groups within castes, races or tribes which shall for the purposes of this Constitution be deemed to be Scheduled Castes in relation to that State or Union Territory, as the case may be.
- ii. Parliament may by law include in or exclude from the list of Scheduled Castes specified in a notification issued under clause (1) any caste, race or tribe or part of or group within any caste, race or tribe, but save as aforesaid a notification issued under the said clause shall not be varied by any subsequent notification.

Box 4.1

Modalities for modifications in lists of SCs & STs

- a) *The complete proposal with ethnographic support, to modify the existing list of SCs is made by the concerned State Government/Union Territory Administration.*
- b) *The proposal is then referred to the Registrar General of India (RGI), for seeking comments.*
- c) *The proposal once not agreed to by the RGI, is referred back to the concerned State Government/Union Territory Administration, for seeking further justification of their proposal, in the light of the comments of the RGI.*
- d) *The proposal if received back from concerned State Government/Union Territory Administration, with further justifications, is again referred to the RGI for consideration.*
- e) *If the proposal is not agreed to by the RGI second time, it is rejected with the approval of Minister for Social Justice & Empowerment.*
- f) *The proposal agreed to by the RGI, is referred to the National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC), for seeking comments.*
- g) *The proposal not agreed to by the NCSC is rejected with the approval of Minister for Social Justice & Empowerment.*
- h) *Such proposals, which have been agreed to by the RGI and the NCSC are processed further and introduced as a Bill for consideration and passing by the Parliament under Article 341(2) of the Constitution of India.*

The Government of India had laid down modalities in June, 1999, subsequently amended in June, 2002, for considering modifications in the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(Box 4.1)

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of Article 341 of the Constitution of India, the President so far has made the following six Orders specifying “Scheduled Castes” in relation to 26 States & 6 Union Territories:

- i. The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950,
- ii. The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) (Union Territories) Order, 1951,
- iii. The Constitution (Jammu and Kashmir), Scheduled Castes Order, 1956,
- iv. The Constitution (Dadra and Nagar Haveli) Scheduled Castes Order, 1962,
- v. The Constitution (Puducherry), Scheduled Castes Order, 1964,

vi. The Constitution (Sikkim) Scheduled Castes Order, 1978.

The above orders have been amended by Acts of Parliament from time to time, the last being in the year 2017. A total of 1263 castes have so far been specified as Scheduled Castes. No community has been specified as Scheduled Caste in respect of States of Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland and the Union territories of Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep.

Statutory Framework

I. The Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955

In pursuance of Article 17 of the Constitution of India, the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 was enacted and notified on 08.05.1955. Subsequently, it was amended and renamed in the year 1976 as the “Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955”. Rules under this Act, viz “The Protection of Civil Rights Rules, 1977” were notified in 1977. The Act extends to the whole of India and provides punishment for the practice of untouchability. It is implemented by the respective State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. **(Box 4.2)**

Article 17 of the Constitution of India abolished ‘untouchability’, forbade its practice in any form and made enforcement of any disability arising out of ‘untouchability’, an offence punishable in accordance with law.

Following two acts of Parliament flow from Article 17 of the Constitution and aim at curbing offences of untouchability and offences of atrocities against members of Scheduled Castes and Schedules Tribes.

- (i) The Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, and
- (ii). The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989

II Provisions of the Protection of Civil Rights {PCR} Act, 1955

(i) Offences under the Act

Sections 3-7A of the Act defines the following as offences if committed on the ground of “untouchability”, and lay down punishment for them:

- a) Prevention from entering public worship places, [using sacred water resources] (Section 3).
- b) Denial of access to any shop, public restaurant, hotel, public entertainment, cremation ground etc. (Section 4).
- c) Refusal of admission to any hospital, dispensary, educational institutions etc. (Section 5).

- d) Refusal to sell goods and render services (Section 6).
- e) Molestation, causing injury, insult etc. (Section 7).
- f) Compelling a person on the ground of untouchability to do any scavenging or sweeping or to remove any carcass etc. (Section 7A).

(ii) Punishments under the Act:

- a) Cancellation or suspension of licenses on conviction (Section 8).
- b) Resumption or suspension of grants made by Government (Section 9).
- c) Punishment for willful neglect of investigation by a public servant (Section 10). Power of State Government to impose collective fine (Section 10A).
- d) Enhanced penalty on subsequent conviction (Section 11).

(iii). Structure and Mechanism for implementation of the PCR Act in various States/UTs is as under:

The Act provides for (i) Legal Aid, (ii) Special Courts,

- (iii) Committees to assist State Governments for implementation of the Act, and (iv) special police stations. Details are given in **Box 4.3**.

Box 4.2

Legal Aid Section 15A (2)(i) of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, provides for adequate facilities, including legal aid to the persons subjected to any disability arising out of ‘untouchability’ to enable them to avail themselves of such rights.

Special Courts Section 15A (2)(iii) of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 provides for setting up of special courts for trial of offences under the Act.

Committees to Section 15A (2)(ii) of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, provides for setting up of assist State Committees at such appropriate levels as the State Governments may think fit to assist Governments for them in formulating or implementing measures as may be necessary for ensuring that the Implementation rights arising from the abolition of “untouchability” are made available to, and are availed of the Act of by, the persons subjected to any disability arising out of “untouchability”. The State and District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees, which review the implementation of the Monitoring Committees, which review the implementation of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, wherever required, also review the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955.

Special Police Stations for registration of complaints of offences against SCs and STs have been set up. The Central assistance is provided to the States to the extent of 50% of the expenditure incurred by them on the police stations over and above their committed liability.

Note : The State/UT wise details indicating the measures taken for implementation of the Act are at Annexure 4.1

(vi) Registration of offences under the PCR Act

According to the latest figures available from National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), in the year 2020, 25 cases were registered under the Act, as compared to 16 cases in the year 2019. State-wise details of cases registered during 2020 under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 are given at **Annexure-4.2**. Progress of investigation of cases by the police under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 during the year 2019 may be seen in **Table 4.1**.

(vii) Progress of Disposal of cases by Courts:

The details in regard to disposal of cases by Courts under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 during 2019, are given in **Table 4.2**.

The details in regard to disposal of cases by Courts under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 during 2019, are given in **Table 4.4**.

Table 4.4
Investigation by Police during 2020

Sl	Item	Number of Cases			
		Number		Percentage to total	
		SC	ST	SC	ST
1.	Total number of cases, including brought forward cases	44	7	-	-
2.	Number of cases in which charge sheet filed in the courts	11	1	25	14.28
3.	No. of cases withdrawn by the Govt. during investigation	0	0	0	0
4.	Cases not investigated or in which investigation was refused	0	0	0	0
5.	Cases transferred to other State/ Agency	0	0	0	0
6.	Cases quashed by Courts	0	0	0	0
7.	Cases in which charge sheets were not laid but final report as true submitted during the year	4	3	9.09	42.8
8.	Number of cases pending with the police at the end of the year.	29	3	65.9	42.8

Source : National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs.

Table 4.5
Cases by Courts under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 during 2020

<i>Sl Item</i>	<i>Number of Cases</i>			
	<i>Number</i>		<i>Percentage to total</i>	
	<i>SC</i>	<i>ST</i>	<i>SC</i>	<i>ST</i>
1. Total number of cases, including brought forward cases	1188	85	-	-
2. Number of cases disposed of by Courts	6	0	0.5	0
(a) Number of cases ending in conviction	0	0	0	0
(b) Number of cases ending in acquittal	6	0	100	100
3. Number of cases compounded or withdrawn	1	0	0.08	0
4. Number of cases pending with Courts	1175	85	98.9	100

Source : National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs.

State-wise details of the above figures are given in Annexure 4.3.

The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) {PoA} Act 1989

- (i) The PoA Act was enforced on 31.01.1990, with a view to prevent “atrocities against members of SCs and STs, to provide for Special Courts for the trial of such offences, and for relief and rehabilitation of the victims” of atrocities. The PoA Act extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir, and responsibility for its implementation rests with State Governments and Union Territory Administrations.
- (ii) Despite the deterrent provisions made in the PoA Act, continuing atrocities against the members of SCs and STs had been a cause of concern. High incidence of occurrences of offences against them also indicated that the deterrent effect of the PoA Act was not adequately felt by the accused. With an objective to deliver members of SCs and STs, a greater justice as well as be an enhanced deterrent to the offenders, the PoA Act was amended by the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Act, 2015 (No.1 of 2016), notified in the Gazette of India Extraordinary on 01.01.2016 and enforced with effect from 26.01.2016. The amendments relates to rephrasing and expansion of some of earlier offences and addition of several new offences, addition of certain IPC offences attracting less than ten years of imprisonment, committed against members of SCs and STs, as offences punishable under the PoA Act, establishment of Exclusive Special Courts and specification of Exclusive Special Public Prosecutors to exclusively try the offences under the PoA Act to enable speedy and

expeditious disposal of cases, power of Special Courts and Exclusive Special Courts, to take direct cognizance of offence and as far as possible, completion of trial of the case within two months, from the date of filing of the charge sheet, addition of chapter on the 'Rights of Victims and Witnesses' and wilful negligence of a public servant in discharging his duties for registration of complaints, recording statement of witnesses, conducting investigation and filing charges and any other duties specified in the Act and Rules

- (iii) The PoA Act has been further amended by the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Act, 2018, and after section 18, section 18A inserted which reads as under:-

“18A. (1) For the purposes of this Act,—

- (a) preliminary enquiry shall not be required for registration of a First Information Report against any person; or
- (b) the investigating officer shall not require approval for the arrest, if necessary, of any person, against whom an accusation of having committed an offence under this Act has been made and no procedure other than that provided under this Act or the Code shall apply.
- (2) The provisions of section 438 of the Code shall not apply to a case under this Act, notwithstanding any judgment or order or direction of any Court.”

The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Act, 2018, was notified in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary on 17.08.2018 and enforced on 20.08.2018.

- (iv) The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995 (PoA Rules), were notified on 31.03.1995, by the Central Government in exercise of powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 23 of the PoA Act. The Schedule to Rules, thereof, provides the 'Norms for Relief Amount' to the victims of atrocity. The PoA Rules as last amended were notified on 14.04.2016, which broadly relate to rationalization of the phasing of payment of relief amount, enhancement of relief amount between Rs. 85,000/- to Rs. 8,25,000/-, depending upon the nature of an offence, payment of relief within seven days, completion of trial of the case within sixty days, from the date of filing of the charge sheet.
- (v) The PoA Rules have been further amended by the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Rules, 2018 and notified in the Gazette

of India, Extraordinary, vide notification dated 27.06.2018. The amendments broadly relate to provision of relief to victims of unnatural offences (IPC 377, sr. no.44, col.(2) of Annexure -I to Schedule of PoA Rules), grievous hurt by throwing acid (IPC 326B, sr. no.24, col.(2) of Annexure. I to Schedule of PoA Rules), omission of limit of 25 members of State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee (SLVMC) {Rule 16(1) of PoA Rules}, provision of relief in case of death, injury, rape, gang rape, unnatural offences, grievous hurt by throwing acid etc., damage to property, in addition to any other right to claim compensation in respect thereof under any other law.

Measures to be taken by State Governments for effective implementation of the Act include

- (a) Economic and social rehabilitation of victims of the atrocities;
- (b) Setting up of Committees at appropriate levels;
- (c) Identification of atrocity prone areas;
- (d) Legal aid to the persons subjected to atrocities to enable them to avail themselves of justice;
- (e) Appointment of officers for initiating or exercising supervision over prosecution for contravention of the provisions of the Act; and
- (f) Periodic survey of the working of the provisions of the Act (Section 21 (2)).

Structure and Mechanism for implementation of the PoA Act in various States/UTs is as under

- (a) **Special Courts and Exclusive Special Courts:** In accordance with Section 14 of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, as amended and enforced with effect from 26.01.2016, the State Government, for the purpose of providing for speedy trial, with the concurrence of the Chief Justice of the High Court, has to specify for each district, a Court of Session as Special Court and also establish exclusive Special Courts wherever required, with powers to take direct cognizance of the offence, to try the offences under the Act. 32 State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have designated District Session Courts as Special Courts. For ensuring speedy trial of cases under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, 170 exclusive Special Courts, have also been set up by twelve States. The State wise details are as at **Annexure 4.4.**

- (b) **Special Public Prosecutor and Exclusive Special Public Prosecutors:** Section 15 of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 as amended, provides for specification of Special Public Prosecutors and Exclusive Special Public Prosecutors for the purpose of conducting cases in special courts and exclusive special courts. The States/ Union Territories, which have set up special courts, have appointed Special Public Prosecutors.
- (c) **Setting up of SC/ST Protection Cells at State Headquarters:** Rule 8 of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995, requires the State Government to set up an SC/ST Protection Cell, at the State headquarters, under the charge of a DGP/ ADGP/IGP and assign to it the following responsibilities:
- conducting survey of, maintaining public order and tranquility in, and recommending deployment of special police force in identified areas;
 - Investigating causes of offences under the Act, restoring feeling of security among SC/ST;
 - Liaising with nodal and special officers about law and order situation in identified areas;
 - Monitoring investigation of offences and enquiring into willful negligence of public servants;
 - Reviewing the position of cases registered under the Act;
 - Informing the Nodal Officer and the concerned District Magistrate about implementation of the Right of Victims and Witnesses specified under the provisions of Chapter IV A of the PoA Act; and
 - Submitting a monthly report to the State Government/Nodal Officer about action taken/proposed to be taken in respect of the above. SC/ST Protection Cells have been set up in 31 States and UTs.
- (d) **Special Police Stations:** 142 Special Police Stations for registration of complaints of offences against SCs and STs have also been set up in five States. The details are at **Annexure 4.5.**
- (e.) **Nodal Officers:** Rule 9 of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995, provide for appointment of the nodal officers for coordinating functioning of the District Magistrates and Superintendents of Police or other authorized officers.

- (f) **State and District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees:** Rule 16 and Rule 17 of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995, provide for setting up State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister and District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees under the Chairpersonship of the District Magistrate to review the implementation of the provisions of the Act.

Identification of atrocity prone areas and taking consequential steps:

- **Identification of atrocity prone area:** As per Rule 3(1)(i) of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995, the State Governments have identified the atrocity prone/sensitive areas in their respective States.
- **Appointment of Special Officers:** Rule 10 of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995, provides for appointment of a Special Officer not below the rank of an Additional District Magistrate in the identified area, to co-ordinate with the District Magistrate, Superintendent of Police or other officers responsible for implementing the provisions of the Act. The State/UT wise details of the above mentioned measures under the Act are given in **Annexure-4.6**.

Action by the Police and the Courts in cases registered under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 is as follows:

(i) Registration of cases by police:

State-wise details of cases registered under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 as per the latest information available with the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), Ministry of Home Affairs, which is for 2020, are given in **Annexure 4.7**. The State-wise disposal of cases by the Police against the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is at **Annexure-4.8 (A) & (B)**.

The progress of investigation of cases by Police during 2019 are indicated in **Table 4.6**.

<i>Table 4.6</i>					
<i>Progress of investigation of cases by Police under PoA Act during 2020</i>					
<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Items</i>	<i>Number of Cases</i>			
		<i>Number</i>		<i>Percentage to total</i>	
		<i>SC</i>	<i>ST</i>	<i>SC</i>	<i>ST</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>Total number of cases, including brought forward cases.</i>	<i>61517</i>	<i>10263</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>

Sl. No.	Items	Number of Cases			
		Number		Percentage to total	
		SC	ST	SC	ST
2	Number of cases in which charge sheet filed in courts	36178	6,303	58.80	61.41
3	Number of cases withdrawn by the Government during investigation	4	0	0.0	0.0
4	Cases not investigated or in which investigation was refused	0	0	0.0	0.00
5	Cases transferred to other State/Agency	40	13	0.06	0.12
6	Cases quashed by Courts	62	6	0.10	0.05
7	Cases in which charge sheets were not laid but final report astrue submitted during the year	8120	1,231	13.19	11.99
8	Number of cases pending with the police at the end of the year.	17113	2710	27.81	26.40

From the above, it is seen that 58.80% of the cases relating to Scheduled Castes were charge sheeted in courts during the year and 13.19 % cases were charge sheet not laid but final report as true submitted during the year. Likewise 61.41% of the cases related to Scheduled Tribes were charge sheeted during the year and 11.99 cases were charge sheet not laid out final report as true submitted during the year.

(ii) Progress of Disposal of Cases by Courts

The details in regard to disposal of cases by Courts under the Act during 2020 are given in the **Table 4.7** below.

The State/UT wise as well as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes wise details are given at **Annex - 4.9 (A) & (B)**.

Table 4.7					
Disposal of cases by Courts under the PoA Act during 2020					
S.No.	Item	Number of Cases			
		Number		Percentage to total	
		SC	ST	SC	ST
1.	Total number of cases, including brought forward cases.	1,83,806	31791	-	-
2.	Number of cases disposed of by Courts	5807	1047	3.15	3.29
	(a) Number of cases ending in conviction	2613	345	44.99	32.95
	(b) Number of cases ending in acquittal	3192	701	54.96	66.95
3.	Number of cases compounded or withdrawn	2	1	0.03	0.09
4.	Number of cases pending with Courts	1,77,379	30638	96.50	96.37

From the above, it is seen that 3.15.9% of the total cases relating to Scheduled Castes were disposed of by courts during the year out of which 44.99 ended in conviction. Likewise 9.12% of the total cases relating to Scheduled Tribes were disposed of by courts during the year out of which 32.95% ended in conviction.

Committee to review implementation of PCR and PoA Acts

On the basis of a recommendation of the Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, a Committee for effective coordination to devise ways and means to curb offences of untouchability and atrocities against members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and effective implementation of the PCR Act and the PoA Act was set up under the Chairpersonship of Union Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment in March, 2006. Apart from official members, the Committee has three non-official representatives from amongst Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Committee has so far held twenty five meetings wherein implementation of the two Acts in 24 States and 4 Union Territories has been reviewed. The last meeting of the Committee was held on 09.01.2020.

Assistance to States/ UTs for Implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the SCs and STs (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989

Under the Centrally sponsored scheme for implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the SCs and STs (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, due Central assistance is provided to the States/ UTs, mainly for strengthening of the enforcement and judicial machinery, incentive for inter-caste marriages where one of the spouses is a member of SC, awareness generation and relief and rehabilitation of the affected persons. The total expenditure over and above the committed liability is shared on 50:50 basis between the Central Government, concerned State Government and Union Territory Administrations receive 100% Central assistance.

It has been decided to continue the aforesaid scheme from 2017-18 to 2019-20 (end of cycle of 14th Finance Commission) with an amendment in a component of the scheme i.e. Inter-caste Marriage where one of the spouse is a member of Scheduled Caste. The incentive amount which was earlier decided by the concerned States/UTs, has been uniformly made as Rs. 2.5 Lakhs for all States/UTs, which on production of certificate of marriage registration with the competent authority in the State/UT, be put up by the implanting Department of the State/UT, in the fixed deposit, jointly in the name of the couple (the first name being of the woman) in a Government/Nationalised bank, for a lock-in period of three years without facility for its premature encashment. The expenditure

there-on would be borne by the State/UT in relation to which a caste has been specified as Scheduled Caste. The expenditure on the incentive amount in addition of Rs. 2.50 lakh, if provided by State/UT, would not be shared under the scheme and be borne by the concerned State Government/UT Administration itself.

The budget allocation and actual expenditure under the scheme during last three financial years from 2019-20 to 2021-22 (as on 31-12-2021) are given in **Table 4.8**.

Table 4.8					
Budget Allocation, Actual Expenditure and Physical Progress under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes					
Year	Plan Outlay and Actual Expenditure			Physical Progress	
	(Rs. in crores)				
	BE	RE	Expenditure	Number of atrocity victims provided relief	Number of couples given incentive for inter-caste marriages
2019-20	530.00	630.00	619.64	73322	23355
2020-21	550.00	600.00	593.42	83601	16757
2021-22	600.00	-	260.16	32510	12243
			(As on 20.12.2021)	(Tentative)	(Tentative)

Twenty Eight States and UTs have so far been provided Central Assistance under the scheme during 2019-20 to 2021-22 (As on 31-12-2021), as per details given in the **Annexure-4.10**.

State wise number of exclusive special courts, supported under the aforesaid Scheme is given below in **Table 4.9**

Table 4.9		
Number of Exclusive Special Courts		
S.No.	State Number	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	01
2.	Gujarat	16
3.	Madhya Pradesh	43*
4.	Maharashtra	03
5.	Tamil Nadu	06
	Total	69

States/UT wise details in regard to amount of incentive for inter-caste marriages, Central assistance released to them and number of couples covered during 2019-20 to 2021-22 (Up to 31.12.2021), are given in the **Annexure 4.11**.

States/UT wise details of Central assistance released for relief to atrocity victims, during 2019-20 to 2021-22 (Up to 31.12.2021), are given in the **Annexure-4.12**.

4.3. Liberation & Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers

Liberation & Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers

The Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013

- i. Elimination of insanitary latrines and manual scavenging as well rehabilitation of manual scavengers in alternative occupation have been areas of high priority of the Government. To achieve the above objectives, legislative and programmatic interventions have been undertaken from time to time.
- ii. In order to liberate the manual scavengers from their traditional occupation and to provide rehabilitation to them a National Scheme for Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers (NSLRS) was launched in 1992.
- iii. The first legislative initiative to eradicate manual scavenging was taken with the enactment of “Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act, 1993” under which construction and maintenance of dry latrines and employment of persons to clean them was prohibited.
- iv. Despite the above initiatives, it emerged from the House Listing and Housing Census, 2011 released by the Registrar General of India that more than 26 lakh insanitary latrines still existed. This includes about 7 lakh insanitary latrines serviced by humans. To address the issue, the Parliament enacted a more stringent legislation in 2013, namely, the Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013 (**Box 4.10**).

BOX 4.10

Liberation & Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers

Article 46 of the Constitution, inter alia, provides that the State shall protect the weaker sections, and, particularly, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes from social injustice and all forms of exploitation. The inhuman practice of manual scavenging, arising from the continuing existence of insanitary latrines and a highly iniquitous caste system, persisted in various parts of the country. To correct the historical injustice and indignity suffered by the manual scavengers, and to rehabilitate them to a life of dignity, Parliament enacted the “Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013” in September, 2013 which has come into force with effect from 06.12.2013 in all States and Union Territories except the State of Jammu and Kashmir. The legislation has the following objectives:

- a. *Eliminate insanitary latrines by converting them into sanitary latrines.*
- b. *Prohibit employment of persons for manual scavenging and hazardous cleaning of sewers and septic tanks.*
- c. *Identify the manual scavengers and rehabilitate them in alternative occupations.*

v. Action Taken by Central Government for implementation of the MS Act, 2013:

- (i) Government of India notified the 'Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Rules, 2013' on 12.12.2013. These Rules would also serve as 'Model Rules' for the guidance and use of State Governments.
- (ii) Ministries of Drinking Water and Sanitation and Housing and Urban Affairs are implementing schemes under Swachh Bharat Abhiyan for conversion of insanitary latrines into sanitary latrines to eliminate the need for manual cleaning of latrines.
- (iii) A Central Monitoring Committee (CMC) was constituted under the Chairmanship of the Union Minister, Social Justice and Empowerment on 13.01.2014, to monitor implementation of the Act. The Committee has held seven meetings so far. The seventh meeting of CMC was held on 08.01.2020.
- (iv) State Governments also monitor implementation of various provisions of the Act through Vigilance Committees in Districts and Sub-Divisions and State Level Monitoring Committees.
- (v) Ministry of Railways have taken the following initiatives to eliminate manual cleaning:

With installation of Bio-toilets in coaches, no waste is generated on tracks and all waste is converted into water and gas which is released after treatment by microbes put inside the tanks/ So there is no manual scavenging.

- (vi) A provision has been made under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana of the Ministry of Rural Development for special coverage of identified manual scavengers for providing them housing facilities in rural areas. Even the non BPL families of manual scavengers are eligible for the benefits of the scheme.
- (vii) Under M.S. Act, 2013, local authorities are required to carry out survey of manual scavengers in areas under their jurisdiction and upload the list of identified manual scavengers on the website www.mssurvey.nic.in. On the basis of the data uploaded by States on the website, 13,881 eligible manual scavengers has been identified. Further, the Ministry of

Social Justice and Empowerment, in 2018-20, also coordinated a National Survey of Manual Scavengers in 194 districts of 18 States. This survey has been coordinated by NSKFDC and carried out by district coordinators, nominated by the social organizations working for manual scavengers and a District Nodal Officer appointed by the concerned State Government in each selected district. The survey has been completed and 44,217 eligible manual scavengers were identified in the National Survey. Total 58,098 eligible manual scavengers have been identified in these two survey and provided One Time Cash Assistance of Rs. 40,000/-.

- (viii) Though 'The Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013' prohibits hazardous cleaning of sewers and septic tanks, it is reported in the media from time to time that a large number of persons are still being engaged for manual cleaning of septic tanks and sewers, which sometimes results in tragic death of such workers. As and when such cases come to the notice of the Ministry, the matter is taken up with the concerned State Government to ensure payment of compensation to the family members of the victims as per Supreme Court's Judgment dated 27.03.2014 and also to register cases against the agency which had engaged the persons for hazardous cleaning of septic tanks/sewers.
- (ix) In order to prevent the fatal accidents while cleaning of sewers and septic tanks, an action plan has been prepared in consultation with the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs and Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation. The Action Plan envisages mechanization in cleaning of sewers and septic tanks, appointment of Responsible Sanitation Authority and setting up of Sanitation Response Unit with necessary equipment for mechanized cleaning and trained manpower to deal with emergencies.

The scheme for Self Employment for the Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (SRMS)

- (i) The Ministry is implementing a Self Employment Scheme for the Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (SRMS) through National Safai Karamcharis Finance & Development Corporation (NSKFDC) to provide the following benefits to the identified Manual Scavengers:
 - a. One-time cash assistance of Rs. 40,000/- to the identified Manual Scavengers.
 - b. Loans for project cost upto Rs.15.00 lacs on concessional rates of interest.
 - c. Credit linked back-end capital subsidy upto Rs. 5,00,000/-.
 - d. Skill Development Training upto two years with stipend of Rs. 3000/- per month.

- (ii) State-wise details of beneficiaries who have been provided rehabilitation benefits under the scheme, physical achievements under the scheme and the expenditure incurred thereon during the last two years and the current year are given in **Annexure-4.13 (A) & (B)**

Continuation of Scheme in next five years with modifications

The Standing Finance Committee (SFC), under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Department of Social Justice and Empowerment, in its meeting held on 15th March, 2021, has approved continuation of the Scheme for the next 5 years i.e. upto 2025-26 with an estimated expenditure of Rs. 399.79 crore. SFC has also approved the following modifications in the Scheme:

- (a) Increase in the project cost for self employment project from Rs. 10.00 lakh to Rs. 15.00 lakh.
- (b) Enhancement of maximum amount of admissible capital subsidy from Rs. 3.25 lakh to Rs. 5.00 lakh.
- (c) In addition to manual scavengers and their dependants, for sanitation related projects, sanitation workers and their dependants would also be eligible for capital subsidy and other benefits for project finance.
- (d) Capital subsidy would be paid upfront unlike back-end capital subsidy earlier.
- (e) Group of beneficiaries would also be eligible for assistance for projects. Maximum group project cost will be Rs.50.00 lakh. Maximum project share per member would be Rs.10.00 lakh.

Department of Social Justice and Empowerment has signed MoU with National Health Authority for coverage of identified manual scavengers under PM-JAY.

New Initiative: National Action for Mechanised Sanitation Ecosystem (NAMASTE)

The existing measures have not succeeded in elimination of hazardous cleaning of sewers and septic tanks and a more serious, stringent and focused strategy framework is required to be put in place. The cleaning of the sewers and septic tanks is linked with developing facilities for transportation, disposal, treatment and utilization of the sullage and is therefore closely linked with the Municipal administration and Gram Panchayat. Accordingly a “National Action Plan” has been formulated in consultation with Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs and D/o Drinking Water and Sanitation to eliminate manual cleaning of Sewer system & Septic tanks

and rehabilitation of workers engaged in manual cleaning. National Action Plan for Mechanized Eco system is a coordinated Action by the above mentioned Ministries, wherein the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment will act as the nodal Ministry for implementing the same. It would ensure the role of a coordinating Ministry dealing primarily with monitoring, rehabilitation and skilling of sanitation worker engaged in hazardous cleaning. The above interaction by the M/o SJE involves no additional financial implication on its part. The intervention for promotion of mechanized cleaning would be through the ongoing (SUY), Swachhta Udyami Yojana, a loaning scheme implemented by NSKFDC.

Responsibilities of converging Departments/Agencies for Implementation of Action Plan.

Sl. No.	Activity/Scheme/No. Programme	Implementation Department/ Ministry	Funding if any
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>Modernization of existing sewage system and setting up of sewage system in new areas</i>	<i>Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) and Municipal Administration of State Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DoDWS) and Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in States.</i>	<i>MoHUA under AMRUT/ SBM (Urban). DoDWS under SBM (Rural).</i>
<i>2</i>	<i>Setting up of faecal sludge and septage management systems in non sewerred areas DoDWS and PRIs in States</i>	<i>MoHUA and Municipal Administration of State. DoDWS under SBM (Rural).</i>	<i>MoHUA under AMRUT/ SBM (Urban).</i>
<i>3</i>	<i>Equipping Municipalities and Panchayats for mechanized cleaning of sewers and septic tanks Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation and Panchayati Raj Institutions in States.</i>	<i>Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs and Department of Municipal Administration of concerned State Government for urban areas. Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation under SBM (Rural). NSKFDC to private agencies and sanitation workers including Self Help Groups</i>	<i>Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs under AMRUT/ SBM (Urban). Under Swachh Udyami Yojana and SRMS.</i>
<i>4</i>	<i>Appointment of Responsible Sanitation Authority (RSA)</i>	<i>State Government and UT Administration.</i>	<i>No additional expenditure.</i>
<i>5</i>	<i>Setting up of Sanitation Response Unit (SRU)</i>	<i>State Governments and UT Administration through Municipalities and District Administration</i>	<i>Expenditure will be borne by State Government / U T Administration.</i>

Sl. No.	Activity/Scheme/No. Programme	Implementation Department/ Ministry	Funding if any
1	2	3	4
6	Training and Certification of Professionals	Municipalities	Municipalities
7	Licensing Private Agencies	Municipal Commissioner/CEO	No expenditure. 51
		Continuous process. of Municipalities designated as RSA	
8	Constitution of Monitoring Committees at District, State and Central Level	Central Level -by the Department of Social Justiceand Empowerment. State Level - by the Department of Municipal Administration of the State/ UT. District Level - by the District Magistrate.	No Expenditure.
9	Holding of National Conference and Regional Workshops	Jointly by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs and Department of Social Justice and Empowerment	Shared by MoHUA and DoSJE
10	IEC campaign	Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs and Ministry of Panchayati Raj	Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs and Ministry of Panchayati Raj.
11	Setting up of Helpline	Municipalities	State Government
12	Preventive Maintenance of Sewers and Septic Tanks	Municipalities and Panchayati Raj Institutions	By the State Government/ UT Admn.
13	Amendment of MS Act, 2013 and MS Rules, 2013	Department of Social Justice and Empowerment	No Expenditure.

4.4. Schemes for Scheduled Castes Welfare

(i). Post Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Caste Students (PMS-SC)

Introduction

This flagship Scheme of the Ministry is the single largest intervention by Government of India for educational empowerment of scheduled caste students and is in operation since 1944. This is a centrally sponsored scheme under which central assistance is released to State Governments/

UTs. The cabinet in December, 2020 has made transformatory changes in the implementation of the scheme. In addition to various structural changes, the funding pattern has also been revised during 2020-21 from the concept of committed liability to a fixed pattern of 60:40 sharing ratio between the Centre and States (90:10 in case of North Eastern States) of the average demand for the scheme for three year period 2017-18 to 2019-20, with a 5% annual increase each year. The above shall be applicable **from 2020-21 onwards and the scheme will be continued up to the financial year 2025-26**. The scholarships are available for studying in India only and are awarded by the Government of States/Union Territories to which the applicant actually belongs.

Objective

The objective of the Scheme is to provide financial assistance to scheduled caste students studying at post matriculation or post-secondary stage to enable them to complete their education.

Eligibility Criteria

To receive scholarship under the Scheme the candidates have to fulfil the following criteria:

- (a) The student should be an Indian National belonging to SC community and studying in post matric classes.
- (b) Parent/Guardian's income should not exceed Rs. 2.5 lakh per annum.

State Government being implementing agency invites the application and select the eligible applicants as per the guidelines issued by this Department.

Components of scholarship

The scholarship includes the following components for the complete duration of the course:-

- i. Compulsory non-refundable fees including tuition fee, as fixed by the Fee

Fixation/Rationalization Committee of the State Government

- ii. Academic allowance

Category of courses	Yearly (in Rs.)	
	Hostellers	Day scholars
Group 1: Degree and Post Graduate level professional courses	13500	7000

Category of courses	Yearly (in Rs.)	
	Hostellers	Day scholars
Group 2: Other Professional Courses leading to Degree, Diploma, Certificate	9500	6500
Group 3: Graduate and Post Graduate courses not covered under Group I & Group II	6000	3000
Group 4: All post-matriculation (Post Class X level) non-degree courses	4000	2500

Note 1. Ten percent extra allowances shall be provided for Divyang students.

Impact of the Scheme on Enrolment and Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)

The Scheme, along with other measures of the Government, has been successful in increasing the enrolment of SC students in Post-matric education as shown in following **Table 4.11**

Year	No. of SCs enrolled
2002-03	18.94 lakh
2007-08	31.16 lakh
2012-13	49.42 lakh
2017-18	59.25 lakh
2018-19	60.29 lakh
2019-20	52.80 lakh
2020-21*	62.37 lakh*

*as reported by States/UTs as on 25.11.2021

Over a period, the scheme has resulted in considerably reducing the gap in Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) for higher education (age group 18-23) between “All students” and “SC students” as indicated below in **Table 4.12**.

Year	GER for “all students”	GER for “SC students”
2002-03	9.0	6.0
2007-08	13.1	11.0
2012-13	21.5	16.0
2017-18	25.8	21.8
2018-19	26.3	23.0
2019-20	27.1	23.4

Revision of the Scheme

The scheme has been recently revised by the Cabinet in December, 2020 for the period 2020-21 to 2025-26. The revised scheme is aimed at bringing a transformatory impact on the poorest SC households, and on principles of timely delivery, comprehensive accountability, continuous monitoring and total transparency. The major modifications introduced to ensure effective implementation and better monitoring of the scheme are as follows:

- i. Under the revised Scheme, the existing committed liability system will be replaced with a fixed sharing ratio of 60:40 of the demand for the year between the Centre and the States/UTs (90:10 in case of North Eastern States), where 'demand for the year' is defined as the total requirement of funds (including Central and State share) for providing scholarships to all registered students for studies for the year.
- ii. There shall be a focus on increasing the enrolment of the target group and in this regard, special awareness drive shall be undertaken by the State Governments/UTs about the scheme through the Gram Panchayat Notice Boards, school committees, discussions in the parent-teacher association meetings and other public awareness measures, which will also minimize chances of any misuse.
- iii. The students belonging to the poorest SC households should be given top priority for coverage under the scheme. In this regard State Governments will prioritize and include (i) students from SC households with three or more deprivations as per SECC-2011, (ii) the students from the households where one or both the parents are illiterate and (iii) the students who have passed 10th standard from a State Government/ Municipality/ Local Body schools under the scheme.
- iv. Only such higher educational Institutions which maintain the laid down academic standards shall be covered under the Scheme. All such participating institutions shall be required to obtain NAAC/NBA accreditation before 2024 for continuation in the scheme from 2025-26 onwards. In case of schools and diploma institutions, only those which are recognised by the competent authority shall be considered under the scheme.
- v. The scheme shall be run on an online platform with robust cyber security measures that would assure transparency, accountability, efficiency, and timely delivery of the assistance without any delays. States shall be encouraged to use the National Scholarship Portal. However, if any State is already running an online portal that fulfils all the laid down parameters, they can continue with it, but share the data on real-time basis to the

National Scholarship Portal or any other portal as specified by the Department of Social Justice & Empowerment for enabling constant monitoring.

- vi. The States shall undertake fool-proof verification of the eligibility, caste status, Aadhar identification and bank account details on the online portal. Apart from this, they shall maintain a complete database of the beneficiaries under various scholarship schemes to ensure de-duplication of the beneficiaries.
- vii. Transfer of financial assistance to the students under the scheme shall be on DBT mode, and preferably using the Aadhar Enabled Payment System.
- viii. The Central Share from 2021-22 and onwards will be directly released through the DBT mode to the students' accounts.
- ix. There shall be thorough evaluation of the outcomes of the scheme at regular intervals to ascertain the effectiveness of implementation and for tracking the progress of the students. This may include conduct of social audits once a year, annual third party evaluation, and half-yearly self-audited reports from each institution.

Physical & Financial Achievements

The details of Budgetary Allocation and Central Assistance released during last three years and current financial year are given in **Table 4.13**.

Table 4.13				
Budgetary Allocation and Central Assistance under Post Matric Scholarship Scheme				
Year	Budget allocation (Rs. in Crore)	Revised Estimate (Rs. in Crore)	Amount released* (Rs. in Crore)	Beneficiaries (in Lakhs)
2016-17	2791.00	2820.70	2798.76	58.62
2017-18	3347.99	3347.99	3414.09	59.25
2018-19	3000.00	6000.00	5928.15	60.29
2019-20	2926.82	2690.00	2711.30	52.80
2020-21	2987.33	3815.87	4008.60	62.87**
2021-22 (as on 25.11.2021)	3415.62	4186.59	5395.72#	--

PAC has approved Central Share

* Expenditure over the Budget Estimate was arranged from savings of other schemes and/or additional allocation at RE stage.

** reported by States/UTs as on 25.11.2021

The State-wise financial and physical progress made under the scheme of the Post Matric scholarship during 2018-19 to 2021-22 is at **Annexure -4.14**

4.4.2. Pre-Matric Scholarship for SC students studying IX & X

4.4.2.1 Introduction

This Centrally Sponsored Scheme was introduced on 01.07.2012. The Scheme is implemented by the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. Central Assistance is released to States/UTs at the fixed share of 60(Centre):40 (States/UTs) (90:10 in case of North Eastern States) of the total demand for a year under this scheme or Notional Allocation whichever is lower. The Scheme was last revised in 06.09.2019.

4.4.2.2 Objective

The scheme aims to support parents of SC children for education of their wards studying in classes IX and X so that the incidence of drop-out, especially in the transition from the elementary to the secondary stage is minimized, and to improve participation of SC children in classes IX and X of the pre-matric stage, so that they perform better and have a better chance of progressing to the post- matric stage of education. SC children of families having income of less than Rs.2.5 lakh per annum are eligible under the scheme.

4.4.2.3 Rates of admissible allowances

The current rates of allowances admissible under the Scheme are summarized given below in **Table 4.14**.

Table 4.14			
Rates of Allowances under the Pre-Matric Scholarship scheme for SC students			
S. No.	Component of Scheme	Admissible Amount in Rupees	
		Day Scholars	Hostellers
1.	Monthly Scholarship (for 10 months)	225	525
2.	Annual Ad-hoc Grant per student	750	1000

There are additional allowances for eligible students with disability as well

4.4.2.4 Physical and Financial Achievements

The details of Budgetary Allocation and Central Assistance released during the last three years and current years are given in **Table 4.15**:

Table 4.15**Budgetary Allocation and Central Assistance under Pre Matric Scholarship Scheme for SC**

Year	Budget Allocation (Rs. in Crore)	Central Assistance Released (Rs. in Crore)	No. of beneficiaries (in lakh)
2015-16	842.55	524.70	24.44
2016-17	550.00	506.15	20.20
2017-18	50.00	62.82	22.82
2018-19	125.00	115.40	26.30
2019-20	355.00	352.89	28.09
2020-21	700.00	569.03	30.68*
2021-22(as on 25.11.2021)	725.00	240.44	--

*reported by States/UTs as on 25.11.2021

State-wise financial and physical progress made under the Scheme during the year 2018-19 to 2021-22 is at **Annexure -4.15**.

4.5. Pre-Matric Scholarship to the Children of those engaged in occupations involving cleaning and prone to health hazards

Introduction

This is a centrally sponsored scheme, which is implemented by the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations, which receive central assistance from the Government of India for the total expenditure under the scheme, over and above their respective Committed Liability. The Committed Liability of State /Union Territory for a year is equivalent to the total demand under the scheme during the terminal year of the last Five Year Plan period/Finance Commission cycle

Target Group

Under the scheme financial assistance is provided for pre-matric education (Classes I to X) to children of the following target groups, irrespective of their caste or family income:

- Persons who are Manual Scavengers as defined under Section 2(I) (9) of Manual Scavengers Act. 2013
- Tanner & Flayers
- Waste pickers
- Persons engaged in hazardous cleaning as defined in Section (2)(I)(d) of the Manual Scavengers Act 2013

Components and Rates of Scholarship under the Scheme

Assistance under the scheme consists of two components, viz.

- Monthly Scholarship (for 10 months)
- Annual Ad hoc Grant (to cover incidental expenses like stationery, uniform, etc.)
- Special provisions for students amongst target group with disabilities.

The current rates of allowances admissible under the Scheme are given in **Table 4.16**.

Table 4.16
Rates of Allowances under the Pre-Matric Scholarship scheme for the Children of those engaged in occupations involving cleaning and prone to health hazards

Sl.No	Component of Scheme	Amount admissible (Amount in Rupees)		
1.	Monthly Scholarship	Class	Day Scholars	Hostellers
		I-II	225	-
		III-X	225	700
2.	Annual Ad-hoc Grant per student	Day Scholars - 750 Hostellers - 1000		

Physical and Financial Achievements

The details of Budgetary Allocation and Central Assistance released during last three years and current year under the Pre-Matric Scholarship to the Children of those engaged in occupations involving cleaning and prone to health hazards are given in **Table 4.17**.

Table 4.17
Budgetary Allocation and Central Assistance under Pre Matric Scholarship Scheme for the Children of those engaged in occupations involving cleaning and prone to health hazards

Year	Budget Allocation in Rs. Cr.	Central Assistance Released in Rs. Cr.	No. of beneficiaries (in lakh)
2016-17	2.00	1.88	0.94
2017-18	2.70	0.35	0.02
2018-19	5.00	3.2	0.02
2019-20	30 (Revised Allocation)	29.40	2.008
2020-21	25	26.81	2.30*

* as on 25.11.2021

State-wise financial and physical progress made under the scheme during 2017-18 to 2020-21 is at **Annexure -4.16.**

4.6. National Overseas Scholarship for Scheduled Caste Students etc.

Introduction

The Central Sector Scheme of National Overseas Scholarship is to facilitate the low income students belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Denotified Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes, Landless Agricultural Labourers and Traditional Artisans category to obtain higher education viz., Master degree or Ph. D courses by studying abroad thereby improving their Economic and Social status.

The Scheme provides for tuition fees charged by institutions as per actual, fixed maintenance allowance, air passage, visa fee, health insurance premium, annual contingency allowance and incidental journey allowance.

The total number of awards to be given each year is 100 out of which 30% are earmarked for women candidates. Financial assistance under the Scheme is provided for a maximum period of 4 years for Ph.D and 3 years for Master's programme. Only two children of the same parents/guardians are eligible to get benefit under the Scheme. The second child of the same parents/guardian will be considered only if slots are still available for that year. The prospective awardee should not be of more than 35 years of age as on 1st April of the selection year. The total family income of the candidate from all sources and his/her parents/guardians should not be more than Rs. 8.00 Lakh in the preceding year.

Admissible allowances

The rates of allowances admissible under the Scheme are shown in **Table 4.18.**

Table 4.18
Current Rates for National Overseas Scholarship
(With Effect from selection year 2013-14)

<i>Item</i>	<i>Amount admissible in UK (in GBP)</i>	<i>Amount admissible in US and other countries (in US \$)</i>
A. Allowance/Tax/Fee etc.		
<i>Annual Maintenance Allowance</i>	9900	15400
<i>Annual Contingency Allowance</i>	1100	1500
<i>Incidental Journey Allowance and Equipment Allowance</i>	<i>Equivalent to US \$ 20</i>	

<i>Poll Tax</i>	<i>Actual amount</i>
<i>VISA Fee</i>	<i>Actual VISA fee in Indian Rupee</i>
<i>Tuition Fee and Medical Insurance</i>	<i>Actual</i>
<i>Premium</i>	<i>Actual as charged</i>
<i>Local Travel</i>	<i>Second or coach class fare</i>

Physical and Financial Performance

The details of Budgetary Allocation and funds released during 2016-17 to 2020-21 are given in **Table 4.19** below.

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Budget Allocation</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>No. of Awards</i>	<i>No. of Finally Selected Candidates</i>
<i>2016-17</i>	<i>15.00</i>	<i>14.02</i>	<i>100 + 91*</i>	<i>108</i>
<i>2017-18</i>	<i>15.00</i>	<i>4.59</i>	<i>100 + 83 *</i>	<i>183</i>
<i>2018-19</i>	<i>15.00</i>	<i>5.97</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>
<i>2019-20</i>	<i>20.00</i>	<i>28.56</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>
<i>2020-21</i>	<i>20.00</i>	<i>32.92 #</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>79#</i>
<i>2021-22</i>	<i>30.00</i>	<i>20.33</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>

(As on 15-12-2021)

* unfilled slots carried forward from previous year(s).

4.7. National Fellowships for SC Students

Objective

The objective of the Scheme is to provide fellowships in the form of financial assistance to students belonging to Scheduled Caste category to pursue higher studies leading to M. Phil., Ph.D. in Science, Humanities and Social Science streams, in Indian Universities/Institutions/Colleges recognized by University Grants Commission (UGC).

Salient Features

University Grants Commission (UGC) is the nodal agency for implementing the scheme. UGC is responsible for laying down procedures/guidelines for implementing the scheme including selection of beneficiaries and disbursement of fellowships to selected candidates. The scheme provides for new 2000 Fellowships (1500 Junior Research Fellows for Humanities/Social

Sciences and 500 Junior Research Fellows for Science Stream) per year to Scheduled Caste Students to undertake advanced studies and research leading to M.Phil/Ph.D Degrees, who have qualified in the following tests:

- i. National Eligibility Test - Junior Research Fellowship (NET-JRF) of UGC (for Humanities/ Social Sciences) or
- ii. UGC-Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (UGC-CSIR) NET-JRF Joint test (for Science stream)

The scheme covers all Universities/Institutions recognized by the University Grants Commission (UGC) and is implemented by the UGC on the pattern of the scheme of UGC Fellowships being awarded to research students pursuing M.Phil/Ph.D. These 2000 slots will be over and above the number of SC students selected under the normal reservation policy of the Government for UGC Fellowships.

The duration of the Fellowship is as given in **Table 4.20** below.

Table 4.20				
Duration of Fellowship under National Fellowship Scheme for SC Students				
Name of the Course	Maximum duration	Admissibility of JRF and SRF		
		Junior Research Fellowship (JRF)	Senior Research Fellowship (SRF)	
<i>M.Phil</i>	<i>2 Years</i>	<i>2 Years</i>	<i>Nil</i>	
<i>Ph.D</i>	<i>5 Years</i>	<i>2 Years</i>	<i>Remaining 3 years</i>	
<i>M.Phil + Ph.D</i>	<i>5 Years</i>	<i>2 Years</i>	<i>Remaining 3 years</i>	

The rates of fellowship for JRF and SRF are kept at par with the UGC fellowships. The rates applicable w.e.f. 1.1.2020 are given in **Table 4.21** below.

Table 4.21			
Rates of Fellowship under National Fellowship Scheme for SCs			
Sl. No.	Head	Rates Applicable for	
		Junior Research Fellowship (JRF)	Senior Research Fellowship (SRF)
<i>1.</i>	<i>Fellowship in all streams</i>	<i>Rs. 31,000/- P.M. for Initial two years</i>	<i>Rs. 35,000/- P.M. for remaining tenure</i>
<i>2.</i>	<i>Contingency for Humanities & Social Sciences</i>	<i>Rs. 10,000/- P.M. for Initial two years</i>	<i>Rs. 20,500/- P.M. for remaining tenure</i>

Sl. No.	Head	Rates Applicable for	
		Junior Research Fellowship (JRF)	Senior Research Fellowship (SRF)
3.	Contingency for Sciences Engineering & Technology	Rs. 12,000/- P.M. for Initial two years	Rs. 25,000/- P.M. for remaining tenure
4.	Escort/Reader assistance (All subjects)for physically and Visually handicapped candidates	Rs.2, 000/- p.m.	Rs.2, 000/- p.m.
5.	@ 8%, 16% and 24% to those students who are not provided with hostel accommodation, in accordance with Govt. of India norms as applicable in the city/ location where the research fellows are working.		

Disbursement of Fellowship

Keeping in view the problems being faced by students in getting monthly continuation certificates from various levels in their university, thus leading to inordinate delays in payment of the Fellowship amount, it has been decided this year that the confirmation for continuation of the fellowship shall be given by the University twice a year on a semester basis within the 10th of the initial month of the semester. Based on this certification, the research scholars would be released the fellowship within the 15th of every month without any further intervention of the university. The University will, however, be responsible for updating on the portal in case any research scholar discontinues the course, or is/has been on inadmissible leave and thus not entitled for the fellowship during this period.

In the event of discontinuation of the course or in case of inadmissible leave rendering him/her not entitled to the fellowship, the candidate will be responsible to intimate such position and he/she will be liable to refund the amount of over-payment, if any, of fellowship paid to him/her for the per beyond the date of such discontinuation, or for the such period of inadmissible leave.

In case any research scholar absents without intimation or is/ has been on admissible leave, the concerned Nodal Officer will be accountable to effect stopping of automatic generation of his/her fellowship and also to effect recovery of such over-payment, if any, made to the candidate.

Physical and Financial Performance

The details of Budgetary Allocation and Central Assistance released during the last three years and current financial year upto 20-12-2021 are given **Table 4.22** below.

Table 4.22**Budget Estimate and Expenditure & Beneficiaries under National Fellowship for SC Students**

Year	Budget Allocation (Rs. in crore)	Fund Release (Rs. in crore)	Fellowships awarded
			Total
2014-15	200.00	148.84	2000
2015-16	209.55	200.55	2000
2016-17	200.00	196.00	2000
2017-18	230.00	225.40	2000
2018-19	300.00	255.81	2000
2019-20	360.00	246.66	2000
2020-21	300.00	119.00	4029*
2021-22	300.00	77.39#	awaited

Vacant slots of previous years were carried over.

As on 20.12.2021.

4.8. Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana

This scheme for construction of hostels for Scheduled Caste (SC) students is one of the means to enable and encourage children/students belonging to Schedules Castes (SC) to attain quality education. Such hostels are immensely beneficial to the students hailing from rural and remote areas of the country. While the scheme of construction of hostels for SC girls is in operation from the Third Five Year Plan (1961-66), the same for boys was started with effect from the year 1989-90. The scheme was revised in 2008 and recently on 15.07.2020

Salient Features

The scheme is implemented through the State Governments, Union Territory Administrations and the Central & State Universities/institutions. These implementing agencies are provided eligible central assistance as per provisions of the scheme, for fresh construction of hostel buildings, for expansion of the existing hostel facilities and for periodic repair and maintenance of the hostels constructed under this scheme. The objective of the scheme is to provide hostel facilities to SC boys & girls studying in Middle schools, higher secondary schools, colleges and Universities.

The proposal for construction/expansion/repair and maintenance of hostels by State Universities/ Institutions shall be submitted to the respective State Government/UT Administration who, in turn, would forward the same along with their recommendations to the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment, Govt. of India.

The proposal of Central Universities/Institutions shall be submitted to the Ministry through their Administrative Ministries/Departments along with their recommendations.

Funding Pattern

The funding pattern under the Scheme is as given as under:-

For Girls Hostels:

100% Central Assistance is provided to the State Governments/ UT Administrations and Central & State Universities/ Institutions, as per the cost norms prescribed in the Scheme.

For Boys Hostels:

- (a) 50% central assistance is provided to State Governments on matching share basis.
- (b) 100% central assistance to UT Administrations.
- (c) 90% central assistance to Central Universities/Institutions. The remaining 10% cost is to be borne by the Central University/ Institution concerned.
- (d) For State Universities/ Institutions, the central assistance is 45%. The remaining 55% cost is to be borne by the State University/Institution and the State Government/UT Administration concerned in the ratio of 10:45.

Note: In case the State Governments/ UT Administrations concerned do not contribute their expected share of 45% to the State Universities/ Institutions as prescribed above, the share of the former will also have to be borne by the Universities/ Institutions, by raising their contribution to 55%.

Cost Norms

a The cost norms for construction/expansion of girls and boys hostels will be as under:

- (i) North Eastern Region : Rs.3.50 lakh per inmate
- (ii) Northern Himalayan Regions : Rs.3.25 lakh per inmate
- (iii) Gangetic Plains & Lower Himalayan Region : Rs.3.00 lakh per inmate

b. In addition to the admissible central assistance under the Scheme, a one-time grant of Rs.5000/- per student is also provided for making provisions of a cot, a table and a chair for each student and for common facilities like Television, Computer, Kitchen equipments, etc.

This one-time grant shall be released after utilization of central assistance provided by the Government along with matching share of implementing agency, if any, and completion of construction of the hostel in all respects.

Infrastructure Maintenance

The central assistance for repair and maintenance of the operational hostels will be provided to implementing agencies, once in every five years after operationalization of the hostel. It will be limited to a maximum to Rs. 5.00 lakh for one hostel of 50 inmates, Rs. 10.00 lakh for 100 inmates, Rs. 15.00 lakh for 150 inmates and so on. This assistance will also be available for hostels which have been set up earlier (i.e. sanctioned during the 12th Five year Plan & onwards) under this Scheme by the State/UT Governments and Central & State Universities/institutions.

Release of Central Assistance

Construction/expansion of hostel building:

- The central assistance will be released by the Ministry in two equal instalments for each hostel.

The first instalment, i.e. 50% of the sanctioned amount will be released to the implementing agencies at the time of sanctioning the project.

- The second and final instalment will be released upon receipt of physical and financial progress reports along with photographs of the site after (i) completion of construction of work at least upto roof level, and (ii) full utilization of the amount of first instalment of grants-in-aid released by Ministry of SJ&E together with the matching share, as applicable, by the implementing agencies concerned.
 - The admissible grants-in-aid to the implementing agencies would be released to them directly.
 - In case of expansion of a girl hostel, the implementing agency may confirm availability of lady wardens & guards while submitting the proposal.
 - One time Grant for cot, table, etc. will be released on production of completion certificate of hostels.
- Repair and Maintenance:
- The central assistance for repair and maintenance of hostels would be released on demand and receipt of proposal. While the State Governments and UT Administrations may submit the request to the Ministry directly, the Central & State Universities/Institutions are required to submit their proposals as per procedure prescribed.

- Such proposals should necessarily be accompanied by the detailed cost estimate vetted by PWD/CPWD/Central or State Government construction agencies, as the case may be and should be as per SOR of the State Government.
- At the time of submission of the proposal, hostel must be operational and having minimum occupancy of 50% total inmates sanctioned with at least 70% of these being SC students. 6.10 The hostels for girls must have lady wardens and lady guards in place. The implementing agencies may undertake to ensure their availability while submitting proposal for repair and maintenance of these hostels.

Physical and Financial performance

The number of beneficiaries and expenditure under the Scheme from 2016-17 to 2021-22 are as in **Table 4.23** below.

(Rs in crore)

Table 4.23				
Physical and Financial performance for Girls and Boys Hostels under BJRCY				
Girls Hostels				
Year	Budget Estimates	Actual Expenditure	No. of hostels sanctioned	No. of beneficiaries
2016-17	40.00	30.0998	17	1250
2017-18	150.00	70.01	17	1700
2018-19	155.45	23.11	12	954
2019-20	107.76*	16.34	06	55
2020-21	30.00*	53.81	22	2900
2021-22(As on 10.12.2021)	36.00	1.36	0	0
Boys Hostels				
2016-17	5.00	4.90	12	700
2017-18	5.00	4.90	1	100
2018-19	5.00	13.45	15	1000
2019-20	107.76*	8.65	5	450
2020-21	30.00	2.58	2	350
2021-22(As on 10.12.2021)	36.00	0	0	0

*seprate allocation for SC girls and SC boys hostels has not been made for the year 2019-20, 2020-21 and 2021-22.State-wise details of Central assistance released and beneficiaries covered.

State-wise details of Central assistance released and beneficiaries covered in respect of girl and boy hostel during the years 2017-18 to 2021-22(as on 10-12-2021) is at Annexure- 4.17.

4.9. Free Coaching for SC and OBC Students

Objective

The objective of the Scheme is to provide coaching of good quality for economically disadvantaged SC and OBC candidates to enable them to appear in competitive examinations and succeed in obtaining an appropriate job in Public/ Private sector.

Courses for coaching

- Group A and B examinations conducted by the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) and the State Public Service Commissions (SPSC), Staff Selection Commission (SSC), the Railway Recruitment Boards (RRBs);
- Officers' Grade examinations conducted by Banks, Insurance Companies and Public Sector Undertakings ((PSUs);
- Premier Entrance examinations for admission in Engineering (eg. IIT- JEE & AIEEE), Medical (eg. NEET), Professional courses like Management (eg. CAT) & Law (eg. CLAT); and
- Eligibility tests/ examinations like SAT, GRE, GMAT and TOEFL.
- Entrance examination tests for CPL courses/ National Defence Academy and Combined Defence Services.

Mode of implementation

The Scheme is implemented in two distinct Modes and the student shall be free to choose any one mode for obtaining benefit under the Scheme. The Modes are as follows:

Mode 1: A total of two thousand slots (seats) are distributed amongst reputed coaching institutes empanelled under the Scheme. Mode 1 of the Scheme is implemented through the reputed coaching institutions/ centres run by the Central Government/State Governments/ UT Administrations/ PSUs/Autonomous Bodies under Central/ State Governments; Central & State Universities including the Deemed & Private Universities recognized by concerned authority; and Registered Private Institutions/ NGOs.

Mode 2: The Ministry directly selects a total of 1500 students on the recommendations of

Selection Committee under the Scheme. These students have the liberty to avail coaching in selected courses, institutions and modes of their choice.

Category-wise Ratio of Candidates

The ratio of SC and OBC students to be coached under the Scheme is 70:30. In case of non-availability adequate number of candidates in a particular category, the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment can relax this ratio.

Details of the Scheme including Eligibility criteria for empanelment of Coaching Institutions, selection of students for mode 1 and mode 2, admissible fee and stipend etc. is indicated in the detailed guidelines of the scheme available at <https://www.socialjustice.gov.in>. Major Revision under the Scheme effective from 2021-22

Revised guidelines for Free Coaching Scheme effective from 2021-22 is under process. However recent revision in the parameters of this scheme taken place during 2020-21 are as under;

- i. Annual income ceiling for the beneficiaries has been enhanced from Rs. 6 lakh to Rs. 8 lakh.
- ii. Rates of stipend for local and outstation students has been increased from Rs. 5000/- to Rs. 6000/- per month and from Rs. 2500/- to Rs. 3000/-per month to Outstation and Local students respectively.
- iii. New courses like NDA, CDS etc. have been introduced.
- iv. Performance evaluation norms and course-wise maximum fee and minimum duration has been prescribed.
- v. New criteria for selection of students has been introduced under mode-2 of the scheme. Under which applications will be called directly through the portal and selected awardee will get the scholarship through DBT directly from this ministry.
- vi. 30% slots have been reserved for girls students under both mode 1 and mode 2 of the scheme.

Funding Pattern

The grant in aid will be in two parts- Fee and Stipend. Under Mode-1, the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment bears the entire fees for the coaching provided to selected SC/OBC candidates as per the terms and conditions of the Scheme and as mutually agreed to at the

time of empanelment. Stipend is paid through DBT into account of students directly. Under Mode-2, since the students are selected directly from this Ministry, both parts of grant in aid i.e. Fee and stipend is paid into account of students as per the guidelines of the scheme.

Physical and Financial Progress

Physical and Financial achievements during the years 2016-17 to 2021-22 are given in Table 4.24

Table 4.24
Physical and Financial achievements under Free Coaching Scheme

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Budget Allocation	Expenditure	Beneficiaries
2016-17	25.00	1.50	250
2017-18	25.00	19.84	2247
2019-20	30.00	14.87	1296
2020-21	30.00	11.96	2112
2021-22 (as on 31.12.2021)	50.00	6.18	384

4.10. Scholarship Scheme of Top Class Education for SC Students

Salient Features

- i. The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment introduced this Central Sector Scholarship Scheme for meritorious students belonging to the Scheduled Castes (SC) with effect from June 2007, namely the Scheme of Top Class Education for SC Students
- ii. The objective of the scheme is to promote qualitative education amongst SC students, by providing full financial support for pursuing studies beyond 12th class. Some of the other features of scheme are listed below:
 - a. There are 256 institutions of excellence spread all over the country in the list of notified institutions (revised as per recommendation of steering committee meeting held on 08.10.2018). Notified institutions include all IIMs, IITs, NITs(earlier known as RECs), Commercial Pilot License training institutes of excellence. Maximum 4200 fresh scholarships can be given each year.
 - b. Courses of study covered are Engineering, Medicine/Dentistry, Law, Management, Hotel Management, Fashion Technology and other streams.
 - c. The total family income of the students from all sources has been revised from Rs. 6.00 lakh to Rs.8.00 lakh per annum w.e.f 01-04-2020.

Components of Scholarship

- i. Full tuition fee and other non-refundable charges (there will be a ceiling of Rs.2.00 lakh per annum per student towards fee in the private sector institutions and Rs.3.72 lakh per annum for CPL and Type Rating Courses).
- (ii) Stipend @ Rs. 86,000/- per annum for Fresh applicants and Rs. 41,000/- per annum for Renewal applicants.

Major Revision under the Scheme effective from 2021-22

Major revision in the parameters of this scheme recently taken place during 2021-22 are as under;

- i. The number of empanelled institutes have been increased from 256 to 259.
- ii. Total number of beneficiaries for 2021-22 is 4100.
- iv. Payment of fee and stipend will be paid in to the bank account of beneficiary students.
- v. 30% slots have been reserved for girls students.

Physical and Financial Performance

The details of Budgetary Allocation and Central Assistance released the years 2016-17 to 2021-22 are given in **Table 4.25**.

Year	Budget Allocation	Expenditure	Beneficiaries
2016-17	21.00	28.50	2033
2017-18	35.00	33.94	18883
2018-19	35.00	25.48	1385
2019-20	40.50	39.70	1375
2020-21	40.00	52.00	3118
2021-22 (as on 31.12.2022)	70.00	18.92	--

4.11. Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan(SCSP)

Introduction

Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP) is a centrally

sponsored scheme, started in 1980 with the main objective of giving a thrust to family oriented schemes of economic development of SCs living below the poverty line. Under the scheme the grant is given to the States/UTs, as an additive to their Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP).

Objectives of the Scheme

- The main objective of the scheme is to increase the income of the target population by way of various income generating schemes, skill development and infrastructure development.
- To reduce the poverty among the target population and bring them above the poverty lines.

Salient features of the scheme of SCA to SCSP

Funds under the scheme are provided as an additive to States/ UTs implementing SCSP. Main thrusts on economic development of SC population in order to bring them above poverty line through self-employment or training.

- (i) Amount of subsidy admissible under the scheme is 50% of the project cost, subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000/ per beneficiary.
- (ii) Upto 10% of the total release to State/UT can be utilized for infrastructure development in villages having 50% or more SC population.
- (iii) At least 15% of the SCA to be utilized by States/UTs for SC women
- (iv) 5%of the total SCA released to the States/ UTs will be utilized by them exclusively for the economic development of disabled persons among SCs.
- (v) 3%of the total SC Are leased tot he States/ UTs shall be utilized by States for supervision, monitoring and evaluation of economic development schemes implemented with the support of SCA funds.
- (vi) 2% of the total budget allocation for the scheme will be earmarked for North Eastern States which implement SCSP for SCs.
- (vii) At least 10% of SCA released in a year has to be utilized for skill development programmes. Further, placement of at least 70% of the trained candidates in either wage employment or in self-employment after completion of the training programmes and participation of at least 30% women candidate has to be ensured in these training programmes.

Eligibility Criteria

- The Scheduled Castes persons living below the poverty lines are eligible for getting benefits under the various Income Generating Schemes and Skill Development Programmes.
- In case of Infrastructure Development, the villages having 50% or more SC population are eligible for grants under the Scheme.
- As regards definition of poverty line and selection of SC families living below poverty line is concerned, the guidelines issued by the erstwhile Planning Commission and the procedure laid down by the Ministry of Rural Development for selecting the beneficiaries through the Panchayati Raj institutions may be adopted.

Scheme Components

- **Income Generating Schemes**
 - Boost Entrepreneurship among SCs
 - Subsidy of Rs 10000/- per beneficiary or 50% of loan
- **Skill Development Programmes**
 - Enhance Capacity Building through training
 - Skill Training in line with National Framework
- **Infrastructure Development**
 - Development Programmes in SC majority villages
 - Fills critical gaps in overall development
- **Monitoring and Evaluation**
 - Up to 3 % of the total SCA released to the States/UTs can be utilized by the States/UTs for supervision, monitoring and evaluation of economic development schemes implemented with the support of SCA funds.
 - In order to assist the State Scheduled Caste Corporation for various Administrative expenses, the States/UTs may incur up to 1% of the total SCA released to the States/UTs as part of the permissible expenditure for supervision, monitoring and evaluation.

Special Provisions for SC Women and Disabled:

- Up to 15 % of the total SCA released to the States/UTs will be utilized by the State Governments/UTs Administrations exclusively on viable income generating economic development schemes/ programmes for SC women.
- In order to give necessary impetus for economic development of women, participation of at-least 30% women candidates may be ensured in the skill development programmes.
- 5 % of the total SCA released to the States/UTs will be utilized by the State Governments/UTs Administrations exclusively on viable income generating economic development schemes/programmes for disabled persons.
- States/UTs may also promote Scheduled Caste Women Cooperatives engaged in production and marketing of consumer goods and services.

Special Provisions for North Eastern States

- o 2% of the total budget allocation for the scheme will be earmarked for those North Eastern States which implement Scheduled Caste Sub Plan for SCs.

Allocation Criteria

Central assistance under the scheme is released to States/UTs on the basis of the following criteria:

<i>i.</i>	SC Population of the States/UTs	40%
<i>ii.</i>	Relative backwardness of the States/UTs.	10%
<i>iii.</i>	Percentage of SC families in the States/UTs covered by Composite economic development programmes in the State	25%
<i>iv.</i>	<i>Percentage of SCSP to the Annual Plan as compared to SC population percentage of the States/UTs</i>	25%

Annual Action Plan

- It would be mandatory for the State Governments/UTs Administrations to submit the Annual Action Plan in order to get the grants under the scheme.
- The Annual Action Plan should be submitted by the end of May of every year so that the appraisal process is completed by end of June and the second installment is released thereafter.

- State Governments/UTs Administration may prepare the AAP as per the local requirements indicating the various income generating schemes, skill development programmes, infrastructure development requirements in convergence with State SCSP etc. The format for submitting the Annual Action Plan are enclosed at Format-I (A to F) of the guidelines.

Constitution and Functions of Project Appraisal Committee (PAC)

- For overall guidance and monitoring of the scheme, the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has constituted a Project Appraisal Committee to appraise and approve the activities under the scheme.

Functions of the Project Appraisal Committee

- (i) The functions of the Project Appraisal Committee (PAC) would be as follows:
 - The Committee will appraise and approve specific activities proposed in the Annual Action Plan by the States/UTs to be funded under the scheme of SCA to SCSP.
 - The Committee will review the progress made of the activities approved in the previous year.
 - The Committee will review the monitoring mechanism followed by the States/UTs and also suggest appropriate monitoring mechanisms for effective implementation of the scheme as per the extant guidelines.
 - The Committee will review the utilization by the States of the Allocation for Welfare of Scheduled Castes of the Central and State Government.
 - The Committee will also issue supplementary implementation guidelines as and when necessary.
- (ii) The format for appraisal and review of the Scheme by the PAC will be based on details submitted for the Annual Action Plan for the current year, for the physical and financial progress upto the month of March of the previous year and the Annual Reports.

Coverage:

- Scheme implemented in 28 States/UTs

- **Not Covered States/UTs:**

- States: Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Meghalaya & Mizoram
- UTs: A & N Islands, Dadra Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Ladakh & Lakshadweep.

Release of Funds to the States/UTs

- (i) The Government of India, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment will intimate the tentative allocation of SCA to State Governments/UT Administrations at the beginning of the financial year and will release the first instalment of SCA on the basis of SC Population and relative backwardness of the States/UTs during the first quarter of the financial year. While releasing the first instalment, the Utilization Certificate of the grants released for the previous to last year Financial Year would be necessary.
- (ii) The second instalment to the State Government/UTs Administration would be released subject to the following conditions:
 - a. The State Government/UT Administration should furnish the information on effort based criteria i.e percentage of families covered by Composite Economic Development Programmes & Special Component Plan to the Annual Plan as compared to the SC population latest by the month of August every year.
 - b. Utilization of atleast 50% of the SCA released to them in the previous financial year should be submitted by the State Governments/UTs Administrations.
 - c. The State Governments/UTs Administrations should have submitted their Annual Action Plan (AAP) including details of Allocation and Utilization of AWSC/SCSP funds.
 - d. The Project Appraisal Committee (PAC) set up under the scheme should have appraised and approved the activities based on the Annual Action Plan and reviewed the implementation of AWSC/SCSP.

Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation

- a. Proper and timely utilization of SCA funds on viable schemes for the economic development of SC families below poverty line needs greater attention. The State Governments/UT Administrations will ensure identification of viable schemes with adequate funding for the target population.

- b. To assist the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations implementing the scheme, the Ministry, in association with National Scheduled Castes Finance & Development Corporation (NSFDC) and National E-Governance Division (NeGD), has got developed an online portal for end-to-end processing of various income generating schemes/educational schemes implemented for the welfare of Scheduled Castes, Backward Class and SafaiKaramcharis. The State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations will mandatorily process all the Income Generating proposals funded under the scheme either through the portal developed by the Ministry or a portal developed by the State Government/ Union Territory Administration. This would ensure that beneficiaries can apply for the Credit based schemes with greater transparency and will also ensure time-bound processing of their applications and grounding of the scheme.
- c. The State Governments/UT Administrations should strengthen their monitoring mechanism at State and District levels. There should be regular feedback through monthly progress reports on implementation and utilization of funds from the implementing agencies to the District and from District to the State on a monthly basis. The Secretary of the Department concerned with SC welfare and development should send the monthly physical and financial progress report on utilization of SCA within 15 days after the end of each month and the annual progress report on the utilization of funds within 3 months of the end of each financial year to the Government of India, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. The financial and physical formats designed for Monthly and Annual Reports are enclosed at Format-II (A-D) and III (A to C) respectively.
- d. Separate Account of SCA released to the implementing agencies may be maintained and utilization of SCA funds by the implementing agencies may be examined regularly through periodical progress reports from the implementing agencies. Annual Audit of SCA accounts of State and District may be ensured.

Constraints faced:

- a. The implementation Guidelines incorporating proper implementation framework for activities which can be undertaken under the Schemes were issued during 2018-19. Submission of Annual Action Plan by the States was mandatory.
- b. The proposal for enhancement of the Subsidy from Rs. 10,000 to Rs 50,000 under the income generation component could not be implemented due to pending approval of Cabinet pending since 2018-19. The meager subsidy of Rs. 10,000 per beneficiary under

the Income Generation Activities which form major component of the Scheme is not able to incentivize the process and lacking in adoption of the Scheme at the beneficiary level.

- c. Allocation under Infrastructure component was enhanced from 10% to 30% during 2018-19 so the works under this component are still to come up to the point of expectations.
- d. It has also been observed, that due to non-release of funds by the State Treasuries to the implementation Departments has resulted in the poor implementation during Pandemic situation prevailing in the Country.
- e. Sometimes poor budgetary planning at the State level is also resulting in the non-release of the funds by the State Treasury to the implementation Departments like in Karnataka.

Action Initiated for improvements:

- a. During 2021-22, out of 28 States implementing the Scheme, 22 have submitted their Annual Action Plans which have been duly appraised by Project Appraisal Committee (PAC) constituted for the purpose. The Monitoring of the Scheme implementation has been enhanced and regular follow-up/consultation through VC/WhatsApp is being done with States/UTs.
- b. The emphasis this year had been on project-based approach so that it could create a sustainable ecosystem for the target population and make them self-reliant in the long run.
- c. For proper planning and implementation of the Scheme, in conjunction with the NIC Team of the Department, a web-based portal named PM-AJAY, <https://pmajay.dosje.gov.in>, has been developed for project planning, preparation, submission, appraisal, approval, evaluation and monitoring.

4.4.10.17 Physical and Financial Achievements

Physical and Financial Achievements during the last three years and current year under the scheme of SCA to SCSP is given **Table 4.26**.

Table 4.26
Physical and Financial Achievements under the Scheme of SCA to SCSP

Year	Revised Estimate	Actual Release	Utilization w.r.t. RE (in %)	Beneficiaries	
				Income Generating Schemes	Skill Development Schemes
2017-18	800	731.27	91.40	207768	97153
2018-19	900	897.25	99.69	171389	41353
2019-20	1100	1114.30	101.30	130714	19248
2020-21	300.00	387.00	129	43697*	8480*
2021-22 (as on 31-10-2021).	-	33.48	-	Nor reported	Nor reported

* as reported up to 31-10-2021.

Funds released to the States/UTs and number of beneficiaries under the Scheme of Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCA to SCSP) from 2019-20 to 21-22 (as on 31-12-2021) at **Annexure 4.17**.

4.12. Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAGY)

Introduction

The Government had taken a number of initiatives for development of SCs, which had yielded positive outcomes, and had also resulted in narrowing the gap between the Scheduled Castes(SCs) and the rest of the population. However, the focus of most of the welfare Schemes of SCs was mainly centered on individual beneficiaries rather than on integrated development of SCs pockets.

To enable an area based development approach, a new scheme called the Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAGY) was launched on a Pilot basis during 2009-10. The Scheme aims at integrated development of villages in which the population of Scheduled Castes(SCs) is above 50%. A total of 1000 villages from Tamil Nadu (225), Rajasthan (225), Bihar (225), Himachal Pradesh (225) and Assam (100) were selected under this Pilot phase.

During 2014-15, the scheme was further extended (Phase-I) to cover another 1500 new villages across 11 States namely Andhra Pradesh (7), Assam (75), Chhattisgarh (175),

Jharkhand (100), Haryana (12), Karnataka (201), Madhya Pradesh (327), Odisha (175), Punjab (162),Telangana (6) and Uttar Pradesh (260).

Expansion of the Scheme (Phase-II):

In the light of the benefits accruing to the residents of the villages through the successful implementation of the Scheme, it was decided in 2018-19 to take up more villages every year so that there is a pan-India coverage as well as to ensure continuity of the scheme. All those districts, which have villages having total population ≥ 500 and more than 50% persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes were considered for coverage under the scheme. The State wise list of number of villages eligible and selected so far since 2018-19 to 2021-22 (As on 21-01-2022) is given at **Annexure-4.18**. The Phase-wise number of villages selected and funds released under each of the Phase so far is given in **Table-4.27**.

Table 4.27			
Number of Villages selected and funds released under PMAGY			
<i>Phase</i>	<i>Period of intervention</i>	<i>No. of villages selected</i>	<i>Fund released (Rs. In Cr.)</i>
<i>Pilot Phase</i>	<i>2009-2014</i>	<i>1000</i>	<i>201.00</i>
<i>Phase-I</i>	<i>2014-2020</i>	<i>1500</i>	<i>346.85</i>
<i>Phase-II</i>	<i>2018-19</i>	<i>4162</i>	<i>167.76</i>
	<i>2019-20</i>	<i>5418</i>	<i>717.84</i>
	<i>2020-21</i>	<i>3639</i>	<i>216.52</i>
	<i>2021-22</i>	<i>6044</i>	<i>996.51</i>

Revision of Scheme Guidelines

To ensure all round development of the selected villages, so that they can indeed become ‘Adarsh Grams’, the existing Scheme guideline has been revised in October 2018 to capture the Gaps in 50 critical socio-economic ‘Monitorable Indicators’ as part of the 10 Domains. These Domains are ‘drinking water and sanitation’, ‘education’, ‘health and nutrition’, ‘social security’, ‘rural roads and housing’, ‘electricity and clean fuel’, ‘agricultural practices etc.’, ‘financial inclusion’, ‘digitization’ and ‘livelihood and skill development’.

To ensure continuous development of these SC majority villages, a provision of multiple rounds of funding under the scheme has also been included so that these villages can keep pace with the ever improving development benchmarks. It has also been prescribed that the PMAGY funds would be utilized within two years from the date of release for new village as well as villages selected under additional round of funding. However, the convergent implementation

and monitoring will continue for another three years, in order to ensure maintenance of the basic 'Adarsh Gram' milestones, and stabilization and further improvement in the Monitorable Indicators.

New Approach for implementation:

As per the revised guidelines, the identification of needs or Gaps with regard to the 'Monitorable Indicators' are based on a Need Assessment exercise and the 'Village Development Plans'(VDPs) is being prepared accordingly. The VDP identifies the interventions required to fill up against each of the gaps along with their financial implications, if any, implementing agency, timelines etc.

The Scheme relies heavily on convergence with other initiatives of the Central and State Governments for ensuring that the minimum infrastructure and critical services are made available to all the persons in the villages, irrespective of their castes or religion. PMAGY provides a platform for convergent implementation of other Schemes with the aim to achieve saturation in the various domains. Whereas it is expected that the major portion of the funds requirement for implementation would be met from other Central or State/UT Governments Schemes, the 'Gap-filling' funds provided under the Scheme would be utilized for the community centric initiatives, which cannot be covered from known sources.

4.13. PMAGY Awards-2020 - Selection of best performing districts

In order to encourage the officials responsible for implementation of the Scheme of PMAGY at district level, the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment had announced PMAGY Awards-2020 to select 03 best performing districts within a stipulated time on the pre-defined 04 criteria, which are as under:

- a. VDP finalized and approved by the Gram Sabha and DLCC
- b. Extent of Convergence achieved with other Schemes/State share
- c. Commencement of works selected for execution under the VDP
- d. Gap filling funds utilized.

The cut-off date for this contest was initially 31.12.2020, which subsequently extended to 31.03.2021. At the end of the extended cutoff date, the performance of each of the districts was assessed on the above defined criteria by the designated Committees of this Department set up for this purpose. Based on their performance, following 03 Districts in the country have been found as the best performing districts for PMAGY Awards- 2020:

SCHEDULED CASTES DEVELOPMENT

Sl. No.	State	District	Rank
1	Assam	Cachar	1 st
2	Andhra Pradesh	SPSR Nellore	2 nd
3	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	3 rd

Steps taken in the Covid situation:

The implementation of PMAGY requires preparation of Village Development Plans(VDPs) for each selected village based on the assessment of gaps in infrastructure and services with reference to the framework defined under the Scheme. Due to the present pandemic situation arises out due to the outbreak of Corona Virus, carrying out the house-hold surveys prescribed under the Scheme was difficult. Therefore, with a view to ease the implementation of the scheme, it was decided to allow preparation of interim VDPs(iVDPs) based on only Infrastructure need assessment of the villages.

Further, it has also been decided that the entire gap filling amount of Rs. 20 lakhs would be released to the districts for those villages for which the VDPs have been approved by the District Level Convergence Committee (DLCC). This will allow commencement of the identified works including those under other Schemes, quickly which will not only lead to improvement in the village infrastructure but will also generate employment for some of the migrant labourers, who have been moved back to the villages.

Funding under the Scheme:

- i. For every new selected village, the Scheme provides a total of Rs. 21 lakh per village, of which Rs.20.00 lakh is for the 'Gap-filling' component and Rs.1.00lakh is meant for 'administrative expenses' at the Centre, State, District and Village level in the ratio of 1:1:1:2. Initially, 50% of the admissible grant will be released to the State Govt. and the balance admissible Central Assistance would be released in respect of the VDPs finalized by the Gram Sabhas as 2nd installment.
- ii. In addition to new villages, villages already covered under the scheme in Phase-I are also eligible for additional round of funding so that they are also able to achieve the desired goals for the socio-economic indicators now specified under the new Scheme Guidelines, provided they meet the revised eligibility criteria for selection under the scheme. For these villages, the Scheme provides for a total of Rs. 10 lakh of which Rs. 9.50 lakh is for the 'Gap-filling' component and Rs. 0.50 lakh is for 'administrative expenses' at the Centre, State, District and Village level in the ratio of 1:1:1:2.

- iii. Funds for new villages are provided either from the budget of PMAGY or from the infrastructure head of the scheme of SCA to SCSP in a convergent manner. However, funds for additional round of funding for villages covered under the scheme earlier are provided only from the infrastructure head of the scheme of SCA to SCSP.

Project Monitoring:

The Scheme provides for setting up of Committees at various levels for guidance, monitoring and implementation of the scheme. These Committees, especially the Convergence Committees at the Village, District and State levels, are crucial to the implementation as they would assess the requirements as well as plan and execute the works/services that are needed to be undertaken under various Schemes for the wholesome development of the villages.

A MIS System has also been developed for conducting house-hold surveys, assessment of needs, planning, implementation, reporting and monitoring of the scheme. Training and hands-on sessions on the PMAGY MIS for the District level officers are being conducted on regular intervals through Video Conference due to travel restrictions consequent upon pandemic arisen out due to Corona outbreak.

Release of Funds

The Details of funds allocated and released under PMAGY so far are given in Table 4.28.

Table- 4.28		
<i>Year</i>	<i>Budget Allocation (Rs. In Crore)</i>	<i>Expenditure (Rs. In Crore)</i>
Up to 2013-14	-	201.00
2014-15	30.00	30.00
2015-16	200.00	195.82
2016-17	90.00	62.68
2017-18	40.00	39.00
2018-19	70.00	431.376
		(Rs. 263.50 crore has been released from Infrastructure head of Scheme of SCA to SCSP and Rs. 167.876 cr from PMAGY Scheme)
2019.20	390.00	720.20
		(Out of this Rs. 2.376 cr. has been released from Infrastructure Head of Scheme of SCA to SCSP)
2020-21	700.00	216.51
2021-22	900.00	997.76 (as on 31.12.2021)

Year-wise details of villages declared as Adarsh Gram

S.No.	State	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (as on 31.12.21)	Total
1.	Assam	-	-	-	32	16	48
2.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	175	175
3.	Haryana	-	-	-	09	-	09
4.	Karnataka	-	-	-	-	52	52
5.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	298	298
6.	Punjab	-	-	-	-	78	78
7.	Uttar Pradesh	78	62	-	-	112	252
8.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	181	-	181
9.	Total	78	62	-	222	731	1093

4.14. Scheme for Residential Education for Students in High Schools in Targeted Areas (SHRESHTRA)

(Earlier known as Grants-in-aid for Voluntary Organizations (VOs))

Salient Features

The Central Sector scheme of Grant-in-aid to Voluntary and Other Organisations working for Scheduled Castes was started in the year 1953-54, which has recently been modified and renamed as Scheme for Residential Education for Students in High Schools in Targeted Areas (SHRESHTA). The prime objective of the scheme is to enhance the reach of development interventions of the government and fill the gap in service deficient SC dominant areas, in the education sector through the efforts of VOs and other organizations and to provide them environment for socio economic upliftment and overall development. A new component under Mode-I has been added to the Scheme, under which every year a specified number of meritorious SC students in States/UTs will be selected for quality residential education in top-class residential High Schools. Assistance released to VOs etc from **2017-18 to 2021-22 (upto 31.12.2021)** is in **Annexure 4.20**.

Eligibility:

Mode-I

- (i) The students must belong to SC category and their family income should not exceed the ceiling of Rs. 2,50,000/- per annum.

- (ii) Preference will be given to SC students, whose family income is less than Rs. 1,00,000/- and SC students having physical disabilities.
- (iii) 30% of the slots will be reserved for SC girl students. If adequate number of SC girl students are not available, then vacant slots may be given to SC boy students.

Mode-II

- i. Organisation should be:-
 - a. Reputed school chain, CSR foundation, Reputed organisation, etc., who are running good quality schools recognized by the State Govt. and affiliated to State/Central Boards. or
 - b. Any other organisation of repute, which may be approved by the Secretary, Department of Social Justice and Empowerment.
- ii. The organisation should have been registered for at least two years, and should be working in quality school education for at least 2 years, at the time of applying for grant under the scheme. This can, however, be waived off by the Chairman of the Screening Committee of this Department for reasons to be recorded in writing, in exceptional cases.
- iii. The organization must have a joint Bank Account maintained.
- iv. The organisation shall have a properly constituted Managing Committee with its powers, duties and responsibilities clearly defined and laid down in a written Constitution; it shall have an appropriate administrative structure and a duly constituted Managing/ Executive Committee.
- v. The organisation is initiated and governed by its own members on democratic principles.
- vi. The organisation shall not run for profit to any individual.
- vii. The organisation should have its own website for pro-active disclosure of the information, as far as possible.

Financial assistance released to Non-Governmental Organisation working for Scheduled Castes and also to the reputed Private Residential Schools during the last six years and current year from 2015-16 to 2021-22 (upto 31.12.2021) is given in **Table 4.29**.

Table 4.29
Plan Outlay and Actual Expenditure

Year	BE	Expenditure (Rs in Crore)
2015-16	51.00	51.00
2016-17	70.00	31.46
2017-18	70.00	70.00
2018-19	50.00	36.08
2019-20	70.00	67.17
2020-21	100	56.07
2021-22 (upto 31.12.2021)	200.00	9.13

4.15. Assistance to State Scheduled Castes Development Corporations(SCDCs)

The scheme for assistance to Scheduled Castes Development Corporations was introduced in the year 1978-79 as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme in the States/UTs having sizeable Scheduled Castes population. At present, SCDCs are functioning in 22 States and 5 UTs. They are playing an extremely useful role in mobilization of finance of economic development of the Scheduled Castes living below the poverty line. They have been acting as promoters and catalysts for generating credit from financial institution, providing missing inputs by way of margin money loans and subsidy to the target groups

Objectives:

The objectives are:

- (i) Identification of eligible SC families and motivating them to undertake economic development schemes.
- (ii) Sponsoring those schemes to financial institutions for credit support.
- (iii) Providing financial assistance in form of margin money on low rate of interest and subsidy in order to reduce their repayment liability; and
- (iv) Providing necessary link/tie up with other poverty alleviation programmes.

Types of Schemes:

SCDCs cover all employment oriented schemes.

The main functions of SCDCs is identification of eligible SC families and motivating them to undertake economic development schemes, sponsoring these schemes to financial institutions

for credit support, providing financial assistance in the form of margin money at low rate of interest and subsidy in order to reduce the repayment liability of the beneficiaries and providing necessary tie up with other poverty alleviation programmes.

Pattern of Scheme

The existing pattern of the Scheme is as follows:

- (i) The Government of India and State Government have been participating in the share capital of the State Scheduled Castes Development Corporations in the ratio of 49:51.
- (ii) The cost norms of the projects/schemes have been left to the State Government and SCDCs.
- (iii) The Central share of equity capital is sent directly to the State SCDCs. Wherever necessary, the Ministry might route the funds through the National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporations (NSFDC).
- (iv) The quantum and ceiling of subsidy in the same as for the schemes in IRDP; and
- (v) There are two nominees on the Board of Management of the State SCDCs-one from the NSFDC and the other from Government of India. The nominees, as far as possible, are to be professional and not necessarily the officers of either the Central Government or of NSFDC.

Eligibility criteria:

The eligibility criteria is as per the State Channelizing Agencies

Pattern of release of funds to SCDCs

The existing pattern of release of funds to SCDCs has been reviewed by the Central Government and it has now been decided that instead of automatic release in the ratio 49:51, for disbursement, the viability of the SCA as evaluated by NSFDC would also be taken into consideration. Central Share equity released shall be subject to:-

- a. Evaluation report of NSFDC regarding viability of SCAs for grant disbursement.
- b. Utilization of 75% Share Equity Capital released by Central Government to SCDCs.
- c. Prior release of State share to SCDC.
- d. Ability of the SCDC to raise additional resources from financial institutions including banks.

Incentives to the SCDCs to Improve Recoveries

A fund for providing incentive to SCDCs will be created in the apex corporation for improvement in grass root recoveries by SCDC. The concerned apex corporations will issue guidelines regarding operation of incentive fund.

During the last 5 years from 2017-18 to 2021-22 funds released to SCDCs as Central Share in Capital Assistance, are given in **Table 4.30**.

Table 4.30
Funds released to SCDCs

(Amount in Rs. Crores)

Year	Budget Allocated	Expenditure	Beneficiaries Covered by SCDCs
2017-18	20.00	20.00	1,17,766
2018-19	20.00	20.00	72,641
2019-20	20.00	20.00	73,000
2020-21	20.00	15.86	80,000
2021-22 (31.12.2021)	25.00	0.00*	Not reported

- **Finance Minisry has not yet given approval for release under SCDC.**

4.16. Venture Capital Fund for Scheduled Castes (VCF-SC)

The then Finance Minister, in his Interim Budget Speech for FY 2014-15 made on 17 February 2014, interalia, announced the setting up of a Venture Capital Fund for Scheduled Castes as follows:

“In order to promote entrepreneurship among the Scheduled Castes and to provide concessional finance to them, IFCI will set up a Venture Capital Fund for Scheduled Castes. I propose to provide an initial Capital of Rs. 200 crore, which can be supplemented every year”.

Accordingly, the Scheme has been launched on 16.1.2015. The Scheme is being implemented by IFCI Venture Capital Fund Ltd., one of the subsidiaries of IFCI Limited. It is a Social Sector Initiative implemented nationally in order to promote entrepreneurship among the Scheduled Castes population in India.

The present corpus of VCF-SC fund is Rs. 606.18 Crore with Rs. 539.22 Crore Contributed by Govt. of India and Rs. 66.96 Crore contributed by IFCI Ltd.

Eligibility Criteria

- (i) The projects/units being set up in manufacturing, services and allied sector, including start-ups and units being incubated in the technology business incubators, ensuring asset creation out of the funds deployed in the unit shall be considered.
- (ii) **For Companies applying for assistance up to Rs. 50 lakh:** Companies having:
 - a. at least 51% shareholding by Scheduled Castes entrepreneurs for the past 6 months with management control or;
 - b. *a new Company provided that the new Company is a successor entity of a Proprietary Firm or Partnership Firm or One Person Company (OPC) or Limited Liability Partnership (LLP) or any other establishment incorporated under any law in force with sound business model which has been in operation for over 6 months, and the predecessor entity had at least 51% shareholding of the Scheduled Castes entrepreneurs with management control.*
- (iii) For Companies applying for assistance up to Rs. 50 lakh: Companies having:
 - a. At least 51% shareholding by Scheduled Castes entrepreneurs for the past 12 months with management control OR;
 - b. a new Company provided that the new Company is a successor entity of a Proprietary Firm or Partnership Firm or One Person Company (OPC) or Limited Liability Partnership (LLP) or any other establishment incorporated under any law in force with sound business model which has been in operation for over 12 months, and the predecessor entity had at least 51% shareholding of the Scheduled Castes entrepreneurs with management control.
- (iv) **For technology oriented innovative projects:**
 - a. Innovative ideas selected by Technology Business Incubators (TBIs) for incubation funding to cover the cost of operation and maintenance subject to a ceiling of Rs. 10 lakhs on an average per year for a period of three years subject to satisfactory progress.
 - b. New Companies having at least 51% shareholding by first time Scheduled Caste entrepreneurs who have been working in technology oriented innovative projects:
 - with the support of incubation centers at IITs, NITs, Premier Business Schools, Universities, Institutions, Medical Collages, NSTEDB under Department of

Science & Technology (DST) or supported by corporate, with good potential of commercialization and project is at implementation stage; and /or;

- without the support of Incubations centers but are having patent/ copyrights with good potential of commercialization and project is at implementation stage;
 - Projects sanctioned by departments of Government of India after due appraisal.
- (v) For Companies with sanctioned assistance of above Rs. 5 Crore, the money released by Trust/Fund Manager would be in proportion to the loan tranche released by Bank/ department of Govt. of India, except in the cases being supported under Innovative ideas category selected by Technology Business Incubators (TBIs) as mentioned at point A above.
- (vi) Documentary proofs of being SC will have to be submitted by the Entrepreneur at the time of submitting the proposals.
- (vii) Documentary proofs / certificate from the incubation centers/corporate or document w.r.t patent/ copyrights in the name of SC entrepreneur need to be submitted at the time of submitting the proposal.
- (viii) Sanction letter of department of Government of India.
- (ix) E-documents will also be accepted.

Nature of Financial Assistance

1. Shares (CCPS) (maximum up to 25% of the corpus) can be invested subject to the following:
 - i. Such investment may be limited to innovative Technology-oriented projects/ start-ups fulfilling the conditions mentioned under Eligibility Criteria;
 - ii. The maximum equity investment in a company can be 49%, subject to maximum investment of Rs.5 crore;
 - iii. Such investment shall be at face value of shares in every company, subject to applicable laws;
 - iv. In every investment under the Fund, minimum 25% investment shall be in the form of debentures.

2. Compulsorily Convertible Debentures (CCDs), Optionally Convertible Debentures (OCDs), Non-Convertible Debentures (NCDs), etc. These instruments shall be considered for all companies who are not falling under the category A above.

Size of financial assistance

- Rs. 10 Lakhs to Rs. 15 Crore
- Aggregate assistance not more than two times the current net worth of the Company.

Returns/ Coupons/ Interest for financial assistance

- In Equity investment, return at the time of exit by way of buyback / strategic investment / IPO shall be 8% p.a. or as per the valuation whichever is higher.
- Debt/Convertible Instruments- 8% p.a. (For women*/disabled** entrepreneurs -7.75% p.a.)

[For considering a company owned by a SC women entrepreneur, the SC women entrepreneur should hold at least 51% of the shareholding in the company and should be the Managing Director of the Company;*

*** In the case of disabled entrepreneurs, guidelines issued by the Department of Empowerment of persons with Disabilities for qualifying as disabled would be followed.]*

Tenure of financial assistance

- Up to 10 years including moratorium period in case of debentures.
- In case of equity, decision for exit would be taken on case-to-case basis with maximum tenure up to 10 years.

Moratorium on principal

- In case of debentures, on case to case basis but not more than 36 months from the date of investment. Interest payment shall commence from date of investment in the Company at a regular interval as determined by the Investment Committee.

Funding Pattern

Investment under the fund will be categorized as follows:

(i) Financial assistance upto Rs 5 Crore

- Investment under this category shall be funded maximum upto 75% of the project cost and the balance 25% of the project cost will be funded by the promoters or through Govt. subsidy under various schemes of Central or State Government;

(ii) Financial assistance above Rs. 5 Crore

- Investment under this category shall be funded maximum upto 50% of the project cost. At least 25% of the project cost shall be funded by promoters or through Govt. subsidy under various schemes of central or state Govt., and balance 25% of the project cost can be funded either by promoters or by the bank or any other Financial Institutions as the case may be.
- In cases where Govt. subsidy is available, the promoters will have to contribute at least 15% of the project cost.

Exit Mechanism

- Exit through payments out of operations, buyback/ redemptions by promoters/ companies, strategic investments, listing on stock exchanges or any other exit process
- Exit process shall be determined on case to case basis depending on the nature of financial assistance and performance of the company.

Security

The following securities may be envisaged during the investment:

- a. The assets of the project being funded/ assisted under the scheme shall be charged for security. The project assets will include land, building, plant & machinery and rights on licenses/patents.
- b. Pari-pasu charge on assets with the Banks/FIs in case of the companies applying for loan with banks/ FIs on case to case basis.
- c. 2nd charge of the assets created out of the investment where the 1st charge is held by the Bank/FIs.
- d. Pledge of Shares held by promoters and forming atleast 26% stake and upto 51% of the Issued and Paid up capital shall be taken.

However, the percentage of pledged shares would be decided on case to case basis.

- e. In addition to the charge on assets, Post-dated Cheques (PDCs)/ Electronic Clearing Service (ECS) and promissory notes shall be taken.
- f. Personal guarantees of the promoters along with buyback agreement shall be entered.
- g. In case no mortgage in the form of project land is available, the borrower may arrange collateral securities.

Achievements

Achievements under the scheme are given in Table 4.31.

Table 4.31

Achievements under the scheme of VCF-SC (as on 31 December, 2021)	
Total sanctions under the Fund	Rs. 466.13 Crore
No. of companies where in the sanction have been granted	126
Total disbursements under the Fund	Rs. 290.94 Crore
No. of disbursed companies	93
Achievements under ASIIM under VCF-SC (as on 31 December, 2021)	
Total sanctions under the Fund	Rs. 6.90 Crore
No. of companies where in the sanction have been granted	23
Total disbursements under the Fund	Rs. 0.87 Crore
No. of disbursed companies	15

4.17. Venture Capital Fund for Backward Classes (VCF-BC):

A. Background:

The Group of Secretaries on Education and Social Development recommended for setting up a Venture Capital Fund for Backward Classes. Accordingly, with approval from Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Venture Capital Fund for Backward Classes (VCF-BC) was included as a separate scheme under the ongoing scheme of Venture Capital Fund for Scheduled Castes (VCF-SC).

Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, GOI is the Anchor investor and IFCI Venture Capital Funds Ltd. is the lead investor and Sponsor in the Fund. IFCI Venture is also the Investment Manager of the fund. VCF-BC was launched in April 2018. The present corpus of VCF-BC fund is

Rs.107.79 crore with Rs.102.63 Crore contributed by Govt. of India and Rs.5.16 Crore contributed by IFCI Venture Capital Funds Ltd.

B. Eligibility Criteria:

- The projects being set up in manufacturing and services sector ensuring asset creation out of the funds deployed;
- Start-ups would also be eligible for finance as per the scheme guidelines;
- Women and disabled Backward Classes entrepreneurs will be preferred;
- Minimum existence and shareholding criteria:
 - **If assistance is below Rs.50 lakh** - Companies having at least 51% stake holdings by Backward Classes entrepreneurs for the past 6 months with management control OR a new Company provided that the new Company is a successor entity of a Proprietary Firm or Partnership Firm or One Person Company (OPC) or Limited Liability Partnership (LLP) or any other establishment incorporated under any law in force, with sound business model which has been in operation for over 6 months, and the predecessor entity had at least 51% shareholding of the Backward Classes promoters with management control.
 - **If assistance is above Rs.50 lakh** - Companies having at least 51% stake holdings by Backward Classes entrepreneurs for the past 12 months with management control OR a new Company provided that the new Company is a successor entity of a Proprietary Firm or Partnership Firm or One Person Company (OPC) or Limited Liability Partnership (LLP) or any other establishment incorporated under any law in force, with sound business model which has been in operation for over 12 months, and the predecessor entity had at least 51% shareholding of the Backward Classes promoters with management control.
- Documentary proofs of being BC will have to be submitted.

C. Nature of Financial Assistance

- Equity/ Optionally convertible preference shares /Compulsorily convertible preference shares;
- Compulsorily convertible debentures, Optionally convertible debentures, Non-Convertible debentures, etc.;

D. Size of financial assistance:

- Rs.20 Lakh to Rs.5 Crore

(Maximum aggregate assistance not more than two times the current net worth of the Company).

E. Returns/ Coupons/ Interest for financial assistance

- Equity instruments -10% p.a.
- Debt/Convertible Instruments- 8% p.a. (For women*/disabled** entrepreneurs -7.75% p.a.)

[For considering a company owned by a BC women entrepreneur, the BC women entrepreneur should hold at least 51% of the shareholding in the company and should be the Managing Director of the Company;*

*** In the case of disabled entrepreneurs, guidelines issued by the Department of Empowerment of persons with Disabilities for qualifying as disabled would be followed.]*

F. Tenure of financial assistance

- Up to 8 years including moratorium period.

G. Funding Pattern: Investment under the fund will be categorized as follows:

- **Financial assistance upto Rs 1 Crore –**

- Investment under this category shall be funded maximum upto 75% of the project cost and the balance 25% of the project cost will be funded by the promoters;

- **Financial assistance above Rs. 1 Crore –**

- Investment under this category shall be funded maximum upto 50% of the project cost. At least 25% of the project cost shall be funded by promoters and balance 25% of the project cost can be funded either by promoters or by the bank or any other Financial Institutions as the case may be.
- For financial assistance above Rs.1 crore, IFCI Venture will conduct technical and feasibility study from an independent source.

H. Achievements: (as on 31 December 2021)

Total sanctions under the Fund	Rs.71.03 Crore
No. of companies where in the sanction have been granted	25
Total disbursements under the Fund	Rs.7.38 Crore
No. of disbursed companies	5

4.18. National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC)

Introduction

National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC) was set up by the Government of India in February, 1989 under Section-8 of the Companies Act, 2013 (earlier Section-25 of the Companies Act, 1956). The broad objective of NSFDC is to provide financial assistance in the form of loan for socio-economic development of Scheduled Caste families having annual family income up to Rs.3.00 lakh. As on **31.12.2021**, the Authorized Share Capital of NSFDC is Rs. 1,500 crore and Paid-Up Capital is Rs.1,500.00 crore.

The NSFDC has so far disbursed Rs. 6540.77 crores covering about 14.00 lakh beneficiaries. NSFDC functions through Channel Finance System in which concessional loans are routed to the beneficiaries through the 37 State Channelizing Agencies (SCAs) appointed by the respective State Governments/Union Territories.

Besides the above, to expand out reach, from the financial year 2013-14, NSFDC has signed Memoranda of Agreements with 07 Public Sector Banks, 35 Regional Rural Banks, 3 Cooperative Bank/Societies, 3 Non-Banking Financial Company-Micro Institutions (NBFC-MFIs), 1 Small Finance Bank and 4 other Institutions. NSFDC has developed an alternate channel of funding in the form of Public Sector Banks, Regional Rural Banks, NBFC-MFIs and Other Institutions which would also be implementing NSFDC's schemes in different States/UTs as Channelizing Agencies(CA) of NSFDC. As on 31.12.2021, the Corporation has 53 **(after amalgamation of PSBs & RRBs)** Alternate Channelizing Agencies (CAs). The details of Memorandum of Agreement executed by NSFDC during 2021-22 are enclosed at **Annexure-4.21**.

Schemes of NSFDC

A. Credit Based Schemes

(i) Credit Based Schemes implemented through SCAs/CAs

Details of Credit Based Schemes implemented through SCAs/CAs are indicated in **Table 4.32**.

Table 4.32
Credit Based Schemes implemented through SCAs/CAs

Scheme	Unit Cost	Maximum Loan limit up to 90% of Unit Cost *	Interest Per Annum		Repayment Period
			SCA/CA	Benefi- ciary	
Term Loan (TL)	<i>Upto Rs.50.00 lakh</i>	<i>Rs. 47.50 lakh</i>	<i>3-6%#</i>	<i>6-9%#</i>	<i>Within 10 years</i>
Micro-Credit Finance (MCF)	<i>Upto Rs. 1,40,000</i>	<i>Rs. 1,25,000</i>	<i>2%</i>	<i>5%</i>	<i>Within 3.5 years</i>
Mahila Sam- riddhi Yojana (MSY)	<i>Upto Rs. 1,40,000</i>	<i>Rs. 1,25,000</i>	<i>1%</i>	<i>4%</i>	<i>Within 3.5 years</i>
Mahila Ad- hikarita Yojana (MAY)	<i>Upto Rs. 5.00 lakh Rs. 4.50 lakh</i>	<i>Rs. 4.50 lakh</i>	<i>2.5%</i>	<i>5.50%</i>	<i>Within 10 years</i>
Laghu Vy- avasay Yojana (LVY)	<i>Upto Rs.5.00 lakh</i>	<i>Rs. 4.50 lakh</i>	<i>3%</i>	<i>6%</i>	<i>Within 6 years</i>
Green Business Scheme (GBS)	<i>Upto Rs.7.50 lakh</i>	<i>Rs. 6.75 lakh</i>	<i>2%</i>	<i>4%</i>	<i>Within 10 years</i>
	<i>Above Rs. 7.50 & upto Rs. 15.00 lakh Rs. 13.50 lakh</i>	<i>Rs. 13.50 lakh</i>	<i>3%</i>	<i>6%</i>	
Stand-up India (SI)	<i>Above Rs.10.00 lakh & up to 10 to 30 Lakh</i>	<i>Rs.27.00 lakh</i>	<i>6-7% #</i>	<i>9-10% #</i>	<i>As per the Stand-up India Scheme Norms</i>
Swachhta UdyamiYojana (SUY)	<i>Up to Rs.15.00 lakh</i>	<i>Rs.13.50 lakh</i>	<i>2%</i>	<i>4%</i>	<i>Within 10 years.</i>
		<i>(Under Project -Finance)</i>	<i>(Men)</i>	<i>(Men)</i>	
		<i>and Rs 15.00 lakh (under Refinance)</i>	<i>1%</i>	<i>3%</i>	
		<i>Rs.15.00 lakh (Under Refinance)</i>	<i>(Women)</i>	<i>(Women)</i>	

Scheme	Unit Cost	Maximum Loan limit up to 90% of Unit Cost *	Interest Per Annum		Repayment Period
			SCA/CA	Beneficiary	
Educational Loan Scheme (ELS)	Up to Rs.10.00 lakh or 90%, whichever is less (Studies in India)		1.5% (men)	4% (men)	Within 10 years
	Up to Rs.20.00 lakh or 90%, whichever is less (Studies abroad)		1% (women)	3% (women)	
Vocational Education	Up to Rs.20.00 lakh or 90% whichever less (Studies in India)		(Men)	(Men)	Within 15 years-above Rs 7.5 Lakh
	Upto 20.00 Lakh or 90% whichever less (Studies abroad)		1% (Women)	3.5% (Women)	
			1.5%	4%	
Vocational Education & Training Loan Scheme (VETLS)	Upto Rs 4.00 Lakh (100%)		1.50%(Men)	4%(Men)	within 7 years.
			1% (Women)	3.5% (Women)	

NSFDC provides loans up to 90% of unit cost except in VETLS where it is 100% and Term Loan where it is 95% and remaining share is provided by Channelizing Agencies and in some cases partly by promoters as per the Lending Policy. Except in ELS and VETLS, in all other schemes, subsidy @ Rs.10,000/- or 50% of the unit cost, whichever is less, per unit is provided by State Channelizing Agencies from Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) to the Below Poverty Line (BPL) beneficiaries.

Beneficiaries enrolled in recognized Technical/Professional courses (after class XII) are also eligible for interest subsidy during moratorium period, which is provided by the Ministry of Human Resources Development (MHRD) under the Central Scheme of interest subsidy for students belonging to economically weaker sections.

(i) Scheme implemented through NBFC-MFIs

The details of the Credit Based Scheme of NSFDC being implemented through Non- Banking Financial Company-Micro Finance Institution (NBFC-MFIs) are given below in **Table 4.33**:

Table 4.33
Details of Credit Based Scheme of NSFDC implemented through NBFC-MFIs

Scheme	Unit Cost	Maximum Loan limit upto 90% of Unit Cost	Interest NBFC-MFI	Per Annum Beneficiary	Repayment Period
<i>Aajeevika</i>	<i>Upto Rs.</i>	<i>Rs. 1,25,000</i>	<i>3% (Men)</i>	<i>11% (Men)</i>	<i>Within 3.5 Years</i>
<i>Micro finance</i>	<i>1,40,000</i>		<i>2%</i>	<i>10%</i>	
<i>Yojana (AMY)</i>			<i>(Women)</i>	<i>(Women)</i>	

The beneficiaries shall be eligible to get interest subvention @ 2% per annum from NSFDC on timely full repayment of dues on yearly basis. The amount shall be credited by NSFDC directly to the account of the beneficiaries by Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) after receiving information from NBFC-MFIs about prompt repayment made by the beneficiaries subject to full repayment made by NBFC-MFIs.

(ii) Scheme implemented through Cooperative Banks/Societies

The details of the Credit Based Scheme of NSFDC being implemented through Cooperative Banks/Societies are given below in **Table 4.34**:

Table 4.34 Details of the Credit Based Scheme of NSFDC implemented through Cooperative Banks and Societies					
Scheme	Unit Cost	Maximum Loan limit upto 90% of Unit Cost	Interest	Per Annum Coop. bank/ Beneficiary	Repayment Period
<i>Udyam Nidhi</i>	<i>Upto Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.4.50 lakh</i>	<i>4%</i>	<i>12%</i>	<i>Within 6 Years</i>
<i>Yojana (UNY)</i>	<i>5.00 lakh</i>				

(iii) Achievements under Credit Based Schemes

During the current financial year (2021-22), as on 31.12.2021, under Credit Based Schemes, NSFDC has disbursed Rs. 161.14 crore for 13,135 beneficiaries. The scheme-wise financial and physical achievements are given in **Table 4.35 (A) & (B)**.

Table 4.35 (A)
Achievements for Credit Based Schemes of NSFDC during 2021-22

Sl. No.	Scheme	Financial (Rs.in lakh)	Physical (Numbers)
(i)	Term Loan (TL)	406.98	45
(ii)	Laghu Vyavasay Yojana (LVY)	12493.59	8120
(iii)	Green Business Scheme (GBS)	198.00	100
(iv)	Udyam Nidhi Yojana (UNY)	0.00	0
(v)	Educational Loan Scheme (ELS)	293.59	93
(vii)	Micro Credit Finance (MCF)	1335.17	2274
(viii)	Mahila Samriddhi Yojana (MSY)	1122.34	1976
(ix)	Aajeevika Microfinance Yojana (AMY)	264.67	527
Total		16114.34	13135

The financial & physical achievements of last five financial years and current financial year are as under in Table 4.30(B).

Table 4.35(B)
Achievements for Credit Based Schemes of NSFDC in last five years and current year
(Rs.in crore)

Financial Year	Plan Outlay and Actual Expenditure			Physical Achievements (Numbers)			
	BE	RE	Expenditure	Targets	Achievement		
					Men	Women	Total
2014-15	100.00	100.00	270.27	60,000	19,702	51,183	70,885
2015-16	100.00	100.00	378.94	63,000	18,728	53,187	71,915
2016-17	139.00	138.00	478.98	*	20,104	62,001	82,105
2017-18	128.21	128.21	600.88	*	35,683	72,657	1,08,340
2018-19	137.39	137.39	671.21	*	29,100	52,331	81,431#
2019-20	100.00	14.60	681.50	*	33,061	50,909	83,970
2020-21	100.00	0.00	548.23	*	24,209	69,193	94,002
2021-22 (as on 31.12.2021)	100.00	0.00	161.14	*	6,880	6,255	13,135

State/UT-wise financial and physical achievements of NSFDC during last two financial years and the current financial year is at Annexure-4.22.

A. Non-Credit Based Scheme

(i) Skill Development Training Programmes

- a. NSFDC sponsors Short term Skill Development Training Programmes in job oriented areas such as Apparel Technology, Computer Technology, Mobile Repair and Automobile Repair etc. for unemployed persons belonging to Scheduled Castes.
- b. These programmes are conducted through Government/Semi Government/ Autonomous Government Institutions/Universities/Deemed Universities/Sector Skill Councils/Sector Skill Council affiliated training providers etc. The trainees are provided free training and stipend @ Rs.1,500/- per month during the training period, subject to 90% attendance of trainees in each month, for non-residential training programmes.
- c. NSFDC's Skill Development Training Programmes are National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) compliant and in line with the Common Norms for Skill Development of Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship.
- d. The trainees are also provided placement assistance and/or entrepreneurial guidance to start their own ventures. They are also encouraged to avail financial assistance from NSFDC through State Channelizing Agencies and other Channelizing Agencies.
- e. High impact labour intensive sectors such as Computer Technology, Services Apparel Technology, Plastic Technology, Khadi&Village , Leather and Construction etc. are given more priority.

(ii) Achievements under Non-credit Based Scheme (Skill Development Training Programmes)

During the current financial year (2020-21) as against the target for providing Employment/ Self-Employment through Skill Development Training Programme of 10,533 persons NSFDC has sanctioned skill development training programmes to train 14,532 persons, however, due to on-going COVID-19 pandemic, the training programmes are to be commenced and the placement of trainees will take place on completion of the training programmes.

The physical achievements of last five financial years and current financial year are as under in **Table 4.36**.

Table 4.36				
Physical achievements of last five financial years and current financial year				
Financial Year	Physical Progress (Numbers)			
	Targets	Men	Women	Achievement Total
2014-15	13,200	7,549	5,709	13,258
2015-16	14,800	7,699	7,106	14,805
2016-17	17,000	7,154	9,854	17,008
2017-18	17,000	9,699	7,389	17,088
2018-19	18,600*	9,801	9,288	19,089
2019-20	20,000*	9,673	9,772	19,445#
2020-21 (upto 31.12.2020)	10,533	8,720	5,812	14,532

(iii) Exhibitions/Fairs & Marketing Training

NSFDC participates in National Level Exhibitions and Fairs and provides free stalls to beneficiaries for exhibiting and selling their products. At these exhibitions, the beneficiaries not only get an opportunity to sell their products but also to interact with customers and know their needs/requirements for development of new products. At these exhibitions, marketing training is also provided to the beneficiaries for developing/modifying their products to suit customers need and tap new market opportunities. The OTC (over the counter) inputs for better Salesmanship are also imparted to them.

(iv) NSFDC INTERVENTIONS DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC INCLUDING CSR CONTRIBUTION

On March 11,2020, the World Health Organization declared the novel corona virus (COVID-19) as a pandemic. The Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India, vide Order No.40-3/2020 dated March 24.2020 declared national lockdown. Besides the toll that this outbreak has had on human life, it has also disrupted the social, economic and financial structure resulting insignificant reduction in global and local economic activities.

NSFDC stepped up its level of routine and CSR interventions true to its ethos of helping the marginalized at all times. They are summarized as under:

- (i) Contribution to PM CARES Fund amounting to Rs.20.00 lakhs.
- (ii) Distribution of 1097250 number of cooked meals amounting to Rs.39.81 lakhs at Delhi, Bengaluru & Mumbai.
- (iii) Distribution of 6613 number of Ration Kits amounting to Rs.43.19 lakhs at Delhi, Rajasthan, Telangana, Puducherry & Haridwar.
- (iv) Provision of 1600 number of PPE Kits amounting to Rs.13.43 lakhs at Trivandrum, Chandigarh, Patna & Mumbai.
- (v) Disinfection of 160 Community Toilets through Implementation Partner Tech Mahindra Foundation at Dharavi and others lums Mumbai, Maharashtra.
- (vi) Awareness on COVID-19 through Animation Film amounting to Rs.1.66 lakhs at Uttar Pradesh & Himachal Pradesh.
- (vii) Disinfection of 160 Community Toilets at Dharavi, Mumbai costing Rs.6.14 lakhs.
- (viii) **State/UT-wise financial and physical achievements of NSFDC during last two financial years and the current financial year is at Annexure-4.23.**

4.19. National Safai Karamcharis Finance & Development Corporation(NSKFDC)

BACKGROUND

National Safai Karamcharis Finance & Development Corporation (NSKFDC), a wholly owned Govt. of India Undertaking under the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment (M/o SJ&E) was set up on 24th January 1997 as a Company “Not for Profit” under Section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013 (erstwhile Section 25 of the Companies Act, 2013). NSKFDC is in operation since October, 1997, as an Apex Corporation for the all round socio-economic upliftment of the Safai Karamcharis (including wastepickers), Manual Scavengers and their dependants throughout India. The loan schemes/programmes of NSKFDC are implemented through its State Channelizing Agencies (SCAs) nominated by the State Govts./UT Administrations, Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) and Public Sector Banks (PSBs). The financial assistance is provided at concessional rates of interest to the SCAs/RRBs/PSBs for sanction and release of financial assistance under various NSKFDC schemes to the target group of NSKFDC. The vision and mission of NSKFDC may be seen in **Box 4.37.**

Box 4.37
Vision and Mission of NSKFDC

VISION

- To rehabilitate the target group i.e. Safai Karamcharis, Manual Scavengers and their dependants by providing the financial assistance at concessional rates of interest for any viable income generating activities, Education loan and imparting skill development training programme in a time bound manner.
- To cover the maximum number of persons of the target group by providing benefits under the schemes & programmes of NSKFDC, who are the poorest among the poor across the country.

MISSION

To empower the Target group and its dependants to break away from traditional occupation, depressed social conditions & poverty and leverage them to work their own way up the social and economic ladder with dignity and pride.

Schemes of NSKFDC

A. Loan based Schemes

Details of Loan Based Schemes of NSKFDC are in Table 4.38.

Table 4.38
Loan based Schemes of NSKFDC

S. No	Name of the scheme	Maximum Limit (upto)	Rate of interest to		Repayment period (upto)
			CAs	Beneficiaries	
1	General Term Loan (GTL)	Rs.15.00 lacs	3% p.a.	6% p.a.	10 years*
2	Mahila Adhikarita Yojana (MAY)	Rs.2.00 lacs	2% p.a.	5% p.a.	5 years*
3	Mahila Samridhi Yojana (MSY)	Rs.1.00 lac	1% p.a.	4% p.a.	3 years*
4	Micro Credit Finance (MCF)	Rs.1.00 lac	2% p.a.	5% p.a.	3 years*
5	Education loan (EL)	Rs.10.00 lacs	1% p.a.	4% p.a.	5 years after
	-For study in India	Rs.20.00 lacs		(0.5% rebate for women in case of study in India)	co-termination of course with moratorium period of one year.
	-For study abroad				
	[The interest on Education Loan (for study in India) is reimbursable under the scheme of the Ministry of Education, Govt. of India to the beneficiaries whose family annual income is upto Rs.4.50 lac per annum]				

6	Sanitary Marts (SM)	Rs.15.00 lacs	2% p.a.	4% p.a. @	10 years*
7	Green Business (GB)	Rs.2.00 lacs	2% p.a.	4% p.a.	6 years***
				(1% rebate for women)	
8	Scheme for “Pay and Use” community toilets	Rs.25.00 lacs	2% p.a. @	4% p.a. @	10 years**
9	Swachhta Udyami Yojana (SUY) – “Swachhta se Sampannta Ki Aur” (Scheme for procurement of sanitation related equipments/ vehicles)				
a)	Individual / SHG / JRG / Cooperative	Rs.15.00 lacs (Individual) Rs.50.00 lacs (SHG/JRG/ Cooperative)	2% p.a. @	4% p.a. @	10 years*
b)	Municipal Corporation/Jal Boards, Public Health & Engineering Departments, Cantonment Boards, Railways etc.	Rs.50.00 lacs per unit (no. of unit could be more than 1)	NA	4% p.a.	10 years # (1% rebate for timely repayment)

*After implementation period of 120 days and moratorium of 180 days

** After implementation period of 180 days and moratorium of 180 days

*** Including a moratorium period of 180 days

After implementation period of 90 days and moratorium of 90 days

@1% rebate for women beneficiaries and 0.5% rebate for timely repayment

Swachhta Udyami Yojana (SUY) – “Swachhta Se Sampannta Ki Aur”

- i. The **“Swachhta Udyami Yojana (SUY)”** is for providing financial assistance for Procurement & Operation of Sanitation related equipments/Vehicles with a view to promote mechanized cleaning. .
- ii. The Scheme was launched on 2nd October, 2014, the birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi by Hon’ble Minister of State for Social Justice & Empowerment.
- iii. This Scheme has twin objective of cleanliness and providing livelihood to Safai Karamcharis and to liberate Manual Scavengers to achieve the overall goal of “Swachh Bharat Abhiyan” initiated by the Hon’ble Prime Minister.

iv. **SUY Scheme has following two components:**

a. **Financial Assistance to Target group of NSKFDC under Swachhta Udyami Yojna (SUY):**

With a view to promote mechanised cleaning of Sewers and Septic tanks and also to provide sustainable livelihood opportunities to the Manual Scavengers, Safai Karamcharis and their Dependents, NSKFDC is providing financial assistance along with capital subsidy to its target group under SUY for procurement of mechanised cleaning equipments/vehicles as per the details given below:-

Quantum of loan:

Maximum project cost Upto Rs.15.00 lacs for Individual projects and upto Rs.50.00 lacs for SHG/JRG/cooperative.

2% per annum for the Channelizing Agencies(CAs).

- (i) 4% per annum for the beneficiary
- (ii) A rebate of 1% per annum on interest will be admissible to women beneficiaries.
- (iii) A rebate of 0.5% will be extended for the beneficiaries for timely repayment.

Repayment period:

Upto ten years

Moratorium period:

Six Months in addition to implementation period of three months.

Capital Subsidy is also provided for procurement of Sewer & Septic Tanks equipments/vehicles under SRMS as under:-

Range of Project Cost (Rs.)	Capital Subsidy
For individuals	
Upto Rs. 5,00,000	50% of project cost
5,00,000 to 15,00,000	Rs.2.50 lakh + 25% of remaining project cost
For Group Projects:	
Upto Rs.10,00,000 lakh per beneficiary with maximum project cost upto Rs. 50,00,000	Same as admissible to individuals subject to maximum Rs.3.75 lakh per beneficiary

Financial Assistance to Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) under Swachhata Udyami Yojana (SUY).

The scheme has been modified during the F.Y. 2019-20 also to provide direct financial assistance to Govt. organizations involved in sanitation related activities such as Municipal Corporations/ Municipalities/ Jal Boards/Public Health & Engineering Dept./Cantonment Boards/Railways for procurement of sanitation related equipments/vehicles to promote mechanized cleaning, as per details given below:-

Per Unit Cost	Beneficiary Profile	Interest Rate	NSKFDC Share	ULB Contribution	Repayment Period
Upto Rs.50.00 lacs (No. of units could be more than 1)	Municipal Corporations/ Municipalities/Jal Boards/ Public Health & Engineering Dept./ Cantonment Boards/ Railways etc.	4%* (Further, 1% re- bate for timely repayment)	90%	10%	Maximum upto 10 Years

The achievements under NSKFDC loan schemes are given in Table 4.39.

(Rs. in lac)

S. No.	Schemes	Cumulative disbursement during the year 2021-22 (as on 31.10.2021)	
		Financial	Physical
1	General Term Loan (GTL)	87.32	63
2	Mahila Adhikarita Yojana (MAY)	29.70	25
3	Micro Credit Finance (MCF)	17.84	28
4	Mahila Samridhi Yojana (MSY)	3673.97	9709
5	Education Loan (EL)	51.01	3
6	Swachhta Udayami Yojana (SUY): (through CAs)	0.0 0	0
	Swachhta Udayami Yojana (SUY): ULBs (Directly)	0.0 0	0
7	Sanitary Marts (SM)	0.0 0	0
8	Green Business (GB)	0.0 0	0
	Total	3859.84	9828

State/UT-wise financial and physical achievements of NSKFDC during the last two financial years and the current financial year is at **Annexure 4.24**.

B. Non-Loan Based Schemes Skill Development Training

- i. **Eligibility:** Safai Karamcharis (including Wastepickers), Manual Scavengers and their dependants are eligible for the scheme. However, the admission requirements of the training

institute need to be fulfilled. The age limit is between 18 - 45 years.

- ii. **Purpose:** The purpose of the Skill Development Training is to provide employment-linked training to Safai Karamcharis (including Wastepickers), Manual Scavengers and their dependants to make them self reliant through appropriate technical training in the field of traditional & technical occupations and entrepreneurship for taking up income generating activities in industry, service and business sector.
- iii. **Quantum of Assistance:** Assistance is provided 100% in the form of grant towards actual fee and stipend of Rs. 3000/- p.m. to Manual Scavengers/ dependants & Rs.1500/- p.m to Safai Karamcharis/dependants. In case of residential training programme stipend to Manual Scavengers will remain same, however for Safai Karamcharis/ dependants the stipend is Rs.500/- p.m. The trainees will be paid Rs.500/- per person per programme, in the form of stipend, for duration of training of Up-skilling/RPL, towards compensation of their wage loss, during the period of training.

Swachhta Udyami Yojana (SUY) – “Swachhta Se Sampannta Ki Aur”

- i. The **“Swachhta Udyami Yojana (SUY)”** is for providing financial assistance for Procurement & Operation of Sanitation related equipments/Vehicles with a view to promote mechanized cleaning. .
- ii. The Scheme was launched on 2nd October, 2014, the birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi by Hon’ble Minister of State for Social Justice & Empowerment.
- iii. This Scheme has twin objective of cleanliness and providing livelihood to Safai Karamcharis and liberated Manual Scavengers to achieve the overall goal of “Swachh Bharat Abhiyan” initiated by the Hon’ble Prime Minister.
- iv. **SUY Scheme has following two components:**

A. Financial Assistance to Target group of NSKFDC under Swachhta Udyami Yojna (SUY)

Eligibility:

Target group of NSKFDC comprising of Manual Scavengers / Safai Karamcharis (including wasterpickers) and dependants.

Purpose:

- (i) To create appropriate infrastructure for tapping the underutilized potential.

- (ii) To create facilities for collection of garbage from the source.
- (iii) To create employment opportunities for the target group of Safai Karamcharis/ Manual Scavengers.

Quantum of loan:

Maximum amount of Upto Rs.15.00 lacs (Individual/SHG/JRG/cooperative).

Rate of interest:

- (i) 2% per annum for the Channelizing Agencies (CAs).
- (ii) 4% per annum for the beneficiary
- (iii) A rebate of 1% per annum on interest will be admissible to women beneficiaries.
- (iv) A rebate of 0.5% will be extended for the beneficiaries for timely repayment.

Repayment period:

Upto ten years

Moratorium period:

Six Months in addition to implementation period of three months.

With a view to promote mechanised cleaning of Sewers and Septic tanks and to also provide sustainable livelihood opportunities to the Manual Scavengers, Safai Karamcharis and their Dependents, NSKFDC is providing financial assistance along with capital subsidy to its target group under SUY for procurement of mechanised cleaning equipments/vehicles as per the details given below:

Beneficiary Profile	Maximum Limit (upto)	Rate of interest to		Repayment period
		CAs	Beneficiaries	
Individual / SHG / JRG/Co-operative of Target Group	Rs.15.00 lacs per unit	2% p.a.	4% p.a.	Upto 10 years
			(with 1% rebate for women and 0.5% for timely repayment)	

Capital subsidy would be admissible under SUY Scheme of NSKFDC for procurement of sewer and septic tank cleaning machines as under:

Unit Cost (INR)	Capital Subsidy	Loan
Upto 5 Lacs	50% of the unit cost	There will be no beneficiary contribution and the balance amount other than the capital subsidy will be provided as loan under SUY.
5 -10 Lacs	2 Lacs + 25% of unit cost between Rs. 5-10 Lac	
10-15 Lacs	3.25 Lacs	

B. Financial Assistance to Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) under Swachhata Udyami Yojna (SUY).

The scheme has been modified during the F.Y. 2019-20 to also provide direct financial assistance to Govt. organizations involved in sanitation related activities such as Municipal Corporations/ Municipalities/Jal Boards/Public Health & Engineering Dept./Cantonment Boards/Railways for procurement of sanitation related equipments/vehicles to promote mechanized cleaning, as per details given below:-

Beneficiary Profile	Maximum Limit (upto)	Rate of Interest	NSKFDC Loan Share	ULB Share	Repayment period
Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)	Rs.50.00 lacs per unit (no. of units could be more than 1)	4% p.a. (1% rebate for timely repayment)	90%	10%	Upto 10 years

Other terms and conditions for availing financial assistance under SUY are as under:-

- **Quantum of loan:-**

Rs. 50.00 lacs as per unit cost. However, number of units could be more than one depending on the requirement of such equipments/vehicles by Municipal Corporations/ Municipalities/Jal Boards/Public Health & Engineering Dept./ Cantonment Boards/ Railways and their repayment capacity.

- **Utilization and moratorium period:-**

90 days utilization period followed by another 90 days of moratorium period.

- **Ownership:-**

Municipal Corporations/ Municipalities/Jal Boards/Public Health & Engineering Dept./ Cantonment Boards/ Railways may procure the equipments/vehicles for mechanized cleaning in their name.

The achievements under NSKFDC loan schemes are given in **TABLE 4.40**.

Table 4.40
Achievements under NSKFDC loan based schemes

S. No.	SCHEMES	Cumulative disbursement during the year 2020-21 (as on 1.12.2020) (Rs. in lac)	
		Fin.	Phy.
1	General Term Loan (GTL)	114.30	63
2	Mahila Adhikarita Yojana (MAY)	6.75	8
3	Micro Credit Finance (MCF)	2.70	5
4	Mahila Samridhi Yojana (MSY)	299.79	366
5	Education Loan (EL)	81.45	15
6	Swachhta Udayami Yojana (SUY): (through CAs)	0.00	0
	Swachhta Udayami Yojana (SUY): ULBs (Directly)	0.00	0
7	Sanitary Marts (SM)	0.00	0
8	Green Business (GB)	0.00	0
Total (in Lac)		504.99	457

State/UT-wise financial and physical achievements of NSKFDC during the last two financial years and the current financial year is at **Annexure 4.24**.

B. NON- LOAN BASED SCHEMES

Skill Development Training.

- i. Eligibility:** Safai Karamcharis (including Wastepickers), Manual Scavengers and their dependants are eligible for the scheme. However, the admission requirements of the training institute need to be fulfilled. The age limit is between 18 - 45 years.
- ii. Purpose:** The purpose of the Skill Development Training is to provide employment-linked training to Safai Karamcharis (including Wastepickers), Manual Scavengers and their dependants to make them self reliant through appropriate technical training in the field of traditional & technical occupations and entrepreneurship for taking up income generating activities in industry, service and business sector.
- iii. Quantum of Assistance:** Assistance is provided 100% in the form of grant towards actual fee and stipend of Rs. 3000/- p.m. to Manual Scavengers/ dependants & Rs.1500/- p.m

to Safai Karamcharis/dependants. In case of residential training programme stipend to Manual Scavengers will remain same, however for Safai Karamcharis/ dependants the stipend is Rs.500/- p.m. In case of RPL Rs.1000/- to waste-pickers and Rs.500/- for Sanitation Works.

Details of Skill Development Training Programmes of NSKDFC are given in Table 4.35 and at Annexure-4.41.

Table 4.41
Details of Skill Development Training Programmes of NSKDFC

Type of training	Objective of training	Benefits provided	Duration of training
<i>Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) Up-gradation Training Programme</i>	<i>The 20 days RPL Programme for Sanitation workers focuses on improved and mechanised sanitation practices, persona health and safety, provisions of MS Act, 2013 and other social skills</i>	<i>100% grant in aid towards conduct of training programme. The trainees will be paid Rs.500/- per person per programme, in the form of stipend, for duration of training of Up-skilling/RPL, towards compensation of their wage loss, during the period of training.</i>	<i>5 days</i>
<i>Short Term Training in various courses</i>	<i>Skill Development Training is provided in broad pursuance of common norms to the target group in a range of courses through the Central/State Government training Institutions (including Autonomous bodies) and Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) to enable them to take up suitable job/self-employment.</i>	<i>Financial assistance in the form of 100% grant and stipend @ Rs 1500/- per month/per candidate to Safai Karamcharis and their dependants and @ Rs 3000/- per month/per candidate to identified Manual Scavengers and their dependants is provided to the candidates having minimum 80% attendance in a month.</i>	<i>Ranging from 200 Hrs and above depending upon the course duration etc.</i>



Makeup Artist by Media at Nashik.

National Commissions

4.20. National Commission for Safai Karamcharis

The National Commission for Safai Karamcharis (NCSK) was constituted on 12th August, 1994 as a statutory body by an Act of Parliament viz. 'National Commission for Safai Karamcharis Act, 1993', for a period of three years i.e. up to 31st March, 1997. As per sub-section (4) of Section 1 of the Act, it was to cease to exist after 31.3.1997. However, validity of the Act was extended up to March, 2002, and then up to February, 2004 vide Amendment Acts passed in 1997 and 2001 respectively.

The National Commission for Safai Karamcharis Act, 1993 was originally enacted in September, 1993. The Act defined the team "Safai Karachari" as follows: "Safai Karamchari" means a person engaged in, or employed for, manually carrying human excreta or any sanitation work.

As per the "Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013", "Manual Scavenger" means a person engaged or employed, at the commencement of this Act or at any time thereafter, by an individual or a local authority or an agency or a contractor, for manually cleaning, carrying, disposing of, or otherwise handling in any manner,

human excreta in an insanitary latrine or in an open drain or pit into which the human excreta from the insanitary latrines is disposed of, or on an a railway track or in such other spaces or premises, as the Central Government or a State Government may notify, before the excreta fully decomposes in such manner as may be prescribed, and the expression “manual scavenging” shall be construed accordingly.

The tenure of the Commission has been extended as non statutory body from time to time, through Government Resolutions, with approval of the Cabinet, as per details given below:

Date of Resolution	Period for which term extended
24.02.2004	31.08.2004
09.09.2004	01.09.2004 - 31.12.2007
28.12.2007	01.01.2008 - 31.03.2009
02.03.2009	01.04.2009 - 31.03.2010
30.03.2010	01.04.2010 - 31.03.2013
06.03.2013	01.04.2013 - 31.03.2016
31.03.2016	01.04.2016 - 31.03.2019
27.03.2019	01.04.2019 - 31.03.2022

II. The Govt. of India vide resolution dated 02.03.2009 modified the Terms of References of the Commission as follows:

- (a) Recommend to the Central Government specific programmes of action towards elimination of inequalities in status, facilities and opportunities for Safai Karamcharis;
- (b) Study and evaluate the implementation of the programmes and schemes relating to the social and economic rehabilitation of Safai Karamcharis and scavengers in particular;
- (c) Investigate specific grievances and to take *suo- motu* notice of matters relating to non-implementation of;
 - i. Programmes or schemes in respect of any group of Safai Karamcharis,
 - ii. decisions, guidelines or instructions aimed at mitigating the hardship of Safai Karamcharis;
 - iii. measures for the social and economic upliftment of Safai Karamcharis;
 - iv. the provisions of any law in its application to Safai Karamcharis, and take up such matters with concerned authorities or with the Central or State Governments;
- (d) To study and monitor the working conditions, including those relating to health, safety and wages of Safai Karamcharis working under various kinds of employers including

Government, Municipalities and Panchayats, and to make recommendations in this regard;

- (e) Make reports to the Central and State Governments on any matter concerning Safai Karamcharis, taking into account any difficulties or disabilities being encountered by Safai Karamchari; and
- (f) Any other matter which may be referred to it by the Central Government.

III. However, the Commission has also been entrusted with the task of monitoring the implementation of “ The Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013” As per Section 31(1) of the said Act, the Commission shall perform the following functions namely:-

- (a) To monitor the implementation of the Act;
- (b) To enquire into complaints regarding contravention of the provisions of the Act, and to convey its findings to the concerned authorities with recommendations requiring further action, and
- (c) To advise the Central and State Governments for effective implementation of the provisions of the Act;
- (d) To take *suo- moto* notice of matter relating to non-implementation of the Act.

In discharge of its above mentioned functions, the Commission have the powers to call for information with respect to any matter specified above from any Government or local or other authority.

IV. The Commission also monitors the implementation of Supreme Court Judgment dated 27.3.2014 in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 583 of 2003 in Safai Karamchari Andolan & Ors Vs. Union of India. The Supreme Court, in the above Writ Petition has, inter-alia, directed as under:-

“Identify the families of all persons who have died in sewerage work (manholes, septic tanks) since 1993 and award compensation of Rs. 10 lakhs for each such death to the family members depending on them.”

V. The Central Government appointed the following as Chairperson, Vice-Chairman and Members of the present Commission:

S. No.	Name of	Position
1	Sh. M. Venkatesan	Chairperson
2	Sh. Baban Rawat	Vice-Chairman
3	Smt. Anjna Panwar	Member
4	Dr. P.P. Vava	Member

03 (three) posts of Members are vacant at present.

The tenure of the present Commission is up to 31st March, 2022.

Foundation

4.21. Dr. AMBEDKAR FOUNDATION (DAF)

Dr. Ambedkar Foundation (DAF) was set up on 24th March, 1992 in pursuance of the recommendations of the Centenary Celebrations Committee of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar constituted under the Chairmanship of the then Hon'ble Prime Minister of India. The main objective of Dr. Ambedkar Foundation, inter alia includes implementation of programmes and activities for furthering the ideology and message of Dr. Ambedkar among the masses in India as well as abroad. The Foundation has been entrusted with the responsibility of managing, administering and carrying on the important and long-term schemes and programmes identified during the Centenary Celebrations of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar.

Programmers and Schemes of DAF Celebration/observance of Birth Anniversary/Mahaparinirvan Diwas of Dr. Ambedkar.



Hon'ble President Shri Ram NathKovind, Hon'ble Vice- President Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu, Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, Lok Sabha Speaker, Shri Om Birla, Leader of the Opposition of Rajya Sabha, Shri MallikarjunKharge, Dr. Virendra Kumar, Hon'ble Minister of Social justice and Empowerment & Chairman Dr. Ambedkar Foundation, Minister of State for Social Justice & Empowerment Shri Ramdas Athawale and other dignitaries after paying tributes to Dr. B.R. Ambedkar on the Parliament House Lawns on the occasion of his Mahaparinirvan Diwas on 6th December, 2021.

Every year, the Foundation celebrates the Birth Anniversary of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar on 14th April and observes Mahaparinirvan Divas on 6th December in a befitting manner in the Parliament House Lawn. On this day, President of India leads the nation in paying floral tributes. The functions are attended by the Hon'ble President, the Vice- President, Prime Minister, Speaker, Lok Sabha and other eminent dignitaries. General public, in large number, also pay floral tributes to Dr. Ambedkar in Parliament Lawns. Programs are also organized to celebrate/observe the same function at Dr. Ambedkar National Memorial at 26, Alipur Road, Delhi, where prominent dignitaries, eminent personalities and general public, in large number, attend Dhamma Puja and other cultural events.

4.20.1. Dr. Ambedkar Chairs

To undertake studies and research with an intention to understand, assess and disseminate ideas and thoughts of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, also to undertake research and higher studies concerning the socioeconomic and cultural life of the marginalized groups and other weaker sections of the society, ten old and eleven new Dr. Ambedkar Chairs have so far been instituted in thrust areas such as Legal Studies, Education, Social Change & Development, Social Policy & Social Action, Social Work, Sociology, Economics, Anthropology, Dalit Movement & History, Ambedkarism & Social Change and Social Justice in various Universities / Institutions. As per the revised scheme, annual grant given to each Chair is at present Rs 35.00 Lakhs (maximum). The Chair Scheme is under review.

4.20.2. Dr. Ambedkar Medical Aid Scheme

The Scheme provides financial aid to poor SC and ST patients, whose annual family income is less than Rs. 3.00 Lakh, and who are required to undergo surgery of Kidney, Heart, Liver, Cancer and Brain or any other life threatening diseases which require surgery including organ transplant and Spinal surgery. Financial assistance ranging from Rs 1.00 Lakhs to maximum 3.50 Lakhs, as the case may be is transferred directly to the concerned hospitals for the treatment of the patient. During the year 2020 an amount of Rs.311.90 Lakh have been released so far to 134 beneficiaries.

4.20.3.. Dr. Ambedkar National Merit Award Scheme for meritorious students of Secondary (Class 10th) Examination.

The scheme provides onetime cash award to meritorious students belonging to SCs and STs. There are 4 awards for each of the 29 Boards. The scheme also envisages 250 special merit awards of Rs. 10,000 each to the SC and ST students securing the next highest marks after first, second and third position.

4.20.4. Dr. Ambedkar National Merit Award Scheme for meritorious students of Senior Secondary (Class-12th) Examination belonging to Scheduled Castes.

Dr. Ambedkar Foundation had formulated a scheme during 2007-08 for award of merit awards to the students belonging to SCs to recognize, promote and assist meritorious students belonging to Scheduled Castes. Award is given to three students scoring highest marks in the regular Class Xth and Class XIIth level examination conducted by the Education Board / Council in four streams of Arts, Science (with Maths) and Science (with Biology) and Commerce @ Rs. 60,000/-, Rs. 50,000/- & Rs. 40,000/- respectively. After first three positions of merit, the next three girl students securing the highest marks in each stream are given a special award @ Rs. 20,000/- each. The scheme also envisages 250 special merit awards of Rs. 10,000 each to the SC and ST students securing the next highest marks after first, second and third position.

4.20.5. Dr. Ambedkar National Relief for SC/ ST Victims of Atrocity

This scheme is in the nature of contingency arrangement to provide monetary relief to the SC/ ST victims subjected to the atrocities of inhuman nature comes under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989. The State Government normally initiate the proposal of such cases falling under the categories of the atrocities covered under the scheme and send to the Foundation for consideration. The eligibility criteria are as under:

- a) The victim belongs to scheduled caste/scheduled Tribes, who has suffered atrocities committed by other communities on the grounds of his/her caste, community or identity in the society.
- b) The Atrocity is in the nature of heinous type like murder, rape, arson, etc. covered under the Prevention of Atrocities POA Act, 1989.
- c) The amount of compensation admissible is POA Act up to Rs. 5 lakh.
- d) During the year 2020-21 the Foundation had released Rs. 68.00 lakh to 16 Victims.

4.20.6. Dr. Ambedkar Scheme for celebration of Birth/Death Anniversaries of Great Saints

This scheme has been formulated to provide grants-in-aid to the recognized Colleges/ Universities/ Institutions and Registered NGOs, which are in existence for at least 2 years, duly recommended by the District Magistrate State Govt. Administration, for celebrating birth anniversary of Great Saints who tirelessly worked for promoting social justice, removal of inequality & discrimination and for amelioration of the conditions of weaker sections of the

society. The Scheme covers the birth anniversary of Great Saints like Sant Kabir, Guru Ravidas, Guru Ghasidas, Chokhamela, Nandnar, Narayan Guru, Namdev, Jyotiba Phule, Savitri Bai Phule and Dr. Ambedkar and other saints, as approved by the Foundation from time to time. The upper limit of the amount of grant-in-aid provided in each case, under the scheme is (i) Recognized universities/ institution - Rs. 5.00 Lakh and (ii) Registered NGOs upper limit Rs. 2.0 Lakh.

4.20.7. Dr. Ambedkar Scheme for Social Integration through Inter-Caste Marriages

The objective of the scheme is to appreciate the, socially bold step of an Inter Caste marriage, taken by the newly married couple and to extend financial incentive to the couple to enable them to settle down in the initial phase of their married life. It shall be the discretion of the Minister of Social Justice & Empowerment & Chairman of Dr. Ambedkar Foundation to sanction the incentive to the couple. The eligibility criteria are as under:

- a. An Inter-caste marriage, for the purpose of this Scheme means a marriage in which one of the spouses belongs to Scheduled Caste and the other belongs to a Non- Scheduled Caste.
- b. The marriage should be valid as per the law and duly registered under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955. An affidavit of their being legally married and in matrimonial alliance would be submitted by the couple.
- c. No incentive is available on second or subsequent marriage.
- d. Proposal would be treated as valid if submitted within one year of marriage.
- e. If the couple has already received any incentive from the State Govt./UT Admn. for this purpose the amount approved/ released to the couple will be adjusted from the total incentive that could be released to them under this scheme.
- f. The application alongwith a recommendation of a sitting MP/MLA or is to be forwarded to the Foundation by the DM/ DC/ state Govt. alongwith the requisite documents like copies of the marriage certificate under Hindu Marriage Act 1955, caste certificate of the husband/wife who belong to SC category, joint bank account etc. During the year 2020-21, the foundation had released incentive to 186 eligible couples.

4.20.8. Collected works of Babasaheb Ambedkar (CWBA) project

The translation and publication of Collected Works of Babasaheb Ambedkar Project is one of the projects being implemented by the Dr. Ambedkar Foundation. These works are translated into Hindi and eight regional language viz. Malayalam, Tamil, Telugu, Bengali, Oriya, Punjabi,

Urdu and Gujarati. Translation, Editing and Vetting of CWBA works in Malyalam, Tamil, Telugu, Bengali, Oriya, Punjabi and Hindi has made considerable progress. Out of 360 volumes to be published in Hindi and other regional/vernacular languages (40 volumes of each language) where the Foundation is practically involved. 219 volumes have been published.

4.20.9. Babu Jagjivan Ram National Foundation

Babu Jagjivan Ram National Foundation was established on 14th March, 2008 as an autonomous body under the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, in the memory of Babu Jagjivan Ramji, to propagate his ideology and philosophy of life and missions, his vision to create a casteless and classless society, eradication of untouchability and continuous struggle for achieving social justice for the dalit, downtrodden and weaker sections who do not get ample opportunities to stand up and lead a dignified life in the society. It is a Registered Society under the Societies Registration Act 1860 with one time corpus grant of Rs. 50 crores. It is located at 6, Krishna Menon Marg, New Delhi-110011. Main Aims and Objects of the Foundation are as under:-

To propagate the ideology and philosophy of Babu Jagjivan Ram.

- To collect, acquire, maintain and preserve the personal papers and other historical material pertaining to Babu Jagjivan Ram.
- To encourage and promote study and research on his life and work.
- To publish, sell and distribute books, papers, pamphlets and information in pursuance of the objectives of the Foundation.
- To acquire, preserve and protect places connected with him and raise memorials.
- To propagate his ideals and memory through print and electronic media by promoting artists belonging to dalit community who are not getting ample opportunity to come up.
- To encourage and promote dalit artists through specially designed development schemes for their social, cultural, educational and economic development.
- To implement special schemes for removal of untouchability and caste based prejudices in the society.
- To undertake and implement various, schemes and programmes assigned from time to time by the Central and State Govts.

- To organize birth and death anniversaries and other commemorative events of the life of Babu Jagjivan Ram.
- To undertake all such activities which are not mentioned in the aims and objects of the Foundation but which promote these objectives.

The Foundation has been running the following Schemes:

- Babu Jagjivan Ram Scheme for Financial Assistance for organizing Memorial events in connection with the Birth/Death anniversary of Great Saints and other Eminent personalities.

The Scheme has formulated to provide grant in-aid to the Registered NGOs which are in existence for at last 3 years. The proposals of NGO's duly recommended by the DM of State Government for celebrating birth/death anniversary of Great Saints are sanctioned grant-in-aid. The upper limit of amount of grant-in-aid in each case under the scheme is Registered NGOs upper limit Rs. 2 lakh and Autonomous bodies/Universities/colleges/ educational institutions Rs. 5 lakh. Due to Covid -19 pandemic, no activities could be organized during the period.

- Babu Jagjivan Ram Chair Scheme:- The Babu Jagjivan Ram National Foundation has established Babu Jagjivan Ram Chairs in the following universities:-
 - (i) Ch. Charan Singh University-Meerut.
 - (ii) Acharya Nagarajuna University-A.P.
 - (iii) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar University of Social Science- Mhow.

Investment of Fund:- In order to get higher rate of interest, surplus fund was re-invested in different Nationalized bank after obtaining approval of financial Committee of the Foundation.

Allocation for Development Action Plan for Scheduled Castes (DAPSC) erstwhile Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP)/ Allocation for Welfare of Scheduled Castes(AWSC)

Introduction:

As per consolidated guidelines of Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) issued by Planning Commission in October, 2005 and December, 2006; all the States/Ministries/Departments to earmark funds under SCSP out of their Plan outlay, in proportion to the percentage of SC population in the States/Country. (SC's constitute 16.62% of the country's population as per Census, 2011).

Constitution of a task force and issue of revised guidelines on SCSP by the Planning Commission in 2010

Since the implementation of the SCSP was inadequate, the then Planning Commission constituted a Task force on 4.6.2010 under the Chairmanship of its member, Dr. Narendra Jadhav, with Secretaries of Ministries of Social justice & Empowerment and Tribal Affairs and Principal Secretaries of four States as Members to re-examine and revise the extant guidelines for implementation of SCSP & TSP.

The Task Force submitted its report to the then Planning Commission regarding revision of SCSP/TSP guidelines in respect of Central Ministries/Departments on 25th November, 2010. The Task Force recommended a differentiated Ministry/Department-wise earmarking of Plan funds for SCSP under the four following categories:

- i) Required to earmark more than 16.2 % of their Plan Outlays under SCSP (6 Ministries/Departments);
- ii) Required to Earmark between 15-16.2% of their Plan Outlays under SCSP (9 Ministries/Departments);
- iii) Required to do partial Earmarking (less than 15 % with regard to SCSP) (10 Ministries/Departments) and;
- iv) No obligation for Earmarking Funds under SCSP (43 Ministries/Departments)
- v) In pursuance to the above report, number of Ministries/Departments earmarking funds under DAPSC are given in **Table 4.42**.

Items	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Earmarking > 16.2 %	6	7	9	9	20	20
Earmarking 15- 16.2%	2	5	6	6	0	0
Earmarking less than 15 %	15	13	11	14	21	21
Subtotal	23	25	26	29	41	41

Note: In the year 2020-21, 20 Ministries/Departments have earmarked funds more than 16.2 % which is highest as compared to previous years.

The differentiated approach was suggested in view of the fact that omnibus guidelines for all the Ministries/Departments was not practical as the nature of the functions carried out by these four categories of Ministries/Departments was different. As per the revised guidelines, aggregate earmarking of funds for all the Central Ministries/Departments taken together will be 16.2 % as stipulated under the earlier guidelines.

Assessment of Scheduled Caste Sub Plan by Central Ministries/Departments

Central Ministries/Departments started showing SCSP outlay under the Minor head “789” for SCSP from the year 2011-12. Since then Ministry of Finance had been providing the SCSP outlay figures in its Budget Document and bifurcated into Statements 21 & 21 A for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, respectively.

The details of Budget allocations of all the Ministries/Departments made under SCSP and Actual Expenditure for 2011-12 to 2021-22 (upto 31-12-2022) is given **Table 4.43**.

Table 4.43
The details of Budget allocations of all the Ministries/Departments made under SCSP and Actual Expenditure

Sl. No.	Year	SCSP of all Ministries/Departments		Actual Expenditure of SCSP	% of Actual Expenditure w.r.t R.E.
		B.E.	R.E.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	2011-12	31434.46	29917.52	28535.10	95.38
2.	2012-13	37113.03	33085.04	33160.94	100.23
3.	2013-14	41561.13	35800.60	34722.13	96.99
5	2014-15	50548.16	33638.11	30035.07	99.29
6	2015-16	30850.88	34674.74	30603.70	88.26
7	2016-17	38832.63	40919.70	34333.67	83.90
8	2017-18	52603.33	52340.72	47017.19	89.83
9	2018-19	56618.50	62473.86	55073.17	88.15
10.	2019-20	81340.74	72936.29	70645.29	96.86
11	2020-21	83256.62	82707.51	77403.25 (upto 31-03-2021)	93.59
12	2021-22	126259.20	----	109277.9374 (upto 31-01-2022)	86.55(BE).

* Data provided by NIC (SJ&E) from e-utthaan.gov.in portal.

As per Budget announcement for 2020-21, the nomenclature of Scheduled Caste Sub Plan has been changed to Development Action Plan for Scheduled Castes (DAPSC). Also now the Ministry/Department-wise allocation for various schemes is contained in Statement 10A of the Budget Document 2021-22.

From the Budget year 2017-18, the Plan and Non-Plan expenditure has been merged. The total Budget Allocation of the schemes & programmes under different Ministries/Departments where SCSP allocation have been made during 2021-22 is Rs 880642.76 crores, out of which Rs 126259.2 crores (BE) have been allocated for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes which is 14.34 % of the total allocation under the identified schemes. A total of 38 Ministries/Departments have been allocating funds under the different schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Castes.

Status of implementation of DAPSC from the year 2016-17 to 2021-22 (Upto 31.01.2022 is given in **Table 4.44**.

Table 4.44						
Status of Implementation of DAPSC from 2016-17 to 2020-21						
<i>(Rs. In Crore)</i>						
Items	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
No. of Schemes	237	270	304	308	304	300
No. of Depts./Ministries	23	26	29	41	41	38
SCSP Allocation (RE)	40919.70	52340.72	62473.86	72936.29	82707.51	126259.20 (BE)
Actual Expenditure	34333.67	47017.19	55073.17	70645.21	77403.25 (upto 31-03- 2021)	109277.9374 (Upto 31.01.2022)

Cabinet Secretariat has issued revised Allocation of Business Rules wherein the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment has been entrusted the task of Monitoring of Scheduled Caste Sub Plan based on the overall framework designed by the NITI Aayog from the year 2017-18. NIC cell of the Department has prepared the portal for online capturing of data from various Ministries/Departments on the financial, physical and outcome based monitoring indicators as per the formats designed by the NITI Aayog and is in place. In order to monitor the Financial Progress on real time basis, the web portal has been integrated with Public Financial Management System (PFMS). The web portal for financial, physical & outcome based monitoring is hosted at e-utthaan.gov.in. User-ID and password has been generated and issued to the Nodal Officers of the concerned Department/Ministry. The information on physical targets, achievements and

outcome progress of each scheme under the component DAPSC is updated on the portal by the concerned Nodal Officer.

According to the Budget Document for year 2019-20, four new Ministries/ Departments have been added to implement the scheme in the Budget document 10-A and seven new Ministries/ Departments have been identified by NITI Aayog to implement the scheme with earmarking percentage of 8.3% funds. Further, 02 Department have been created separately which was earlier a part of Ministry of Youth Affairs

BACKWARD CLASSES DEVELOPMENT

BACKWARD CLASSES DEVELOPMENT

The Other Backward Classes (OBCs), who are estimated to constitute about half of our population, have historically suffered social and educational backwardness. “BACKWARD CLASSES” constitute such classes or citizens, other than the SCs and STs, as the Central Government may specify in “lists” prepared from time to time for the purpose of reservation in appointments in favour of such classes of citizens which, in the opinion of that Government are not adequately represented in the services under the Government of India and any local or other authority. A number of initiatives have been taken by the Government for development of OBCs, which have yielded positive outcomes, and have also resulted in narrowing the gaps with the rest of the population. In the year 2018-19, for empowerment of the OBCs, the National Commission of Backward Classes (NCBC) was given constitutional status w.e.f. 31-12-2021 by insertion of new article viz. Article 338B in the Constitution.

5.1 An Overview

The Second Backward Classes Commission (commonly known as Mandal Commission), constituted under Article 340, submitted its Report in 1980. In the light of this Report, the Government of India had, vide order dated 13.08.1990 of the Department of Personnel & Training, issued an order providing 27% reservation in Central Government posts for persons belonging to the Socially and Economically Backward Classes, [also referred to as “Other Backward Classes” or OBCs]. Several writ petitions were filed in the Supreme Court challenging this Order. These were disposed of by the Supreme Court in 1992, by a majority judgment, which is commonly known as the judgment in the Indra Sawhney case. In this judgment, the Court upheld 27% reservation for OBCs in civil posts and services under the Union of India, subject to exclusion of the “Creamy Layer”. The Government of India vide the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pension (Department of Personnel and Training) OM No. 36012/22/93-Estt. (SCT), dated 8th September, 1993 has reserved 27% of vacancies in Civil Posts and Services under the Central Government, to be filled through direct recruitment in favour of the Other Backward Classes (OBCs).

With the amendment of Article 15 of the Constitution in January, 2006 and the enactment of the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admissions) Act in January, 2007, listing of backward classes has become relevant for admission in Central Educational Institutions also. Under this Act, OBC students are entitled to 27% reservation in Central Educational Institutions in a phased manner, over a period of three years commencing from the academic session 2008-09.

The National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC) was set up in August, 1993 as per the provision of the National Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1993. A new constitutional body namely the National Commission of Backward Classes (NCBC) has been constituted w.e.f. 15.08.2018 by insertion of new article viz. Article 338B in the Constitution. The erstwhile NCBC Act, 27 of 1993 was simultaneously repealed w.e.f. 15.08.2018 as per NCBC (repeal) Act, 2018. The National Commission for Backward Classes Chairperson, Vice Chairman and Members (conditions of service and tenure) rules, 2018 established under 338B was notified on 23.08.2018.

5.2 Central List of Other Backward Classes and amendments thereto

In pursuance of the Supreme Court's Judgment in Indra Sawhney Vs Union of India and Others, the Department of Personnel & Training vide its O.M. dated 08.09.1993 inter alia, directed that "The OBCs would comprise, in the first phase, the castes and communities which are common to both lists (i.e. in the report of Mandal Commission and the State Government's lists). A list of such castes and communities is being issued separately by the Ministry of Welfare". Accordingly, the Central List of OBCs was issued vide Resolution dated 10.09.1993 of the then Ministry of Welfare in respect of 14 States. Lists for another 7 States and 4 UTs were issued by the then Ministry of Welfare vide Notifications dated 19.10.1994 and 24.05.1995 and 11.12.1997.

Since the first notification of the Common list on 10.09.93 and constitution of the NCBC in August, 1993, till date 2479 such entries (by way of castes, their synonyms, sub castes etc.) have been notified in the Central List of OBCs through 44 resolutions for 25 States and 6 Union Territories. On the advice of the NCBC, the Central Government makes changes in the Central List of OBCs from time to time. The State wise number of castes/ communities covered under Central List of OBCs as on 31-12-2021) is at **Annexure-5.1**.

The caste-wise census was discontinued after the 1931 census. Hence, census data is not available on the population of OBCs in the country. However, the Mandal Commission had estimated OBC population at 52% of the total population while the National Sample Survey Organization, based on its 61st round survey (2004-05), has estimated it to be 41% as stated in its Report "Employment & Unemployment situation among Social Groups in India."

The Registrar General of India (RGI) is responsible for publishing the Socio Economic Caste Census (2011) data to ascertain the caste-wise population.

During 2016-17, the central list of Other Backward Classes was notified for the newly formed State of Telangana which was the earlier part of Uttrakhand. The notification in this regard has been issued on 07-12-2016.n 08-2016

5.3 Sub-categorization within Other Backward Classes

The Supreme Court in its order dated 16.11.1992 in WP(C) No. 930/1990 (Indra Sawhney and others vs. Union of India) had observed that there was no Constitutional or legal bar to a State categorizing backward classes as backward or more backward and had further observed that if a State chooses to do it (sub-categorization), it is not impermissible in law. Nine States viz., Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Puducherry, Karnataka, Haryana, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Bihar, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu have already carried out sub-categorization of Other Backward Classes.

The Cabinet in its meeting held on August 23, 2017 approved the constitution of a Commission under Article 340 of the Constitution by the President to examine the issue of Sub-categorization within Other Backward Classes for the Central List. The proposed terms of references of the Commission are as follows:

- i. To examine the extent of inequitable distribution of benefits of reservation among the castes/ communities included in the broad category of OBCs, with reference to the OBCs included in the Central list.
- ii. To work out the mechanism, criteria, norms and parameters, in a scientific approach, for sub-categorization within such OBCs, and,
- iii. To take up the exercise of identifying the respective castes/communities/ sub-castes/ synonyms in the Central List of OBCs and classifying them into their respective sub-categories.

A four-member Commission headed by Justice G. Rohini, former Chief Justice of High Court at Delhi, has commenced functioning on 11.10.2017, from its office at Vigyan Bhawan Annexe, New Delhi and has begun meetings with the stake holders. The composition of the Commission is as follows:

1. Chairperson -Justice (Retd.) G. Rohini,
2. Member -Dr. J.K. Bajaj
3. Member (Ex-officio)-Director, Anthropological Survey of India,
4. Member (Ex-officio)-Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India
5. Secretary of the Commission-Joint Secretary, Department of SJ&E, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment

The Commission was required to present their Report to the President within a period of twelve weeks of assumption of charge by the Chairperson of the Commission. The period is now extended till 31st January, 2022. On receipt of the Report of the Commission, the Central Government will consider ways and means for equitable distribution of the benefits of the reservation in Central Government jobs and admission in Central Government Institutions amongst all strata of the Other Backward Classes. While extending the term of the Commission for the eight times the following was added to the term of reference of the Commission.

- (iv). To study the various Entries in the Central list of OBCs and recommend correction of any repetitions ambiguities, inconsistencies and errors of spelling or transcription.

5.4 Statutory Framework

Article 338B: “(1) There shall be a Commission for the socially and educationally backward classes to be known as the National Commission for Backward Classes. (2) Subject to the provisions of any law made in this behalf by Parliament, the Commission shall consist of a Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson and three other Members and the conditions of service and tenure of office of the Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson and other Members so appointed shall be such as the President may by rule determine. (3) The Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson and other Members of the Commission shall be appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal. (4) The Commission shall have the power to regulate its own procedure. (5) It shall be the duty of the Commission— (a) to investigate and monitor all matters relating to the safeguards provided for the socially and educationally backward classes under this Constitution or under any other law for the time being in force or under any order of the Government and to evaluate the working of such safeguards; (b) to inquire into specific complaints with respect to the deprivation of rights and safeguards of the socially and educationally backward classes; (c) to participate and advise on the socio-economic development of the socially and educationally backward classes and to evaluate the progress of their development under the Union and any State; (d) to present to the President, annually and at such other times as the Commission may deem fit, reports upon the working of those safeguards; (e) to make in such reports the recommendations as to the measures that should be taken by the Union or any State for the effective implementation of those safeguards and other measures for the protection, welfare and socio-economic development of the socially and educationally backward classes; and (f) to discharge such other functions in relation to the protection, welfare and development and advancement of the socially and educationally backward classes as the President may, subject to the provisions of any law made by Parliament, by rule specify. (6) The President shall cause all such reports to be laid before each House of Parliament along with a memorandum

explaining the action taken or proposed to be taken on the recommendations relating to the Union and the reasons for the non-acceptance, if any, of any of such recommendations. (7) Where any such report, or any part thereof, relates to any matter with which any State Government is concerned, a copy of such report shall be forwarded to the State Government which shall cause it to be laid before the Legislature of the State along with a memorandum explaining the action taken or proposed to be taken on the recommendations relating to the State and the reasons for the non-acceptance, if any, of any of such recommendations. (8) The Commission shall, while investigating any matter referred to in sub-clause (a) or inquiring into any complaint referred to in sub-clause (b) of clause (5), have all the powers of a civil court trying a suit and in particular in respect of the following matters, namely:— (a) summoning and enforcing the attendance of any person from any part of India and examining him on oath; (b) requiring the discovery and production of any document; (c) receiving evidence on affidavits; (d) requisitioning any public record or copy thereof from any court or office; (e) issuing commissions for the examination of witnesses and documents; (f) any other matter which the President may, by rule, determine. (9) The Union and every State Government shall consult the Commission on all major policy matters affecting the socially and educationally backward classes.”.

Article 342A: (a) in clause (1), for the words “the socially and educationally backward classes which shall for the purposes of this constitution”, the words “the socially and educationally backward classes in the Central List which shall for the purposes of the Central government” shall be substituted;

(b) after clause (2), the following shall be inserted, namely:-

Explanation- For the purposes of clauses (1) and (2), the expression “Central List” means the list of socially and educationally backward classes prepared and maintained by and for the Central Government.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in clauses (1) and (2), every State or Union territory may, by law, prepare and maintain, for its own purposes, a list of socially and educationally backward classes, entries in which may be different from the Central List.

Article 366(26C) Article 366 (26 C) states “socially and educationally backward classes” means such backward classes are so deemed under article 342A for the purposes of the Central government or the State or Union territory, as the case may be’.

5.5 National Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1993

In pursuance of the directions of the Supreme Court in Indra Sawhney Vs. UOI and Others case mentioned in Para 5.2.1 above, the Government of India enacted the National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC) Act, 1993 (Act No. 27 of 1993) dated 1.2.1993, for setting up a National Commission for Backward Classes. Under Section 1 of the Act, the jurisdiction of the Act extends to the whole of India except Jammu & Kashmir.

Section 3 of the Act provides that the Commission shall consist of five members, namely, a Chairperson who is or has been a Judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court; a social scientist, two persons, who have special knowledge in matters relating to backward classes; and a Member Secretary who is or has been an officer of the Central Govt. in the rank of a Secretary to the Govt. of India. Under Section 4 of the Act, every Member shall hold office for a term of three years from the date he/she assumes office.

The functions of the Commission are laid down mainly in Section 9 and Section 11 of this Act. Under Section 9 (1) of the Act, the Commission shall “examine requests for inclusion of any class of citizen as a backward class in such lists and hear complaints of over-inclusion or under-inclusion of any backward class in such lists and tender such advice to the Central Government as it deems appropriate”. Section 9(2) of the Act states that, the advice of the Commission shall ordinarily be binding upon the Central Government.

A new constitutional body namely the National Commission of Backward Classes (NCBC) has been constituted w.e.f. 15.08.2018 by insertion of new article viz. Article 338B in the Constitution. The erstwhile NCBC Act, 27 of 1993 was simultaneously repealed w.e.f. 15.08.2018. The National Commission of Backward Classes Chairperson, Vice Chairman and Members(Conditions of Service and Tenure) Rules, 2018 established under 338B was notified on 23.08.2018.

Criteria for “Creamy Layer”

As per Supreme Court’s judgment mentioned in Para 5.1.1 above, “Creamy Layer” is excluded from the reservation benefits available to OBCs. Detailed criteria defining the “Creamy Layer” are laid down in the Scheduled to DOPT O.M. No. 36012/22/93- Estt. (SC) dated 08.09.1993, which lays down the following six categories to whom the rule of exclusion will apply subject to conditions laid down:

- i. Constitutional Posts
- ii. Service Category

- iii. Armed Forces including Para-Military Forces
- iv. Professional Class and those engaged in Trade and Industry
- v. Property owner and
- vi. Income/Wealth Tax payee

In the last category, income ceiling specified in the said O.M. dated 8.9.93 was Rs.1 lakh per annum. This was revised to Rs. 2.5 lakh per annum in 2004 which has further been again revised to Rs. 4.5 lakh per annum in October, 2008 and Rs. 6.0 lakh per annum in May, 2013. The income limit has been further raised from Rs. 6 lakh to Rs.8 lakh per annum for determining the creamy layer amongst the Other Backward Classes vide order dated September 13, 2017.

An Expert Committee was constituted by the Government of India under the Chairmanship of Shri B.P. Sharma (former Secretary, DOPT) on 08.03.2019 to examine the issues related to Creamy layer equivalence among the Socially and Educationally Backward Classes (SEBCs) with the following compositions:

1.	Shri B.P. Sharma, Former Secretary, DoPT	Chairperson
2.	Smt. Latha Krishna Rao, Former Secretary, MSJE	Member
3.	Dr. J.K. Bajaj, Director, Centre for Policy Studies, Chennai	Member
4.	Smt. Anil Katiyar, Advocate and Legal Expert	Member

The Terms of Reference for the Expert Committee are as under:

- a) To examine issues arising from the implementation of the OM dated 08.09.1993 and to revisit the criteria evolved by the Expert Committee (Prasad Committee) and thereafter to give recommendations for redefining, simplifying and streamlining the concept of creamy layer while keeping in view the observations of the Supreme Court in the Indra Sawhney case.
- b) If then necessary, to give recommendations for establishing the equivalence of posts of employees in PSUs etc. mentioned in Category II-C of the OM dated 08.09.1993.
- c) To examine the issue of candidates of Civil Services Examination where cases have not been settled.
- d) To examine and recommend whether the Certificates of Equivalence issued by State Governments in respect of posts and services under the instrumentalities controlled by the State Government should be accepted for applying the test of equivalence for

comparability vis-à-vis State Governments posts while applying the exclusion criterion of creamy layer; if so, then recommend modalities for issuing such Equivalence Certificates with adequate safeguards and level of authorities of State Government for approving such Certificates.

- e) To examine the specific cases of candidates, who had submitted Equivalence Certificates from various authorities of States, which were not considered in absence of a policy in this regard in the Civil Services Examination 2017 and to make specific recommendation on each case, whether to accept the Equivalence Certificate, in consultation with the authorities of the concerned State Governments to satisfy about the veracity of such certificates.
- f) Any other matter that is referred to the Committee by the Competent Authority.

Expert Committee has submitted its report to the Hon'ble Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment on 17.09.2019. At present, the report is under consideration.

5.6. Development and Welfare Board for Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Communities (DWBDNCs)

Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment had constituted its first commission initially in October 2003 for De-notified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes which also known as "Renke Commission". In July, 2008 this Commission submitted its report and made certain recommendations and based on these recommendations in 2011 a working group constituted by the National Advisory Council (NAC) proposed a detailed set of recommendations for these communities. After considering the given recommendations by both NAC and Renke Commission, the Government took a decision in Feb, 2014 to constitute a National Commission for De-notified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic for a period of three years.

NCDNT (Idate Commission) started functioning on 09.01.2015 and submitted its final report on 08.01.2018. The final report along with recommendations was submitted to this Ministry. The recommendations of Idate Commission were examined and it was decided to ask comments from the other Ministry/Departments on the recommendations of Idate Commission.

Subsequent thereto, Hon'ble Finance Minister during interim Budget speech made the following announcement on 01.02.2019 " *Our Government is committed to reach the most deprived citizens of this country. To this end, the condition of the De-notified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Communities merits special attention. These communities are hard to reach, less visible and therefore, frequently left out. The Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic communities move*

from place to place in search of a livelihood. The Renke Commission and the Idate Commission have done commendable work to identify and list these communities. A Committee under NITI Aayog will be set up to complete the task of identifying De-notified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic communities not yet formally classified. Our Government will also set-up a Welfare Development Board under the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment specifically for the purpose of implementing welfare and development programmes for De-notified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic communities. The Board shall ensure that special strategy are designed and implemented to serve these hard to reach communities. “

Accordingly, the following was decided:

(a) To constitute a Development and Welfare Board for De-notified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Communities (DWBDNCs): Vide Gazette notification dated 21.02.2019 DWBDNCs has been constituted with following terms of reference:-

- To formulate and Implement Welfare and Development programme as required, for De-notified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Communities.
- To identify the locations/areas where these communities are densely populated.
- To assess and identify gaps in accessing existing programmes and entitlements and to collaborate with Ministries/Implementing agencies to ensure that ongoing programmes meet the special requirements of De-notified Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Communities. States/UTs with reference to De-notified Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Communities.
- Any other related work as may be assigned by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.

(b) To set up a committee under the Chairmanship of Vice-Chairman, NITI Aayog to complete the task of ethnographic studies of DNTs: In this regard a Meeting was held in NITI Aayog and it was decided that Anthropological Survey of India will conduct ethnographic study of DNT Communities and for the same Rs.2.26 Crore was given to An SI. The survey work of DNT communities is under process.

The present composition of the DWBDNCs is as follows:-

- | | | | |
|-------|-----------------------|---|-----------|
| (i) | Shri BhikuramJi Idate | - | Chairman. |
| (ii) | Ms. Mittal Patel | - | Member |
| (iii) | Shri Otaram Dewasi | - | Member |

- (iv) Shri Kishan Chandra Sisodia - Member
- (v) Shri Turka Narasimha - Member
- (vi) Shri K. Bhaskar Das - Member

The Ministry, for the welfare of this community, is also formulating a scheme namely “ Scheme for Economic Empowerment of DNT Communities (SEED)” with total outlay of Rs. 200 Crore for next five years, having following four components:-

- (i) To provide coaching of good quality for DNT candidates to enable them to appear in competitive examinations,
- (ii) To provide Health Insurance to them,
- (iii) To facilitate livelihood initiative at community level and
- (iv) To provide financial assistance for construction of houses for members of these communities

5.7. Schemes for welfare of Backward Classes: An Overview

A. PM-YASASVI is an umbrella Scheme proposed with the existing Schemes of

- (i) Pre Matric Scholarship
- (ii) Post Matric Scholarship
- (iii) Construction of Hostels for OBC Boys & Girls as component and also addition of new components/Scheme
- (iv) top Class Schools and
- (v) top Class Colleges.

Restructuring proposed.(PM YASASVI)

Pre- Matric Scholarship, Post Matric Scholarship and hostel Schemes are proposed to be continued as component of merged Scheme PM-YASASVI.

- i. Included two new components, (i) Top Class Schools and (ii) Top class colleges.
- ii. Components get merged. All these five Schemes are proposed to be merged under one umbrella Scheme namely; PM YASASVI. This will ensure better utilization of resources and administration as these Schemes are implemented by the same Agencies

The Scheme is still under consideration of Apex Body.

B. Scholarships for Higher Education for Young Achievers Scheme (SHREYAS) for OBC & Others comprises the following sub schemes :

(i) National Fellowship for OBC students

(ii) Dr. Ambedkar Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loans for Overseas Studies for Other Backward Classes (OBCs) & Economically Backward Classes (EBCs)

Having recognized that educational and economic support for backward classes has been adequate and that there is disparity between them and non-backward sections of population at every level, it was felt that earnest effort were required to introduce various scheme specifically for the target group in order to provide them a level playing field. It was envisaged that the most important initiative for improving the social and economic status of backward communities lies in improving their access to education and training. Hence, the following schemes were formulated and are being implemented. STATE/UT-WISE NUMBER OF ENTRIES IN THE CENTRAL LIST OF OBCs (As on 31-12-20210 is at **Annexure-5.1**.

- i. Pre-Matric Scholarship to the OBCs
- ii. Post-Matric Scholarship for the OBC students
- iii. Construction of Hostel for OBC Boys & Girls
- iv. Assistance for Skill Development of OBCs/ DNTs/EBCs (NGO Scheme)
- v. **Scholarships for Higher Education for Young Achievers Scheme (SHREYAS) (OBC & Others):-**
 - (a). **National Fellowship for OBC students**
 - (b). **Dr. Ambedkar Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loans for Overseas Studies for Other Backward Classes (OBCs) & Economically Backward Classes (EBCs)**
- vi. National Fellowship for OBC students
- vii. Dr. Ambedkar Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loans for Overseas Studies for Other Backward Classes (OBCs) & Economically Backward Classes (EBCs)
- viii. Dr. Ambedkar Scheme of Post-Matric Scholarship for EBC Students
- ix. Dr. Ambedkar Pre –Matric and Post-Matric Scholarship for DNT Students

- x. Nanaji Deshmukh Scheme of Construction of Hostels for DNT Boys and Girls
- xi. Venture Capital Fund for OBCs

5.8. Pre-Matric Scholarship to the OBCs

The aim of this Scheme is to motivate children of OBCs studying at Pre-Matric stage. Scholarships are awarded to students belonging to OBCs whose parents'/ guardian's income from all sources does not exceed Rs. 2, 50,000/- per annum.

The Scheme is a "Funds-Limited" Scheme. The scholarship is available in such institutions and for such pre-matriculation courses, which have been duly recognized by the concerned State Government and Union Territory Administration. Under the scheme, 50% Central Assistance is provided to the State Government while in case of UTs 100% central assistance is provided, subject to availability of the Budget under the scheme.

The scheme was revised in. 2017-18. Following modification has been made:-

- Parental annual income ceiling for eligibility was revised from Rs. 44,550/- to 2,50,000/- p.a.
- For day scholars: Rates will be Rs. 100/- p.m. for 10 months for class I to X
- For Hostellers : Rates will be Rs. 500/- p.m. for 10 months for class III to X

The Physical and Financial Achievements under the Scheme are given in Table 5.1 below:

Table 5.1				
Physical and Financial Achievements under Pre-Matric Scholarship to the OBCs				
Year	Budget Allocation		Achievement	
	(Rs. in crore)		Financial	Physical
	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Rs. (in cr.)	(in lakh) @
2015-16	150.00	135.90	120.79	48.67
2016-17	142.00	130.00	129.14	154.59
2017-18	142.00	142.00	128.23	50.84
2018-19	232.00	132.00	121.84	114.81
2019-20	220.00	220.00	201.42	94.17
2020-21	250.00	175.00	165.91	30.90*
2021-22	250.00	250.00	57.31 (as on 15-12-2021)	

@ physical data provisional as details to be submitted by some State/UTs

** Anticipated beneficiaries

The State/UTs-wise funds disbursed and coverage of beneficiaries of the Scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarship to OBC students during the years 2019-20 to 2021-22 (up to 15-11-2021) are at **Annexure- 5.2**

5.9. Post-Matric Scholarship for OBC students

5.6.2.1 The Scheme is intended to promote higher education by providing financial support to OBC students studying at post-Matric/post-secondary levels leading to their earning Ph.D. degrees. The scholarships are awarded through the State Government/UT Administration to which the applicant belongs for study in recognized institutions.

The Scheme is a “Funds-Limited” Scheme. Under the Scheme, Central assistance is provided to State Governments/UT Administrations based on Notional Allocation to States. At present, the parental income ceiling for eligibility under the Scheme is Rs.2.50 lakh per annum for FY 2021-22.

The courses under Post Matric Scholarship have been categorized into four groups. The details are in **Annexure- 5.3**.

The Physical and Financial achievements under the Scheme are given in Table 5.2:

Year	Budget Allocation		Achievement	
	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Financial Rs. (in cr.)	Physical (in lakh)@
2015-16	885.00	885.00	822.75	44.43
2016-17	885.00	885.00	875.87	39.79
2017-18	885.00	885.00	829.62	39.68
2018-19	1100.00	983.25	1000.46	43.12
2019-20	1360.00	1397.50	1299.19	40.94
2020-21	1415.00	1100.00	1159.24	7.55*
2021-22	1300.00	1300.00	157.28 (As on 31-12-2021)	Awaited

@ The physical achievement figure also include beneficiaries from State/UTs fund.

* Provisinal

5.6.2.5 The State-wise funds disbursed and coverage of Beneficiaries of the Scheme of Post-Matric Scholarships to OBC during the years 2019-20 to 2020-21 (up to 31-12-2021) is at **Annexure-5.4.**

5.10. Construction of Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls

The scheme for construction of Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls has been revised w.e.f. 2017-18. The scheme aims at providing hostel facilities to students belonging to socially and educationally backward classes, especially from rural areas to enable them to pursue secondary and higher education. The important provisions under the scheme after the revision are as follows :

The cost per hostel seat in different areas are as follows :

- | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|---|------------------------|
| a | North Easter Regional | : | Rs.3.50 Lakh per seat. |
| b | Himalayan Regions | : | Rs.3.25 Lakh per seat. |
| c | Rest of country | : | Rs.3.00 Lakh per seat. |

Or

as per the schedule of the rates for the concerned State Government, whoever is lower.

Modification in the revised scheme w.e.f. 2017-18 is as under :

- Private institutions / NGOs have been discontinued for central assistance under the scheme.
- 90% of cost of construction is provided as central assistance for proposals for NE region.
- 90% of cost of construction is provided as central assistance for proposals for 03 Himalayan States (J&K, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand)

The physical and financial achievement under the scheme is given Table 5.3.

Table 5.3				
Budget Allocation and Release				
<i>(Rs. In Crore)</i>				
S.No.	Year	BE/RE	Financial	Physical (No. of seats)
1.	2014-15	45.00/30.22	30.21	2950
2.	2015-16	45.00/41.30	40.30	2800
3.	2016-17	40.00/40.00	40.00	2719
4.	2017-18	40.00/40.00	42.50	600
5.	2018-19	50.00/30.00	36.05	900
6.	2019-20	30.00/30.00	21.28	1750
7.	2020-21	50.00/35.00	31.59	3000
8.	2021-22	20.00	4.98	400
			(As on 31-12-2021)	(As on 31-12-2021)

The State/UTs-wise Amount released and Physical achievements pertaining to Scheme of Construction of Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls during the years 2019-20 to 2021-22 (up to 31-12-2021) are at **Annexure-5.5**.

5.11. Assistance for Skill Development of OBCs/DNTs/EBCs

The aim of the scheme is to involve the voluntary and skilling sector, through National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC), to improve educational and socio economic conditions of the target group i.e. OBCs/DNTs/EBCs etc. by way of upgrading their skill to enable them to start income generating activities on their own or get gainfully employed in some sector or the other. The Government of India meets 90% of the approved expenditure of the training programme. The scheme was revised in 2017-18 to bring focus on various skill development training programmes in line with the common norms issued by the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship.

The physical and financial achievement under the scheme is given in Table 5.4:

S.No.	Year	RE (Grant Received)	Financial (Utilization) (Rs. In Crore)	Physical (Nos.)
1.	2014-15	3.92	6.04	11410
2.	2015-16	4.55	12.15	15146
3.	2016-17	8.79	18.13	18748
4.	2017-18	16.00*	21.86	23380
5.	2018-19	41.50**	22.12	25040
6.	2019-20	34	40.32	30491
7.	2020-21	50.00	13.89	17469#
			(As on 31-12-2020)	(As on 31-12-2020)

*Includes Rs. 1 crore for skill training of Beggars in various sectors and Rs. 5 Crores for North-East in 2017-18

**Includes Rs. 10 Crores for North East and one Crore for transgender and Rs. 50 Lakhs for beggars in 2018-19

Scholarships for Higher Education for Young Achievers Scheme (SHREYAS) (OBC & Others):-

The scheme Scholarships for Higher Education for Young Achievers Scheme- SHREYAS, has been proposed to implement during the 2021-22 to 2025-26 by placing two ongoing Central Sector Schemes for OBC and others namely – (i) National Fellowship for OBC (ii) Dr. Ambedkar Central Sector Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loans for Overseas Studies for Other Backward Classes(OBCs) and Economically Backward Classes (EBCs).

The main objective of the schemes is Educational Empowerment of OBC & EBC students by way of awarding fellowship (financial assistance) in obtaining quality higher education and interest subsidy on educational loan for overseas studies.

5.12. National Fellowship (NF) for OBC Students

The scheme aims at providing financial assistance to the OBC students in obtaining quality higher education leading to degrees such as M.Phil and Ph.D in universities, research institutions and scientific institutions.

The scheme is designed to provide a total number of 300 Junior Research Fellowships (JRFs) per year from the year 2014-15 onwards and 300 Senior Research Fellowships (SRFs) from 2016-17 to Other Backward Class (OBC) students. From academic year 2018-19, the number of JRF intake is being increased from 300 to 1000. The UGC is the nodal agency for implementing the scheme and notifies the scheme through advertisements in the media at a suitable date. The scheme covers all universities / institutions recognised by the UGC. Fellowships are awarded to research students pursuing M.Phil and Ph.D. The rate of fellowship for JRF is Rs.31000 per month and for SRF level, it is Rs.35000 per month.

The Other Backward Class (OBC) candidates qualifying for the award of Junior Research Fellowship (NET-JRF) of UGC or UGC-Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (UGC-CSIR) Joint Test will be eligible to receive fellowship of National Fellowship for OBCs, subject to finding placement in the Universities/IITs/Institutions. The validity period of the offer is 3 years with effect from the date of issue of JRF Award letter. However, in case of candidates who have already joined M/Phil. /Ph.D. the date of commencement of fellowship shall be from the date of declaration of result of NFOBC or date of their joining, whichever is later. The total period of award of JRF and SRF shall not exceed the period of 5 years.

The physical and financial achievement under the scheme is given in Table 5.5:

S.No.	Year	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Financial	Physical
1.	2016-17	27.00	27.00	27.00	900
2.	2017-18	40.00	40.00	20.00	1200
3.	2018-19	110.00	30.00	30.00	683
4.	2019-20	70.00	52.50	52.50	1193
5.	2020-21	120.00	45.00	33.00	1235
6.	2021-22	100.00	60.00	40.00	993
				(As on 15.12.2021)	(Upto June 2021)

5.13. “Dr. Ambedkar Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loans for Overseas Studies for Other Backward Classes (OBCs) and Economically Backward Classes (EBCs)”

The Scheme was launched in 2014-15. It has been revised in 2017-18. The objective of the scheme is to award interest subsidy to meritorious OBC and EBC students so as to provide them better opportunities for higher education abroad and enhance their employability. To be eligible under the scheme, a student should come under the income ceiling (i) For OBC candidates, total income from all sources of the employed candidate or his/her parents/guardians in case of unemployed candidate shall not exceed present Creamy Layer criteria. (ii) For EBCs candidates, total income from all sources of the employed candidate or his/her parents/guardians in case of unemployed candidate shall not exceed Rs.5.00 lakh per annum. Out of the total outlay in a year, a minimum of 50% amount will be earmarked for Interest Subsidy to the Girl candidates. The students should have secured admission in the approved courses at Masters, M.Phil or Ph.D levels abroad. He/She should have availed loan from a scheduled bank under the Education Loan Scheme of the Indian Banks Association (IBA) for the purpose.

Under the scheme, interest payable by the students availing the education loans of the IBA for the period of moratorium (i.e. course period, plus one year or six months after getting job, whichever is earlier) as prescribed under the Education Loan Scheme of the IBA, shall be borne by the Government of India. After the period of moratorium is over, the interest on the outstanding loan amount shall be paid by the student, in accordance with the existing Educational Loan Scheme as may be amended from time to time. The candidate will bear the Principal installments and interest beyond moratorium period. The Canara Bank has been nominated as Nodal Bank under the scheme.

The physical and financial achievement under the scheme is given Table 5.6.

(Rs. In Crore)

<i>Table 5.6</i>						
<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Budget Estimate</i>	<i>Revised Estimate</i>	<i>Financial</i>	<i>Physical</i>	
1.	2014-15	6.00	1.00	0.89	173	
2.	2015-16	6.60	1.00	0.99	776	
3.	2016-17	2.00	3.00	2.90	1000	
4.	2017-18	4.30	4.30	19.87	1820	
5.	2018-19	10.00	10.00	10.00	3163	
6.	2019-20	15.00	26.09	26.09	3296	
7.	2020-21	35.00	35.00	32.61	6941	
8	2021-22	50.00	-	0.00	Awaited	
				(As on 15.12.2021)		

The Year-wise funds disbursed and coverage of Beneficiaries of the Scheme of Dr. Ambedkar Central Sector Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loans for Overseas Studies for Other Backward Classes (OBCs) and Economically Backward Classes (EBCs) during the years 2019-20 to 2021-22 (up to 15-12-2021) is **Annexure-5.6.**

The Year-wise funds disbursed and coverage of Beneficiaries of the Scheme of Dr. Ambedkar Central Sector Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loans for Overseas Studies for Other Backward Classes (OBCs) and Economically Backward Classes (EBCs) during the years 2018-19 to 2020-21 (up to 31-12-2020) is **Annexure-5.7.**

5.14. Dr. Ambedkar Scheme of Post-Matric Scholarship for Economically Backward Classes (EBCs)

This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme being implemented through the State Government and Union Territories w.e.f. 2014-15. The objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to the EBC students studying at post -matriculation or post-secondary stage. The income ceiling of parents /guardians for eligibility is Rs. 2.50 lakh per annum (including self income, if employed)

The scheme is a “Fund-Limited” Scheme. The funds will be released to the States on first come first served basis, subject to a maximum amount to be worked out every year based on total budget made available that year, under the scheme.

The physical and financial achievement under the scheme is given below Table 5.7:

(Rs. In Crore)

Table 5.7						
S.No.	Year	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Financial	Physical	
1.	2014-15	9.50	1.00	0.50	147	
2.	2015-16	9.50	10.00	10.00	2.72 Lakh	
3.	2016-17	10.00	15.12	15.12	1.84 Lakh	
4.	2017-18	10.00	10.00	11.00	0.15 Lakh	
5.	2018-19	103.00	23.00	23.00	0.21 lakh	
6.	2019-20	23.00	13.00	13.99	2.17 lakh**	
7.	2020-21	25.00	25.00	25.00	0.50 lakh**	
(as on 31.12.2020)						

**Provisional as details to be submitted by some States / UTs

** Anticipated beneficiaries

The State-wise funds disbursed and coverage of Beneficiaries of the Scheme of Dr. Ambedkar Post-Matric Scholarship for Economically Backward Classes (EBCs) students (Scheme launched in 2014-15)during the years 2016-17 to 2020-21 (up to 12.11.2021) are at **Annexure-5.8**.

5.15. Dr. Ambedkar Scheme of Pre-Matric and Post-Matric Scholarship for DNTs

5.6.8.1 This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme launched w.e.f. 2014-15 for the welfare of those DNT students who are not covered under SC, ST and OBC. The income ceiling for eligibility is Rs.2.50 Lakh per annum. This scheme is implemented through State Governments /UT Administrations. The expenditure is shared between Centre and State in 75:25 ratio. The rates under the scheme are as follows:

a. Pre-Matric Scholarship to DNT Students :

The rates for Class I to Class VIII is Rs.100 per student per month and for Class IX to X, it is Rs.150 per student per month. The scholarship is given for 10 months in a year.

b. Post Matric Scholarship to DNT Students :

The rates under different Post Matric Courses range between Rs.1200 per month and Rs.380 per month for hostellers. For the day scholars, the range is Rs.550 to Rs.230 per month

The physical and financial achievement under the scheme is given in Table 5.8:

S.No.	Year	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Financial	Physical (lakh)
1.	2014-15	5.00	4.00	3.50	3.76
2.	2015-16	5.00	4.50	4.50	2.56
3.	2016-17	5.00	4.00	4.50	Awaited*
4.	2017-18	6.00	6.00	5.40	0.42@
5.	2018-19	10.00	10.00	9.00	0.53
6.	2019-20	10.00	10.00	9.00	0.56
7.	2020-21	10.00	10.00	9.00	0.60**(as on 31.12.2020)

* will be provided by State with the proposal for the next year

@physical data provisional as details to be submitted by some State/UTs

The State-wise funds disbursed and coverage of Beneficiaries of the Scheme of Dr. Ambedkar Pre-Matric and Post-Matric Scholarship for DNT Students during the years 2017-18 to 2021-22 (up to 31-12-2021) are at **Annexure-5.9**.

5.16. Nanaji Deshmukh scheme of Construction of Hostels for DNT boys and Girls

This is a centrally sponsored scheme launched w.e.f. 2014-15 being implemented through State Government /UT Administrations / Central Universities. The scheme aims at providing hostel facilities to students belonging to those DNT students who are not covered under SC,ST or OBC, to enable them to pursue secondary and higher education. The income ceiling for eligibility is Rs.2.00 lakh per annum.

The Central Government will provide a maximum of 500 seats per annum throughout the country. The cost norms under the scheme are Rs.3.00 lakh per seat for the hostel (which is set between Centre and State in 75:25 ratio) and Rs.5000/- per seat for furniture.

The construction work of the Hostel has to be completed within eighteen months from award of work order or two years from the release of Central assistance, whichever is earlier. In no case the time will be extended beyond 2 years. Any cost escalation due to delay in project will be borne by the State/ Institute.

There is no separate budget outlay for the scheme. The expenditure if any in the year 2019-20 will be incurred from the outlay for the scheme of Educational & Economic Development of DNTs which is Rs.10.00 crore.

5.17. Subvention Scheme - Vanchit Ikai Samooh aur Vargon ko Aarthik Sahayta (VISVAS) Yojana for SC & OBC SHGs/Beneficiaries

OBJECTIVES:

During the year 2020-21, the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (MoSJ&E), Government of India, is implementing a new Interest Subvention – Vanchit Ikai Samooh aur Vargon ki Aarthik Sahayta (VISVAS) Yojana for the SHGs comprising exclusively of SC and/or OBC beneficiaries with loans/borrowings up to Rs.4.00 Lakh and for SC and OBC individual beneficiaries with loan/borrowing up to Rs.2.00 Lakh. This model will give a quick interest benefit to the standard accounts of borrowing SHGs/beneficiaries.

The objective of the proposed Scheme is to provide direct benefit of lower rate of interest to the eligible Self-Help Groups (SHGs) formed under National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) or National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) or NABARD/ individual beneficiaries who have

availed loans through Public Sector Banks (PSBs), Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) and similar financial institutions hereinafter referred to as Lending Institutions.

Implementing Agencies:

- a. National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC) (for SC SHGs/beneficiaries).
- b. National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC) (for OBC SHGs/beneficiaries).

Period of Scheme: Year 2020–21.

Guidelines for Implementation:

Self Help Groups

All SHGs which have been formed under NRLM or NULM and fulfilling following eligibility will be eligible for interest subvention on loan/credit up to Rs. 4.00 Lakh at 5% interest per annum, subject to the following:

5.16 Reservation for Economically Weaker Section

The Ministry has introduced 10% reservation for such persons belonging to economically weaker section who are not covered by the extant reservation policy of the Government, by way of amendments to article 15 and article 16 of the Constitution.

Reservation in employment in Government posts and services and admissions to educational institutes was available only for the members of Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled tribes (STs) and Socially and Educationally Backward Classes (SEBCs) also known as Other Backward Classes (OBCs) under the provisions of article 15 and 16 of the Constitution. The economically weaker sections of the people who were not covered by any of the existing schemes of reservation constitute a considerable part of the Indian population.

In view of the above, and in order to do justice to all weaker sections of the people, it was essential to appropriately amend the Constitution in order to enable the State to extend the various benefits, including reservation in the educational institutions and public employment to the economically weaker sections of the people who are not covered by any of the existing schemes of reservation.

The newly inserted article 15(6) and 16(6) through the Constitution (One Hundred and Third Amendment) provide upto a maximum of 10% reservation for economically weaker section

(EWSs) in appointments in civil posts and services and admission to educational institutions. Persons who are not covered under the existing schemes for reservations for the SCs, STs and OBCs and whose family has gross annual income below Rs.8.00 lakh are to be identified as EWSs for the benefits of this reservation and subject to exclusion of the persons whose family own and possess any one of the following:

- (i) 5 acres of Agricultural land and above.
- (ii) Residential flat of 1000 sq fit and above.
- (iii) Residential plot of 100 sq yards and above in notified municipalities.
- (iv) Residential plot of 200 sq yards and above in areas other than the notified municipalities.

Family here would include the person who seeks benefit of reservation, his/her parents and siblings below the age of 18 years as also his / her spouse and children below the age of 18 years. Income would include income from all sources i.e. salary, agriculture, business, profession etc.

This act enables the State Governments to provide up to a maximum of 10% reservation for Economically Weaker Sections (EWSs) in appointments in civil posts and services and admission to educational institutions. Accordingly, the States may provide for reservations to EWSs in State service and the admission in the State educational institutions.

In pursuance of the Constitution (One Hundred and third Amendment) Act, 2019, Department of Personnel and Training and the Department of Higher Education has issued orders dt.19.01.2019 and 17.01.2019 providing 10% reservations in Central Government posts and services and admission to Educational Institutions respectively.

5.18. National Backward Classes Finance & Development Corporation (NBCFDC)

The NBCFDC assists a wide range of income generating activities which include agricultural and allied activities, small business/artisan and traditional occupation, transport sector & service sector, technical and professional trades/courses. The authorized share capital of the NBCFDC was increased from Rs.700 crore to Rs.1500 crore in September 2013. The paid-up capital of the Corporation as on 31.12.2021 is Rs.1499.40 crore.

The members of Other Backward Classes as appearing in both State and Central lists with annual income ceiling of Rs.3.00 lakh comprises the target group of the Corporation.

The Corporation assists a wide range of income generating activities under following broad sectors through its Channel Partners (State Channelising Agencies, Public Sector Banks & Regional Rural Banks):

- i. Agriculture & allied activities
- ii. Small Business/artisan & Traditional Occupation
- iii. Transport Sector & Service Sector
- iv. Technical and Professional Trades/Courses

Types of loan

The Corporation disburses loans under two broad categories namely Term Loan and Micro Finance.

i) Term Loan

a. General Loan Scheme : Under this scheme, beneficiaries belonging to Backward Classes having annual family income less than Rs. 3.00 lakh can obtain loan upto Rs.5,00,000/- @ 6% p.a. and loan above Rs.5,00,000/- upto Rs.10,00,000/- @ 7% p.a. and loan above Rs. 10,00,000/- upto Rs.15,00,000/- @ 8% p.a.subject to NBCFDC share being within 85% of the project cost.



b. New Swarnima for Women: Under this scheme, women belonging to Backward Classes having annual family income less than Rs. 3.00 Lakh can obtain loan upto Rs.2,00,000/-@ 5% p.a. subject to NBCFDC share being within 95% of the project cost.



c. **Education Loan Scheme:** NBCFDC provides Educational Loans to the students of Backward Classes having annual family income less than Rs.3.00 lakh for pursuing general/professional/technical courses or trainings at graduate and/or higher levels. Maximum loan limit for study in India is Rs.15 lakh and for study in abroad is Rs.20 lakhs. The rate of interest is 4% p.a. and girls students will get at loan@ 3.5% p.a. subject to NBCFDC share being within 90% for study in India and 85% for study abroad.



ii) **Micro Finance**

- a. **Micro Finance Scheme:** NBCFDC's Micro Finance Scheme is implemented by Channel Partners (SCAs & Banks). The maximum loan limit per beneficiary is Rs.1,25,000/- and per Self-Help Group (SHG) is Rs.15.00 Lakh. The rate of interest is 5% p.a. from beneficiary subject to NBCFDC share being within 90% of the project cost.
- b. **Mahila Samridhi Yojana (Micro Finance Scheme for Women):** NBCFDC's Mahila Samridhi Yojana is implemented by Channel Partners (SCAs & Banks). The maximum loan limit per beneficiary is Rs.1,25,000/- and per Self-Help Group (SHG) is Rs.15.00 Lakh. The rate of interest is 4% p.a. from beneficiary subject to NBCFDC share being within 95% of the project cost.



- c. **Small loan:** Loans to the individual maximum upto Rs.1,25,000/- comes under small loan category. The rate of interest is 6% p.a. from SCA to beneficiary subject to NBCFDC share being within 85% of the project cost.
- d. **NBFC-MFI Loan:** Under this scheme, loan assistance is available through Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) to SHGs. The maximum loan limit per Group is Rs.15.00 Lakh and loan per beneficiary in SHG is Rs.1,25,000/- at an interest rate of 12% p.a. subject to NBCFDC share being within 90% of the project cost.

Physical & Financial Achievements for loan disbursement

The financial and physical achievements during the last four years and current year upto **31.12.2021** are as given in **Table 5.9**.

<i>Table 5.9</i>						
<i>Financial and Physical achievements in disbursement of loans</i>						
<i>Year</i>	<i>Financial progress (in Rs. Crores)</i>		<i>Physical progress in No. of beneficiaries</i>			
	<i>Equity received</i>	<i>Loan Disbursed</i>	<i>Targets</i>	<i>Achievement</i>		
				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
2016-17	100	387.35	-	-	-	170555
2017-18	90	467.81	-	24071	114517	138588*
2018-19	100	524.29	-	41400	111444	152844*
2019-20	130.00	604.17	-	40976	132548	173524
2020-21	55.40	466.71	-	30356	809051	11261
2021-22 (upto 31-12- 2021)	0.00	305.90	-	23531	94444	117975

**Accompanied with increase in loan per beneficiary to more realistic levels*

To enable improved reach of NBCFDC funds especially in the Northern States where some of the SCAs had stopped functioning, NBCFDC has tied up with various RRBs, MFIs and PSBs. An amount of Rs. 54.77 crore has been disbursed to PSBs/RRBs/MFIs out of the total Rs. 305.90 crores disbursed up to 31.12.2021.

Other Developmental Activities

The Corporation undertakes various development activities including Skill Development, provision of Marketing linkages, Technology Upgradation etc.

- a. Skill Development** :During 2021-22, NBCFDC plans to facilitate skill development of target group under Pradhan Mantri Dakshta Aur Kushalta Sampann Hitgrahi (PM-DAKSH) Yojana. The Corporation has accordingly signed MoU with 10 more Training Institutes (TIs) and 1 State Skill Development Missions (SSDMs). So far, the corporation has sanctioned skill training of 22570 beneficiaries for short term, upskilling and Entrepreneurship Development Training Programme and Long Term Training.
- b. Promoting Marketing Linkages** :Besides other developmental activities, the Corporation is promoting, marketing facilities for the artisans of the target group by providing

opportunities to participate in the country's leading fairs like Indian International Trade Fair, Shilpotsav-DilliHaat and Surajkund International Crafts Mela etc. as well as in the exhibitions/fairs organised in their respective States. The events not only give much needed marketing exposure to these artisans, but also provide an opportunity to market their products at good price which usually they find difficult in their own places. NBCFDC helps traditional BC artisans by way of providing them platform to exhibit their products in the exhibitions to establish marketing linkages. NBCFDC also motivates the Channel Partners to organise or participate in exhibitions to showcase the schemes of the Corporation and also to exhibit the diverse products and services for which NBCFDC has provided financial assistance to the members of Backward Classes in different parts of the country through Channel Partners. The objective of such exhibitions is to generate awareness about the NBCFDC schemes as well as to give exposure to the artisans of the target group to a bigger market. Beneficiaries are also being provided to & fro expenses, freight expenses, daily allowance etc. so as to incentivize first/second timers, who are otherwise diffident to participate in such fairs. NBCFDC also motivates its beneficiaries to take benefit of online portals. Workshops on E-marketing of products and GST are also held for making the beneficiaries/ artisans more aware.

- c. In order to strengthen the infrastructure of Channel Partner and to improve their delivery mechanism for better implementation of NBCFDC schemes, NBCFDC has introduced "Performance Linked Grant-in-Aid Scheme (PLGIA)". Under this scheme, Channel Partners are provided 1% of the released funds during a year subject to maximum of Rs.10.00 lakh. The financial assistance released under this scheme funds can be utilized by the Channel partners towards improvement in delivery mechanism, recovery mechanism and to facilitate training to the staff & officers of the Channel Partners. During the year, NBCFDC has released Rs.150.25 Lakh of PLGIA to 23 Channel Partners based on their performance and in terms of the policy. Additionally, to motivate the Channel Partners based on their performance and in terms of the policy.

d. Technology Upgradation Scheme:

NBCFDC is also implementing Technology Upgradation of Clusters Scheme for improving quality and productivity the products being produced/services being rendered by the members of the clusters. Under this scheme, interventions for upgradation of technology, capacity augmentation and specialized training (customized training) are provided.

Under this scheme, financial assistance is provided for following interventions:-

- i. Upto Rs. 30,000/- per beneficiary for procurement of machinery/equipment with accessories for technology upgradation and/or capacity augmentation. NBCFDC's share is 90% of the project cost.
- ii. Upto Rs. 30,000/- per beneficiary for entrepreneurship development and other specialized training. NBCFDC's share is 100%.
- iii. Upto Rs. 6 Lakh per SHG (with minimum 10 members) for development of common infrastructure/establishing of marketing linkages etc. NBCFDC's share is 80% of the project cost.

Under the scheme, NBCFDC has sanctioned Rs.78.67 Lakh for 350 members of Handloom Weaving Cluster, Ceramic Pottery & Terracota & Hand Embroidery Craft Cluster and Cutting & Tailoring & Fabric Art Cluster of Backward Classes in the State/UT of Assam, Haryana, Tripura and J&K during current financial year (2021-22 upto 31-12-2021). A cumulative sanction of Rs.4.28 Crore has been made in the last three years & current year (upto 31-10-2021) to provide assistance to 1,385 OBC artisans and their families.

e. IT Initiatives :

- (i) LEAP: In order to improve transparency & efficiency in the operations of Corporation, Loan and Employee Information Automation Project (LEAP) Phase II has been implemented. Besides expanding the scope of existing finance and project module, a new module called "Grant Module" has been implemented. Through the same all the information related to Sanction, Disbursement and status of ongoing Skill Development training etc. has been captured. All the Channel Partners have started uploading their demand requirement / Annual Action Plan, list of beneficiaries' along with Utilization Certificate through LEAP.

A Dashboard depicting overview of cumulative and loan disbursement/skill development wise (with breakup of state wise, gender wise, area wise, scheme wise and sector wise) performance of the Corporation is available on our website for information of stakeholders. Through the website of NBCFDC, the prospective beneficiaries can also register for applying for loan and skill development facilities, which are forwarded to the concerned Channel Partners for needful.

- (ii) Social Benefit Management System (SBMS): Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment along with National e-Governance Division (NeGD) has developed an online portal called Social Benefits Management System (SBMS) for use by prospective beneficiaries to

apply for loan and avail online sanction of loan. The system will allow Channel Partners to obtain any information from loan applicants. The system sends message alerts to applicants at different stages of processing. This initiative becomes all the more relevant in the present COVID times of mandatory social distancing.

(iii) SDTP Portal:

The Corporation has also revamped its SDTP Portal facilitating easier upload and tracking of trainees under our skilling programmes for use by SSCs/TIs/Employers. The software is also being used as a prerequisite for disbursement of payments to Training Partners.

- (iv) VISVAS Portal: NBCFDC in association with NSFDC and ICICI Bank has launched a portal for implementing a new Interest Subvention Scheme of Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, Government of India – Vanchit Ikai Samooh aur Vargon ki Aarthik Sahayata (VISVAS Yojana) for the benefit of OBC/SC individual /Self Help Groups (SHGs) comprising of all OBC/SC beneficiaries. Interest subvention @ 5% p.a for loan tenure up to a maximum 5 years shall be provided under the scheme. All the claims to be filled online into VISVAS Portal (Available at www.nbcfdc.gov.in). Quick PFMS based transfer of subvention amount into SHGs/Individual beneficiaries operational account through DBT along with SMS prompt to their mobile is the salient feature of this scheme.

f. Awareness Camps :

NBCFDC spreads awareness about its various schemes amongst target group by organizing Awareness Camps and also Digital Medium in collaboration with the channel Partners. The beneficiaries are provided guidance about the suitability of schemes according to their qualifications, experience, business needs and processes relating to loan sanction and recovery. Registration of beneficiaries is also carried out for availing facilities under NBCFDC schemes. During the year 2021-22, So far, forty three(43) such camps have been sanctioned in the States of Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Uttrakhand to cover large number of people.

In the current scenario of Covid-19 and need to maintain social distancing and with an objective to give impetus to awareness and implementation of its schemes especially for the states which lagged behind, NBCFDC had also invited proposals from the Banks and State Channelizing Agencies and offered them a Special Grant for creating awareness through Digital Mediums. The preference has been given to the States where publicity and implementation of NBCFDC scheme need to be prioritized and enhanced. NBCFDC has sanctioned Digital Awareness Programmes to five channel partners in the States of

Chhattisgarh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh to publicize NBCFDC schemes.

g. CSR initiatives of NBCFDC during 2021-22 may be seen in Box 510

Box 5.10

CSR and similar initiatives of NBCFDC during 2021-22

CSR Initiatives: The Corporation took various initiatives under its CSR policy for improving quality of life of marginalized section of the society with focus on OBC's. Major initiatives are as under:

I. CSR and Covid-19 Relief Initiatives of NBCFDC

The Corporation has already met its statutory obligations regarding CSR spending. The Corporation responsible corporate citizen is undertaking various CSR projects from time to time as per its CSR policy, briefly summarised as under:

- a. During 2021-22 NBCFDC sanctioned and implemented Six COVID 19 relief programmes jointly with NSFDC which are as under:
 - (i) **“Covid-19 relief - Food distribution** for migrant workers and homeless at Nizamuddin/ New Delhi Railway Stations”. & 2 times Meals per day to 300 persons for 15 days 9000 persons benefited under this Joint CSR initiative of NSFDC & NBCFDC.
 - (ii) **“Covid-19 relief - Provision of Oxygen Cylinders to COVID 19 Patients** at Delhi NCR more than 200 persons are expected to benefit annually from this Joint CSR initiative of NSFDC & NBCFDC.
 - (iii) **“Covid-19 relief “Food distribution** to migrant workers, daily wage workers and needy people at Sunderbagh slums, Mumbai during second wave of COVID-19 Pandemic. 15000 persons benefited from this Joint CSR initiative of NSFDC & NBCFDC.
 - (iv) **“Covid-19 relief - Food distribution** to daily wage workers, abandoned and senior citizens and needy people at DJ Halli slum, Bengaluru”. 15000 persons benefited from this Joint CSR initiative of NSFDC & NBCFDC.
 - (v) **“Covid-19 relief” provision of medical equipment to treat Covid - 19 patients** at SDH EDMC, Delhi during second wave of COVID-19 Pandemic. Joint CSR initiative of NSFDC & NBCFDC.
 - (vi) **“Covid-19 relief “Provision of Oxygen Cylinders to treat COVID 19 Patients** at Acharya Shree Bhikshu Government Hospital, Moti Nagar Road, New Delhi” Joint CSR initiative of NSFDC & NBCFDC.

b. While the following programmes have been independently sanctioned and implemented By NBCFDC which are as under:

- (vii) **Installation of Automated Sanitary Napkin Vending Machines and Incinerators** in five Government Girls Higher Secondary Schools of Khanyar, Amirakadal, Sonwar, Channapora & Kothibagh Srinagar, J&K
- (viii) **Under COVID-19 Emergency, to provide dry ration kits** for three hundred families for minimum livelihood support to the street vendors & daily wage labours like rickshaw pullers and hand cart pullers (Thela) affected second wave of the COVID-19 in Guwahati, Assam.
- (ix) **Medical Camps:** NBCFDC organised 03 general medical camps in poor localities in the State of Delhi, where 593 poor people availed free medical facilities and medicines including 289 free spectacles.
- (x) **Installation of Sanitary Napkin Vending Machines with incinerators** for the eight girls Government High School and Higher Secondary Schools of Virudhunagar District (Aspirational District), Tamil Nadu.
- (xi) **Construction of Toilet Block** at Ranir Bazar, West Tripura District, Tripura.
- (xii) **Dissemination of Natural fiber water-tanks** in rural areas of Beed district of Maharashtra.
- (xiii) **Installation of Sanitary Napkin Vending Machines and Disposal Machines** for the Girls in the Government Colleges, High Schools and Higher Secondary Schools of Leh District, Ladakh.
- (xiv) **Construction of Ice-Hockey Practice Rink** at Thiksay Village (Kilibuk) of Leh District, Union Territory of Ladakh.

II. Interventions under Ministry's Scheme for Welfare of Transgender Community:

A FREE HELPLINE is also made available for psycho-social support to this community, which is being utilised by it to face difficult challenges on the directive of the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment. Free Helpline for Transgender Community has continued to provide psycho-social support to Transgender community, which is being utilized by it to face difficult challenges during pandemic period. 288 consultations were provided to transgender persons from 23 states from May 2021 till 30.09.2021 when it was discontinued, as per directive of the Ministry. Five Transgender Medical Camps have been organized wherein 555 Transgender persons attended the Camp in the States of Delhi, Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. More such camps are planned in current year.

h. **Ministry's sponsored Fairs/Exhibitions under the event of Celebrating 75th Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav:**

- a) The Corporation participated in the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Govt. of India exhibitions at **“Make in Uttarakhand 2021”** at Ramnagar, Uttarakhand from 16th to 17th September, 2021, **“Destination Himachal Pradesh 2021”** at Solan, Himachal Pradesh from 28th to 30th September, 2021, **“SwadeshiMela, Lucknow 2021”** from 17th to 26th December, 2021 and **“Ujjwal Uttar Pradesh 2021”** at Uttar Pradesh from 24th to 26th December, 2021, wherein NBCFDC participated for dissemination of information about NBCFDC for the target group.
- b) The Corporation participated in the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Govt. of India exhibition at **40th India International Trade Fair, 2021 (IITF 2021)** from 14 November, 2021 to 27 November, 2021, wherein NBCFDC participated through the beneficiaries assisted under its scheme, nominated by the Channel Partners making quality products. 21 Beneficiaries from 11 states and 15 Channel Partners participated in the program exhibiting and selling their products which included Natural Fibre Handicrafts (Screwpine & Water hyacinth), Ceramic products, Bamboo based Handicrafted Natural Flower Based broom, Pappad, pickles Aampapad, Kutch Craft, Batik, Tie & dye, Pochampally Sarees & Dress material, Assam handicraft, Muga Silk products, Brass Handicrafts, Honey and Horticulture products, Bandhni, Gujarati Handicraft, Banarsi Handloom, Cane and Bamboo, Wooden Handicrafts, Shawls, Stoles, Metal craft, Ari and Kani embroidery, etc.



COVID-19 Emergency: Distribution of dry ration kits during for three hundred families Covering about 1500 persons for minimum livelihood support to the street vendors & daily wage labours like rickshaw pullers and hand cart pullers (Thela) affected Second wave of the COVID-19 in Guwahati city of Assam



Food Distribution Programme During Second Wave of COVID -19 Pandemic by NBCFDC & NSFDC jointly at Chikuwadi, Mankhurd, Mumbai



Free Eye and Health Check-up Camp organised at GB Road, Delhi



Free Medical Camp for Transgender Community at Karol Bagh, Delhi

SOCIAL DEFENCE

SOCIAL DEFENCE

6.1 An Overview

In the area of Social Defence, the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment, mainly focuses on policies and programmes for:

- (i) Senior Citizens,
- (ii) Victims of Substance (Drug) Abuse,
- (iii) Transgender persons, and
- (iv) Beggars.

The Department of Social Justice and Empowerment develops and implements programmes and policies for these target groups in close collaboration with State Governments, Non-Governmental Organisations and the civil society. The programmes for senior citizens aim at their welfare and maintenance, especially for indigent senior citizens, by supporting old age homes, mobile medicare units, etc. For victims of substance abuse, the programme is for drug demand reduction which is achieved through awareness campaign and treatment of addicts and their detoxification so that they are integrated back in the society. These programmes are implemented through Non-Governmental Organizations with financial support from the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment.

The Ministry is also entrusted with the task of formulation of policies and programmes for the rehabilitation of beggars and welfare of Transgender persons. The Ministry has been formulated the “SMILE - Support for Marginalized Individuals for Livelihood and Enterprise” scheme for Transgender persons and the persons those are engaged in the act of begging.

6.2. Statutory Framework

Relevant Constitutional Provisions

Article 41 of the Constitution provides that the State shall, within the limits of its economic capacity and development, make effective provision for securing the right to work, to education and to public assistance in cases of unemployment, **old age**, sickness and disablement, and in other cases of undeserved want.

Further, Article 47 provides that the State shall regard the raising of the level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people and the improvement of public health as among its primary

duties and, in particular, the State shall endeavor to bring about prohibition of consumption, except for medicinal purposes, of intoxicating drinks and of drugs which are injurious to health.

Legislations

The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007 was enacted in December 2007, to ensure need based maintenance for parents and senior citizens and their welfare.

The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985, was enacted inter alia, to curb drug abuse. Section 71 of the Act provides that, “the Government may, in its discretion, establish as many centres as it thinks fit for identification, treatment, education, after-care, rehabilitation, social reintegration of addicts and for supply, subject to such conditions and in such manner as may be prescribed, by the concerned Government of any narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances to the addicts registered with the Government and to others where such supply is a medical necessity.”

6.3. Senior Citizens

Overview

As per 2011 Census, total population of Senior Citizens (people aged 60 years and above) is 10.38 crore, of which population of males and females are 5.11 crore and 5.27 crore respectively. The share of people aged 60 years and above in the total population as per Census 2011 is given below:

Table 6.1: Population (2011)

(Fig. in crores)

	Persons	Males	Females
All India Population	121.05	62.31	58.74
Population of Senior Citizens (60+)	10.38	5.11	5.27
As % of total	8.57	8.20	8.97

Source: Census, 2011

The number of female senior citizens is highest in the State of Uttar Pradesh, followed by Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. The population of male senior citizens is highest in Uttar Pradesh, followed by Maharashtra and Bihar. The number of senior citizens in the total population is highest in Uttar Pradesh, followed by Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. Lakshadweep has the lowest population of people aged 60 years and above. State-wise population of persons aged 60+ by Sex, as per Census 2011 is at **Annexure-6.1**.

In the population of senior citizens among all the states, the percentage of senior citizens living in rural areas vis-à-vis urban areas is the highest in Himachal Pradesh, followed by Bihar and Arunachal Pradesh. Percentage of senior citizens living in urban areas is highest in Chandigarh and NCT of Delhi. The details of percentage of elderly population by residence (Urban-Rural) in States and Union Territories, as per the Census 2011, is given at **Annexure 6.2**

Continuous increase in life expectancy means that more people are now living longer. General improvement in the health care facilities over the years is one of the main reasons for continuing increase in proportion of population of senior citizens. Ensuring that they not merely live longer, but lead a secure, dignified and productive life, is a major challenge.

The projected population aged 60+ and their percentage share in the total projected population of the country, for the year 2016 to 2026 (as on 1st March) as per the May 2006 Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections constituted by the National Commission on Population published by the Office of the Registrar General of India, is as under:

Table 6.2: Population aged 60+ and their percentage share

(Per thousand productive populations)

Year	Projected Senior Citizens Population (Crore)			As % of total population		
	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
2016	11.81	5.81	5.99	9.3	8.8	9.8
2021	14.32	7.06	7.26	10.7	10.2	11.3
2026	17.32	8.46	8.86	12.4	11.7	13.1

In 2011, about 8.57% of the total population, 8.20% of the total male population and 8.97% of the total female population were aged 60 years and above. These figures are projected to go up to 12.4%, 11.7% and 13.1% respectively in 2026. State-wise projected population aged 60+ by Sex is at **Annexure-6.3**.

Old Age Dependency Ratio is defined as the number of persons in the Old Age group 60+ per 100 persons in the age group 15-59. Old Age Dependency Ratio has been steadily rising during the past three decades. Details of Old Age Dependency Ratio by Residence in India in 1991, 2001 and 2011 is given below in Table 6.3:

Table 6.3: Oldage Dependency Ratio in India

Year	1991	2001	2011
Oldage Dependency Ratio	122	131	142

As per the Census 2011, Kerala has the highest and Dadra and Nagar Haveli has the lowest Oldage Dependency Ratio. State-wise (Highest and Lowest) Old Age Dependency Ratio by Residence, 2011 is given in **Annexure 6.4**.

National Policy on Older Persons (NPOP), 1999

The existing National Policy on Older Persons (NPOP) was announced in January 1999 to reaffirm the commitment to ensure the well-being of the older persons. The Policy envisaged State support to ensure financial and food security, health care, shelter and other needs of older persons, equitable share in development, protection against abuse and exploitation, and availability of services to improve the quality of their lives.

Keeping in view the changing demographic pattern, socio-economic needs of the senior citizens, social value system and advancement in the field of science and technology over the last decade, a new National Policy for Senior Citizens is under finalization.

Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007

The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens (MWPSA) Act was enacted in December 2007 to ensure need based maintenance for parents and senior citizens and their welfare. The Act provides for:-

- Maintenance of parents/ senior citizens by children/ relatives made obligatory and justiciable through Tribunals,
- Revocation of transfer of property by senior citizens in case of neglect by relatives,
- Penal provision for abandonment of senior citizens,
- Establishment of Old Age Homes for Indigent Senior Citizens,
- Adequate medical facilities and security for Senior Citizens.

The Act has been notified and brought into force by all State Governments/UT Administrations, and consequential steps have also been carried out by them. Detail in this regard is given at **Annexure 6.5**.

The Act has been under implementation for more than a decade now. Based on the experience of implementation of the Act including the feedback received from the stakeholders, it has been found expedient to suitably amend the provisions of the Act in order to make it more contemporary and effective. The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens

(Amendment) Bill, 2019 has been introduced in the Lok Sabha on 11.12.2019. Major amendments introduced in the Bill are given below:

- Definition of “children” expanded to include son-in-law, daughter-in-law, biological/adoptive/step son and daughter, minors (through legal guardian).
- Definition of “parent” expanded to include father-in-law, mother-in-law and grandparents, whether or not a senior citizen;
- Definition of ‘senior citizen’ expanded to include uniform adoption of age criteria for all benefits extended by the Central/State Govt./Semi-Govt./Pvt. to senior citizens. (This shall not adversely affect the already existing benefits being extended by these agencies to those below the age of 60 years).
- Definition of ‘maintenance’ and ‘welfare’ expanded to include housing, safety and security to enable parents and senior citizens to lead a life of dignity;
- Means of submission of application for claiming maintenance allowance expanded (includes Registered Post/Online etc.).
- Removal of ceiling of Rs. 10,000 as maximum maintenance amount to be awarded to senior citizens/parents (quantum of maintenance may be decided on the basis of earning and standard of living of senior citizens/parents and children/relative)
- Provision of Appeal extended to children/relatives also, provided that on appeal, the children or relative who is required to pay maintenance amount, as per orders of the Maintenance Tribunal, continue to pay to such parent or senior citizen.
- Role of Maintenance Officer expanded (to ensure compliance of the order of the Tribunal; to act as point of contact for the senior citizens/parents)
- Provision for registration of Senior Citizens Care Home (erstwhile Old Age Home), Multi-Service Day Care Homes and agencies providing Home Care Services to senior citizens.
- Central Government to prescribe Minimum Standards required for the establishment, running and maintenance of Senior Citizens Care Homes.
- State Government to designate Regulatory body to monitor the functioning of such registered Institutions.
- Every Police Station shall have a ‘Nodal Officer for Senior Citizens’ to deal with issues related to parents and senior citizens.

Scheme of Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens (IPSrC)

Under the Scheme of Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens (IPSrC), grants upto 100% of project cost are given for running and maintenance the following projects:-

- (i) Senior Citizens' Homes for 25 destitute Senior Citizens to provide food, care and shelter.
- (ii) Senior Citizens' Homes for 50 Elderly Women including those under Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) to provide food, care and shelter.
- (iii) Continuous Care Homes and Homes for senior citizens afflicted with Alzheimer's disease/ Dementia for a minimum of 20 Senior Citizens who are seriously ill requiring continuous nursing care and respite or those who are afflicted with Alzheimer's disease/ Dementia.
- (iv) Mobile Medicare Units to provide medical care to the Senior Citizens living in rural, isolated and backward areas.
- (v) Physiotherapy Clinics for Senior Citizens for a minimum of 50 Senior Citizens per month.
- (vi) Regional Resource and Training Centres (RRTCs) monitors and provides technical support, advocacy, networking, training and capacity building for effective delivery of service by the Centres for Senior Citizens, funded by the Ministry.
- (vii) Other activities considered suitable to meet the objectives of the scheme, including implementation of the provisions of National Policy for Senior Citizens (NPSrC)

Under the Scheme, assistance is sanctioned to the following agencies subject to the terms and conditions laid down by this Ministry:-

- Priority to be given to the State Governments / UT Administrations for supporting the projects under the Scheme of IPSrC through Registered Societies/ Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) / Local bodies, in the vicinity of Hospitals, as far as possible;
- Non-Governmental/Voluntary Organizations;
- Institutions or Organizations set up by Government as autonomous/ subordinate bodies;
- Government Recognized Educational Institutions, Charitable Hospitals/ Nursing Homes, and recognized youth organizations such as Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS)

The financial and physical achievements under the Scheme during the last three years are given in the table given below in Table 6.4:

(Amount in Crores)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Plan Outlay and Actual Expenditure</i>			<i>Physical Progress</i>		
	<i>Budget Estimate (BE)</i>	<i>Revised Estimate (RE)</i>	<i>Amount Released</i>	<i>No. of NGOs Assisted</i>	<i>No. of Proj-ects Assisted</i>	<i>No. of Ben-eficiaries</i>
2019-20	90.10	107.30	107.30	379	930	41,655
2020-21	200.00	122.58	122.58	358	1197	1,36,440
2021-22 (as on 31-12-2021)	300.00	150.00	32.43	242	335	1,08,420

Details of Grants released during 2021-22 (till 31.12.2021) under IPSrC Scheme are given at **Annexure 6.5.**

Details of Grants released during 2020-21 (till 10.11.2021) under IPSrC Scheme is given at **Annexure 6.6.**

State Action Plan for Senior Citizens (SAPSrC)

The Government of India perceives a major and critical role of all State Governments in partnering and implementing the Action Plan for welfare of senior citizens. Appreciating the critical and significant role of States/UTs, each State/UT is expected to plan and strategize taking into account their local considerations and frame their own State Action Plans for the welfare of their senior citizens. This State Action Plan may comprise a long-term strategy for five years as well as Annual Action Plans. Department of Social Justice and Empowerment shall release funds to the States/UTs for formulation and implementation of their State Action Plans.

Under the SAPSrC, the States are expected to put in their own funds to augment the resources available for the purpose. While the states are free to include their own strategies and programmes as a part of their State Action Plans, the design of the SAPSrC for which funding will be admissible under this sub scheme from 2020-21 onwards has been finalised which should be implemented on priority by all the States/UTs out of the funds released under NAPSrC. Under the State Action Plan, Annual Action Plans have been so far received States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu, Chandigarh, Jammu and

Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Telangana. The proposals received from the States/UT shall be placed before the Screening Committee for consideration and subsequent release.

International Day of Older Persons (IDOP)

In order to recognize the efforts made by eminent senior citizens and Institutions involved in rendering distinguished services for the cause of elderly persons, especially indigent senior citizens, the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (Department of Social Justice and Empowerment) has a Scheme of National Awards for Senior Citizens to showcase the Government's concern for senior citizens and its commitment towards senior citizens with the aim of strengthening their legitimate place in the society. The Scheme of National Awards for Senior Citizens was notified in the Gazette of India on 22.01.2013. The awards named 'Vayoshreshtha Samman' were presented for the first time during 2013, on the occasion of International Day of Older Persons (IDOP).

Vayoshreshtha Sammans – National Award for Senior Citizens are conferred to eminent and outstanding institutions or organizations and individuals from different categories as under:-

Institutional Category:

- Best Institution for Research in the field of Ageing (Citation, Memento and Cash award of Five Lakh Rupees)
- Best Institution for providing Services to Senior Citizens and Awareness Generation. (Citation, Memento and Cash award of Five Lakh Rupees)
- Best District Panchayat in providing Services and Facilities to Senior Citizens. (Citation, Memento and Cash award of Ten Lakh Rupees).
- Best Urban Local Body in providing Services and Facilities to Senior Citizens. (Citation, Memento and Cash award of Ten Lakh Rupees).
- Best State in Implementing the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007 and providing Services and Facilities to Senior Citizens (Citation and Memento).
- Best Private Sector Organisation in promoting the wellbeing and welfare of Senior Citizens (Citation and Memento).
- Best Public Sector Organisation in promoting the wellbeing and welfare of Senior Citizens (Citation and Memento).

Individual Category:

- Centenarian (Citation, Memento and Cash award of Two Lakh and Fifty Thousand Rupees).
- Iconic Mother (Citation, Memento and Cash award of Two Lakh and Fifty Thousand Rupees).
- Lifetime Achievement (Citation, Memento and Cash award of Two Lakh and Fifty Thousand Rupees).
- Creative Art (Citation, Memento and Cash award of Two Lakh and Fifty Thousand Rupees).
- Sports and Adventure (one each for male and female): (Citation, Memento and Cash award of Two Lakh and Fifty Thousand Rupees).
- Courage and Bravery (one each for male and female): (Citation, Memento and Cash award of Two Lakh and Fifty Thousand Rupees).

The Sammans are conferred on the 1st October every year on the occasion of International Day of Older Persons (IDOP). This year, the Vayoshreshtha Samman Awards were given on 1st October 2021 by Hon'ble Vice President, Shri Venkaiah Naidu, at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi. A total of 11 awards were given this year. The Awardees in each category were given a Certificate, a Memento and also Cash Award in some of the categories as indicated above.



Hon'ble Vice President, Shri Venkaiah Naidu, presenting Vayoshreshtha Samman to Awardees on the occasion of International Day of Older Persons on 01.10.2021 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi.

6.3.6.4 Details of the National Award (Vayoshreshtha Samman) awardees for 2021 are given below in Table 6.5:

Table 6.5: National Award (Vayoshreshtha Samman) Awardees for 2021

S. No.	Category	Name of Institution/ Individual
INSTITUTIONAL CATEGORY		
1.	Best Institute for research in the field of Ageing	St. John’s Medical College, Bengaluru, Karnataka
2.	Best Institution for providing Services to Senior Citizens and Awareness Generation,	Deepak Nabam Living Home, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh
3.	Best District Panchayat in providing services and facilities to Senior Citizens	-Nil-
4.	Best Urban Local Body in providing services and facilities to Senior Citizens.	-Nil-
5.	Best State in implementing MWPC Act, and providing services and facilities to Senior Citizens	Department of Social Justice, Kerala
6.	Best Private Sector Organization in promoting the wellbeing and welfare of Senior Citizens	Dr. V S Natarajan Geriatric Foundation, Chennai, Tamil Nadu
7.	Best Public Sector Organisation in promoting the well being and welfare of senior citizens	Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd, Bengaluru
INDIVIDUAL CATEGORY		
8.	Centenarian	Ms. Shakuntala Choudhary, Assam
9.	Iconic Mother	Smt. Rukmani Devi Pant, Uttar Pradesh
10.	Lifetime Achievement	Shri Ashok Kharbanda, Delhi
11.	Creative Art	Shri Bhimsen Sahu, Odisha
12.	Sports and Adventure (One each for Male and Female)	Shri Ilam Chand Insan, Haryana (Male)
13.	Courage and Bravery (One each for Male and Female)	Shri Sumer Chand, Haryana(Male)

6.3.7 Home Minister Top of Form

6.4. Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana (RVY): Scheme for providing Physical Aids and Assisted-Living Devices for Senior Citizens

As per the announcement made in the Budget Speech 2015-16, the Scheme of Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana (RVY) has been formulated by Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. The Scheme was launched on 1st April, 2017 with an objective to provide aids and assisted living devices viz. walking sticks, elbow crutches, walkers/crutches, tripods/quadpods, hearing aids, wheelchairs, artificial dentures and spectacles, free of cost to senior citizens belonging to BPL category who suffer from age related disabilities/infirmities such as low vision, hearing impairment, loss of teeth and loco-motor disabilities. The Scheme has been revised w.e.f. F.Y. 2020-21. Under the revised Scheme, the criteria of selection of beneficiaries have been extended to include not only those senior citizens belonging to BPL category but also senior citizens with monthly income not more than Rs. 15000/- and who suffer from age related disabilities/infirmities as mentioned above.

Under the revised Scheme of RVY, the number of devices hitherto provided has been increased. At present, following are the items that have been included for distribution:

(a) Generic Items:

- (1) Walking sticks
- (2) Elbow crutches
- (3) Walkers/Crutches,
- (4) Tripods/Quadpods
- (5) Hearing Aids
- (6) Artificial Dentures, and
- (7) Spectacles.

(b) Special Items:

- (1) Wheelchairs,
- (2) Wheel Chairs with Commode,
- (3) Chair/Stool with Commode,
- (4) Silicon Foam Cushion,
- (5) Knee Brace,

- (6) Spinal Support,
- (7) Cervical Collar,
- (8) Lumbosacral Belt (LS),
- (9) Walker/Roalator with Brakes,
- (10) Walking Stick with Seat,
- (11) Foot Care Kit:- (i) Flexi Gel Socks, (ii) Socks Cusion Sandal, (iii) Silicon Insole (Complete Foot/Ankle) and (iv) Insole with Pressure Point Relief.

Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana is a Central Sector Scheme funded from Senior Citizens' Welfare Fund (SCWF). The scheme is being implemented by Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India (ALIMCO) which is a Public Sector Undertaking under the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.

All the districts of the country have been selected for implementation of the scheme. An amount of Rs. 25 Crore has been approved to release under the scheme for the F.Y. 2021-22.

Brief statistics regarding RVY as on 31-12-2021 are given below:

(As on 31.12.2021)

No. of camps held	No of Beneficiaries	No. of Devices Distributed	Fund Released (Cr.)
226	197151	572218	150.51

Due to COVID-19, the camps under the scheme are being organised by following the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) concerning the health issues of the senior citizens.



Hon'ble Minister (SJ&E), Dr. Virendra Kumar attending the distribution camp virtually under RVY organising at Basti district, Uttar Pradesh on 07.08.2021.



Hon'ble Minister of State (SJ&E), Ms. Pratima Bhoumik, fixing Hearing Aid to a senior citizen beneficiary at Distribution camp held in Assam on 24.08.2021.

6.3.8 Senior Citizens Welfare Fund

Senior Citizen Welfare Fund (SCWF)

A Senior Citizen Welfare Fund (SCWF) was established in 2016 for providing financial assistance to such Schemes that promote financial security of senior citizens, healthcare and nutrition of senior citizens, welfare of elderly widow sand other innovative schemes directed towards welfare of senior citizens. The Fund comprises of the amounts available under Saving Schemes of the Central Government that remain unclaimed for a period of seven years from the date of the account being declared as inoperative account.

The Fund is administered by an Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) with the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment as the Nodal Ministry for administration of the Fund. Secretary, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is the chairperson of the Inter-Ministerial Committee. The members of the Committee include representatives from Department of Financial Services, Ministries of Health and Family Welfare, Rural Development, Housing & Urban Affairs, and Labour and Employment.

Under the Umbrella Scheme 'AVYAY', four (04) new initiatives have been launched. The new initiatives are being funded from SCWF alongwith the RVY Scheme of the Department. These new initiatives are as follows:

- (i) Livelihood and Skilling Initiatives for Senior Citizens –
 - (a) AGRASR SHGs &
 - (b) SACRED Portal
- (2) Promoting Silver Economy
- (3) Channelizing CSR funds for Elderly care
- (4) Awareness & Capacity Building- Media, Advocacy, Capacity building, Research and Study, Pilots and any other project aimed towards the welfare of the senior citizens.

Apart from Ministry's Schemes/Initiatives, part funding has been received by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (M/o H & FW) under SCWF towards Longitudinal Ageing Study in India (LASI) and Senior Citizens' Health Insurance Scheme (SCHIS). In the F.Y. 2021-22, a new initiative of M/o H&FW namely 'Enhanced Health Care for the Elderly' and Ministry of Civil Aviation's provision for electric Golf Carts at Airports have been also funded under SCWF.

Livelihood and Skilling Initiatives for Senior Citizens- It aims to supplement the efforts of the senior citizens by providing them opportunities to enhance their earning and sense of self-respect. To encourage the senior citizens of the country to form Self Help Groups for keeping themselves engaged for carrying out activities that may result into marketable products. This scheme has two programmes:

- (i) **Senior Able Citizens for Re-Employment in Dignity (SACRED) portal** – The portal allows bringing people together by virtual matching of preferences by providing the Senior Citizens a platform to connect with the private enterprises for certain positions. For this, the Ministry has dedicated the SACRED portal (<http://sacred.dosje.gov.in>) to the Nation on 01.10.2021 on the occasion of the International Day of Older Persons.
- (ii) **Action Groups Aimed at Social Reconstruction (AGRASR Groups):** The Senior Citizens are encouraged to form Self-Help Groups (SHGs), which will provide them with a platform to share the time constructively with each other. To attain financial assistance under the scheme SHGs will function as 'Action Groups Aimed at Social Reconstruction (AGRASR Groups)'. The initiative is entirely funded from SCWF. In this F.Y. 2021-22, an amount of Rs. 50 Crore has been allocated for the implementation of the initiative.

Health and Nutrition: Poshan Abhiyan for Elderly - To provide healthy, nutritious and hot cooked food to the indigent senior citizens in 10,000 Gram Panchayats and 1,000 Urban Municipalities in the country by 2025-26. The Scheme will focus on procuring locally available healthy food material and serving hot-cooked mid-day meals to indigent senior citizens who are not staying in the Senior Citizens Homes.

Promoting Silver Economy- To promote out-of-the-box and innovative solutions for the commonly faced problems, innovative start-ups will be identified and encouraged for developing products, processes and services for the welfare of the elderly under this initiative. The selected start-ups/start-up ideas can be provided equity support of upto Rs.1 crore per project while ensuring that the total Govt equity in the start-up should not exceed 49%. For this, the SAGE portal (<http://sage.dosje.gov.in>) has been launched on 04/06/2021. In the F.Y. 2020-21, nine (9) companies have been selected for their services/innovations:

S.No.	Company Name	Innovation of the Company
1.	Avyantra Health Technologies (consumer Product)	Automated device for home dialysis that cuts the costs substantially
2.	Ducere Technologies Private Limited (Consumer Product)	Lechal smart insoles that prevent fall of the elderly by early warning systems
3.	Flexmotiv Technologies Pvt. Ltd. (Consumer Product)	Hip guard for preventing hip fractures due to fall.
4.	Kare Voyage Pvt. Limited (Elder Non-Health)	Specialist tours and travels for the elderly
5.	Life Circle Health Services Pvt. Ltd (Elder Infra/HC)	Subscription based, home visits by trained health personnel
6.	Medyatri (Elder Non-Health)	Medical travel of the elderly - travel and stay
7.	NEOMOTION (Consumer Product)	Motorized Add-On to wheel chair allowing independence to the elderly
8.	Newndra Innovations Pvt Ltd (Consumer Product)	Innovative devices for controlling the common pain points in elderly: Jaipur belt for backpain and IndoKnee for knee pain.
9.	Primary Healthtech Pvt Ltd.	30 lab/clinical tests at home at a fraction of cost of diagnostic testing services

Channelizing CSR funds for Elderly care - This initiative is to channelize the CSR funds in an appropriate manner for elderly care projects. Under Schedule VII of Section 135 of the Companies Act, setting up old age homes, day care centres and such facilities for Senior Citizens is an approved item for CSR funding. The initiative is entirely funded from SCWF. In the F.Y. 2021-22, an amount of Rs. 2 Crore has been allocated for the initiative.

Media, Advocacy, Capacity building, Research and Study, Pilots and any other project aimed towards the welfare of the senior citizens – Through National Institute of Social Defence (NISD), an autonomous body of this Department, following Schemes to be implemented:-

- (i) Short term and long term Training for geriatric care givers
- (ii) Capacity building of the staff in old age homes
- (iii) Awareness Generation and Sensitisation Programme
- (iv) **National Helpline for Senior Citizen (14567)-Elderline:** The Ministry has set up the National Helpline for Senior Citizen for senior citizen to address the grievance of the elders. The helpline has been launched across the country and has been dedicated to the Nation by the Hon'ble Vice President of India on the occasion of the International Day for Older Persons i.e. on 01st October, 2021. The Elderline offers services to the senior citizens through toll free number 14567. At present, NHSC is operationalised in the twenty (20) States/UTs i.e. Assam, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, NCR-Delhi, Odisha, Puducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, and Uttarakhand.

The Elder line is entirely funded from SCWF. Till date (31-12-2021), an amount of Rs. 42.88 Crore has been released for the implementation of the Helpline.

6.5 Substance/Drug Abuse

An Overview - Substance/Drug Abuse

The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is the nodal Ministry for drug demand reduction. It coordinates and monitors all aspects of drug abuse prevention which include assessment of the extent of the problem, preventive action, treatment and rehabilitation of addicts, dissemination of information and public awareness. The Ministry provides community-based services for the identification, treatment and rehabilitation of addicts through voluntary organizations.

Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985

The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic substances Act, 1985, was enacted, inter alia, to curb drug abuse, Section 71 of the Act (Power of Government to establish centres for identification, treatment, etc. of addicts and for supply of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances)

provides that “ The Government may establish, recognize or approve as many centres as it thinks fit for identification, treatment, management, education, after-care, rehabilitation, social reintegration of addicts and for supply, subject to such conditions and in such manner as may be prescribed, by the concerned Government of any narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances to the addicts registered with the government and to others where such supply is medical necessity.” Accordingly the Department has been supporting Integrated Rehabilitation Centre for Addicts (IRCA) under the Scheme of Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse being run by Voluntary organizations.

Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Policy (NDPS Policy), 2012

Ministry of finance in consultation with all stakeholders including the Department of Social Justice and empowerment has brought out narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Policy (NDPS Policy). It aims to:

- (a) Spell out the policy of India towards narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;
- (b) Serve as a guide to various Ministries and organizations in the Government of India and to the State Governments as well as International Organizations, NGOs, etc. and
- (c) Re-assert India’s commitment to combat the drug menace in a holistic manner.

The policy reaffirms the three pronged strategy for demand reduction of Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances by way of awareness building, Community based intervention for motivational counseling, identification, treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts, and Training of volunteers/service providers and other stakeholders with a view to build up a committed and skilled cadre. The policy also envisages that a mechanism shall be identified to assess the extent of drug abuse in the country through National Household Survey or otherwise. Such survey shall be repeated every five years so that the change and pattern of drug abuse can be studied and the impact of various measures taken for drug supply and demand reduction can be assessed.

Relevant UN Conventions

India is a signatory to three United Nations Conventions, namely:

- (i) Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961;
- (ii) Convention on Psychotropic substances, 1971; and
- (iii) Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic substances, 1988.

Thus India has an international obligation to, inter alia, curb drug abuse. The United Nations General Assembly, in its 20th Special Session in 1988, has accepted demand reduction as an indispensable pillar of drug control strategies. The demand reduction strategy consists of education, treatment, rehabilitation and social integration of drug addicts for prevention of drug abuse.

National Survey on Extent and Pattern of Substance Use in India

Ministry of Social Justice and empowerment has conducted the first National Survey on Extent and Pattern of Substance Use in India through the National Drug Dependence Treatment Centre (NDDTC) of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi during 2018. The report of the survey was released in February, 2019. The report of the Survey presents the major findings in terms of proportion of Indian population using various substances and those affected by substance use disorders. As per para 2.2 of the report, Alcohol is the most common psychoactive substance used by Indians followed by Cannabis and Opioids. Para 2.3 states that about 16 Crore persons consume alcohol in the country, 3.1 Crore individuals use cannabis products and 2.26 Crore use opioids. 2.4 More than 5.7 Crore individuals are affected by harmful or dependent alcohol use and need help for their alcohol use problems, about 25 lakh suffer from cannabis dependence and approximately 77 lakh individuals are estimated to need help for their opioid use problems.

National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction (NAPDDR)

Based on the report of the National survey, Ministry has formulated NAPDDR. During the current financial year, NAPDDR has been revised and the previous Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse has also been merged into scheme for NAPDDR, combining efforts of the Government of India, State/UT Governments, implementing agencies like PRIs, NGOs, Trusts, ULBs, Autonomous organizations, Technical Forums, Hospitals, UGC, AICTE etc. The resultant scheme of NAPDDR is an umbrella scheme under which all the projects, components and interventions would be converged and implemented in a focused manner with flexible utilization of funds allocated and human resources engaged for the scheme.

Under the said scheme, financial assistance is provided to (i) 'State Governments/ Union Territory (UT) Administrations for Preventive Education and Awareness Generation, Capacity Building, Skill development, vocational training and livelihood support of ex-drug addicts, Programmes for Drug Demand Reduction by States/UTs etc. and (ii) 'NGOs/VOs for running and maintenance of Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts (IRCA), Community based peer Led Intervention (CPLI) for early Drug Use Prevention among Adolescents and Outreach and Drop In Centres (ODIC) and Addiction treatment facilities (ATFs) in Government Hospitals'.

The objectives of the NAPDDR are to:

- i. The prime objective is to focus on preventive education, awareness generation, identification, counselling, treatment and rehabilitation of individuals with substance dependence, training and capacity building of the service providers through collaborative efforts of the Central and State Governments and Non-Governmental Organizations
- ii. Create awareness and educate people about the ill-effects of substance dependence on the individual, family, workplace and the society at large and reduce stigmatization of and discrimination against, groups and individuals dependent on substances in order to integrate them back into the society
- iii. Develop human resource and build capacity to Provide for a whole range of community based services for the
 - identification, motivation, counselling, de-addiction, after care and rehabilitation for Whole Person Recovery (WPR) of dependents ; Formulate and implement comprehensive guidelines, schemes, and
 - programmes using a multi-agency approach for drug demand reduction; Undertake drug demand reduction efforts to address all forms of illicit use of any substances; Alleviate the consequences of substance dependence amongst individuals, family and society at large. Facilitate research, training, documentation, innovation and collection of relevant information to strengthen the above mentioned objectives;

Under this scheme, financial assistance up to 90% of the approved expenditure is given to the voluntary organizations for identification, counselling, treatment and rehabilitation of addicts and other eligible agencies for setting up/running Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts (IRCAs), State Level coordinating Agencies (SLCAs), Community based peer Led Intervention (CPLI) for early Drug Use Prevention among Adolescent and Outreach and Drop In Centres (ODIC) and Addiction treatment facilities (ATFs) in Government Hospital etc.

In the case of North-Eastern States, Sikkim and Jammu & Kashmir, the quantum of assistance is 95% of the total admissible expenditure. The balance has to be borne by the implementing agency.

During 2021-22 (till 31.12.2021), an amount of Rs. 42.44 Crore has been released under the Scheme of NAPDDR. Out of Rs.42.44 crore, an amount of Rs. 0.32 crore has been released to NICSi for providing manpower for online GIA Proposals and Rs. 0.30 crore has been released to Telecommunication Consultants India Ltd. For management of National Toll Free Helpline for Drug De-addiction

The financial and physical achievements for the last three financial years and current financial year under the scheme are given as under -

(Amount Rs. in crore)

<i>Financial and Physical achievements</i>					
Year	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Grants Sanctioned	No. of Projects assisted	No. of Beneficiaries (approx.)
Scheme for Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse					
2016-17	35.00	47.00	47.00	430	1,14,759
2017-18	46.00	46.00	48.97	253	1,00,737
2018-19	50.00	80.00	80.00	510	77,479
2019-20	130.00	110.00	108.93	492	93,364
National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction (NAPDDR) – State Action Plan (SAP) only					
2018-19	130	113.50	112.33	36	-
2019-20	135.00	135.00	134.88	36	-
National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction (NAPDDR)					
This scheme includes scheme for Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse, State Action Plan and proposals of ODIC and CPLI					
2020-21	260.00	150.00	149.34	545	208415
2021-22	260.00	200.00	42.44	388	165208

State-wise details of Grant-in-aid released to NGOs under the Scheme NAPDDR from 2019-20 to 2021-22 (as on 31-12-2021) is given at Annexure-6.7.

The Department of SJ&E has started an online system for considering the proposals of the NGOs from the financial year 2014-15. Any discrepancy in the proposals/incomplete papers received in the Ministry is, now, immediately informed to NGOs through e-mail in the online system, thus facilitating early release of GIA. This has resulted in better coordination between the Government of India and the grantee organizations.

6.6.9. The online NGO Portal of this Ministry has been integrated with the NITI Aayog Portal for validation of Unique ID of the NGOs and their PAN details. From 2018-19, NGOs need not require to submit the documents in physical form and all the documents are uploaded by them on the online portal.

Expenditure, Advance and Transfer (EAT) module is being rolled out for all implementing agencies which will ensure complete tracking of funds upto last mile and also ensure just in time release of funds.

Nasha Mukht Bharat Abhiyan

The Ministry has launched Nasha Mukht Bharat Abhiyaan (NMBA) in 272 identified vulnerable districts with an aim to create awareness about ill effects of substance abuse among the youth, with special focus on higher education institutes, university campuses and schools and reaching out into the community.

The States had launched Nasha Mukht Bharat Abhiyaan on 15th August 2020 in identified districts. The efforts are afoot to train responsible young population to increase community participation and public cooperation in the reduction of demand for dependence-producing substances and promote collective initiatives to prevent the usage of drugs in the first place. Major focus would be on Youth and Higher educational Institutions in this Abhiyaan.

Under NMBA The following activities have been organized so far:

- i. As part of the Abhiyaan, special emphasis is laid on the participation of stakeholders such as women, children, educational institutions, civil society organizations etc. who may be directly or Indirectly affected by substance use.
- ii. 8,000 Master Volunteers have been selected and trained to lead the Abhiyaan activities in the 272 identified districts
- iii. Till now through the various activities undertaken on-ground 1.27+ crore people reached out so far.
- iv. More than 44.8 lakh youth have actively participated in the activities of the Abhiyaan and spreading on-ground the message against substance use. Around 4,000+ Yuva Mandals, NYKS & NSS Volunteers, Youth Clubs have also been associated with the Abhiyaan.
- v. The contribution of 29.5+ Lakh women have also been vital in reaching out to a larger community through the Anganwadi & ASHA Workers, ANMs, Mahila Mandals & Women SHGs.
- vi. Across the country till now, 13+ lakh students have been reached with events, competitions and sessions organized in 27838+ educational institutions.
- vii. Social media has effectively substance use. Around 4,000+ Yuva Mandals, NYKS & NSS Volunteers, Youth Clubs have also been associated with the Abhiyaan.

- v. The contribution of 29.5+ Lakh women have also been vital in reaching out to a larger community through the Anganwadi & ASHA Workers, ANMs, Mahila Mandals & Women SHGs
- vi. Across the country till now, 13+ lakh students have been reached with events, competitions and sessions organized in 27838+ educational institutions.
- vii. Social media has effectively been utilized to spread the message of the Abhiyaan online by creating handles on Facebook, Twitter & Instagram and sharing daily updates on them.
- viii. An internship programme was also initiated where 180+ students worked as Social media interns reached out to 13+ lakh people across the country in 3.5 months using their social media handles.
- ix. An Android based mobile Application has been developed to capture the data of activities happening on ground on a real-time basis by the districts and master volunteers. This App has been placed on the Google Play Store..
- x. A short film on the Abhiyaan, its objectives and the efforts of the districts has been made and released on social media.
- xi. To celebrate 75 years of Indian Independence, Ministry has planned to declare 100 districts as 'Drug Free' from August 2021 to August 2022 as per defined parameters.



Cycle Rally on war against Drugs and Substances Abuse 10th February, 2021.

Transparency

6.8.1 In order to comply with the provisions of proactive disclosure by the organizations under NAPPDR, the guidelines for installation of CCTV Cameras in IRCA, ODIC and CPLI was approved by the Ministry, and NGOs are required to install and share login credentials of their CCTV cameras with the Ministry for proper monitoring.

Further, in order to streamline the funds distribution, all NGOs are required to register and implement the PFMS and EAT module. It has been ensured that “funds shall not be released to those agencies/organizations, who have not registered or registered but have not started implementing EAT modul..

Further, in order to streamline the funds distribution, all NGOs are required to register and implement the PFMS and EAT module. It has been ensured that “**funds shall not be released to those agencies/organizations, who have not registered or registered but have not started implementing** EAT module .

All NGOs are required to open/ make a website and keep all their activity at the site for disclosure of general public. It was also directed to add CCTV icon from the website, so that the Ministry as well as PMU State Coordinator may watch the live streaming of the centre at any time.

National Consultative Committee on De-addiction and Rehabilitation (NCCDR)

A National Consultative Committee on De-addiction and Rehabilitation (NCCDR), under the Chairpersonship of Minister for Social Justice & Empowerment, was constituted in July, 2008. NCCDR has been reconstituted during the current financial year and the Committee has representation of various stakeholders, which also include agencies dealing with supply and demand reduction. The Committee advises the Government on issues connected with drug demand reduction, education/ awareness building, de-addiction and rehabilitation of drug-addicts. Fourth meeting of the NCCDR was held under the chairpersonship of Hon’ble Minister for SJ&E on 18.08.2020 through Video Conference.

Financial Assistance to Voluntary Organizations

National Toll Free Drug De-addiction Helpline

A National Toll Free Drug De-addiction Helpline Number 1800-11-0031 has been set up on 7th January, 2015 to help the victims of drug abuse, their family and society at large. The Helpline has been made functional 24 x 7 w.e.f. March, 2017. The toll free number, however, has been changed to 14446.

State Level Coordinating Agency (SLCA)

Ministry have designated Organizations/Institutions of repute with adequate experience in the field of Drug Demand Reduction and having consistently good track record as Regional Resource Training Centre (RRTC) following the procedure prescribed by it. RRTCs so designated are essentially being responsible for devolution of the mandate of NCDAP in their jurisdictional area. Now these already designated RRTCs and to be further selected in future shall be called as a State Level Coordinating Agency (SLCA). Following are the roles and responsibilities of these SLCA's-

- i. These SLCA's shall act as technical support group to the State Government.
- ii. These SLCA's will help the State Government for preparing their Annual Action Plan.
- iii. To coordinate with the State Government in proper implementation of the Annual Action Plan.
- iv. To prepare an annual action plan for their activities which should include visits, capacity Building, Monitoring and evaluation exercise (IRCA's, Agencies implementing ODIC & CPLI).
- v. To report their field visits on the e- Anudaan portal, uploading the photograph and their observation as and when the visit is carried out. This will help the Ministry in taking decision for renewal of project.

A list of SLCA's under NAPDDR, with the details of States/UTs attached to them may be seen at **Annexure-689**.

6.6. Transgender Persons

Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment has been dealing with the matters relating to Transgender Persons with effect from July 2012. However, the work relating to Transgender Persons was allocated to this Department under the Allocation of Business Rules in the month of May 2016.

The Ministry, on 05.12.2019 enacted an Act titled "THE TRANSGENDER PERSONS (PROTECTION OF RIGHTS) Act, 2019" to provide protection of rights of transgender persons and for their welfare.

As envisaged under section 22 of the Act, the Ministry has notified Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Rules, 2020 on 25th September, 2020 and published on 29th September

2020 in the Gazette of India. The Rules, inter-alia, provides for recognition of identity of Transgender Persons, Right to self perceived gender identity, non- discrimination against a Transgender Person, Right of Residence with parents and immediate family members.

National Council for Transgender Persons was constituted on 21st August 2020 to advise Government on policies, programmes, legislation and projects with respect to transgender persons. First Meeting was held on 15.10.2020, and Second Meeting was held on 10.11.2021.

During the year 2019-20, this Ministry has released an amount of Rs.1.50 Crore to NBCFDC for the welfare and skill development training of members of transgender community and for organizing health camp for the Transgender community and Rs.3.00 Crore to NISD for undertaking programs for Empowerment and Rehabilitation of Transgenders.

As a part of welfare measure, Ministry has initiated 12 pilot shelter homes namely 'Garima Greh': Shelter Home for Transgender Persons and provided financial assistance to community based organizations (CBOs) for setting up of these shelter homes. These pilot shelter homes are in States of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Delhi, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Tamil Nadu and Odisha. The main aim of these shelter homes is to provide safe and secure shelter to Transgender persons in need. These shelter homes provide basic amenities like food, medical care, and recreational facilities and also conduct capacity-building/ skill development programmes for Transgender persons. Simultaneously, National portal for TG persons has been launched on 25th November, 2020 by Hon'ble Minister for Social Justice & Empowerment wherein TG persons can apply for obtaining certificate of identity from the concerned District Magistrate.

6.7. Beggary

As per Allocation of Business Rules, the subject of Beggary has been allotted to the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment. The word 'beggar' or 'beggary' is not mentioned in any of the lists of the Constitution. However, as per entry 9 of the State List in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution, "Relief of the disabled and unemployed" is a State subject and as per entry 15 of the Concurrent List, "Vagrancy" is a concurrent subject.

Several States have either enacted their own legislation or adopted the legislation enacted by other States. However, the provisions of these legislations differ across the States and their status of implementation, including the measures taken for rehabilitation of beggars, is also not uniform. Most of the States/UTs have adopted "The Bombay Prevention of Begging Act 1959" which criminalizes the act of beggary.

Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has formulated a scheme "SMILE - Support for

Marginalized Individuals for Livelihood and Enterprise”, which includes a sub-scheme - ‘Central Sector Scheme for Comprehensive Rehabilitation of persons engaged in the act of Begging’. This scheme covers several comprehensive measures including welfare measures for persons who are engaged in the act of begging. The focus of the scheme is extensively on rehabilitation, provision of medical facilities, counseling, basic documentation, education, skill development, economic linkages and so on. Persons engaged in the act of Begging are to be covered under the scheme. Scheme is to be implemented on pan-India basis. Standing Finance Committee has approved the scheme on 30.11.2021

Ministry had initiated pilot project on Comprehensive Rehabilitation of persons engaged in the act of Begging in seven (7) cities namely Delhi, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Indore, Lucknow, Nagpur and Patna. These pilots are being implemented with the support of State Governments/UTs/Local Urban Bodies and Voluntary Organizations etc., which provide comprehensive measures including survey and identification, mobilization, rehabilitation, provision of medical facilities, awareness generation, counseling, education, skill development and sustainable settlement of persons engaged in begging

6.8. National Institute of Social Defence (NISD)

The National Institute of Social Defence, an autonomous organization under the Ministry, is the nodal Training Institute for interventions in the area of Social Defence. The Institute is mainly involved in conducting training and awareness programmes pertaining to care for Senior Citizens, Drug Abuse Prevention and other Social Defence issues, in collaboration with State Level Coordinating Agencies (formerly known as Regional Resource & Training Centres (RRTC)), Schools, Colleges, Universities, NSS, NYKs, SIRDs, PRIs, Police Academies and other Institutes/Organisations.

The amount received and expenditure incurred by NISD during the financial years 2020-21 and 2021-22 (till date) is as under:

2020-21					
S. No.	Programme	Opening Balance (Rs incrore)	GIR received (Rs in crores)	Expenditure (Rs in crore)	Refund/Interest/ Transfer from other head.
1	Salaries	3.03	1.00	3.86	0.9
2.	Generl Programme	16.15	0.00	6.27	0.62
3.	Schemes (GIA)				
(a).	NADDPR	49.48	0.00	20.61	0.61
(b).	NMBA	0.00	27.20	14.26	0.40
©.	Beggary	20.44	0.00	13.00	0.12

S. No.	Programme	Opening Balance (Rs incrore)	GIR received (Rs in crores)	Expenditure (Rs in crore)	Refund/Interest/Transfer from other head.
(d).	Transgender	2.98	0.00	1.90	0.00
(e).	NHSC	0.00	27.88	13.19	17.91
(f).	NAPSC	2.50	0.00	0.080.37	
4.	Target Intervention.	12.630.00	0.40	0.00	
5.	Capital Assests.	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total.		1110.31	56.08	73.51	20.66
2021-22 (as on 30-06-2021)					
1	Salaries	1.18	0.00	0.88	0.05
2.	Generl Programme	10.50	0.00	1.43	0.10
3.	Schemes (GIA)				
(a).	NADDPR	29.44	0.00	0.11	18.23
(b).	NMBA	13.38	0.00	1.60	0.11
©.	Beggary	7.56	0.00	0.00	0.07
(d).	Transgender	1.08	0.00	1.11	0.18
(e).	NHSC	32.60	0.00	31.18	0.14
(f).	NAPSC	2.53	0.00	0.62	0.03
4.	Target Intervention.	12.36	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Capital Assests.	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total.		113.54	0.00	36.92	18.89

Training and Research in the field of Alcoholism and Drug Demand Reduction

6.8. National Centre for Drug Abuse Prevention (NCDAP) in NISD

Training is an important component for capacity building and skill development for the service providers in the field of drug abuse prevention. A National Centre for Drug Abuse Prevention (NCDAP) was established in 1998, in the National Institute of Social Defence (NISD) at New Delhi to serve as apex body for training, research and documentation in the field of alcoholism and drug demand reduction.

Presently, NCDAP has been conducting online training to functionaries of Integrated Rehabilitation Centre for Addicts (IRCA), State Level Coordinating Agencies (SLCAs), Outreach Drop in Centre (ODIC), Community Based Peer led Intervention (CPLI), Police academies, State Institute of Rural Development (SIRDs), State Council of Education Research & Training (SCERTs), NYKs, NSS, School Teachers, and other community stake holders and enhances their knowledge on drug prevention issues. The online training is in continuation and functionaries are imparted knowledge

on Counseling, Treatment and Rehabilitation issues. Details of NCDAP Online Training programs are as under:

Offline Training Program Sanctioned by NCDAP-NISD for New SLCAs functionaries during 2021-22

Sl. No.	Topic	Number of participants	Functionaries of New SLCAs
1.	Two days Orientation training program for new SLCAs on 29 – 30 July 2021	21	SLCA staff

Online Training Program held by NCDAP-NISD for various stakeholders during 2021-22:

Sl. No.	Resource Person	Topic	Target Group	No. of participants
1.	Dr. Alok Aggarwal, Associate Prof NDDTC, AIIMS, New Delhi	Basics of Drugs and its harmful effect	members of Care Leavers Association and Network (CLAN)	50
2.	Ms. Pooja Jaswani, Counselling Psychologist, former expert of NCPCR) New Delhi	Psychoactive substance and its ill effects	members of Care Leavers Association and Network (CLAN)	50
3.	Mx Reshma Prasad, Fellow CCRT, New Delhi	Coping with Substance Abuse among Transgender Community	Transgender Community (For Hindi Speaking Regions)	25
4.	Dr. Ravinder Rao, Additional Professor NDDTC, AIIMS New Delhi	Awareness program- Basics of Psychoactive Substance and their Harmful Effects	Youth (college Students & Faculty of Hans Raj College, Delhi University)	75
5.	Dr. Thiru Mangal, International Trainer, Colombo Plan TTK, Chennai	Awareness program- Basics of Psychoactive Substance and their Harmful Effects	B. Ed College Students- (B.K.D College of education for women. Poanta sahib. Dist Sirmour) Himachal Pradesh	100
6.	Dr. Thiru Mangal, International Trainer, Colombo Plan TTK, Chennai	Awareness program- Basics of Psychoactive Substance and their Harmful Effects	College Students (Jawaharlal Nehru Rajkeeya Mahavidyalaya, Portblair. Andaman & Nicobar Islands)	76

Sl. No.	Resource Person	Topic	Target Group	No. of participants
7.	Dr. Raghav Shah, DM Addiction Psychiatry (PGIMER, Chandigarh) Consultant Psychiatrist, Rajasthan Hospital, Jaipur	Implication of Drug Abuse and Handling Workplace Addiction	Factory workers of J.K Laxmi Cement, Sirohi Rajasthan	40
8.	Dr. P.V. Bhandary, Director & Psychiatrist, Dr. A.V. Baliga Memorial Hospital, Udupi	Role of Family in Substance Abuse Prevention	Parents Association (Karnataka)	57
9.	Dhananjay Chauhan, President Saksham Trust Chandigarh Member of Chandigarh Transgender Welfare Board, Chandigarh	Coping with Substance Abuse among Transgender Community	Transgender Community in Chhattisgarh Region	35
10.	Dr Sareeta Behera, Consulting Psychologist Founder and Managing Director, Aashna Zindagi (Principal Trainer cum ISL Facilitator)	Inclusive Practices in Drug Abuse Prevention among Adolescents (Program is in Indian Sign Language)	Adolescents with Hearing Impairment, Odisha & West Bengal	60
11.	Dr Sojan Antony, Associate Professor Department of Psychiatric Social Work National Institute of Mental Health & Neuro Sciences (NIMHANS)Bengaluru	Community Intervention in preventing substance abuse	Women Group, Kerala	103
12.	Mr. Amit Biswas, Consulting Psychologist & Professional Trainer Kolkata, West Bengal	Psychology behind Drug Dependence & Interventions to overcome from substance use disorder	State Directors & District Youth Officers of NYKs (Odisha, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal & Andaman Nicobar	70
13.	Mr. Harish Bhutani, President (Nav Vikalp Organization) & National Awardee	Concept of disease (In relation to Drug/ Substance)	Professional of Drug De-Addiction Centres and Staff of NCB	75

Sl. No.	Resource Person	Topic	Target Group	No. of participants
14.	Dr. K. Venkatesan, Assistant Professor, Jawaharlal Nehru Rajkeeya Mahavidyalaya, Portblair	Consequences of Psychoactive Substance and dealing with peer pressure	Student & Faculty of Andaman College (ANCOL)	60
15.	Dr. Shreedevi, Associate Professor Psychiatric Social Work Drug De Addiction Unit NIMHANS Bangalore	Drug, Addiction & Harmful effects of Substance Abuse	Students of KL university, Andhra Pradesh	86
16.	Dr. Chandrashekar B Huded, MD Psychiatry, Assistant Professor, Kalaburagi Institute of Medical Science, Karnataka	Scenario of drug use (substances) in university campus and Interventions - Drug dependency among students	Faculty & Students of Central University of Karnataka	88
17.	Ms. Aakanksha Mehta, Clinical Psychologist, Lok Nayak Hospital, New Delhi	'Need for Substance Abuse Preventive Education for Female Sex Workers'	Female Sex Workers	36
18.	Ms. Reshma Malick, M.Sc, M.Phil. Counselling Psychologist ICAP III	Role of B-ed college student in Substance Abuse Prevention	B-ed college students of Padmavani college of education Periyar university salem, Tamil Nādu	109
19.	Dr. Vinay Saini, MD in Psychiatry (NIMHANS) Bangalore	Consequences of drug use among Adolescents	Students of Savitribai Phule Pune University	112
20.	Dr. Nikhil Goel, MBBS (Gold Medalist) (PMCH), MD, DPM, Consultant Neuropsychiatrist	Identification /sign& Symptoms of Addiction among adolescents	Students/Teacher of D.G Vaishnav College, Chennai, TN	139
21.	Ms Reshma Malick, M.Sc, M.Phil. Counselling Psychologist ICAP III	Substance abuse prevention and government initiatives	NGO functionaries from Gujarat & Maharashtra	75

Sl. No.	Resource Person	Topic	Target Group	No. of participants
22.	Dr. Vinay Kumar, Assistant Professor Department of Social Work Central University of Jammu	Preventive factors against substance abuse	SHOs of Jammu Division	55
23.	Dr. Alok Aggarwal, NDDTC AIIMS, New Delhi	Harmful trends of drug abuse among truck drivers	Truck Drivers of Instant Transport Solution Pvt.Ltd	50
24.	Dr. Komal Manshni, Clinical Psychologist, Max smart Hospital, New Delhi	Conquering the urge for substance abuse.	Students of BA Criminology Karunya Institute of Technology and Sciences, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu	100
25.	Dr Prashant Srivastava, Psychiatric Social Worker, Kalpana Chawla Govt. Medical college, Karnal, Haryana	Consequence of Substance use among children	Adarsh Higher Secondary school, Jabalpur, MP	68
26.	Ms.Reshma Malick, M.Sc, M.Phil. Counselling Psychologist I CAP III	Role of Professional Social Workers in Substance Abuse Prevention	MSW Students of Indore School of Social Work, Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya, Indore Madhya Pradesh	84
27.	Dr. Raghav Shah, DM Addiction Psychiatry (PGIMER, Chandigarh) Consultant Psychiatrist, Rajasthan Hospital, Jaipur	Role of Nursing students in Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment	Students of B.R. College of Paramedical Sciences and Nursing Gangyal, Jammu	120
	TOTAL	27		1998

Awareness & Capacity Programs Sanctioned to State Police Academy during 2021-22:

Sl. No.	Name of Collaborating agency	Awareness Programs	Beneficiaries	Capacity Programs	Beneficiaries
1	Sher-E-Kashmir Police Academy (SKPA), Jammu & Kashmir, Police Academy Srinagar	1	100	1	25
2	Maharashtra Police Academy, Nasik, Maharashtra	1	100	1	25

SI. No.	Name of Collaborating agency	Awareness Programs	Beneficiaries	Capacity Programs	Beneficiaries
3	Haryana, Police Academy, Karnal, Haryana	1	100	1	25
4	Meghalaya Police Academy, Shillong, Meghalaya	15	450	3	75
	TOTAL	18	750	6	150

Awareness & Capacity Building Programs Sanctioned to State Institute of Rural Development (SIRD), During 2021-22:

SI. No.	Name of Collaborating agency	Awareness Programs	Beneficiaries	Capacity Programs	Beneficiaries
1	Telangana, SIRD	1	60	1	25
	TOTAL	1	60	1	25

List of Programs Sanctioned to State Level Coordinating Agency (SLCA) during 2021-22:

SI. No.	Name of Collaborating agency	Nos of Awareness generation / Capacity building program	Nos of beneficiaries
1	SLCA Calcutta Samaritans	10 (Online)	870
	TOTAL	10	870

The NISD has launched Online Training Program (Training for Augmenting Productivity and Services (TAPAS) Platform, wherein imparting drug education through online mode.

An effective drug education is very critical due to the fact that young children, adolescents, general masses are faced with many influences which may lead to substance abuse on maturity. Education can play a counterbalancing role in shaping a normative culture of safety, moderation, and informed decision making.

In first batch of basic course on drug abuse prevention program under TAPAS, 411 students are enrolled in the course and 121 no's have passed the certificate examination.

Online Basic Course on “Drug Abuse Prevention” on TAPAS Ist Batch (September to October 2021):

SI. No.	Number of Batches	Number of students enrolled	Number of student qualified for Examination	Number of students qualified to obtained certificate
1	1 (one) September to October 2021	411	128	121

A project was sanctioned by the NISD to NDDTC AIIMS, New Delhi entitled “Training of Doctors/ Medical Officers of IRCAs on Treatment of Substance Use Disorders”. The project is costing Rs 32.60 Lakhs for a period of two years. The Principal Investigator of the Project is Dr Ravindra Rao, Additional Professor, NDDTC, AIIMS, New Delhi

Till October 2021, around 145 nos. of Doctors enrolled from IRCAs in 4 batches and trained on aspects of Treatment of Substance Use Disorders through online training mode. This Training and Teaching Doctors of IRCAs, improve their knowledge, skills, and self-efficacy and would be more beneficial for treatment aspect, for drug addicts being admitted in Integrated Rehabilitation Centre for Addicts (IRCAs).

SKILL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

SKILL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The Skill Development programme for Scheduled Castes, Safai Karamcharis and Backward Classes is being implemented by the three Finance and Development Corporations under the Department of Social Justice & Empowerment viz. (i) National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (ii) National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation, and (iii) National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation.

7.1. Introduction

Department of Social Justice and Empowerment, through its various policies and programmes, proactively promotes the educational, economic, social empowerment of its target groups, skill development is being an integral part of this process. It has forged ties with the leading training providers in the country to train the eligible members of the target groups to enhance their employability. The skill development programme for Scheduled Castes, Safai Karamcharis and Backward Classes is being implemented by the three Finance and Development Corporations under the Department of Social Justice & Empowerment viz. (i) National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (ii) National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation, and (iii) National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation. All Skill trainings programmes have been aligned with the National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF) as stipulated in the Common Norms issued by the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (**Box 7.1**).

Box 7.1

National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF)

The National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF) is a competency-based framework that organizes all qualifications according to a series of levels of knowledge, skills and aptitude. These levels, graded from one to ten, are defined in terms of learning outcomes which the learner must possess regardless of whether they are obtained through formal, non-formal or informal learning. NSQF in India was notified on 27th December 2013.

Specific outcomes expected from implementation of NSQF are:

- i. *Mobility between vocational and general education by alignment of degrees with NSQF*
- ii. *Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL), allowing transition from non-formal to organised job market*
- iii. *Standardised, consistent, nationally acceptable outcomes of training across the country through a national quality assurance framework*

- iv. *Global mobility of skilled workforce from India, through international equivalence of NSQF*
- v. *Mapping of progression pathways within sectors and cross-sectorally*
- vi. *Approval of National Occupational Standards and Quality Packs as national standards for skill training*

The NSQF provides for a five year implementation schedule which stipulates that after the third anniversary (27.12.2016) date of the notification of the NSQF, (i) Government funding would not be available for any training/ educational programme/ course which is not NSQF-compliant (ii) All government-funded training and educational institutions shall define eligibility criteria for admission to various courses in terms of NSQF levels (iii) The recruitment rules of the Government of India and PSUs of the central government shall be amended to define eligibility criteria for all positions in terms of NSQF levels. The State Governments and their PSUs shall also be encouraged to amend their recruitment rules on above lines. Further, after the fifth anniversary (27.12.2018) date of the notification of the NSQF, (i) It shall be mandatory for all training/educational programmes/courses to be NSQF-compliant and (ii) All training and educational institutions shall define eligibility criteria for admission to various courses in terms of NSQF levels.

All training providers empanelled/approved by the various Ministries/Departments of the Government of India/State Governments NSDA/NSDC/Sector Skill Councils need to comply with the requirements of the NSQF, failure to do which would lead to their delisting by the concerned empanelling/approving authority.

Source: M/o Skill Development & Entrepreneurship

7. PRADHAN MANTRI DAKSHTA AUR KUSHALTA SAMPANN HITGRAHI (PM-DAKSH) YOJANA

In 2020-21, Department modified the existing Scheme of Assistance to skilling for OBCs/EBCs/DNTs with inclusion of SCs and Safai karamcharis including Waste pickers and renamed as scheme of PM DAKSH Yojana as **Central Sector Scheme** with objective to provide high quality skills through reputed Training institutes/partners (TIs/TPs) so that the training can result in better employment opportunities for the target group. Apart from this, rural artisans who have become marginalized owing to newer technologies in the market, would be trained so as to adopt newer processes and increase their incomes. As approved by SFC, the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment is to continue Pradhan Mantri Dakshta Aur Kushalta Sampann Hitgrahi (PM-DAKSH) Yojana, with a target to skill around **271000** SCs/OBCs/EBCs/DNT/Safai Karamcharis including Waste Pickers during next five years (2021-22 to 2025-26) with a budget outlay of **Rs.450.25 crore**.

INITIATIVE TAKEN UNDER PM DAKSH

- PM-DAKSH Portal and PM-DAKSH Mobile App were launched by Dr. Virendra Kumar, Hon'ble Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment on 07.08.2021. The PM-DAKSH portal offers on-line registration for a Free of Cost Skill Development Training Programmes under 'Pradhan Mantri-Dakshta Aur Kushalta Sampann Hitgrahi (PM-DAKSH) Yojana'. Applications are invited from the candidates belonging to SCs, OBCs, EBCs, DNTs, Safai karamcharies including waste picker in the age group of 18 to 45 years.
- The four interventions such as Up-skilling/Re-skilling, Short Term Training, Long term training and Entrepreneurship Development Programmes (EDP) are introduced for enhancing skill of them. The interested candidates may register themselves at pmdaksh.dosje.gov.in or on Mobile App "PM-DAKSH" to be downloaded from Google Play Store.
- Principal Secretaries of State Governments and DMs/DCs have been requested to make wide publicity of the PM DAKSH Yojana.
- Members of transgender community have also been integrated for availing skill development training programme under PM-DAKSH.

Categories of Skill Training under PM-DAKSH

(A) Up-skilling/Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL):

- (i) The training for rural artisans, domestic workers, sanitation workers etc. on the vocation of practice, such as pottery, weaving, carpentry, waste segregation, domestic workers, etc. along with financial and digital literacy.
- (ii) Duration: 35 to 60 hours and upto one month
- (iii) Training cost will be limited to the extent of Common Cost Norms, besides Rs.2,500/- to trainees towards compensation of wage loss.

(B) Short Term Trainings (focus on wage/self-employment)

- (i) Various job roles as per National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF)/ National Occupational Standard (NOS), issued by MSDE
- (ii) Focus on wage/self-employment opportunities such as self-employed tailors training, furniture making, food processing, etc. along with financial and digital literacy

- (iii) Duration: Normally 300 hours/3 months months, as stipulated in National Occupational Standards (NOS) and Qualification Packs (QPs).
- (iv) Training cost will be limited to the extant of Common Cost Norms, besides provision of stipend to trainees in case of non-residential training.

(C) Entrepreneurial Development Programmes (EDP):

- (i) SC and OBC youth who have preferably undergone skill training under the PMKVY and are having an entrepreneurial bent of mind
- (ii) Curriculum to be modelled on the programmes of MoRD being implemented by the RSETIs. To be conducted by RSETIs, NIESBUD, IIE and like.
- (iii) Sessions on Business Opportunity Guidance, Market Survey, Working Capital and its Management, Business Plan Preparation etc.
- (iv) Duration: Normally 90 hours (15 days) or as stipulated by MoRD.
- (v) Training cost as per norms of MoRD/Common Cost Norms (CCN)

(D) Long Term Courses (focus on wage/self-employment)

- (i) Long Term Training in sectors having good demand in job market with starting compensation of the range of at least Rs.20,000/- p.m. & above.
- (ii) Training programmes will be as per NSQF, NCVT, AICTE, MSME etc. in areas such as production technology, plastic processing, apparel technology, health care sector, etc.
- (iii) Duration: 650 hours/ 7 months, as stipulated by the concerned board/regulatory body of the training centre.
- (iv) Training cost as per CCN or as stipulated by concerned Board besides stipend for non-residential programmes.

Implementing Agencies

The Skill Development Training Programmes are being implemented by the three Finance and Development Corporations under the Department of SJ&E. Corporation-wise details are given below.

7.1. National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporations(NSFDC)

National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC) provides Skill Development Training Programmes to beneficiaries belonging SCs candidates. NSFDC plans to facilitate skill development to target group under Pradhan Mantri Dakshta Aur Kushalta Sampann Hitgrahi (PM- DAKSH) Yojana. The Corporation has accordingly signed MOU with 7 more Training Institutes (TIs). So far the corporation has sanctioned skill training of 21,290 beneficiaries for Long Term training (LTT), Short Term Training (STT), up-skilling and Entrepreneurship Development Programme(EDP) against the target of 20,000. The list of training courses may be seen at **Annexure 7.1**. NSFDC sponsors Skill Development Training Programme in high impact labour intensive sectors such as Computer Technology, Apparel Technology, Plastic Technology, Manufacturing of Leather Goods, Construction Skills, etc. These courses are conducted by the reputed training institutes. The trainees are provided free training and stipend @Rs.1,500/- per month during the training period subject to 80% attendance of trainees.

Objective of Skill Development Training Programmes

The objective of the programmes is to provide skill development training leading to employability of Scheduled Castes youth. On successful completion of training, the trainees are also provided placement assistance and/or entrepreneurial guidance to start their own ventures with financial assistance from NSFDC through State Channelizing Agencies/ Channel Partners.

Identification of beneficiaries

For effective implementation of skill development training programmes, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has launched a dedicated portal wherein the candidates can apply for the training programme of their choice on the portal. Wide publicity of the same has been done in local newspapers, social media platforms etc., so as to reach the vast population.

While sanctioning of training programme to the Institution/SSCs, the Corporation spells out the Terms & Condition in Sanction Letter. Further on the basis of registrations on pmdaksh.dosje.gov.in the Institute is required to verify the details of the registered candidates and do a psychometric assessment on portal, subsequent to it institutes group the eligible candidates into a batch of appropriate size and commence the training

New Measures

As per the Common Norms for skill development schemes of National Skill Development Agency (NSDA), following measures have been taken by NSFDC during the year for implementation of skill development training programmes:

SKILL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

- a. Outcome of skilled development training has been linked to overall employment (both wage & self) of 70% of trainees.
- b. Payment to Training Providers has been linked to percentage placement of trainees.
- c. Training providers have been advised to ensure Aadhaar enrolment and transfer of fund to trainees by digital means i.e. NEFT/ RTGS.

Linkages with MSMEs/Reputed Training Institutes

NSFDC has entered into Memorandum of Agreements (MoAs) with following agencies during the FY 2021-22 given in **Table 7.2**.

<i>Table 7.2</i>		
<i>Details of Memorandum of Agreements entered into by NSFDC during 2021-22</i>		
Sl. No.	Name & Address of the Channelizing Agency/Training Partner	Type of Agency
1	MSME Technology Centre IDEMI, Mumbai IDEMI, Eastern Express Highway, Opp. Everard Nagar Bus Stop, Chunabhatti, Sion P.O. Chunabhatti, Mumbai – 400022	Government Training Institute
2.	MSME Technology Centre, Ramnagar Electronics Service & Training Centre, Kaniya, Ramnagar NTL (UK)	Government Training Institute
3.	Indo Danish Tool Room (MSME Technology Centre), Jamshedpur M-4 (Part), Phase VI, Tata Kandra Road, Gamharia, Jamshedpur- 832108 -Jharkhand	Government Training Institute
4.	Central Tool Room, Ludhiana A-5, Phase V, Focal Point, Ludhiana (Punjab) -141002	Government Training Institute
5.	MSME Technology Centre, Rohtak lot No.10 & 11, Sector-30B, IMT Rohtak, Haryana-124021	Government Training Institute
6.	MSME Technology Centre, Visakhapatnam MSME Technology Centre, Visakhapatnam Plot No-6, Industrial Corridor- Pudi, Atchutapuram, Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh-531011	Government Training Institute
7.	MSME Technology Centre, Bhopal Ground Floor, Rajiv Gandhi Bhawan-2, 35, Shyamla Hills, Bhopal- 462002	Government Training Institute

7.2. National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC)

Objectives

The objectives of providing Skill Development Training Programme for the target group are:

- i. to make them self-reliant;
- ii. to enable them to take job employment/self-employment or engage in any other income generating activities,
- iii. to upgrade their skills for efficient management of the units set up by the Safai Karamcharis (including waste pickers), Manual Scavengers and their dependants.

Under its Skill Development Training Programmes, NSKFDC provides job oriented vocational /technical skill development training to the target group of NSKFDC i.e. Safai Karamcharis (including waste pickers), Manual Scavengers and their dependants (in the age group of 18 years to 45 years) through Central/State Government/ Autonomous Government Training Institutes etc. and Sector Skill Councils in various trades having duration of 1 month to 1 year **(Annexure-7.2).**

Quantum of Assistance

Assistance is provided 100% in the form of grant towards actual fee and stipend of Rs. 3000/- p.m. to Manual Scavengers/ dependants & Rs.1500/- p.m to Safai Karamcharis/dependants. In case of residential training programme stipend to Manual Scavengers will remain same, however for Safai Karamcharis/ dependants the stipend is Rs.500/- p.m. In case of Up-skilling (training of 35 hours) Rs.500/- for Sanitation Works is to be provided towards compensation of their wage loss.

Identification of beneficiaries

As per sanction terms to TI(s) for SK category a occupation certificate is required which can be obtained/issued by following

- (a) Registered co-operative societies of Safai Karamcharis, Legally constituted association/ firm promoted by the target group,
- (b) Local Revenue Officer/local Municipal Officer/ Cantonment Executive Officer/ Railway Officer,
- (c) Head of the Govt. Departments (i.e. Schools, Colleges, Forest, Health, Education, Animal Husbandry) having rank not less than Gazetted Officer,

- (d) Elected Members of Municipal Body & Pradhan of Gram Panchayats (Mukhia/Sarpanch/ President or any other authority equivalent to Pradhan of Gram Panchayat),
- (e) Regional Managers of Regional Rural Banks(RRBs)/Nationalised Banks,
- (f) Officer of Govt. Departments having rank not less than Gazetted Officer for issuing Occupation Certificate for Sanitation Workers engaged/employed by their department only. Further, in case of Municipal Bodies without Gazetted Officers, the head of such Municipal Bodies, may be the Competent Authority.

Type of trainings

The following types of training are provided to the target group : -

Programme	Purpose	Assistance	Duration
Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) Programme/Skill Up-gradation Training Programme	The 5 days RPL Programme for Sanitation workers focuses on improved and mechanised sanitation practices, personal health and safety, provisions of MS Act, 2013 and other social skills.	100% grant in aid towards conduct of training programme The trainees will be paid Rs.500/- per person per programme, in the form of stipend, for duration of training of Up-skilling/RPL, towards compensation of their wage loss, during the period of training.	5 days
Short Term Training in various courses	Skill Development Training is provided in broad pursuance of common norms to the target group in a range of courses through the Central/ State Government training Institutions (including Autonomous bodies) and Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) to enable them to take up suitable job/self-employment.	Financial assistance in the form of 100% grant and stipend @ Rs 1500/- per month/per candidate to Safai Karamcharis and their dependants and @ Rs 3000/- per month/per candidate to identified Manual Scavengers and their dependants is provided to the candidates having minimum 80% attendance in a month.	Ranging from 200 Hrs and above depending upon the course duration etc.



NSKFDC sponsored Skill Development Training for Self Employed Tailor at Ludhiana, Punjab

Linkages with MSMEs/Reputed training Institutes

NSKFDC has entered into Memorandum of Agreements (MoAs) with following agencies during the FY 2021-22 given in **Table 7.2**.

Table 7.2		
Details of Memorandum of Agreements entered into by NSKFDC during 2021-22		
S.No	Name & Address of Channelizing Agency/Training institute	Type of Agency
1	ITI Limited, ITI bhavan, Dooravaninagar, Bangalore 560016	Govt (PSU)
2	The Bharat Scouts and Guides, Lakshmi Mazumdar Bhawan, 16, Mahatama Gandhi Marg, Indraprastha Estate, New Delhi 110002	Govt. (Society)

7.3 National Backward Classes Financial Development Corporation (NBCFDC)

Objective

National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC) provides Skill Development Training Programmes to beneficiaries belonging to either a caste categorized as OBC under State and/or Central Govt. list with annual family income below Rs.3.00 Lakh or communities categorized as De-Notified, Semi-Nomadic & Nomadic Tribes (DNTs) without income criteria or to category of Economically Backward Classes (EBCs) with annual family income below Rs.1.00 Lakh. During 2021-22, NBCFDC plans to facilitate skill development to

target group under Pradhan Mantri Dakshta Aur Kushalta Sampann Hitgrahi (PM- DAKSH) Yojana. The Corporation has accordingly signed MOU with 10 more Training Institutes (TIs). So far the corporation has sanctioned skill training of 22570 beneficiaries for Long Term training (LTT), Short Term Training (STT), up-skilling and Entrepreneurship Development Programme(EDP). The list of training courses may be seen at **Annexure 7.3**

Identification of beneficiaries

For effective implementation of skill development training programmes, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has launched a dedicated portal wherein the candidates can apply for the training programme of their choice on the portal. Wide publicity of the same has been done in local newspapers, social media platforms etc., so as to reach the vast population.

While sanctioning of training programme to the Institution/SSCs, the Corporation spells out the Terms & Condition in Sanction Letter. Further on the basis of registrations on pmdaksh.dosje.gov.in the Institute is required to verify the details of the registered candidates and do a psychometric assessment on portal, subsequent to it institutes group the eligible candidates into a batch of appropriate size and commence the training.

Potential Employers

The Training Institutes are required to arrange for Wage Employment/Self Employment as per common norms. The potential employers of trained persons include Textile Industries, Furniture & Fittings, Plumbing, Plastic, Logistics, Carpet industries, Power Sector, Handicraft Sector etc. Engagement with SSCs which have a fair representation of industry leaders would further augment the employability of the trainees. Additionally, the creation of the Job Portal and its expected linkage with the National Labour Market Information System (NLIMS) of M/o Skill development would further improve the visibility of the beneficiaries.

NBCFDC has entered into Memorandum of Agreements (MoAs) with following agencies during the FY 2021-22 given in **Table 7.3**.

Table 7.3		
<i>Details of Memorandum of Agreements entered into by NBCFDC during 2021-22</i>		
Sl. No.	Name & Address of the Channelizing Agency/Training Partner	Type of Agency
1	Central Tool Room (MSME), A-5, Focal Point Rd, Phase V, Focal Point, Ludhiana, Punjab 141010	Government Training Institute
2	Indradhanush Welfare Samiti, 1/5, South Tukoganj, Indore, Madhya Pradesh 452007	Society

3	Bright School Samiti, 11/2, Chhawani Rd, Jaora Compound, Ushaganj, MuraiMohalla, Indore, Madhya Pradesh 452001	Society
4	Central Institute of Hand Tool (MSME), G T Road, Bye PassGrand Trunk Rd, Salempur, Jalandhar, Punjab 144001	Government Training Institute

7.3. Targets and Achievements of Skill Development Training Programmes

During 2021-22, targets for training candidates have been assigned to the 3 Corporations. During 2021-22 the Corporations has been given target to train 60800 including Manual Scavengers trainees by the Ministry. The Corporation has accordingly sanctioned skill training programme for 63860 trainees. The Corporation-wise targets and their achievements upto31-12-2021 are given in **Table 7.4:**

Table 7.4				
Skill Development Targets & Achievements during 2021-22				
S. No.	Organization	Targets	Achievements	
			Sanctioned	Trained/ Commenced*
1	National Scheduled Caste Finance and Development Corporation(NSFDC)	20,000	21,290	8285
2	National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation(NBCFDC)	20800	22570	14264
3	National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC)	9000	9000	4039
4	Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (SRMS)	11,000	11,000	9897
Grand Total		60,800	63,860	36,485

*Training programmes commenced.

Achievements on skill training during the last seven years by each of the three Corporations of the Department are given in Table 7.4.

Table 7.5		
National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC)		
Year	Target (No.)	Achievements (No.)
2015-16	12500	15146
2016-17	17500	18748
2017-18	18500	23380

2018-19	23000	25040
2019-20	28600	30491
2020-21	14925	15750
2021-22 (upto 31-12-2021)	20800	22570*

*Training programmes sanctioned

During 2021-22 a target of training 10000 (NSKFDC) candidates has been assigned to the NSKFDC by D/o Public Enterprises. **Year-wise targets achievements on skill Development training by NSKFDC (as on 31.12.2021)**

<i>National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (upto 31.12.2021)</i>		
<i>Year</i>	<i>Target (No.)</i>	<i>Achievements (No.)</i>
2014-15	8612	8750
2015-16	9500	9600
2016-17	11040	10314
2017-18	14000	13954
2018-19	14000	14033
2019-20	15000	12684
2020-21	10000	8283(DAKSH)
2021-22	9000	4039 (DAKSH)

Year-wise targets achievements on skill Development training by NSFDC

<i>Table 7.6</i>		
<i>National Scheduled Castes Finance & Development Corporations (NSFDC)</i>		
<i>Year</i>	<i>Target (Numbers)</i>	<i>Achievements (Numbers)</i>
2015-16	14,800	14,805
2016-17	17,000	17,008
2017-18	17,000	17,088
2018-19	18,600	19,089
2019-20	20,000	19,445
2020-21	10,533	10,511
2021-22 (up to 31.12.2021)	20,000	21,290*

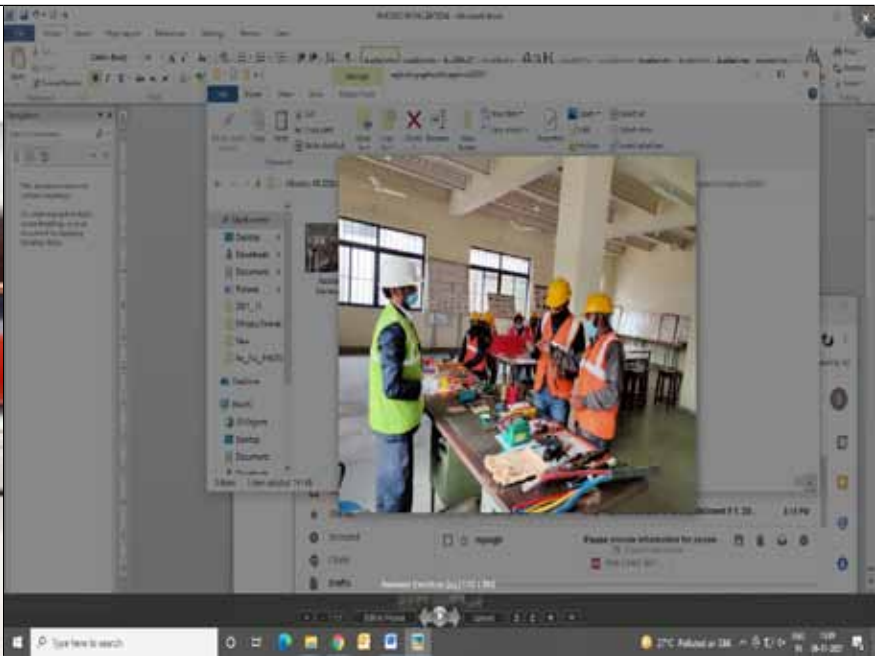
*Training programmes sanctioned

Achievements of skill Development training of SRMS.

<i>SRMS (upto 31.12.2021)</i>		
Year	Target (No.)	Achievements(No.)
2020-21	12,500	8,698
2021-22	11,000	9,897



Training programme in DCFA role job at Malapuram by IHRD Kerala



Training programme in Assistant Electrician job role by OP Jindal Community College



Training programme in COMPUTER HARDWARE & NETWORKING job role by MSME Durg



Training programme in CNC Programming job role by MSME Durg



Training programme in Hand role Aggarbatti making job role at Sikkim by HIMCON

NORTH EASTERN REGION

NORTH EASTERN REGION

In October 1996 the Government of India decided that for overall development of the NE Region, all Ministries/Departments should make a lump sum provision of 10% of their annual plan allocation for projects/schemes in North Eastern States (including Sikkim), unless specifically exempted keeping in view the nature of work carried out by a Ministry. The Department of Social Justice and Empowerment has been exempted from making a provision of 10% of the total plan allocation in respect of SC development by a Government decision of November, 2000 since the population of the Scheduled Castes in the Northeast Region was only 1.55% (Census, 1991) of the total Scheduled Caste population of the country. Accordingly, the Ministry has been permitted to make provision of 2% of the total allocation in a year for Scheduled Caste development for the North East. The norm of 10% allocation, however, applies to all its sectors other than Scheduled Caste development viz. Development of OBCs, and Social Defence.

8.1. Introduction

The North Eastern Region (NER) comprises 8 States namely, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura. The State-wise total population, population of SCs and SC literacy rate are given in the **Table 8.1**.

S. N.	State/UT	Total Population	SC Population	% of SC population	SC Literacy Rate (in %)		
					Person	Male	Female
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1383727	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Assam	31205576	2231321	7.2	77.0	83.2	70.4
3.	Manipur	2570390	97328	3.7	76.2	83.5	68.9
4.	Meghalaya	2966889	17355	0.6	68.6	74.9	61.4
5.	Mizoram	1097206	1218	0.1	92.4	93.1	91.0
6.	Nagaland	1978502	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Sikkim	610577	28275	4.6	77.5	82.8	72.0
8.	Tripura	3673917	654918	17.8	89.4	92.8	86.0
All India		1210569573	201378086	16.6	66.1	75.2	56.5

Source: Census of India, 2011

It would be seen from the above that all the States of the NE Region, except Tripura (17.83%), have proportion of SC population much below the National average of 16.6%. Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland have no SC population while percentage of SC population in Mizoram, and Meghalaya is less than 1%.

All States in the region have population of senior citizens below the national average of 8.56%, while average for the NER is 6.53%.

The region is understood to be quite affected by substance abuse due to its proximity to the “Golden Triangle”, one of Asia’s two main illicit opium-producing areas.

8.2. Budget Estimates (BE) and Expenditure earmarked for NER

The Budget Estimates (BE), Revised Estimates (RE) and Expenditure in NER from 2013-14 to 2021-22 are given in Table 8.2.

(Rs. In Crore)

<i>Table 8.2.</i>				
<i>BE, RE and Expenditure from 2013-14 to 2021-22</i>				
S. No.	Year	BE	Expenditure	% of Exp. (B.E)
1.	2013-14	230.00	76.98	33.47
2.	2014-15	229.00	215.00	93.90
3.	2015-16	236.4.00	173.00	73.18
4.	2016-17	246.2.00	198.00	80.43
5.	2017-18	253.13.00	160.12	63.26
6.	2018-19	318.03	270.37	85.01
7.	2019-20	343.81	212.56	61.82
8.	2020-21	392.00	220.08	56.14
9.	2021-22	404.02	14.80	3.66

8.3 Scheme-wise Expenditure in the North Eastern Region and Sikkim

The Scheme-wise Expenditure in the North Eastern Region and Sikkim during 2021-22 is given in Table 8.3.

Table 8.3
Scheme-wise BE/RE/Exp. during 2021-22

<i>(Rupees in crore)</i>				
Sr. No.	Programme/Schemes	BE 21-22 under NER	RE 21-22 under NER	Exp. 2021-22 under NER as on 25/11/2021
SCD Division				
1	Post Matric Scholarship	68.3200	83.4900	68.3200
2	National Fellowship for SCs	6.0000	2.5000	6.0000
3	National Overseas Scholarship for SCs	0.6000	0.7000	0.6000
4	Free Coaching for SC Students	1.0000	0.6000	1.0000
5	Top Class Education for SCs	1.4000	1.4000	1.4000
6	Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojana (PM AJAY)	36.00	36.00	0.00
	Venture Capital funds for SCs	5.000	1.00	
7	Strengthening of machinery for PCR Act, 1989	12.0000	12.00	0.00
8	Scheme of Residential Education for Students in High School in Targeted Area (SRESHTA)	4.0000	1.27	0.00
9	State Sch. Castes Development Corporations	0.50	0.00	0.00
10	Self Employment Scheme of Liberation & Rehabilitation of Scavengers	2.00	1.00	0.00
11	Prematric Scholarships for SCs and Others	14.50	14.50	0.00
12	VISVAS Yojana SCs Component	2.0000	0.20	0.00
13	Pradhan Mantri Dakshta Aur Kushalta Sampann Hitgrahi (PM-DAKSH) Yojana SC Component	1.2000	1.20	0.00
14	Atal Vayo Abhyuday Yojana	32.5000	15.00	0.00
15	National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction (NAPDDR)	26.0000	23.00	0.00
16	Support for Marginalized Individuals for Livelihood and Enterprise (SMILE)	5.0000		0.00
17	Comprehensive Rehabilitation and Welfare of Transgender Persons	2.0000	2.50	0.00
18.	Comprehensive Rehabilitation of Persons engaged in the Act of Begging	5.000	1.00	

19	Post-Matric Scholarship for OBCs and Others	130.00	130.00	14.50
20	Pre-matric Scholarship for OBCs and Others	25.0000	25.00	0.30
21	Boys and Girls Hostel for OBCs	3.00	3.00	0.00
22	National Fellowship for OBCs	10.0000	6.00	0.00
23	Interest Subsidy on Overseas Studies of OBCs and EBCs	3.0000	3.00	0.00
24	VISVAS Yojana OBCs	5.00	1.00	0.00
	Venture Capital funds for OBCs	2.00	2.00	
25	Pradhan Mantri Dakshta Aur Kushalta Sampann Hitgrahi (PM-DAKSH) Yojana OBCs' Component	4.00	4.00	0.00
26	Scheme for Economic Empowerment of DNT/N/SN (SEED)	5.00	4.04	0.00
	Total	404.02	375.80	14.80

8.4 Special provision for North Eastern States

The following schemes have special provision for North Eastern States:

- i. The Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship for SCs provides for 100% Central Assistance to State Governments and UT Administrations, other than NE State over and above their committed liability. The North Eastern States are exempted from committed liability.
- ii. Under the Scheme of National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction (NAPDDR), financial assistance of 90% of the approved expenditure is given to voluntary organizations. However, in case of North Eastern States and Sikkim, the quantum is 95% of the total admissible expenditure.
- iii. Under the Scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarship for OBCs, 50% Central Assistance is provided to State Governments over and above their committed liability. However, North Eastern States are exempted from committed liability.
- iv. In the revised Scheme of Hostels for OBC boys and Girls, Central Assistance to North Eastern States and Sikkim has been enhanced from 50% to 90%. However, in case of other States, the Central Assistance will be restrictive to 50% of the cost.
- v. In order to provide publicity, various Schemes implemented by the Department have been put on its website.
- vi. The Department has been seeking help of the Ministry of Development of North Eastern

Region (DONER) and the North Eastern Council (NEC), to impress upon the NE States for sending complete proposals on adequate scale under the various schemes implemented in the region by this Department.

- vii. To boost the expenditure in the region and to identify the problems being faced by the State Governments in utilizing the funds, the Department has been organizing meetings with Social Welfare Secretaries & other officers of Social Welfare Departments of NER States as well as representatives of non-Government organizations in the region from time to time.
- viii. **Scheme of Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens (IPSrC):**
- ix. The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment implements a Scheme of Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens (IPSrC) under which grant-in-aid are given for running and maintenance of Senior Citizens Homes, Continuous Care Homes, Mobile Medicare Units etc to the Implementing Agencies (IAs) such as State Governments, Union Territory Administrations (through Registered Societies), Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), Local bodies and Non-Governmental/Voluntary Organizations. Details of Financial Assistance provided to the North-East Region under the Scheme of IPSrC are given below:

(Amount in Lakhs)

Name of the Scheme	Expenditure (As on 31-12-201)			
	Fund released (Rs.)	Number of NGOs assisted	Number of Projects assisted	Number of beneficiaries covered
Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens (IPSrC)	507.36	36	51	30,200

8.2. State Action Plan for Senior Citizens (SAPSrC):

Under this, each State/UT is expected to plan, strategize and frame, taking into account their local considerations, their own State Action Plans for the welfare of their senior citizens. This Department shall release funds to the States/UTs for formulation and implementation of their State Action Plans. The States are expected to put in their own funds to augment the resources available for this purpose. Under the State Action Plan, Annual Action Plans have been received so far from the following North-eastern States:

(Amount in Lakhs)

Name of the Scheme	NE Region	Expenditure* (as on 10-11-2021)
State Action Plan for Senior Citizens (SAPSrC)	Manipur, Nagaland & Sikkim	Nil

*Grant will be released on recommendation of Screening Committee

8.5 Programme of the Corporations (skilling) in the NE Region

Programmes of National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC)

B. Non-Credit based Scheme (Skill Development Training Programme)

During 2020-21, 450 persons belonging to target group were trained under NSFDC sponsored skill development training programmes in the North East Region. Against the same, during the current financial year (2021-22), skill development training programmes to train 510 persons (as on 31.12.2021) belonging to target group have been sanctioned.

During the 2017-18 to 2021-22, NSFDC has sanctioned 4,678 candidates from the target group of NSFDC as given in **Table 8.4**:

Sl. No.	Name of State/ UT	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21 (PM DAKSH)		2021-22 # (PM DAKSH)		Total	
		Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy *	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy
1	Assam	132.11	1190	140.77	1130	138.76	920	78.40	325	42.39	250	532.43	3815
2	Manipur	4.85	25	0	0	22.93	120	45.61	100	42.53	110	115.92	355
3	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.03	60	5.03	60
4	Tripura	-	-	5.36	123	37.46	210	1.43	25	20.56	90	64.81	448
	Total	136.96	1215	146.13	1253	199.15	1250	125.44	450	110.51	510	718.19	4678

*Data pertains to commencement.

#Data pertains to sanction.

8.5.2 Programmes of National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC)

B. Non-Credit based Scheme (Skill Development Training Programme)

During 2020-21, 1,217 persons belonging to target group were trained under NBCFDC sponsored

skill development training programmes in the North East Region. During the current financial year (2021-22), skill development training programmes to train 2420 persons of the target group belonging to the North- East have been sanctioned. During the current 2021-22, NBCFDC has sanctioned 2420 candidates from the target group of NBCFDC as given in **Table 8.5**:-

Table 8.5
Skill Training sanctioned in North Eastern States by NBCFDC during 2017-18 to 2021-22 (as on 31.12.2021) (Rs. In Lakhs)

Sl. No	Name of State/UT	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21* (PM DAKSH)		2021-22# (PM DAKSH)		Total	
		Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy
1	Assam	249.56	1906	293.68	2420	857.86	3484	87.46	786	209.48	1370	1698.04	9966
2	Manipur	28.52	230	104.59	657	238.44	536	36.67	181	79.6	425	487.82	2029
3	Meghalaya	0	0	17.64	150	29.15	200	2.99	60	5.83	30	55.61	440
4	Mizoram	0	0			14.75	60					14.75	60
5	Sikkim	2.74	25	50.88	420	62.4	340	25.48	160	24.26	155	165.76	1100
6	Tripura	209.56	1730	144.04	1280	265.31	1330	2.57	30	68.29	440	689.77	4810
	Total	490.38	3891	610.83	4927	1467.91	5950	155.17	1217	387.46	2420	3111.75	18405

*Data pertains to commencement.

#Data pertains to sanction.

A. Non-Credit based Scheme

Skill Development Training Programme

During 2020-21, 1217 persons belonging to target group were trained under NBCFDC sponsored skill development training programmes in the North East Region. During the current financial year (2021-22), skill development training programmes to train 2420 persons of the target group belonging to the North-East have been sanctioned as on date.

8.7 National Safai Karamchari Finance and Development Corporation

A. Credit Based Schemes

During the Financial Year 2020-21 and 2021-22 (as on 31.12.2021), NSKFDC has not disbursed any amount so far to North Eastern region.

B. Non-Credit based Scheme (Skill Development Training Programme)

During the current 2021-22, NSKFDC has sanctioned 580 candidates from the target group of NSKFDC as given in **Table 8.6**:-

Table 8.6

Skill Training sanctioned in North Eastern States by NSKFDC during 2017-18 to 2021-22 (as on 31.12.2021)
(Rs. In Lakhs)

Sl. No	Name of State/UT	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20 *		2020-21 *		2021-22#		Total	
		Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy
								(PM DAKSH)		(PM DAKSH)			
1	Assam	53.00	128	99.00	570	65.01	492	12.89	162	66.51	540	296.41	1892
2	Manipur	0.00	0	0.00	180	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	180
3	Nagaland	0.00	0	0.00	150	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	150
4	Tripura	0.00	0	0.00	0	5.25	47	2.86	37	11.44	40	19.55	124
	Total	53.00	128	99.00	900	70.26	539	15.75	199	77.95	580	315.96	2,346

* Data pertains to commencement

Data pertains to sanction

In addition, the following are the achievements of SDTP exclusively under SRMS in N.E. Region:

(Rs. In lakhs)

S. No.	State	2020-21		2021-22		Total	
		Phy.	Fin	Phy.	Fin	Phy.	Fin
1	Assam	272	13.19	1320	17.88	1592	31.07
2	Tripura	0	0	88	1.32	88	1.32
	Total	272	13.19	1408	19.20	1680	32.39

8.8 National Action Plan for Senior Citizens (NAPSrC)

The National Action Plan for Senior Citizens (NAPSrC) is an umbrella scheme, effective since 1st April 2020, includes:

8.9. Scheme of Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens (IPSrC):

The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment implements a Scheme of Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens (IPSrC) under which grant-in-aid are given for running and maintenance of Senior Citizens Homes, Continuous Care Homes, Mobile Medicare Units etc to the Implementing Agencies (IAs) such as State Governments, Union Territory Administrations (through Registered Societies), Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), Local bodies and Non-Governmental/Voluntary Organizations. Details of Financial Assistance provided to the North-East Region under the Scheme of IPSrC are given below:

(Amount in Lakhs)

Name of the Scheme	Expenditure (As on 31.10.2020)			
	Fund released (Rs.)	Number of NGOs assisted	Number of Projects assisted	Number of beneficiaries covered
Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens (IPSrC)	1744.67	47	160	9815

8.10 State Action Plan for Senior Citizens (SAPSrC):

Under this, each State/UT is expected to plan, strategize and frame, taking into account their local considerations, their own State Action Plans for the welfare of their senior citizens. This Department shall release funds to the States/UTs for formulation and implementation of their State Action Plans. The States are expected to put in their own funds to augment the resources available for this purpose. Under the State Action Plan, Annual Action Plans have been received from several States/UTs and the funds are to be released shortly as per details given below:

(Amount in Lakhs)

Name of the Scheme	NE Region	Expenditure (as on 01.01.2021)
State Action Plan for Senior Citizens (SAPSrC)	Assam, Manipur & Mizoram	443.57

GENDER BUDGETING

GENDER BUDGETING

The purpose of gender budgeting is to monitor expenditure and public service delivery from a gender perspective, as a means of mainstreaming women's concerns in all activities and improving their access to public resources. Gender Budget Statement was first introduced in the Union Budget 2005-06. The Gender Budget Statement indicates, in two parts, the budget provisions for schemes that are substantially meant for the benefit of women. Part A details schemes in which 100% provision is for women, Part B reflects schemes where the allocations for women constitute at least 30% of the provision. More and more Ministries/Departments are reviewing programmes and schemes to address the quantum of resources that have the budgetary potential to impact and address the development needs of women.

9.1. Introduction

Gender Budgeting is an exercise to translate stated gender commitments of the Government into budgetary commitments. This is a strategy for ensuring gender sensitive resource allocation and enables tracking and allocating resources for women empowerment. Since the target groups of the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment are the most disadvantaged sections of society, women in these target groups face still greater discrimination and lack access to various services. There has been continuous endeavour on the part of the Ministry to specially focus on women in the existing schemes and programmes. Further, there has also been an effort to take up schemes which are especially meant for women.

9.2 Women centric Schemes

The following schemes of the Department have special provisions for women beneficiaries incorporated in the scheme design itself:

- i. **Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana** - Under the girl's hostel component of the scheme, 100% Central Assistance is provided for new construction and expansion of existing girls' hostel building to State Governments (as against 50% assistance for boys' hostels).
- ii. **Dr. Ambedkar Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loan for Overseas Studies for OBCs & EBCs** - Under the Scheme, at least 50% of the budgetary allocation is earmarked for women.
- iii. **Scheme for National Overseas Scholarship** - Under the Scheme, at least 30% of the

budgetary allocation is earmarked for women.

- iv. **Scheme for Top Class Education for SC students**– Under the Scheme, at least 30% of the budgetary allocation is earmarked for women.
- v. **Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCA to SCP)** – Under the Scheme, 15% of the budgetary allocation is earmarked for women.
- vi. **Scheme of Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens (IPSrC)**
- vii. The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment implements the Scheme of Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens (IPSrC) under which grant-in-aid are given for running and maintenance of Senior Citizens Homes, Continuous Care Homes, Mobile Medicare Units etc to the Implementing Agencies (IAs) such as State Governments, Union Territory Administrations (through Registered Societies), Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) etc.
- viii. The budget of the Scheme of IPSrC is gender neutral. However, there is a specific programme in the Scheme viz. “Senior Citizens’ Homes for 50 Elderly Women” in which grant-in-aid is given for implementing agencies for maintenance of such Homes, where the inmates are provided food, shelter, care, recreation facilities, etc. free of cost. Till 31-12-2021, a total of 66 such Senior Citizens Homes for elderly women have received financial assistance under IPSrC. Female senior citizens are also present in other programmes under the Scheme such as Senior Citizen Homes (for both males and females), Physiotherapy Clinics, Mobile Medicare Units, etc.

vii. Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana (RVY): Scheme for providing Physical Aids and Assisted-Living Devices for Senior Citizens belonging to BPL Category

Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana (RVY) was announced by Hon’ble Finance Minister in the Budget Speech of 2015-16. This is a Central Sector Scheme funded from Senior Citizens’ Welfare Fund. Under the Scheme of RVY, aids and assistive living devices are provided free of cost to senior citizens belonging to BPL category and to those having monthly income within Rs. 15,000/- and who suffer from age related disabilities such as low vision, hearing impairment, loss of teeth and loco-motor disabilities. The aids and assistive devices viz. walking sticks, elbow crutches, walkers/crutches, tripods/quadpods, hearing aids, wheelchairs, artificial dentures, spectacles etc. are provided to eligible beneficiaries.

The budget of the Scheme of Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana is gender neutral. However, the Scheme includes the provision that in any State or Union Territory, 30% of the total beneficiaries shall be women.

viii. Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (SRMS)

I. Major Observations:

These observations are based on a Survey of Manual Scavengers who received One Time Cash Assistance (OTCA) across the selected states.

- **Status of Budgetary Provisions:** It has emerged during the discussion with officials that the actual expenditure on the scheme depends upon the level of participation of states in the identification of Manual Scavengers. NSKFDC which is the implementing agency for the scheme on rehabilitation of manual scavengers has an adequate corpus fund.
- **Socio-Economic Profile:** Interestingly, female participation was found considerable as compared to the male counterpart. The similar picture has also emerged from the primary verification. Also, it is found that around 74.7 percent of the beneficiaries are under the age of 45 years followed by 21.4 of the total sampled beneficiaries who have reported their age between 45 years and 60 years. The proportion of beneficiaries above the age of 60 years is limited i.e. about 3.9 percent. The average family size of the beneficiaries was about 5 members that are comparable with national figures.
- **Release and Use of OTCA:** The study finds that about 94 percent of the beneficiaries have received the OTCA while 6 percent of them are still waiting. The main purpose of OTCA is to support the MSs during the period of rehabilitation. In 19.1 percent cases, it was found that OTCA money has been used for establishing small enterprises which is an interesting phenomenon.
- **Income Classification:** While the actual change in income of the beneficiaries will be realized mainly after completion of training and employment in alternative occupation, yet there is a considerable shift in the income classification before and after the disbursement of OTCA among the beneficiaries. It is noted that the increase in the family income of most of the beneficiaries is because OTCA has supported them in switching to more remunerative employment opportunities.
- **Child Education:** Most of the children i.e. 82 percent of the identified manual scavengers are studying in a government school and 17 percent are studying in private schools. There are only one percent students studying in NGO/ Trust run schools and private schools. All school-going children have reported that they are receiving scholarships under state sponsored schemes with an average amount of Rs. 200/ month.

- Access to Loan:** Very limited proportion of the beneficiaries i.e. 9.8 percent had shown interest in availing loan facilities. Among those who applied for a loan, about 17 percent households reported that their loan is still pending while 6 percent have stated that their loan application was rejected mainly due to lack of proper and required documents. Irrespective of the purpose for which loan was taken, the beneficiaries have utilized the loan amount for their personal/consumptive purpose in a larger extent i.e. 73 percent. Only 24 percent respondents have used the loan for starting a business. A large proportion of respondents (90.2%) did not show interest in availing a loan. The major reasons behind such reluctance were lack of confidence of getting a loan (45.7% cases) followed by lack of interest (23.4%) and lack of awareness (13.2%). Around 1.8 percent respondents did not apply for a loan due to lack of confidence of getting a loan and 3.7 percent did not approach bank as they had defaulted previously.
- Health Issues:** The study pointed out that manual scavengers are facing several health-related issues. Around 59.8 percent of the respondents are reportedly facing severe health problems. It was found that Limbs Infection and Respiratory problems were the two major diseases in 28 percent and 27 percent beneficiaries respectively. The other common problems faced by the beneficiaries were eye infection followed by Gastro-intestinal problems and skin diseases. It may be noted that to address the health problems of manual scavengers, organizing free medical check-ups was included in the Scheme from 2018-19 onwards. NSKFDC has been organizing health camps to provide free medical check-up.
- Willingness to switch to alternative occupations:** While most of the beneficiaries have shown their interest in switching to some alternative job but there are 19 percent of the respondents who are of the view that doing the sanitary and cleaning related works with proper machine and equipment will be easier for them than switching to alternative occupation. It has been found that most of the beneficiaries i.e. 64 are aware of the MS Act 2013 which prohibits the manual scavenging. However, their awareness about the observance of safety measures as per the act is very meagre i.e. around 47 percent.
- Status of Insurance subscription:** The insurance not only support the concerned worker but also their family. An attempt has been made to understand the status of insurance facility among the beneficiaries. It has been found that on an average about 18.27 percent of the beneficiaries have availed insurance facilities. The respondents in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh have availed this facility in a larger extent with the proportion of about 54.1 and 46.71 percent respectively and followed by 34.66 percent in Karnataka. While

in Punjab and Gujarat, there is no beneficiary with an insurance policy. The proportion of beneficiaries with an insurance policy in remaining states ranged from 2.85 percent in Uttar Pradesh to 31.6 percent in Kerala.

II. Recommendations

- It may be noted that the beneficiaries are not receptive to avail loans due to lack of entrepreneurial skills. The financial institutions as well as NSKFDC through their frequent interaction in awareness camps attempt to motivate the beneficiaries to avail loans, but usually beneficiaries or their dependent are not opting for it. However, it is expected that once majority of the beneficiaries are equipped with skill training, their entrepreneurial skills will be enhanced and demand for loan may arise. Hence, the NSKFDC may expedite the implementation of skill training component of the scheme.
- Keeping in view low education and awareness levels of manual scavengers and their hesitation in availing loan for self-employment projects, it is recommended that arrangements should be made for adequate handholding of the manual scavengers so that they can avail loans for self-employment and also run their projects efficiently.
- As many of the manual scavengers are not willing to shift to occupations other than sanitation related works, they should be assisted for availing sanitation related projects. Robust system of handholding, right from availing loan to employment of sanitation related vehicles/ machines, for making the projects profitable, should be put in place by roping in capable organisations.
- At present majority of manual scavengers are not willing to apply for loan due to their inhibition that the banks do not extend desired cooperation. Therefore, agreements should be made with major banks for extending loan to manual scavengers.
- Main reason for backwardness of the manual scavengers is their low level of education. Special drive should be started for enrolment of out of school children of school going age by involving social service organisations.
- It has been observed that manual scavengers are not willing to participate in Skill training and not to shift from their bastis to get other gainful employment. Therefore, possibilities may be explored to provide them skilling and gainful employment near their place of residence.

- There is limited coverage of individuals under social security program like an insurance scheme. Keeping in view this, a special program is needed to bring them under insurance policies. In a recently concluded Evaluation Study of “Social Security Scheme of Sheep Breeders sponsored by Central Wool Development Board (under Ministry of Textiles)” the team of TRUAGRICO found the scheme highly effective and widely accepted. Subsidised insurance facility for rehabilitated Manual Scavengers in association with LIC can be introduced under the SRMS scheme as well.

9.2 Allocations under gender budgeting

The allocations under Gender Budgeting for the year 2021-22 are given in Table 9.1.

Table 9.1					
Allocation under Gender Budgeting for the years Actual 2019-20, B.E 2020-21, RE 2020-21 and BE 2021-22.					
<i>(Rs. in Crores)</i>					
S.NO.	Department of Social Justice and Empowerment	2019-20 Actual	2020-21 Budget Estimates	2020-21 Revised Estimates	2021-22 Budget Estimates
1	Assistance to Voluntary organisations for OBCs	10.20	15.00	15.00	0.00
2	Boys and Girls Hostels for OBCs	6.39	15.00	10.50	15.00
3	Post-Matric Scholarship for OBCs	389.76	424.50	330.00	0.00
4	Scheme for Educational and Economical Development of De-notified and Nomadic Tribes	2.70	3.00	3.00	0.00
5	Post Matric Scholarship for SCs	813.39	896.00	1144.76	1024.69
6	Free Coaching for SCs and OBCs	3.98	9.00	9.00	0.00
7	Pradhan Mantri Adharsh Gram Yojana	215.39	210.00	90.00	0.00
8	Strengthening of machinery for Enforcement of Protection of Civil Right Act 1955 and Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989	185.89	165.00	180.00	180.00
9	Pre-matric Scholarships for the children of those engaged in unclean occupation	8.82	7.50	8.10	0.00
10	State Sch. Castes Development Corporations	6.00	15.00	6.00	7.50
11	National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation	4.38	54.00		30.00
12	Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Castes Sub Component	334.42	360.00	90.00	0.00

S.NO.	Department of Social Justice and Empowerment	2019-20 Actual	2020-21 Budget Estimates	2020-21 Revised Estimates	2021-22 Budget Estimates
13	National Safai Karamcharis Finance & Development Corporation	10.50	12.00	12.00	15.00
14	National Fellowship for SCs	74.00	90.00	37.50	0.00
15	Self Employment Scheme of Liberation & Rehabilitation of Scavengers	25.44	33.00	9.00	30.00
16	National Overseas Scholarship for SCs	9.83	6.00	9.00	0.00
17	Top Class Education for SCs	11.91	12.00	15.00	0.00
18	Assistance to Voluntary for Providing Social Defence Services	0.90	1.20	0.90	0.00
19	Integrated Programme for Rehabilitation of Beggars	6.34	30.00		0.00
20	National Backward Classes Finance & Development Corporation	46.62	60.00	9.02	30.00
21	Pre Matric Scholarship for OBCs	60.43	75.00	52.50	0.00
22	Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for SCs	20.15	30.00	37.50	0.00
23	Pre Matric Scholarship for SCs and Others	105.81	210.00	180.00	217.50
24	Venture Capital Funds for SCs and OBCs	48.00	19.50	12.00	36.00
25	National Institute of Social Defence	6.77	10.50	1.50	0.00
26	Post Matric Scholarship for EBCs	4.20	7.50	7.50	0.00
27	National Overseas Scholarship for OBCs	7.83	10.50	10.50	0.00
28	National Fellowship for OBCs and EBCs	15.75	36.00	13.50	0.00
29	Boys and Girls Hostels for SCs	7.50	9.00	9.00	0.00
30	National Action Plan For Sr. Citizens	42.50	60.00	45.00	0.00
	Pradhan Mantri Young Achievers Scholarship Award Scheme for Vibrant India (PM YASASVI) for OBCs, EBCs and DNTs	0.00	0.00	0.00	465.00
31	Post Matric Scholarship for OBCs,EBCs and DNTs	0.00	0.00	0.00	390.00
	Pre Matric Scholarship for OBCs,EBCs and DNTs	0.00	0.00	0.00	75.00

S.NO.	Department of Social Justice and Empowerment	2019-20 Actual	2020-21 Budget Estimates	2020-21 Revised Estimates	2021-22 Budget Estimates
32	Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojana (PM AJAY)	0.00	0.00	0.00	540.00
33	Support marginalized Individuals for Livelihood and Enterprise (SMILE)	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.00
	Comprehensive Rehabilitation of Persons Engaged In the Act of Begging	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.00
34	Atal Vayo Abhyuday Yojana	0.00	0.00	0.00	90.00
35	Scheme of Residential Education for students in Hogh School in Targeted Area (SRESHTA) for SCs	0.00	0.00	0.00	60.00
36	Pradhan Mantri Dakshta Aur Kushalta Sampann Hitgrahi (PM-DAKSH) Yojana	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.00
37	Scholarship for Higher Education for Young Achievers Scheme (SHREYAS) for SCs	0.00	0.00	0.00	135.00
	National Fellowship for SCs	0.00	0.00	0.00	90.00
	National Overseas Scholarship for SCs	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.00
	Free Coaching for SCs and OBCs	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00
	Top Class Education for SCs	0.00	0.00	0.00	21.00
38	Scholarship for Higher Education for Young Achievers Scheme (SHREYAS) for SCs	0.00	0.00	0.00	39.00
	National Fellowship for OBCs	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.00
	Interest Subsidy on Overseas Studies of OBCs and EBCs	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.00
Total		2485.80	2886.20	2347.78	3595.69

9.4 Schemes of Finance & Development Corporations

Gender Budgeting Initiatives of NSFDC

NSFDC recognizes that women are the centre of all household economic activities and the most effective target group for any poverty eradication scheme to succeed. Therefore, since its inception, NSFDC has been laying emphasis on coverage of more and more women beneficiaries under its various schemes.

Schemes for Coverage of Women Beneficiaries

A. Mahila Samridhi Yojana (MSY)

Considering the fact that Agriculture is constituting 73% of women work force, NSFDC had introduced the scheme titled 'Mahila Adhikarita Yojana (MAY)' w.e.f. 04.09.2020. Under the scheme, Term Loan up to Rs.4.50 lakhs is provided at an interest rate of 5.5% p.a., exclusively to women beneficiaries, for taking up income generating ventures in Agriculture and/or Mixed Farming related economic activities.

B. Mahila Kisan Yojana (MKY)

Considering the fact that Agriculture is constituting 73% of women work force, NSFDC had introduced the scheme titled 'Mahila Kisan Yojana (MKY)' w.e.f. 01.05.2008. Under the scheme, Term Loan up to Rs.2.00 lakh is provided at an interest rate of 5% p.a., exclusively to women beneficiaries, for taking up income generating ventures in Agriculture and/or Mixed Farming related economic activities.

C. Norms for coverage of Women Beneficiaries under other Schemes

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Norms
(i)	Term Loan	40%
(ii)	Micro Credit Finance	40%
(iii)	Laghu Vyavasay Yojana	40%
(iv)	Green Business Scheme	40%
(v)	Stand-up India Scheme (SIS)	40%
(vi)	Educational Loan Scheme	40%, 0.5% interest rebate.
(vii)	Vocational Education & Training Loan Scheme	40%, 0.5% interest rebate.
(viii)	Aajeevika Microfinance Yojana	40%, 1% interest rebate.
(ix)	Skill Development Training Programme	40%
(x)	Udyam Nidhi Yojana	40%

9.3.1 Presently, NSFDC is giving preference to greater coverage of women beneficiaries under its schemes which stipulate that minimum 40% of women beneficiaries will be covered both in financial and physical terms. Under Credit Based Scheme. As against the norm, the actual coverage of women beneficiaries during last six financial years and current financial year is given in **Table 9.2**.

Table 9.2
Coverage of women beneficiaries by NSFDC under Credit Based Schemes

Financial Year	Physical		Financial	
	Norm	Actual	Norm	Actual
2015-16	40%	73.96%	40%	50.71%
2016-17	40%	75.51%	40%	48.64%
2017-18	40%	67.06%	40%	41.23%
2018-19	40%	64.26%	40%	41.21%
2019-20	40%	66.44%	40%	40.72%
2020-21	40%	73.61%	40%	44.57%
2021-22 (As on 31.12.2021)	40%	47.62%	40%	65.11%

NSFDC

Similarly, the actual coverage of women trainees under Non-Credit Based Scheme (Skill Development Training Programme) during last four financial years and current financial year is given as under **Table 9.3**.

Table 9.3
Coverage of women beneficiaries by NSFDC under Non-Credit Based Scheme

Financial Year	Physical	
	Norm	Actual
2015-16	40%	48.00%
2016-17	40%	57.94%
2017-18	40%	43.24%
2018-19	40%	48.66%
2019-20	40%	50.25%
2020-21	40%	53.36%
2021-22 (As on 31.12.2021)	40%	40.00%

9.4. Schemes of National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC) for focusing on women

NSKFDC has been implementing two dedicated schemes for women i.e. Mahila Adhikarita Yojana(MAY) & Mahila Samridhi Yojana (MSY) for maximum coverage of women beneficiaries from its target group. Preference is also being given by NSKFDC for coverage of women beneficiaries under its other loan schemes.

Rebate in interest rate is provided to women beneficiaries in other loan schemes to incentivize them to avail the benefits of the loan schemes of NSKFDC. A rebate of 0.5% in the Rate of Interest is also being provided to women beneficiaries under its Education Loan scheme. Further, lower rate of interest is charged from women beneficiaries under Swachhta Udyami Yojana (SUY) and Green Business Scheme.

NBCFDC

The actual coverage of women trainees under Non-Credit Based Scheme (Skill Development Training Programme) during last two financial years and current financial years is given in **Table 9.4 and 9.5**

Table 9.4
Actual coverage of women trainees under Skill Development Training Programme of NBCFDC

Sr. No.	Name of the scheme	Financial Year	Beneficiaries covered/ Sanctioned	Women coverage/ Sanctioned	Coverage of Women beneficiaries %age
1	Skill Development Training Programmes	2015-16	15146	6880	45.42%
		2016-17	18748	9088	48.47%
		2017-18	23380	11179	47.81%
		2018-19	25040	13850	55.31%
		2019-20	30491	15495	50.82%
		2020-21	15750	7783	49.41#
		2021-22 (31.12.2021)	22570*		
TOTAL			151125	64275	43.73%

Table 9.5
FINANCIAL & PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS FOR WOMEN UNDER NSKFDC SCHEMES DURING LAST TWO FINANCIAL YEARS AND CURRENT FINANCIAL YEAR (as on 31.12.2021)

(Rs. in lac)

S. No.	Name of Scheme	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22	
		Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy
1	Mahila Adhikarita Yojana (MAY)	635.76	707	53.55	87	30.60	26
2	Mahila Samridhi Yojana (MSY)	12800.09	17793	4714.77	11214	7524.53	18693
Total		13,435.85	18,500	4,768.32	11,301	7,555.13	18,719

Women coverage under SDTP of NSKFDC

Table 9.6

Actual coverage of women trainees under Skill Development Training Programme of NSKFDC

Sr. No.	Name of the scheme	Financial Year	Beneficiaries covered/ Sanctioned	Women coverage / Sanctioned	Coverage of Women beneficiaries %age
1	Skill Development Training Programmes	2015-16	9600	5499	57.28%
		2016-17	10314	7633	74.00%
		2017-18	13954	5267	37.75%
		2018-19	16240	6234	38.39%
		2019-20	19044	9595	50.38%
		2020-21	8283 (DAKSH)	3571	43.11%
		2021-22 (as on 31.12.2021)	4039 (DAKSH)	2604	64.47%
TOTAL			81,474	40,403	49.59%



Self Employed Tailor Course , ATDC Pratapagarh

Table 9.6(A)**Coverage of women trainees under Skill Development Training Programme exclusively under SRMS**

Sr. No.	Name of the scheme	Financial Year	Beneficiaries covered/ Sanctioned	Women coverage / Sanctioned	Coverage of Women beneficiaries %age
1	SRMS	2020-21	8698	4659	53.56%
		2021-22 (as on 31.12.2021)	9887	3477	35.17%
Total			18,585	8,136	43.78%

NBCFDC

The actual coverage of women trainees under Non-Credit Based Scheme (Skill Development Training Programme) during last two financial years and current financial years is given in Table 9.7

Table 9.7**Actual coverage of women trainees under Skill Development Training Programme of NBCFDC**

Sr. No.	Name of the scheme	Financial Year	Beneficiaries covered/ Sanctioned	Women coverage /Sanctioned	Coverage of Women beneficiaries %age
1	Skill Development Training Programmes	2015-16	15146	6880	45.42%
		2016-17	18748	9088	48.47%
		2017-18	23380	11179	47.81%
		2018-19	25040	13850	55.31%
		2019-20	30491	15495	50.82%
		2020-21	15750	7783	49.41#
		2021-22 (31.12.2021)	22570*	9028#	40.00#
		TOTAL		1,51,125	73,303

* Figures pertain to number sanctioned.

Estimated Figure.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

10.1 Monitoring the performance of the Schemes/Programmes

The Department of Social Justice & Empowerment implements its various schemes through (i) State Governments/UT Administrations (ii) Non-Governmental Organizations and (iii) its own organizations viz. National Institute, Corporations etc. Financial assistance is provided to the implementing agencies for programmes meant for the various target groups of the Department. Concessional loans (and in appropriate cases, subsidy) are also made available to members of target groups for income generating activities through the National Finance & Development Corporations. The Department and its Corporations have developed the mechanisms for monitoring the progress of the schemes/programmes being implemented through the various agencies.

10.1.1 Monitoring Mechanism for the Programmes/Schemes implemented through State Governments/UT Administrations

Various initiatives taken by the Department of SJ&E for monitoring the progress of implementation of its schemes and programmes include the following: -

- i. Performance of schemes is monitored through the quarterly/annual progress reports furnished by the State Governments/UT Administrations.
- ii. For the effective monitoring of all the schemes, Department of SJ&E has designated Divisional Heads as Nodal Officers for various regions and States/ UTs. During the field visits of Officers of this Department to States/UTs, discussions are held in order to identify constraints and to take corrective measures.
- iii. Financial and physical performance is reviewed by the Secretary (SJ&E) with Programme Divisions regularly to ensure that the allocations provided for the schemes of the Department of SJ&E are fully utilized.
- iv. Selected high priority schemes are monitored at the level of Minister (SJ&E) regularly.
- v. Department of SJ&E also organizes Conferences of State Social Welfare Ministers and the State Welfare Secretaries wherein all the schemes of the Department of SJ&E are reviewed. States/ UTs are also advised to strengthen their monitoring mechanism. In addition, video conferences are also held with the states/UTs periodically.

- vi. Online system for monitoring of schemes is also being developed. One such system has already been developed for PMAGY which ensure continuous monitoring at all level.
- vii. The Department of SJ&E also sponsors evaluation studies from time to time through independent evaluation agencies to check whether the benefits of the Schemes reach the target groups.

The following important steps are taken by the Department of SJ&E for monitoring the implementation of the various schemes implemented through NGOs:

- a) Department of SJ&E, in consultation with NIC has put in place a System for online submission of proposals of NGOs by State Governments to this Department in respect of the Schemes of Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary Organizations working for SCs, OBCs and Integrated Programme for Older Persons.
- b) With a view to ensuring quality of services rendered through the NGOs, the Department of SJ&E has prepared a Manual on Minimum Standards for the programmes under the Scheme 'National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction' with emphasis on facilities and services to be provided at the Rehabilitation Centre, roles and responsibilities of the staff, clients' rights and the code of ethics for the staff.
- c) The feedback from the stakeholders as well as the outcome of the independent evaluation of the schemes/programmes is taken into consideration while undertaking the revision in the schemes/ projects for effective implementation.
- d) In all cases recommended by the State Governments' Grants-in-Aid Committee within the State's notional allocation, the first installment of GIA to the extent of 50% of the recommended amount is considered for release without detailed scrutiny of the proposal, but subject to the condition that no Utilization Certificate of more than one year is pending. Thereafter, the second installment in each case is considered for release only after detailed scrutiny.
- e) Earlier, NGOs needed to submit, with their proposal every year, the following documents, which normally remain unchanged, over the years: (a) Registration Certificate under the Societies Registration Act, 1860/Indian Trust Act, 1982; (b) Memorandum of Association, and (c) Rules and Bye-laws of the Society/Trust. In order to dispense with the requirement of repeated submission of these documents, it was decided that except Registration Certificate, the other two documents are not required to be submitted by the NGO every year, unless there is some change.

- f) A Portal for National Fellowship Management and a Grievance Redressal Portal were launched by the Hon'ble Minister of Social Justice & Empowerment on 6th December, 2021, which will allow a student-centric administration of the fellowship and would substantially reduce the vexatious paper work for timely release of the fellowship. Similarly, the Grievance Redressal Portal will help in addressing expeditiously the problems being faced by the students .

10.2 Evaluation of Programmes/ Schemes of the Ministry

The D/o Social Justice & Empowerment has revised the scheme – “Grant-in-aid rules for research and publications”, 2013 as **“Evaluation & Outcome Based Monitoring Programme 2017”**. Under the revised scheme, evaluation studies of the welfare schemes/ programmes implemented by the Ministry are undertaken. The evaluation studies sponsored by the Department of Social Justice & Empowerment pertain to schemes relating to Scheduled Castes, Other Backward Classes, Denotified Tribes, Nomadic and Semi- nomadic Tribes, senior citizens, victims of drug abuse and Beggary or any other target group of the Department. E-Bids are invited from Organisations having requisite qualifications to undertake evaluation studies of programmes and schemes of the Department.

10.2.1 The following studies have been awarded during the year2020-21.

1. Post Matric Scholarship for SCs
2. Top Class Education for SCs
3. Pre Matric Scholarship for Children of those Engaged in Unclean Occupations
4. Free Coaching for SC Students
5. National Fellowship for SCs
6. National Overseas Scholarship for SCs
7. Venture Capital Fund for SCs
8. Credit Guarantee fund for SCs
9. Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for SCs
10. National Fellowship for OBCs student
11. Dr. Ambedkar Scheme for Interest Subsidy on Educational Loans for Overseas studies

12. Assistance for Skill Development of Other Backward Classes (OBCs) / De-Notified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes (DNTs) / Economically Backward Classes (EBCs)
13. Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens (IPSrC)
14. Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana (RVY)
15. Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for providing Social Defence Services
16. Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers
17. Functioning of Dr. Ambedkar Foundation (DAF)
18. Functioning of National Institute of Social Defence(NISD)
19. Functioning of National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC)
20. Functioning of National Backward Classes Finance & Development Corporation (NBCFDC)
21. Functioning of National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC)

10.2.2 Major Finding of some studies are given below:-

I. POST MATRIC SCHOLARSHIP FOR SC

- (i) Among the beneficiaries of seven states, about 56.3% are male and 43.7% are female under PMS-SC. About 25 members i.e., 0.02% of the total beneficiaries are transgender in Rajasthan State.
- (ii) 55% parents of surveyed beneficiaries are farmers, 31.5% are casual labour, 7.7% are employed and 4.3% are doing small business. Majority of the parents or guardians of the beneficiary students in Andhra Pradesh, Punjab and Tamil Nadu are farmers, majority of the parents or guardians in Uttar Pradesh and Tripura are casual labourers.
- (iii) 81.03% institutes have adequate facilities and 18.97% of the institutes are not adequate. This is mainly due to not having enough civic amenities.
- (iv) 67.76% institutes have adequate facilities and 32.24% of the institutes are not adequate. This is mainly due to not having enough classrooms and staff to some extent.

- (v) Most of the institutions i.e., 84.79% are in urban areas of the states and 15.21% are in rural areas. Students travel to the urban areas and study during their higher education.
- (vi) It is observed that 1.4% of the beneficiaries are employed, 8% are unemployed and 2.4% are self-employed. Whereas 88.1% of them are students and still utilizing the benefits of the scheme.

2. FREE COACHING SCHEME FOR SC AND OBC STUDENTS

- (i) There are substantial number of students belonging to SCs and OBCs; however the sponsorship is available to limited number of students. Thus, there is scope for bringing more eligible students under sponsorship, as participation as well as rate of appearance in various examinations was considerably higher for non-sponsored students as compared to sponsored students.
- (ii) Success rate in sponsored candidates belonging to SCs and OBCs was also noticeable, which indicates that sponsorship has played an important role in bringing the marginalized sections of the society into the mainstream considerably, especially students of these categories belonging to farming family or from the family of daily wage earners.
- (iii) There were two types of faculty deployed by the coaching institutes as part-time and full times. It was noticed that about 31 percent of the total faculty deployed was part-time but largely i.e. 69 percent, it was appointed on regular basis.
- (v) Study shows that the participation of male candidates was higher at 65 percent as compared to female counterparts (35%) that constituted only 35 percent.
- (vi) Students' perceptions regarding the impact of the scheme show that majority of students i.e. 86 to 96 percent believe that the coaching helped a lot in clearing not only desired exams but also other exams (if not qualified in the desired exam), built confidence and improving analytical skill among them, thus the program played an important role in the overall personality development of the students as well.

3. TOP CLASS EDUCATION FOR SCs

- (i) **Active Point of Contact from Ministry:** Emails/queries sent to scd1.msje@gmail.com are not responsive. An active point of contact is required to quickly resolve issues.
- (ii) Since the process of approval of scholarship takes quite a bit of time, An authorization letter may be issued to the successful candidates which may be used by the students to seek waiver of term fees.

- (iii) Timely communication to the institutions regarding scheme guidelines, and sanction orders through emails.

4. NATIONAL OVERSEAS SCHOLARSHIP FOR SCHEDULED CASTES (SC)

- (i) Income ceiling has been increased from 6 lakh/annum to Rs. 8 lakh/ annum.
- (ii) An undertaking is obtained from the candidate that "I, further declare that, any stage, if I am found ineligible and/or the information/document provided by me are found to be incorrect/false then I will be liable to suitable action as per regulations of the scheme". Further under the scheme guidelines if any candidate has furnished any false information/document and is established as false, he/she will be debarred from the award and if he/she has availed of it or is availing, an action will be initiated for recovery of the amount spent with 15% compound interest thereon.
- (iii) Payment of maintenance amount has been linked to the academic progress of the students.
- (iv) Already prescribed under the scheme)
 - (i) Most of the parents were under the income slab of more than Rs. 20000 as their monthly income. 47.1% of parents were in the income slab of more than Rs. 20000, 29.4% in more than Rs. 10000 upto Rs. 15000, 17.6% under less than Rs. 10000 and 5.9% in more than Rs. 15000 upto Rs. 20000 income slabs.
 - (ii) Majority of the respondents' parents were doing private jobs (47.1%), followed by self-employed (23.5%), casual workers (17.6%) and agricultural workers (11.8%). The present employment of beneficiaries' father was considered.
 - (iii) Out of the total beneficiaries studied, 70.6% beneficiaries spent on domestic, education, health and overall maintenance of their houses. Only 17.6% of beneficiaries spent on domestic items, followed equally by health and overall maintenance of their houses (5.9%).
 - (iv) The income ceiling prescribed for the scheme is 6 lakhs. It observed that most of the beneficiaries' income would have been more than the ceiling. However, the income ceiling may be revised keeping in view the Market Price Index (MPI). \

5. VENTURE CAPITAL FUND FOR SCHEDULED CASTES (VCF-SC)

- (i) Presently, the scheme is implemented in 17 Indian States, namely (1) Andhra Pradesh, (2)

Bihar (3) Assam (4) Delhi NCR (5) Chhattisgarh (6) Gujarat (7) Karnataka (8) Maharashtra (9) Pondicherry (10) Punjab (11) Tamil Nadu (12) Telangana (13) Uttar Pradesh (14) West Bengal (15) Uttarakhand (16) Himachal Pradesh and (17) Haryana.

- (ii) The Venture Capital Fund for Scheduled Castes Entrepreneurs is the only Scheme to promote entrepreneurship amongst the Scheduled Castes and to increase financial inclusion for SC entrepreneurs to motivate them for further growth in the society.
- (iii) Women have had 28.1% representation out of 98 VCF set-ups. The maximum number of ventures have been set up in Maharashtra (32.7%), followed by Andhra Pradesh (15.3%) and Telangana (12.2%). The women representation is about 25% in Maharashtra, followed by Telangana (21%) and Andhra Pradesh (13%).

6. ASSISTANCE TO VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS WORKING FOR SCHEDULED CASTES (SCs)

- (i) It has been observed that the voluntary organisations involved in the program implementation have substantial experience in running the institutions. But, institutions like schools and hostel were located in remote places. The status of infrastructure available with the institutions was noticeable. Because the majority of the institutions were operating in a rented building that may cause uncertainty in the sustainable functioning of the institutions.
- (ii) The procedure of selection of the students that opted by the VOs as first come first was also found undesirable at a larger extent. In such circumstances, merit can be ignored, and needy person can also be deprived of the benefits of the scheme.
- (iii) As per the provisions, the VOs have provided certain facilities that include infrastructure, study-related facilities, food and health and so on. All these facilities are available at the schools and hostels. But there exist gaps between availability and adequacy of facilities that are essential to give due attention in general and food and health-related facilities in particular. The reasons behind the gaps were shortage and inadequate resources with VOs.
- (iv) This programme has brought certain attitudinal changes not only among the students but also their parents and community as well. Still, there is a need to aware the marginalised section of the society to bring forward and make them capable to be part of the process of development.

7. ASSISTANCE FOR SKILL DEVELOPMENT OF OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES (OBCs)/ DE-NOTIFIED AND SEMI-NOMADIC TRIBES (DNTs)/ ECONOMICALLY BACKWARD CLASSES (EBCs)

- (i) Under the scheme, the trainees have been observed to be provided with a considerable placement assistance or entrepreneurial guidance to start their own ventures. Although this has been observed across a small proportion of the sample beneficiaries, this aspect of the programme needs to be significantly enhanced.
- (ii) The percentage of population in the lower income level (income of less than or equal to 10,000) has shrunk from 83.2% before the scheme to 56.5% after the skill development programme. This fall is complemented by a rise in the percentage of the population in the income bracket of 10,000 and 20,000, from 13 % before the scheme to 38% after the scheme. This indicates that there has been a steady migration of people from a lower to a higher income level validating the fact that skill development and training programmes have accrued considerable returns to the beneficiaries.
- (iii) As far as the expenditure pattern is concerned, there is a 14.5% rise in the expenditure incurred by the population after the scheme within the bracket of Rs. 5,300 and Rs. 10,299 per month. Hence, the expenditure pattern Vis-a-vis the income changes shows positive signs in the sense that there hasn't been a proportionate increase in expenditure in response to a rise in income, thereby indicating the tendency to save among the beneficiaries after participating in the training programme.
- (iv) Skill as per market standards refers to the skill sets of an individual in accordance with the National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) covers aspect of competence, credit, knowledge, learning and learning outcomes, qualification and the ability to apply knowledge and use know-how to complete tasks and solve problems. Skill set of 18% of the respondents didn't meet the market standards, whereas after the scheme, around 99% of the respondents report that their skills meet the market standards.
- (v) Post participating in the skill training and development programme, around 59% of the respondents were able to successfully get a job whereas 25% were able to engage as self-employment and the remaining 16% commenced entrepreneurial work.
- (vi) Before availing the skill development and training programme, around 53% of the respondents had no involvement in the decision making of the society whereas after the scheme, around 93% of the respondents engage in the major decision making in the

society. Skill development and training programmes indeed have brought in a sense of social inclusion among the target group.

8. INTEGRATED PROGRAMME FOR SENIOR CITIZENS (IPSrC)

- (i) A total of 430 Senior Citizen Homes (SCHs) are operational under IPSrC Scheme across 24 States. The maximum numbers of SCHs have been identified in Andhra Pradesh, followed by Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Maharashtra.
- (ii) The maximum number of beneficiary senior citizens were from the social category of OBC (49%), followed by SC (17.7%), ST (7.4%), others (1%) and General (12.2%). In the general category, the maximum beneficiaries were from West Bengal, followed by Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Odisha. In the Minority community, most of the beneficiaries were from Assam, followed by Manipur, and Andhra Pradesh. In OBC Category, the maximum numbers of beneficiaries were from Odisha, followed by Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. In the state of Odisha, beneficiaries from SC category were comparatively more than the other states. From the social category of ST, more number of beneficiaries were reported in Manipur, followed by Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.
- (iii) Senior citizens in SCHs i.e 1821 were from the rural background as compared to 489 senior citizens who were from urban background. The maximum number of senior citizens from rural background are enrolled in Odisha while the maximum number of senior citizens from the urban background are enrolled in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh
- (iv) To cover the socio-economic background of beneficiary senior citizens, around 43.7% of the beneficiaries were involved in engaging themselves in running shops or managing own businesses Moreover, around 21.7% and 16.4% of the beneficiaries worked as an attendant and higher officials, respectively. As far as the sector of employment of the beneficiaries is concerned, around 75.2% report to be self-employed whereas around 17% of them remain unemployed.
- (v) 40.4% of the respondents had no interaction with family members as a reason to join SCH whereas, around 29% of the respondents in the sample had interaction sometimes, only 15% of the beneficiaries in the sample had frequent interactions with their family members. This validates the fact that isolation within the family is a major reason behind the decision of the beneficiaries to move out of their homes.
- (vi) In the last 5 years, a total of 1000 inmates' living in senior citizen homes have passed away. Out of the 177 SCHs' information received on deaths of inmates, 7.7% men and

10.6% women in 2015-16, 7.6% men and 11.1% women in 2016-17, 7.1% men and 12.5% women in 2017-18, 8.7% men and 12.5% women in 2018-19 and 7.1% men and 15.1% women in 2019-20 have been recorded.

9. RASHTRIYA VAYOSHRI YOJANA (RVY)

- (i) It has been observed that during the reference period, a large number of senior citizen have been benefited from the scheme. However, it is difficult to assess the extent of coverage as there have been no updated census records of senior citizen population.
- (ii) the overall impact of the scheme has been that there is an increased mobility of locomotors senior citizens who can now move freely in their villages without any support and interact with other people instead sitting alone isolated at their home as was the case earlier without assistive device.
- (iii) It was also pointed out by the implementing agency that persons living in distant villages do not come to take the appliances in the camps organised, as bulky appliances such as tricycles would need a jeep to carry them to their villages and they cannot bear that cost.
- (iv) On the general awareness about the scheme, only 25% beneficiaries were aware and have heard about the scheme, which seems very low. Before conducting camps, IA and other organisations advertise and inform people about when and where the camp is going to be organised.
- (v) It has also been observed that there is a lack of mechanism to ensure that all the identified tehsils and villages of the district have been covered. The MSJ&E allocates funds for a specific district and implementing IA have the liberty to select location of organising camps as per their ease. Thus, ensuring coverage of entire tehsils and villages in the district becomes a big challenge. Therefore, there is need to develop a system to make sure that all the tehsils/villages are equally benefited.
- (vi) It is not mandatory on the part of IA i.e. ALIMCO to verify addresses of beneficiaries and the IA is bound to record whatever address is provided by the beneficiaries. Also, the scheme has been assisting weaker sections of the society and in many cases the assisted population were found to have migrated from the address provided. Therefore, it is imperative to have an inbuilt mechanism in implementation of the scheme or in scheme itself for mandatory verification of telephone/mobile numbers and addresses provided by the beneficiaries.

- (vii) It is noticed from the available data about distributed appliances that there is no uniformity in distribution of aids. A person with 60% locomotor disability has been given walking stick while a person with 50% locomotor disability has been provided with the wheel chair folding subjectively without justification. Further, it is also seen that the maximum number of beneficiaries have multiple disabilities and assistive aids provided to them is not proportionate to their highest type of disability, which is defeating the very basic objectives of the scheme.
- (viii) It has been observed that the scheme has been implemented by ALIMCO, which is very large organisation and have presence all over the country. However, it does not have branch offices in all the states/districts wherein scheme is being implemented. Thus, they have to work in partnership with small inefficient local organisations. In this regard it is suggested that Composite Rehabilitation Centres (CRC), District Disability Rehabilitation Centres, State Handicapped Development Corporations, the National Institutes working in the areas of disability and NGOs may also be roped in for implementation of the Scheme
- (ix) State level line departments is involved in implementation only for approving and forwarding applications of IAs as the funds approved by the MoSJ&E are directly released to IAs without state government in loop and state government is not able to monitor the pace and efficiency of the implementation, assess its process and quality of aids and appliances. It may also result in overlooking the guidelines, procedures, parameters, processes by the IA in implementation.

10. SELF-EMPLOYMENT SCHEME FOR REHABILITATION OF MANUAL SCAVENGERS

- (i) Female participation was found considerable as compared to the male counterpart
- (ii) Around 74.7 percent of the beneficiaries are under the age of 45 years followed by 21.4 of the total sampled beneficiaries who have reported their age between 45 years and 60 years. The proportion of beneficiaries above the age of 60 years is limited i.e. about 3.9 percent. The average family size of the beneficiaries was about 5 members that are comparable with national figures.
- (iii) Release and Use of OTCA :- The main purpose of OTCA is to support the MSs during the period of rehabilitation. In 19.1 percent cases, it was found that OTCA money has been used for establishing small enterprises which is an interesting phenomenon. The increase in the family income of most of the beneficiaries is because OTCA has supported them in switching to more remunerative employment opportunities.

- (iv) Most of the children i.e. 82 percent of the identified manual scavengers are studying in a government school and 17 percent are studying in private schools. There are only one percent students studying in NGO/ Trust run schools and private schools. All school-going children have reported that they are receiving scholarships under state sponsored schemes with an average amount of Rs. 200/ month.
- (v) A large proportion of respondents (90.2%) did not show interest in availing a loan. The major reasons behind such reluctance were lack of confidence of getting a loan (45.7% cases) followed by lack of interest (23.4%) and lack of awareness (13.2%). Around 1.8 percent respondents did not apply for a loan due to lack of confidence of getting a loan and 3.7 percent did not approach bank as they had defaulted previously.
- (vi) The study pointed out that manual scavengers are facing several health-related issues. Around 59.8 percent of the respondents are reportedly facing severe health problems. It was found that Limbs Infection and Respiratory problems were the two major diseases in 28 percent and 27 percent beneficiaries respectively. The other common problems faced by the beneficiaries were eye infection followed by, Gastro-intestinal problems and skin diseases

10.2.3 Major recommendations of some studies are given in **Box 10.1**

Box 10.1

Major recommendations of some studies

1. POST MATRIC SCHOLARSHIP FOR SCs

- (i) Wide publicity on the scheme has to be done in all states before the beginning of the academic year .
- (ii) The usage of National Scholarship Portal is to be effectively done after ample awareness on its usage to the state offices, district offices, institutions and beneficiaries. This portal has to be implemented by resolving the existing issues faced while using the state portals.
- (iii) There is a need to revise the amount of scholarship on the basis of the type of courses taken up by the beneficiaries and the location of the institution in view of the increase in fee structures.
- (iv) The introduction of portals has created enough transparency in the sanction of Post Matric Scholarships, Aadhaar number enrolments in the bank accounts of the beneficiary students, and release of scholarship through DBT to the accounts of the beneficiary students. This system is to be strengthened and increase the transparency with the following:

- a) States may conduct special audit of institutions with regard to the eligibility conditions, payment of tuition fees and maintenance allowance every year. The audit may also cover the utilization of grant given for the purpose of book bank, fees for library, sports, medical examination etc.
 - b) Special inspection may also be conducted by the States to verify actual boarding status of beneficiary students in the hostels of the academic institutions in the respect of those who avail maintenance allowance under the scheme.
- (i) The institutes are to be made responsible by collecting information regarding admission of the beneficiary students, admission pass out and drop out details including the fees received in respect of beneficiary students within one month of disbursement of the scholarship to the State Government. The State shall fix a date of submission for the above details.
 - (ii) The institutes should allow students to take admission with the approval letter of the scholarship which can be automatically generated once the state approves. And the payments can be done by the students once the amounts are release to the students. But state should also ensure that the amounts are release with the academic year period.
 - (iii) All Institutions (Government/ Aided/Private) has to upload the complete fee structures in their websites for easy availability to the students. Moreover, Fee fixation details are to be provided in the websites of the higher education and social welfare so that students know their eligibilities for availing various facilities in the institutions.

2. FREE COACHING FOR SCs AND OBCs

- (i) Coaching institutes have a good number of non-sponsored SC and OBC students and current slot available to the coaching institute can be increased to double, provided the coaching institutes are capable to handle increased slots.
- (ii) Efforts should be made to bring more and more students under the scheme, especially students belonging to the rural setup, through proper advertisement in a rural area.
- (iii) The scheme must be regularly advertised through mass media.
- (iv) The participation of female students need to be increased, due to social and cultural restrictions. For this purpose a clause may be mandatory for coaching institutes to make safe and secure arrangement for girls' hostels and advertising the same while calling for application from students.
- (iv) Release of stipend to the students may be made in the time, so as to reduce the drop out, as most of the students belong to the resource-poor background and it becomes difficult for them to stay focused on their study in the absence of timely financial support.

- (vi) While result achievement is the ultimate parameter with which the efficiency of the scheme/ coaching institute could be assessed. However, equal consideration must be given to the fact that most of these students are targeting for highly competitive exams where seats are limited. Therefore, the Ministry may consider judging the performance of the students, by not only clearing the targeted exam but in related lower level exams as well.

3. TOP CLASS EDUCATION FOR SCs

- (i) Timelines and fix accountability for processing, sanction and disbursal of scholarship so as to avoid undue delay.
- (ii) Project Division detailed study for system and procedure improvement (Restructuring exercise)
- (iii) Portal to be improved to made it work precisely.
- (iv) Students Helpline
- (v) Restructuring of Grievance Redressal Cell
- (vi) Issue of Guidelines for uniform execution of publicity activities at Institute level
- (vii) Annual Meetings/ inviting the nodal officer of all the Top Class Institutes covered under the scheme just before each session so that all the provisions under the scheme are uniformly understood.
- (viii) Ministry level wider publicity through various forms of Media both print & electronic may be undertaken

4. NATIONAL OVERSEAS SCHOLARSHIP FOR SCs

- (i) The income ceiling prescribed for the scheme is 6 lakhs. It observed that most of the beneficiaries' income would have been more than the amount. However, the income ceiling may be revised keeping in view the Market Price Index (MPI).
- (ii) An undertaking should also be taken from the selected candidate that after the selection to overseas scholarship, any discrepancy detected at any stage with regard to income certificate or otherwise, the award would be cancelled thereto and the entire amount with penal interest would be refunded to the Ministry.
- (iii) To ensure that the selected candidates complete their courses, the Indian Missions/Embassies abroad may be requested to send a quarterly status report of beneficiaries to the Ministry. Based on the report, the Ministry may take appropriate decision/s. In case the candidate does not complete the course successfully and drops the studies midway without proper

justification, the candidate may be required to refund the entire amount with penal interest.

- (iv) The proportional representation of other social groups, namely de-notified, nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes, and landless agricultural labourers to the tune of six and four (already prescribed under the scheme), respectively should be ensured.

5. VENTURE CAPITAL FUND FOR SCHEDULED CASTES (VCF-SC)

- (i) The promoters should be given all required technical information by the IFCI well in advance and an undertaking should be obtained from the SC entrepreneurs that nothing remains to be understood thereafter. Technical information should be provided to the promoter/s in all respect. A representative from the Ministry and an external CA should be made the part of the entire induction process. The CA may optionally be taken by beneficiary concerned as well.
- (ii) Repayment period should be industry-specific. The uniform periodicity of the repayment needs to be considered and made flexible. This will increase the bandwidth of the scheme.
- (iii) It has been that there are delays in the processing of application due to procuring required approval from the govt. Departments for setting-up the units. The IFCI and MoSJE may follow-up with the state to set-up a single window system mechanism.
- (iv) The IFCI is suggested to prepare a document where every single detail relating to inception to disbursement is well defined. It is learnt that Lol which contains actual project cost is revised favouring/disfavouring select promoters. No document once delivered would be changed without assigning a valid reason thereof.

6. ASSISTANCE TO VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS WORKING FOR SCHEDULED CASTES (SCs)

- (i) This programme has contributed substantially to enhancing enrolment and decreasing dropout rate among the students in general and students belong to SC community in particular. But the study shows that most of these schools are being operated at a distant location. Therefore, it can be suggested that this programme can be scale up in SC concentrated areas, with a focus to increase the presence of such facilities in more accessible areas.
- (ii) There is a need to make the programme more gender sensitive. The participation of females is very limited i.e. slightly more than one-third. In this regard, there is a need to generate awareness among the communities. The civil society, as well as communities, can contribute considerably to make the program more gender inclusive.
- (iii) While providing additional benefits to female beneficiaries over male beneficiaries can become a pull factor for female students, the same may not push the implementing VOs in enrolling more female participants. However, separate target for female and male beneficiaries may be

given to VOs. Also, the VOs can be incentivised through recognition/ appreciation as well as monetary benefits for ensuring a positive gender inclusiveness of female participants.

7. ASSISTANCE FOR SKILL DEVELOPMENT OF OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES (OBCs)/ DE-NOTIFIED AND SEMI-NOMADIC TRIBES (DNTs)/ ECONOMICALLY BACKWARD CLASSES (EBCs)

- (i) The skill development and training programmes should aim at **supporting both demand side and supply interventions** by means of enhancing the access of such programmes for socially excluded groups and at the same time spread awareness among the masses regarding the importance of skill development and training in generating employment opportunities.
- (ii) The skill development programme should aim at **including modules, guidelines and protocols to provide counselling support** along with life skills training as a complement to the job-specific training
- (iii) To ensure that better employment opportunities prevail across the beneficiaries of the scheme, a **comprehensive database needs to be maintained by the SCA/training institutes** so as to track the progress of the beneficiaries in terms of employability and changes in socio economic opportunities post availing the skill development training. This would help the **institutes imparting training services to arrive at sustained solutions and interventions** in the response to any shortcomings on the employment generation aspect of the scheme.

8. INTEGRATED PROGRAMME FOR SENIOR CITIZENS (IPSrC)

- (i) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment should enhance the funds allocated to the scheme as this would help to improve the conditions of SCHs supported
- (ii) The Ministry ensure that these funds are disbursed on time.
- (iii) Some specific SCH should be selected as a model SCH. This model SCH would be the one where inmates are fully satisfied with the SCH and its various services and facilities. The information about this model SCH should be widely publicized and circulated to all the other SCHs in other states to replicate. This would provide the management of SCH a benchmark to follow on.
- (iv) A team should be entrusted with this responsibility to visit SCHs at a frequent interval. This would keep the management of SCHs on their toes about the upkeep of SCHs as they would be cautious about surprise visit of the team from the ministry to any SCH.
- (v) The IPSrC should be revised regularly once in every 2 years keeping in view the constantly changing and dynamic environment

There should be a regular social audit and monitoring of SCHs. Regular inspection and monitoring of the SCH may improve the efficacy of the scheme.

9. RASHTRIYA VAYOSHRI YOJANA (RVY)

RASHTRIYA VAYOSHRI YOJANA (RVY)

The evaluation study was conducted by National Institute of Labour Economics Research and Development (NILERD), an Autonomous Institute under NITI Aayog. However, in the study report, submitted in May, 2020, certain Terms of Reference were not followed by the Institute. Therefore, fresh third party evaluation study is being conducted under the scheme.

10. SELF-EMPLOYMENT SCHEME FOR REHABILITATION OF MANUAL SCAVENGERS

- (i) Keeping in view low education and awareness levels of manual scavengers and their hesitation in availing loan for self-employment projects, it is recommended that arrangements should be made for adequate handholding of the manual scavengers so that they can avail loans for self-employment and also run their projects efficiently.
- (ii) At present majority of manual scavengers are not willing to apply for loan due to their inhibition that the banks do not extend desired cooperation. Therefore, agreements should be made with major banks for extending loan to manual scavengers.
- (iii) There is limited coverage of individuals under social security program like an insurance scheme. Keeping in view this, a special program is needed to bring them under insurance policies. In a recently concluded Evaluation Study of “Social Security Scheme of Sheep Breeders sponsored by Central Wool Development Board (under Ministry of Textiles)” the team of TRUAGRICO found the scheme highly effective and widely accepted. Subsidised insurance facility for rehabilitated Manual Scavengers in association with LIC can be introduced under the SRMS scheme as well.

10.3 Monitoring of schemes implemented through NGOs

10.3.1 The following important steps are taken by the Department of SJ&E for monitoring the implementation of the various schemes implemented through NGOs:

- i Department of SJ&E, in consultation with NIC has put in place a System for online submission of proposals of NGOs by State Governments to this Department in respect of the Schemes of Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary Organizations working for SCs, OBCs and Integrated Programme for Older Persons.
- ii With a view to ensuring quality of services rendered through the NGOs, the Department of SJ&E has prepared a Manual on Minimum Standards for the programmes under the

Scheme 'Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse' with emphasis on facilities and services to be provided at the Rehabilitation Centre, roles and responsibilities of the staff, clients' rights and the code of ethics for the staff.

- iii The feedback from the stakeholders as well as the outcome of the independent evaluation of the schemes/programmes is taken into consideration while undertaking the revision in the schemes/ projects for effective implementation.

10.3.2 To make the processing of the proposals for grant-in-aid more simple and streamlined, the following procedures have been made:

- i. In all cases recommended by the State Governments' Grants-in-Aid Committee within the State's notional allocation, the first instalment of GIA to the extent of 50% of the recommended amount is considered for release without detailed scrutiny of the proposal, but subject to the condition that no Utilization Certificate of more than one year is pending. Thereafter, the second instalment in each case is considered for release only after detailed scrutiny.
- ii. Earlier, NGOs needed to submit, with their proposal every year, the following documents, which normally remain unchanged, over the years: (a) Registration Certificate under the Societies Registration Act, 1860/Indian Trust Act, 1982; (b) Memorandum of Association, and (c) Rules and Bye-laws of the Society/Trust. In order to dispense with the requirement of repeated submission of these documents, it was decided that except Registration Certificate, the other two documents are not required to be submitted by the NGO every year, unless there is some change.

10.4 Finance and Development Corporations of the Department of SJ&E

The Finance and Development Corporations of the Department of SJ&E have evolved the monitoring and evaluation mechanisms of the schemes implemented by them, which is briefly described below:

10.4.1 National Scheduled Castes Finance & Development Corporation (NSFDC)

NSFDC has put in place internal as well as external monitoring mechanisms and evaluation of its various schemes.

A. Internal Monitoring & Evaluation

NSFDC has the following Internal Monitoring&Evaluation mechanism in place for monitoring

the implementation of schemes by the State Channelizing Agencies/ Channelizing Agencies (SCAs/CAs).

- i The SCAs/CAs are required to submit utilization certificates in the prescribed format containing the details such as name, gender, annual family income, caste and addresses of beneficiaries, amount disbursed, mode of disbursement, date of disbursement etc.
- ii NSFDC nominees discuss the pending issues relating to NSFDC Schemes in the Board Meetings of SCAs.
- iii High level meetings of NSFDC officers are held with State Governments and SCA Officers to discuss pending issues.
- iv NSFDC reviews the progress of its schemes at regular intervals with the SCAs.
- v Pending issues are reviewed and resolved in the Regional Workshops of SCAs.
- vi NSFDC Liaison Centres periodically inspect the units financed by NSFDC and submit reports on the same.

B. External Evaluation

NSFDC has been commissioning external evaluation studies of its schemes through external evaluating agencies. During 2014-15, NSFDC decided to evaluate its schemes in all the States/UTs in a span of two years. The objective of such evaluation studies is to know the impact of the credit based schemes and skill development training programmes on the beneficiaries & trainees and the incremental incomes earned by them post implementation.

C. Study commissioned in 2019-20 for NSFDC Schemes

During the year 2019-20, NSFDC has commissioned an evaluation study of both its Credit and Non-Credit Based Schemes to M/s. Datawise Management Services India Pvt. Ltd. (DMSIPL), Hyderabad. The evaluation study shall cover 2,700 beneficiaries assisted under Credit Based Schemes and 430 trainees trained under Non-Credit Based Scheme i.e Skill Development Training Programmes, during 2018-19, in 9 States.

The State/UT-wise beneficiaries/trainees to be covered by the External Evaluating Agency under the study are given as under at **Table 10.2 and 10.3.**

Table 10.2

Sl. No	Particulars	Details
1.	Number of beneficiaries inspected during the study	2,700 in 9 States
2.	Number and percentage of beneficiaries utilized the assistance for the intended purpose	2,700 (100%)
3.	Number and percentage of beneficiaries possessed the assets created	2,700 (100%)
4.	Number and percentage of beneficiaries crossed Poverty Line (BPL)	284 (10.52%)
5.	Number and percentage of beneficiaries crossed Double Poverty Line (DPL)	315 (11.66%)*

Non-Credit/ Skill Training Programme

Table 10.3.

Sl. No.	Particulars	Details		
1.	Number of trainees surveyed during the study	430 in 7 States		
2.	Number and percentage of trainees who have expressed satisfaction with the usefulness of skill development training of NSFDC	361 (84%)		
3.	Present employment status of the trainees*	Job em- ployed (27%)	Self-em- ployed (12%)	Un-employed (61%)
4.	Monthly salary of the job employed trainees	Average monthly salary is Rs.13,000/-		
5.	Monthly earning of the self-employed trainees	Average monthly earning is Rs.6000/-		

* The study report indicates that the status of current employment data was affected by loss of jobs due to the COVID 19 Pandemic during the year 2020.

D. Study commissioned in 2021-22 for NSFDC Schemes

During the year 2021-22, NSFDC is in the process of commissioning an evaluation study of both its Credit and Non-Credit Based Schemes. No evaluation study was conducted during the year 2020-21.

10.0.2 National backward Classes Finance & Development Corporation (NBCFDC)

The Corporation accords due emphasis on the monitoring & evaluation studies for monitoring

purpose and assessing the impact of National backward Classes Finance & Development Corporation (NBCFDC) schemes on the socio-economic status of the beneficiaries. The Channel Partners of NBCFDC are shared these Reports and are advised from time to time to strengthen the monitoring mechanism and take action on the observations/recommendation of evaluation studies. On-going-schemes are evaluated from time to time to have an impact assessment through independent agencies. The Corporation is utilizing the professional services of various Dr. Ambedkar Chairs in Universities for doing independent evaluation of NBCFDC Schemes in various States/UTs.

During the year 2020-21, Corporation got completed two Evaluation Studies for a total sample size of 850 beneficiaries in the State of Punjab.

The evaluation was got completed through independent evaluation agency namely, Dr. Ambedkar Chair, Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA), New Delhi.

Suggestions/observations of Evaluation Studies of NBCFDC Schemes as mentioned above and Action Taken based on the same are tabulated hereunder:-

EVALUATION STUDY OF CREDIT SCHEMES OF NBCFDC CONDUCTED IN THE STATE OF PUNJAB FOR PUNJAB BACKWARD CLASSES LAND DEVELOPMENT & FINANCE CORPORATION (BACKFINCO)

Sl. No.	Recommendations	Comments/Action taken by NBCFDC
Actionable Points Suggested by Evaluating Agency applicable at NBCFDC level		
1	The results of the study call for launching of different women centric schemes by NBCFDC. A proper gap analysis must be done regarding the expectation of women in the region and the actual delivery intended by these schemes. The new schemes should be designed keeping in mind the current market trends and should be reviewed periodically.	NBCFDC implements women oriented loan schemes under Term Loan and Microfinance Loan schemes namely i.e. New Swarnima and Mahila Samridhi respectively. In addition, under education loan scheme a rebate of 0.5% on interest is given to girl student.
2	Assistance should be provided for forward linkages. For example, a person who avails loan for carpentry should also be provided necessary training and financial assistance on package, brand and sale of the produce at competitive rates in the market.	NBCFDC under its Skill Development Program nominates SCA members to attend Skill Development meetings and also encourage beneficiaries to undertake various skill development programs conducted by NBCFDC.

3	In view of the growing population of the backward classes in all the districts, it is advisable to increase the financial assistance. Further based on the budget of the project proposal, or business plan, the General Term Loan (GTL) amount should be increased depending upon the market value of the document of immovable property submitted by the beneficiary.	Term Loan limits have been raised to Rs. 15.00 Lakh per beneficiary and Micro Finance Loan limit has been raised to Rs. 1.25 Lakh per beneficiary. Loan limits are reviewed periodically based on input of channel partners and market trends.
4	The beneficiaries were of the opinion that the rate of interest of the loan amount should be reduced to bring down the list of defaulters. Most of the people who availed loan are from poor background and hence find it difficult to repay loan. It is pertinent to mention that economy of Punjab heavily relies on agriculture with inconsistent income throughout the year, making it nearly impossible or difficult to repay their monthly loan instalments.	Already the loans provided under NBCFDC schemes are at concessional rate keeping in mind the financial conditions of its target beneficiaries. At the same time SCAs are also advised to do their due diligence while sanctioning to prevent wilful defaulters from taking loan.
5	Majority of the loan was taken for Agriculture/allied sector and not much employment has been generated through the scheme. Out of 459 beneficiaries of PBCLDFC, around 14% beneficiaries contributed to employment generation. To uplift the economy, it is advisable that NBCFDC should give special preference to those ventures which generate further employment.	NBCFDC provides concessional financing to encourage OBC members to start up their ventures or create self-employment opportunities. Employment Generation is an offshoot of such activities that happens only once their business activities get stable and start earning more.
6	NBCFDC should promote skill development training especially for SHG members. It is observed that business failure is one of the prominent reasons for irregularity in the repayment of loan. Therefore, possible help should be provided for training and nurturing local skills particularly in women centric business activities. Further, skills of SHG members of all the villages by and large remain untapped. Attempt should be made to utilise their skills in a proper way for their economic development.	Skill Development Selection committee meetings members comprise of SCA representatives too. Skill Development Institutes usually provide information on NBCFDC loan schemes through them. Also, at times project officials from SCA and NBCFDC on request of Skill Development Institutes, provide information on NBCFDC schemes to trainees.

7	The beneficiaries were looking forward to Insurance for their group members, business and livestock.	SCAs in various management development programs are advised to devise adequate security features in their loan portfolio to take care of any distress related loan failures. Scheme implemented to provide distress relief has already been shared with all SCAs.
8	NBCFDC needs to improve awareness level regarding other schemes through placing big hoardings of their schemes in the premises of SCAs. Further an advertising pamphlet may be given to all beneficiaries at the time of sanctioning the loan so that they can be acquainted with the other schemes.	<p><i>The Corporation has taken pro-active steps for generating awareness and organized "Awareness Camps" with the objective of spreading awareness of Corporation's schemes and providing an opportunity to the target group for having interface with channels partners. During the last five years, since 2015-16, more than 367 Camps were held in various States, in which large number of beneficiaries attended and were informed of various schemes of the Corporation and counselled to avail the same. Grant of Rs.2.00 lakh p.a is given to SCAs for such camps to identify viable schemes and corresponding training needs of the target group, so that loan schemes have desired impact on the economic and social status of the beneficiaries.</i></p> <p>In addition, during covid-19 pandemic, digital publicity is being encouraged at state level for which a grant of about Rs.1.00 lakh may be considered by this Corporation.</p>
9	The analysis of repayment schedule revealed the mismatch of agreed and actual payment schedule. NBCFDC should scrutinise the schedule at periodic intervals so as to curb the possibility of non-performing assets.	NBCFDC requests SCAs to Strengthen the Recovery Mechanism. Notices to be followed with regular visit to defaulter in order to strengthen the recovery at SCA level. It is emphasized time and again, the improvement in recovery leads to speedy recycling of funds to other deprived prospective beneficiaries. The SCA have also been asked to consider linking/Reporting to CIBIL details of such defaulters.

10	NBCFDC should make attempt to simplify the procedures. For this training should be imparted to official staff of SCAs to overcome practical difficulties of clients.	To simplify the process SCAs are encouraged to use SBMS for loan application. At the same time SCA officials are provided training through sessions in Management Development Program conducted yearly. Further to this SCAs are provided with performance linked grant-in aid also whose portion can be used by SCAs to train their officials in loan procedures.
11	The beneficiaries feel that the process involved in sanctioning the loan is very time consuming. Some of the respondents even mentioned that they got the sanction after around 3-4 months. NBCFDC should ensure standardized speedy timeline. The loans must be sanctioned within two months from the date of applying and disbursed within one month from the date of sanctioning so that the beneficiaries may start their activities in time. Further the application and their enclosures should be simple which will ease the loan process.	To reduce the time gap and visits of beneficiary to office of channel partner, SCAs are continually being advised to use SBMS. The system allows uploading requisite documents from remote place without the need of visiting office. Once such application is submitted in portal, district official checks document online. Also, SCA can seek clarification online only if the documents are incomplete and beneficiary can upload/ enter data for which clarification is sought. Once all such checks are completed then only District official conducts interview of applicant at site wherein he checks original documents without the need of multiple visits to office of SCA.
12	Since a significant number of beneficiaries in the study were from rural areas it was suggested that the household income limit should be revised so that maximum people can avail the loan boosting up self-employment avenues.	Annual Family income limits to avail loan facilities are decided by Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment keeping in mind the inclusion of those OBC members who are utmost deprived.
13	The widows and physically challenged members desired special considerations like low rate of interest and subsidy for the loan amount.	NBCFDC provides rebate of 0.25% for persons with disability (40% and above)
14	Education is a catalyst for social transformation and social change. It is noted that there were no takers for education loan barring few exceptions. There is need to create awareness to avail the education loan and develop related skills among the beneficiaries to increase the scope of employability in different sectors.	As mentioned under S.N.8 above, publicity and awareness are being done to encourage beneficiaries to avail loans under different schemes including education loan and undergo skill development.

15	The study finds that the loan amount taken by the population under scope of study is not adequate enough to bring out marked improvement in the lifestyles of beneficiaries. NBCFDC may reconsider the loan amount extended to the schemes under the present study to experience perceptible change by the beneficiaries in their lives.	NBCFDC loan limits are decided based on market trends, input from channel partners, capital requirement for starting various business opportunities and repayment capacity of eligible loanees.
16	SCAs constitute an effective link between NBCFDC and its beneficiaries. NBCFDC should arrange for interaction of the beneficiaries with SCAs at periodic intervals, as this could strengthen rapport between the two which is important for successful execution and realisation of objectives of schemes NBCFDC.	The Corporation has provided a portal on its Web-site for use by prospective beneficiaries to apply online for availing loan and/or skill development training under NBCFDC Schemes. Their proposals are forwarded to the concerned Channel Partners for further action. The Corporation is also making available the Social Benefits Management System (SBMS) to the States, which are not having on-line application system. SBMS enable online loan application, processing & sanction of loan .
17	NBCFDC should document the success stories of beneficiaries for wider dissemination so as to carry forward its vision and mission in a meaningful way. The success stories can serve as an inspiration and motivation for those who want to avail the loan.	The success stories are being documented and uploaded in the Corporation's website.
18	NBCFDC can institute awards for best performing units across sectors based on certain criteria to expand the outreach of the schemes.	NBCFDC awards its best performing Channel Partners in its raising day celebrations held every year.
Actionable Points Suggested by Evaluating Agency applicable at State Channelising Agency(SCA)/Channel Partner (CP)Level		
19	The study noted that majority (around 91%) of the beneficiaries of Punjab Backward Classes Land Development and Finance Corporation (PBCLDFC) availing the benefits of term loan schemes were males (Figure.3.1). As similar	SCA has been advised for necessary action.

	trend is observed in other districts, PBCLDFC should take initiative to make more women aware of various schemes of NBCFDC. Sincere efforts are required for creating awareness in Fazilka, Jalandhar, Moga and Sangrur districts.	
20	The schemes of NBCFDC can be better availed to establish own ventures like carpentry, tailoring shop, artisan work, small daily need kiryana shops which have greater scope for improvement and progress in urban regions. But the findings reveal that the majority of beneficiaries are from rural region. In some of districts like Hoshiarpur, Mohali, Pathankot and Taran-Taran all the beneficiaries reside in rural areas. Therefore, SCAs must make sincere efforts to popularise and extend the schemes in urban region too.	SCA has been advised for necessary action.
21	Most of the respondents have linkage of mobile and aadhar number but SCAs must ensure complete adherence to the norms.	SCA has been advised for necessary action.
22	SCAs should conduct special advertisement campaigns to promote the schemes of NBCFDC as some respondents expressed dissatisfaction regarding the information furnished by SCA officials.	SCA has been advised for necessary action.
23	SCA should have regular programmes to create awareness about different financing schemes, particularly for the unemployed youth. SCAs may work with employment agencies for advertising the schemes of NBCFDC and can place hoardings at employment agencies.	SCA has been advised for necessary action.
24	SCA may consider online portal for filling of loan forms and disbursement of loans to avoid cumbersome procedures. Further, a detailed mechanism should be devised by SCAs to speed up the processing and disbursement of the loans by specific time-line i.e., a period of maximum three months.	SCA has been advised for necessary action.

25	<p>The study found that the women centric schemes are not popular among the beneficiaries of PBCLDFC. It was noted that all the respondents availed General Term Loan scheme. New Swarnima Scheme and Mahila Samriddhi Yojna are not availed by any of the beneficiaries of PBCLDFC in the entire state. The agency must adequately encourage women centric schemes in the region. New Swarnima Scheme and Mahila Samriddhi Yojna should be promoted in all the districts as it will have direct bearing on women empowerment.</p>	SCA has been advised for necessary action.
26	<p>The study observed that around 63% of the beneficiaries of Punjab Backward Class Land Development and Finance Corporation (PBCLDFC) were aware and around 37% of the beneficiaries were not aware about other schemes of NBCDFC (Fig.3.17). Analysis of different districts revealed that the level of awareness about other schemes of NBCDFC is very poor in four districts viz., Bhatinda, Jalandhar, Kapurthala and Moga. Hence, efforts should be made to create awareness about the schemes of NBCDFC.</p>	SCA has been advised for necessary action.
27	<p>The analysis of repayment schedule revealed that most of the beneficiaries repaid the loan amount regularly. A mismatch of agreed and actual payment schedule was observed in Mohali district wherein three beneficiaries of PBCLDFC reported to be irregular and three more were observed defaulters. This calls for action by the SCA to avoid financial loss.</p>	SCA has been advised for necessary action.

EVALUATION STUDY OF CREDIT SCHEMES OF NBCFDC CONDUCTED IN THE STATE OF PUNJAB FOR PUNJAB GRAMIN BANK (PGB)

S.Nos.	Recommendations	Comments/Action taken by NBCFDC
Actionable Points Suggested by Evaluating Agency applicable at NBCFDC level		
1	Assistance should be provided for forward linkages. For example, a person who avails loan for carpentry should also be provided necessary training and financial assistance on package, brand and sale of the product at competitive rates in the market.	NBCFDC under its Skill Development Program nominates channel partners to attend Skill Development meetings and also encourage beneficiaries to undertake various skill development programs conducted by NBCFDC.
2	The beneficiaries were of the opinion that the rate of interest of the loan amount should be reduced to bring down the list of defaulters. Most of the people who avail loan are from poor background and hence find it difficult to repay loan. It is pertinent to mention that economy of Punjab heavily relies on agriculture with inconsistent income throughout the year, making it nearly impossible or difficult to repay their monthly loan instalments.	Already the loans provided under NBCFDC schemes are at concessional rate keeping in mind the financial conditions of its target beneficiaries. At the same time channel partners are also advised to do their due diligence while sanctioning to prevent wilful defaulters from taking loan.
3	Majority of the loan was taken for small business (Figure. 3.21) and not much employment has been generated through the scheme. Out of 407 beneficiaries of PGB, only 97 i.e. around 24% of the beneficiaries contributed to further employment generation` (Table 3.10). To uplift the economy, it is advisable that NBCFDC should give special preference to those ventures which generate further employment.	NBCFDC provides concessional financing to encourage OBC members to start up their ventures or create self-employment opportunities. Employment Generation is an offshoot of such activities that happens only once their business activities get stable and start earning more.
4	NBCFDC should promote skill development training especially for SHG members. It is observed that business failure is one of the prominent reasons for irregularity in the repayment of loan. Therefore, possible help	NBCFDC under its Skill Development Program nominates RRB members to attend Skill Development meetings and also encourage beneficiaries to undertake various skill development programs conducted by NBCFDC.

	should be provided for training and nurturing local skills particularly in women centric business activities. Further, skills of SHG members of all the villages, by and large, remain untapped. Attempt should be made to utilise their skills in a proper way for their economic development.	
5	At present the age limit for the SHG member is 60 years which may further be extended.	NBCFDC doesn't prescribe any maximum age for loan. The same is decided by RRB considering the business venture for which loan is sought and the repayment capability of the beneficiary. This is being specifically advised to SCA.
6	The beneficiaries were looking forward to secure insurance for their group members, their business and livestock.	RRBs in various management development programs are advised to devise adequate security features in their loan portfolio to take care of any distress related loan failures etc. Scheme already implemented by some channel partners to provide distress relief has already been shared with all SCAs/RRBs.
7	Since the awareness level regarding other schemes of NBCFDC is not good, NBCFDC must place big hoardings of their schemes in the premises of SCAs. Further an advertising pamphlet may be given to all beneficiaries at the time of sanctioning the loan so that they can be acquainted with other schemes.	<i>The Corporation has taken pro-active steps for generating awareness and organized "Awareness Camps" with the objective of spreading awareness of Corporation's schemes and providing an opportunity to the target group for having interface with channels partners. During the last five years, since 2015-16, more than 367 Camps were held in various States, in which large number of beneficiaries attended and were informed of various schemes of the Corporation and counselled to avail the same. Grant of Rs.2.00 lakh p.a is given to SCAs for such camps to identify viable schemes and corresponding training needs of the target group, so that loan schemes have desired impact on the economic and social status of the beneficiaries.</i>

		In addition, during covid-19 pandemic, digital publicity is being encouraged at state level for which a grant of about Rs.1.00 lakh may be considered by this Corporation.
8	The analysis of repayment schedule revealed the mismatch of agreed and actual loan payment schedule. NBCFDC should scrutinise the schedule at periodic intervals so as to curb non-performing assets.	NBCFDC requests SCAs to Strengthen the Recovery Mechanism. Notices to be followed with regular visit to defaulter in order to strengthen the recovery at SCA level. It is emphasized time and again, the improvement in recovery leads to speedy recycling of funds to other deprived prospective beneficiaries. The SCA have also been asked to consider linking/Reporting to CIBIL details of such defaulters.
9	Around 32% of the respondents of PGB shared that they experienced difficulties in getting the loan. The primary difficulty as mentioned by the beneficiaries was – ‘different legal formalities to be complied with’. Since majority of the beneficiaries of different schemes is not much educated, NBCFDC should make attempt to simplify the procedures. For this, training should be imparted to official staff of SCAs to overcome practical difficulties of clients.	To simplify the process SCAs are encouraged to use SBMS for loan application. At the same time SCA officials are provided training through sessions in Management Development Program conducted yearly. Further to this SCAs are provided with performance linked grant-in aid also whose portion can be used by SCAs to train their officials in loan procedures.
10	The beneficiaries feel that the process of sanctioning the loan is very lengthy. Some of the respondents even mentioned that they got the sanction only after 3-4 months. NBCFDC should ensure standardised and speedy timelines for the same. The loans must be sanctioned within two months from the date of applying and disbursed within one month from the date of sanction so that the beneficiaries may start their activities in time. Further, the application and their enclosures should be simplified so as to ease the loan process.	To reduce the time gap and visits of beneficiary to office of channel partner, RRBs are continually being advised to use SBMS. The system allows uploading requisite documents from remote place without the need of visiting office. Once such application is submitted in portal, district official checks document online. Also, RRB can seek clarification online only if the documents are incomplete and beneficiary can upload/ enter data for which clarification is sought. Once all such checks are completed then only bank official conducts interview of applicant at site wherein he checks original documents without the need of multiple visits to office of RRB.

11	Since a significant number of beneficiaries in the study were from rural areas, it was suggested that the household income limit should be revised so that maximum people can avail the loan boosting up self-employment avenues.	Annual Family income limits to avail loan facilities are decided by Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment keeping in mind the inclusion of those OBC members who are utmost deprived.
12	The widows and physically challenged members desired special considerations like low rate of interest and subsidy for the loan amount to be extended.	NBCFDC provides rebate of 0.25% for persons with disability (40% and above)
13	Education is a catalyst for social transformation and social change. It is noted that there were no takers for education loan, barring few exceptions. There is a need to create awareness for availing the education loan and develop related skills among the beneficiaries to increase the scope of employability in different sectors.	<p><i>The Corporation has taken pro-active steps for generating awareness and organized "Awareness Camps" with the objective of spreading awareness of Corporation's schemes and providing an opportunity to the target group for having interface with channels partners. During the last five years, since 2015-16, more than 367 Camps were held in various States, in which large number of beneficiaries attended and were informed of various schemes of the Corporation and counselled to avail the same. Grant of Rs.2.00 lakh p.a is given to SCAs for such camps to identify viable schemes and corresponding training needs of the target group, so that loan schemes have desired impact on the economic and social status of the beneficiaries.</i></p> <p>In addition, during covid-19 pandemic, digital publicity is being encouraged at state level for which a grant of about Rs.1.00 lakh may be considered by this Corporation.</p>
14	The study finds that the loan amount taken by the population under study is not adequate enough to bring out marked improvement in the lifestyles of beneficiaries. NBCFDC may reconsider the loan amount extended to the schemes to experience perceptible change in the lives of beneficiaries.	Term Loan limits have been raised to Rs. 15.00 Lakh per beneficiary and Micro Finance Loan limit has been raised to Rs. 1.25 Lakh per beneficiary. Loan limits are reviewed periodically based on input of channel partners and market trends.

Actionable Points Suggested by Evaluating Agency applicable at State Channelising Agency (SCA)/Channel Partner (CP) Level		
15	SCA constitute an effective linkage between NBCFDC and its beneficiaries. NBCFDC should arrange interaction of beneficiaries with the SCA at periodic intervals to strengthen rapport between the two which is important for successful execution and realisation of objectives of NBCFDC schemes.	The Corporation has provided a portal on its Web-site for use by prospective beneficiaries to register online for availing loan and/or skill development training under NBCFDC Schemes from different Channel Partners. Their details are forwarded to the concerned Channel Partners for further action. The Corporation is also making available the Social Benefits Management System (SBMS) to the States, which are not having online application system. SBMS enable online loan application, processing & sanction of loan. SCAs are being advised to increase rapport/interaction with current and prospective beneficiaries.
16	NBCFDC should document the success stories of beneficiaries for wider dissemination so as to carry forward its vision and mission in a meaningful way. The success stories can serve as an inspiration and motivation for those who want to avail the loan.	The success stories are being documented and uploaded in the Corporation's website.
17	NBCFDC can institute awards for best performing units across sectors based on certain criteria to expand the reach of the schemes.	NBCFDC awards its best performing Channel Partners from time to time both by way of recognition in functions by dignitaries & financially through the PLGIA Scheme.

10.4.3 National Safai Karmacharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC)

10.4.3.1 The mechanism adopted for effective monitoring and better control on implementation/execution of the schemes & programmes of NSKFDC is as follows:

- i NSKFDC is a MoU signing Corporation and the targets for coverage of beneficiaries, disbursement of loan etc; are fixed on yearly basis by the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, and the Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) for which efforts are being made by NSKFDC to achieve the targets.

- ii* The Physical & Financial targets of MoU are enhanced every year at an average of 15-20% disbursement of funds and coverage of beneficiaries.
- iii* Targets are reviewed on monthly basis by NSKFDC as well as by the Ministry of SJ&E.
- iv* Progress Reports from the SCAs/ Institutions on implementation of training programmes during the period of training are obtained.
- v* Utilization Certificates in respect of funds disbursed to the SCAs are obtained.
- vi* Periodical review of progress of implementation with the officers of SCAs and State Government is undertaken.
- vii* Periodical visits made by the Officials of the Corporation to the beneficiaries.
- viii* The officials of NSKFDC also visit the training institutions during the period of training.
- ix* In order to ensure the speedy implementation of NSKFDC schemes & programmes, the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment (MOSJ&E), Govt. of India reviews the performance of NSKFDC through Monthly Performance Reports, Half Yearly Performance Reports & Annual Performance Report and the targets fixed as per MoU for the respective Financial Year.
- x* The Performance/achievements of NSKFDC is also reviewed by the Parliament Standing Committee and the action on the suggestions made by the Committee is taken care of so that maximum number of beneficiaries avail the benefits under NSKFDC schemes and programmes.
- xi* The Performance/achievements of NSKFDC is also reviewed by the National Commission for Safai Karamcharis and the action on the suggestions made is also taken so that maximum number of beneficiaries should avail the benefits under NSKFDC schemes and programmes.
- xii* Review meetings are convened by the Ministry of SJ&E.
- xiii* Direct interaction is being made by the officers of NSKFDC with the candidates by video conference through skype
- xiv* Evaluation Studies are also undertaken through the reputed agencies.
- xv* Bio-metric attendance system in training programmes is followed

- xvi Interaction with the candidates undergoing training programmes through Video Conferencing is done.
- xvii Direct transfer of stipend amount through RTGS to the candidates undergoing training programmes is done.
- xviii Evaluation Study for training programmes undertaken.
- xix Tracking of beneficiaries / candidates has also been started by contacting them over telephones /mobiles.
- xx The data of trained candidates is uploaded on the website of NSKFDC and training institutions.

10.4.3.2 NSFKDC has conducted evaluation studies of its schemes and the major recommendation are given as under: -

Considering the contribution made by the Schemes to the economic development and growth of the target group members, the following is recommended: -

A. Loan Schemes:

1. The loan schemes are providing sustainable self-employment opportunities to the target group.
2. The socio-economic status of the target group is uplifting and helping them in joining the mainstream of society.
3. The target group is getting market exposure through exhibitions/melas which helps them to know market demand of their products for further improvement and also providing a platform for marketing of their products.
4. The educational status of the target group is growing up resulting which the new generation of the target group is keen in adopting alternate occupations instead of their traditional occupation.
5. The Swachhta Udyami Yojana introduced by NSKFDC for procurement of sanitation related equipments/vehicles for mechanized cleaning of sewers and septic tanks would be beneficial for the target group for safe and healthy cleaning.
6. Although, NSKFDC is holding Awareness-cum-Health Camps for publicizing its schemes and programmes and also providing facility of free health checkup, medicines, spectacles

etc., however, there is scope of increasing of holding of more and more such camps in the interest of the target group.

With the above observations and recommendations made, implementation of the loan schemes of NSKFDC may be continued in the interest of the target group.

B. Skill Development Training Programmes:

1. The target group of NSKFDC is getting the benefit of Skill Development Training Programmes and obtaining new skills.
2. Skill Development Training Programmes are providing opportunity for suitable job/self-employment to the target group.
3. The socio-economic status of the target group is uplifting and helping them in joining the mainstream of society.
4. There is improvement in behavioral change and soft skills among the target group.
5. Now due to better job opportunities provided by the SSCs/TIs after training, the target group has shown interest in obtaining job opportunities outside their native place which also helps in improving their living standard, income and their confidence level.

With the above observations and recommendations made, implementation of Skill Development Training Programmes of NSKFDC may be continued in the interest of the target group.

C. Area of interventions – scope of activities of NSKFDC

A. Loaning:

- (i) More emphasize on implementation of Solid waste management and segregation system and to introduce mechanize system of cleaning of sewers and septic tanks to avoid mishappening and deaths due to manual cleaning.
- (ii) To increase coverage under education loan of the target group for pursuing various other career options and to also augment their capacity to get rid off from their traditional occupation.
- (iii) To improve the outreach of NSKFDC schemes through tying up with channelizing agencies for implementing loan schemes of NSKFDC.

B. Skill Development Training Programme (SDTP):

- (i) Job oriented Skill Development Training Programmes needs to be emphasized considering the market demand.
- (ii) More emphasize on imparting Skill upgradation/Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) Programme/Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) to enable the target group to improve their productivity and income.
- (iii) The Channel Partners need to be emphasized to also inform the loan beneficiaries about the benefits of Skill Development Training Programmes of NSKFDC. This will help in awareness generation and also increase the coverage of the target group.

Conducting of long-term training programmes may also be emphasized for having entrepreneurial bent of mind which will enable the target group to get sustainable and long-term employment generation.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

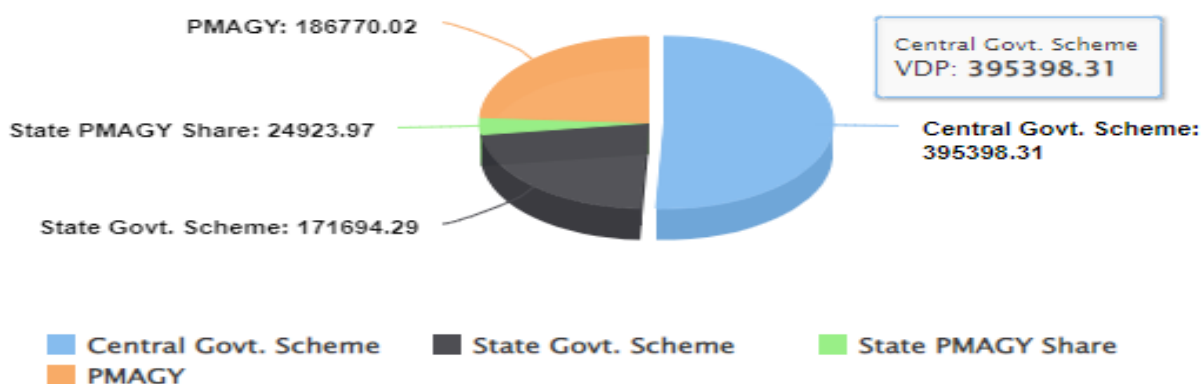
OTHER ACTIVITIES

11.1. IT Initiatives during the year 2021-22

- **PradhanMantriAdarsh Gram Yojana(<http://pmagy.gov.in>):**
- The PMAGY web application is developed using open source technologies i.e. PHP and MariaDB
- The PMAGY portal is an end to end scheme implementation and monitoring system
- The PMAGY portal facilitates the district user to fill the minimal information in survey formats to eliminate the repetition of same data again
- The Portal facilitates the district users to submit the need assessment, infrastructure and households survey on the portal to generate the Village Development Plan (VDP).
- The portal is integrated with DISHA Dashboard of MoRD and PRAYAS dashboard of PMO
- The portal provides the real-time dashboard to district, state and ministry level users
- The portal provides the statistics of need and saturation of respective monitorable indicator to convergence ministry/department
- The website is responsive on all devices of any screen size i.e. mobile, tablets etc.



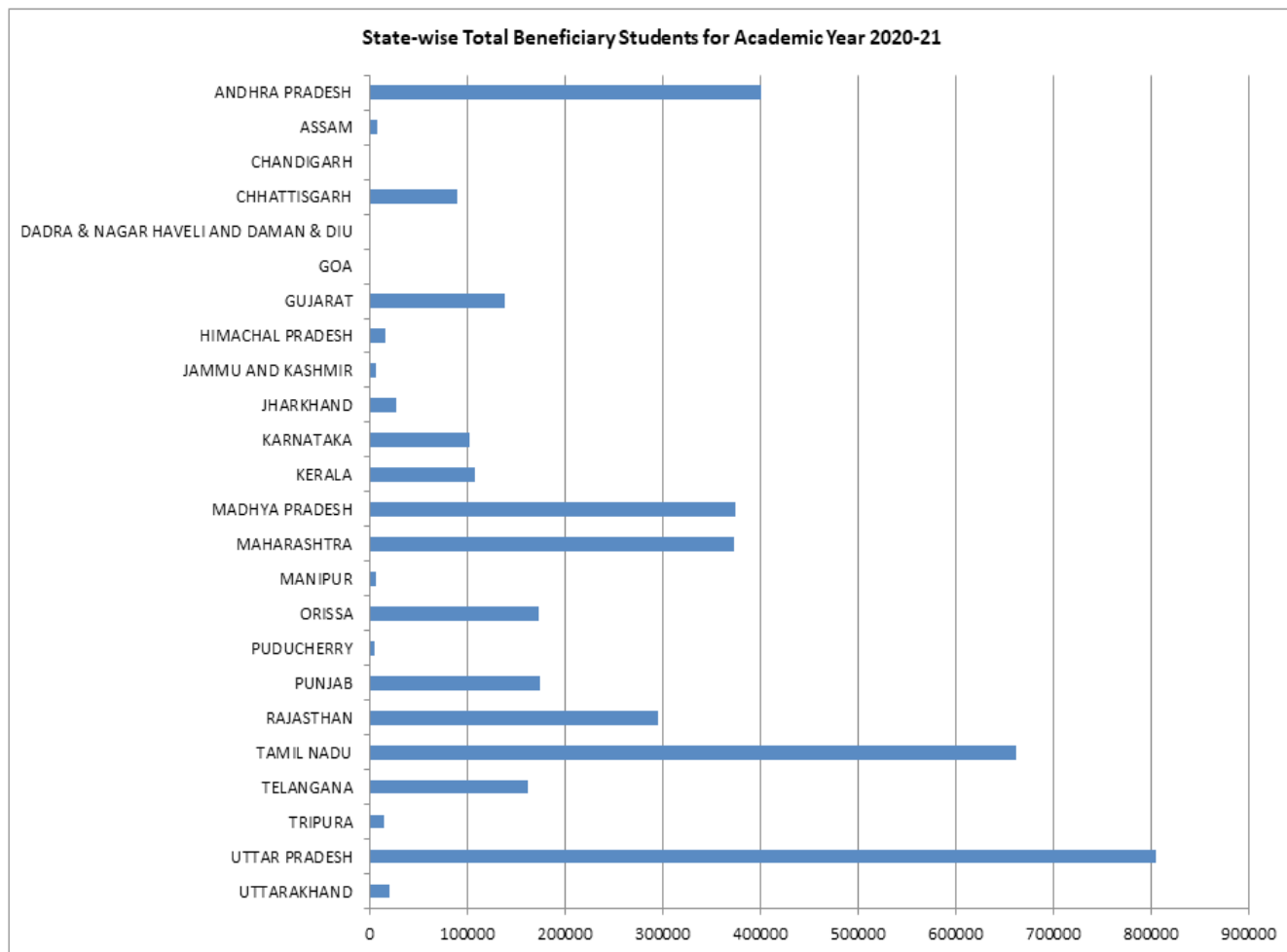
Scheme Wise Fund Allocation For VDP (Rs. in Lakh)



More

11.2. Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme (<http://pmsmsje.gov.in>): Department of Social Justice Empowerment has number of Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored scholarship schemes. States are implementing the centrally sponsored schemes at their end and submitting proposals for central share of the funds. Post Matric Scholarship scheme is one such scheme that has been taken up for consolidating the data of the students to whom scholarship has been given by the States. An MIS has been developed where data from States is fetched from States to Central server through web API. At present, beneficiary data of 34,00,261 students for Academic year 2020-21 is available on the PMS Central portal for Post-Matric Scholarship for SC. It has been developed using Java and PostgreSQL. The portal has been developed in-house by NIC in manpower mode. This scheme is being on-boarded on NSP portal.

Academic Year	Total Beneficiary Students	Total Beneficiary Students (Male)	Total Beneficiary Students (Female)	Total Beneficiary Students (Transgender)	Total Scholarship Amount (in Rs. Lakh)
2020-21	39,65,687	19,78,525	19,86,997	164	5,02,011.25
2019-20	40,06,048	20,06,641	19,99,317	90	6,23,534.37



11.3. Development Action Plan for Scheduled Castes (DAPSC) (<https://e-utthaan.gov.in>):

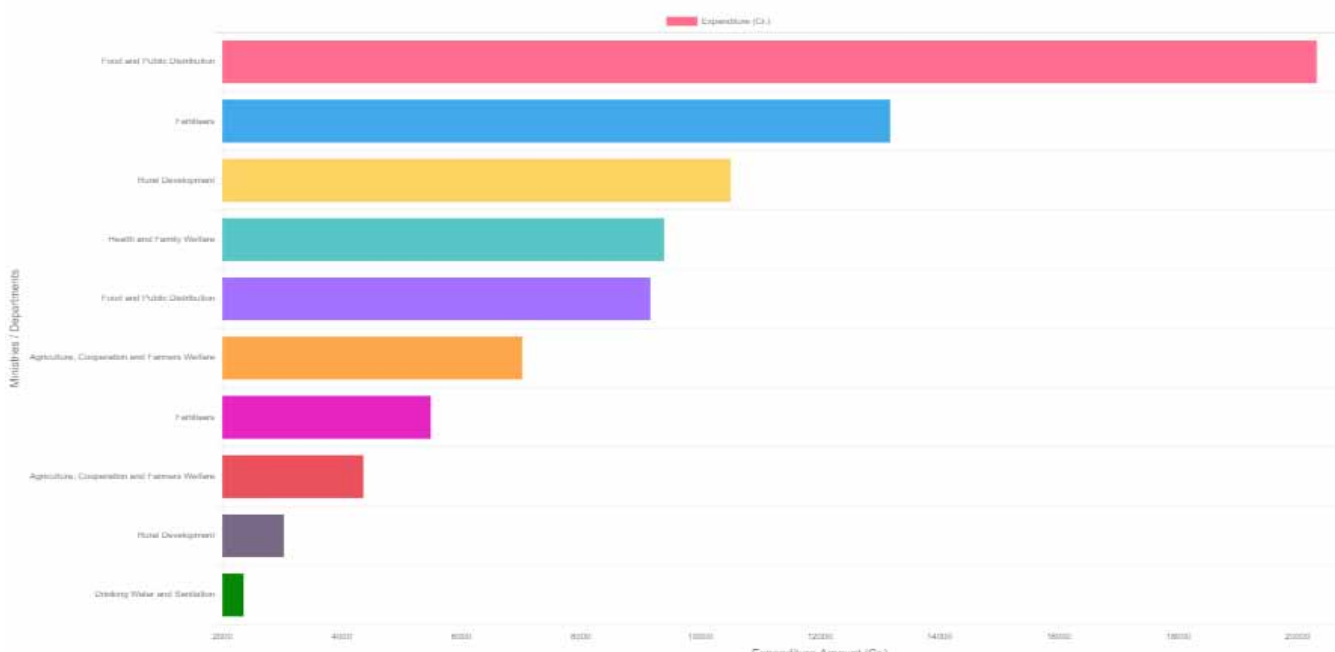
The Government allocates funds across Ministries/Departments for different schemes where targeted financial and physical benefits can accrue to the Scheduled Castes. The allocation under the scheme of welfare of Scheduled Castes deals with this matter across Ministries through earmarking of a certain percentage of funds exclusively for welfare of Scheduled Castes. The Objective of the DAPSC is to monitor schemes and funds allocation as per statement 10A of budget document. The portal facilitates online monitoring of physical and financial progress of schemes as per statement 10A. The financial releases are received from PFMS on daily basis. The physical progress of respective scheme is submitted by the concerned department. The portal has been developed in-house by NIC in manpower mode.

DATA OF FINANCIAL YEAR 2021-2022

2021-2022 ▾

» MINISTRIES/ DEPARTMENTS & UTS 38		» TOTAL SCHEMES 300	
» BUDGET ESTIMATES (CR.) ₹ 126,259.20		» REVISED ESTIMATES (CR.) ₹ 0.00	
» EXPENDITURE (CR.) AS ON 02 DEC 2021 ₹ 86,865.7165			
» EXPENDITURE W.R.T. BUDGET ESTIMATES AS ON 02 DEC 2021 68.8 %		» EXPENDITURE W.R.T. REVISED ESTIMATES AS ON 02 DEC 2021 0 %	

Top 10 Ministry/Department Expenditure (in Cr.) in 2021-2022



11.4. Web Portal for PMDAKSH (pmdaksh.dosje.gov.in)

Pradhan Mantri Dakshta Aur Kushalta Sampann Hitgrahi' (PM DAKSH) Yojana has been envisaged with an objective to increase the skill levels of marginalized persons of SC, OBC, EBC, DNT, Safai karamcharies including waste pickers so as the enhanced skill level could aid in economic upliftment of these marginalized sections.

Portal with role based access to various stakeholders, supplemented by a mobile app has been developed for covering the entire skill lifecycle (from sanction of training to rehabilitation) and strengthening the existing monitoring mechanisms.

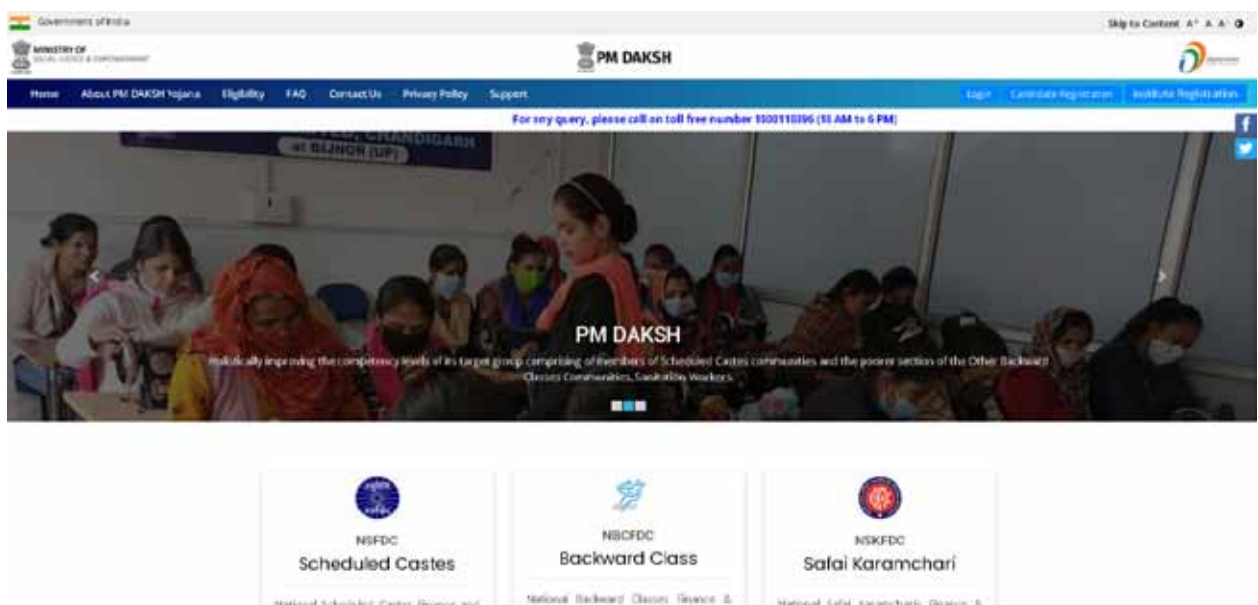
The portal was launched by the Hon'ble Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment on 07 Aug 2021 at DAIC in New Delhi.

Following main points are being addressed through DAKSH Portal

- End to end coverage of Skilling lifecycle
- Empowering of beneficiary by providing direct access/choice with regards to location, course etc. through online registration on DAKSH portal.
- Better monitoring of ongoing training through use of AI based facial recognition attendance.
- Integration with PFMS for better tracking of funds and release of stipend via DBT and release of course fee to training institutes via e-payment through EAT module in PFMS (under development).

Statistics of Registrations received on portal (till morning of 03.01.2022)

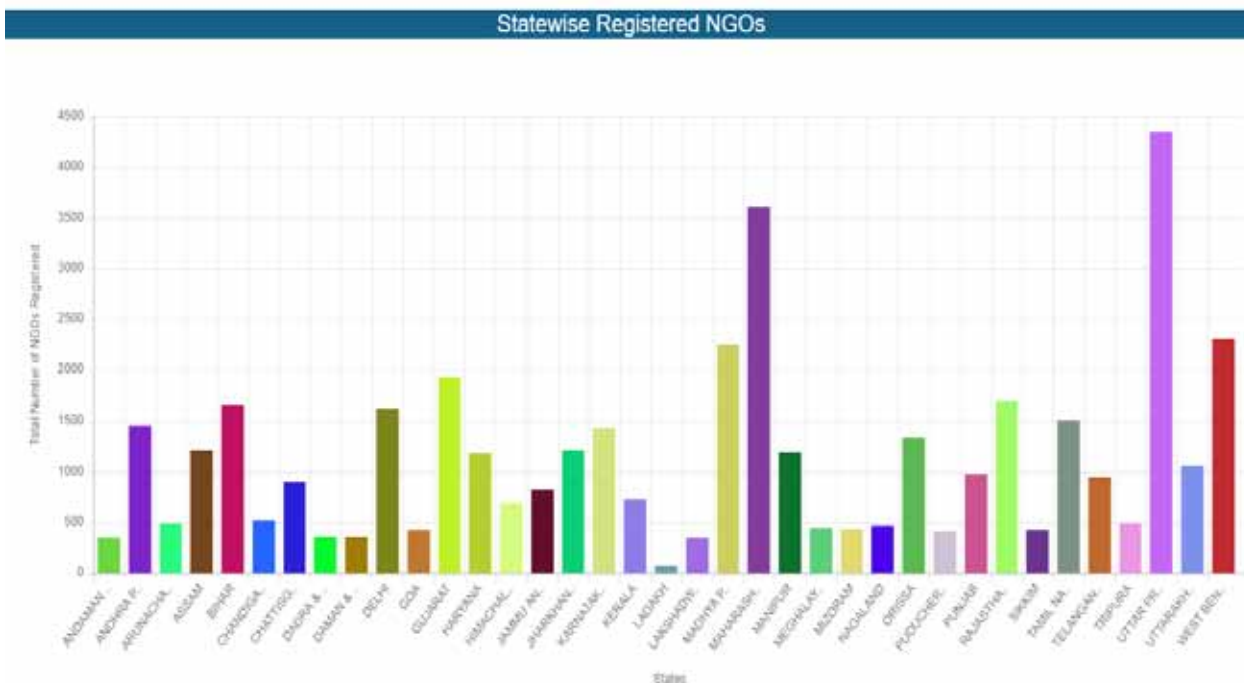
- Total registrations: 62,404
- Registrations under SC category: 24,911
- Registrations under OBC Category: 29,283
- Registrations under OBC Category: 29,283
- Registrations under SK Category: 8,618



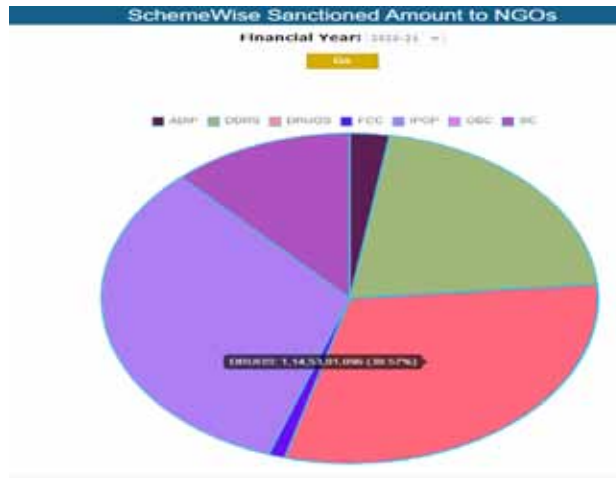
11.5.NGO Grant-in-Aid Portal (<http://grants-msje.gov.in>): The portal, developed by NIC in-house, facilitates online submission of NGOs proposals and automates the complete process for release of Grant-in-Aid. Various Back office users have privilege for application processing as per the role defined at District, State Secretariat and at the Central Ministry. The process involves application verification, checklist filling, inspection report, scrutinizing, screening, recommendation, financial approval and GIA sanction. The webapplication uses Open Source technology and hosted on NIC Cloud. It is integrated with NGO Darpan portal for Registration of VOs at e-Anudaan and DBT Bharat Portal for DBT data of the schemes. Two schemes of Deptt. Of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities, namely Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme(DDRS) and Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids/ Appliances(ADIP) have also been on-boarded at e-anudaan.

The following schemes of DoSJE have been on-boarded on e-Anudaan.

- (i) National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction (NAPDDR)
- (ii) AtalVayoAbhyudayYojana(AVYAY)
- (iii) Scheme For Residential Education For Students in High Schools in Targeted Areas(SHRESHTA) for SC Welfare
- (iv) Free Coaching Scheme for SC and OBC Students (FCS)



Scheme-wise Sanctioned Amount to NGOs



11.6. National Helpdesk against Atrocities (<http://nhapoa.gov.in>): National help line for prevention of atrocities against members of SC/STs is set up at each UT/State HQ to receive atrocity related complaints from the members of SC/STs. A National Toll free IN no. “18002021989” and short code “14566” have already been allotted where citizen can call from any landline and mobile number to get their grievances registered, get information about the Acts and status of the complaints. Helpdesk operators will reply the call in the local language/ Hindi /English as per the need.

Citizens can also visit the web portal for registration of complaints, knowing status, Statistics of atrocities, and Notifications. Once the complaint is registered, it will be auto routed to the officer-in-charges for taking appropriate actions. The system will have auto- escalation to high authorities against non-compliance.

The dashboard with central and state level Key performance Indicators for public and various nodal agencies is available.



11.7. Elderline (<http://elderline.dosje.gov.in>): Elder Line is a National Helpline for Senior Citizens (NHSC) set up by the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment in collaboration with National Institute of Social Defence (NISD), National Informatics Centre (NIC) and participating State/UT Governments.

Elder Line 14567 is a toll-free number operational from 8:00 AM to 8:00 PM, that provides free information, guidance, emotional support, field intervention in cases of abuse, rescues and reunion of homeless elderly driven by values of Consistency, Care, Empathy and Encouragement. MSJE has partnered with third party for enabling operationalization of Elder Line in all States/UTs.



11.8. Virtual Meetings

With the spread of Covid in India and establishing of Lockdown, all movement became restricted. Officials from department had to deliberate amongst themselves and with officials from states without meeting physically on a frequent basis. With the help of NICs Videoconference services, virtual meetings and interactions were held online on regular basis.

Work from Home is incomplete without e-Office-now a days. VPN were provided to all officials to access e-Office from home and ensured that the government machinery could run smoothly at all times

11.9 Official Language

Concerted efforts were made to achieve the targets of the Annual Programme for the year 2021-22. Major achievements in connection with implementation of the Official Language Policy are as follows:-

On the occasion of Hindi Day, 14th September, 2021, messages of the Hon'ble Union Minister for Home Affairs, Hon'ble Minister, Social Justice and Empowerment and Secretary, Department of Social Justice and Empowerment were circulated within the Department and its Subordinate Offices for compliance of progressive use of Hindi in their respective offices.

To motivate and encourage Officials of the Department to carry out their more and more work in Hindi, a Hindi Fortnight was observed in the Department during 14-28 September, 2021. During this period, various Hindi Competitions in four categories i.e. Essay Writing, Noting & Drafting (for Hindi Speaking and Non-Hindi Speaking officers and officials separately), Hindi Typing, Dictation in Hindi for Group D employees were organized. Officers/employees of the Department participated in various competitions enthusiastically held during the Fortnight.

In addition to the implementation of the policy of the Official Language of the Union, various documents and papers to be laid down on the table of the Houses of the Parliament i.e. Cabinet Notes, Replies to the Questions of the Parliament, Private Member Bills, Parliament Assurances, Annual Report, Demands for Grants, Consultative Committee meetings, list of points, PPTs etc., speeches for Ministers were made available in bilingual form.

Concerted efforts are continued to upload important official bilingual documents on official website for public domain. Most common 100 bilingual phrases of the Ministry prepared and uploaded on the website of the Department so that Ministry may makes good use of these phrases in use of Hindi.

During the year, the Parliamentary Committee on Official Language inspected National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation. Our Department participated and cooperated in committee's inspection. In order to meet the targets fixed by the Department of Official Language in the Annual Programme (2021-22), Assistant Director of Official Language and his team of the Department inspected National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation, National Safai Karmcharis Finance and Development Corporation, National Backward classes Finance and Development Corporation, National Safai Karmcharis Commission and National Institute of Social Defense. Inspection of all sections of this department is also done. Regular meetings of the Departmental Committee of Official Language are being held in every quarter.

During the course of inspection, all offices and officers/sections have been requested to increase the progressive use of Hindi in their day to day work. Efforts are being made to continuously increase the use of Hindi in the Department by regular monitoring of quarterly reports and inspections. Hindi workshop is proposed to be conducted before the end of this year.

11.10. MEDIA

PRINT MEDIA :- Quarter page color advertisement released on 14th April 2021 on the occasion birth anniversary of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and Half page color advertisement released on 06th December, 2021 on the occasion of Mahaparinirvan Diwas of Dr. B R Ambedkar in Hindi, English and Regional Language newspapers on All India basis. Black & White advertisements released on Vayoshreshtha Samman, Post Matric Scholarships, engagement of Young Professional for Social Media, free coaching for SC and OBC Students, Top class education scheme for Scheduled cast Students, “Support for Marginalized Individuals for Livelihood and Enterprise (SMILE)” and National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction (NAPDDR).

ELECTRONIC MEDIA:- Film on Elder line 14567, Documentary film on Vayoshreshtha Samman 2021, Eleven Citations films on Vayoshreshtha Samman, Documentary film on Senior Able Citizens for Re-Employment in Dignity (SACRED) and one radio spot on elder line were produced, Feature film Baba Saheb Ambedkar was telecast on Doordarshan on Birth Anniversary Dr. B R Ambedkar, Biweekly Radio Programme Sanwanti Jayen Jeevan Ki Rahen produced in Hindi and 17 Regional Languages on various schemes and programmes of the department and broadcast through 58 Vividh Bharti, 13 FM and 22 Primary North-East Station of All India Radio, Coverage of Vayoshreshtha Samman 2021 through Doordarshan and live webcasting of the programme. Press conference on Mahaparinirvan Diwas and Live coverage of Mahaparinirvan Diwas programme from Parliament House lawns on 6th December, 2021. Coverage of launch of Scholarship and Fellowship Management Portal, launch of national toll-free helpline 14566 on prevention of atrocities on members of SCs and STs.

11.11. FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS:- Participation in Make in Uttarakhand 2021 at Ramnagar, **Destination Himachal Pradesh 2021 at Solan** and India International Trade Fair 2021 at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi to provide marketing platform to the beneficiaries of the NSFDC, NBCFDC and NSKFDC.

11.12. SOCIAL MEDIA:- Activities and programmes of the department publicise through Facebook, Twitter, Instagram and Youtube. 3200 creatives posted and 70 videos uploaded. Followers of official handle of Twitter increased from 16k to 90k.

11.13. NGO Grants in Aid Proposal and Tracking System (e-Anudaan)

E-Anudaan (grants-msje.gov.in) is the first work flow based, role based, NGO Application for online submission of application / proposal, among Ministries/ Departments. The web-application has been developed and maintained by NIC-DoSJ&E for the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and is operational since FY 2014-15.

The web-application facilitates for

- Online proposal submission by NGOs / Institutes, tracking and processing by various BO users at Central Ministry where the process includes application verification, checklist filling, field inspections, scrutinizing, screening, recommendation, financial approval and GIA sanction
- Provision for corrective actions at JS/DS/Director level in the Ministry
- Prioritizing NGO proposals on first come first serve basis
- Deficiency Notification to the organisation with a provision for uploading deficient documents
- Calculation sheet as per norms and approval of proposals by various officers in the department.
- Grant-in-Aid amount Concurrence by IFD
- Online sanction order generation by designated officer
- Timelines escalation alerts for BO users in the Ministry through SMS and e-Mail
- Online submission of field visit/ Inspection Reports by PMU Officials
- De-activating organisation by the Ministry/ Department based on PMU-IR/ feedback.
- Tracking Application status.
- Maintains complete history of movement of application proposal
- Integration of Data analytics enabled Dashboard
- Integration with NGO Darpan portal for Registration of VOs at e-Anudaan
- Integration with DBT Bharat Portal for submitting DBT data of the schemes dealt over e-Anudaan
- SMS / E-mail alerts to every stakeholder in the work flow
- Annual Action Plan, Office Memorandum, Advisories, Operational Manuals, Calling proposals notification at homepage

There are now Five schemes being implemented in this web portal (with online sanctions in 2020-21 as on 10th December 2021 from e-Anudaan portal)

OTHER ACTIVITIES

- Scheme of Grant in Aid to Voluntary Organizations working for Scheduled Castes (37.62 crores)
- Assistance to Voluntary Organizations working for OBCs
- National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction- NAPDDR (40.00 crores)
- National Action Plan for Senior Citizens – NAPSrC(93.53 crore)
- Free Coaching Scheme for SC and OBC Students' (2.67 crores)

11.14. Implementation of Reservation Policy in Employment

Representation of SC/ST/OBC & PwDs in the Department of SJ&E

- Establishment I & II Sections are part of the Administration Division of this Department and entrusted with the all Establishment matters like appointments (by Direct Recruitment/ Promotion/ Deputation/co-terminus staff in the personal staff of Minister/MOS), granting of financial upgradation, granting of medical permission & reimbursement of medical bills, preparation of pensioner benefits of retiring persons etc. in respect of all Officers/Officials of the Secretariat proper. The posts handled in Estt. Sections include that of Central Secretariat Service, Central Secretariat Stenographers Service, Central Secretariat Clerical Service, Central Secretariat Official Language Services and other General Central Services. In addition, other miscellaneous matters like RTI & Parliament Question relating to staff matters are being dealt in Estt. Sections. The following tables indicate the number of Officers/Officials in this Department in Group A, B & C and the representation of SC/ ST/ OBCs & PwDs amongst them. The table contains details of the appointment made by the Department during the year 2021 (upto 31.12.2021) by Direct Recruitment, promotion and Deputation.
- The table at Annexure 11.1 indicates the representation of SCs, STs & OBCs in the Department. There are total 233 employees in D/o SJ&E (Main Sectt.) as on 31.12.2021, out of which 57 employees belong to SC Category, 18 ST Category & 46 OBC Category respectively. The table also indicates the number of appointments made during the year 2021 (upto 31.12.2021) by direct recruitment, promotion & deputation.
- The table at Annexure 11.2 indicates representation of Persons with Disabilities in the Department. There are total 07 persons with Disabilities employed in the Department (Main Sectt.) and out of these 03 employees belong to orthopedically handicapped category.

Vigilance Clearance during the year 2021 (as on 31.12.2021), 10 vigilance complaints and other complaints were processed in accordance with prescribed procedures of Central Vigilance Commission out of which 04 Vigilance complaints and other complaints have been closed. Vigilance Clearance was issued in respect of 205 officers/officials. Vigilance Awareness week was observed in the Ministry from 26.10.2021 to 01.11.2021 as per the guidelines of Central Vigilance Commission.

Representation in International Events – NIL

11.15. Activities undertaken by Department

The following activities were undertaken during this year:

- Release of display & classified advertisements in Hindi, English & Regional languages on all India basis :
 - i. Birth Anniversary of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar on 14th April, 2020.
 - ii. Death Anniversary of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar on 6th December, 2020.
 - iii. Black & White Advertisements released on National Overseas Scholarship for Scheduled Castes, Scheme of free coaching for SC and OBC Students, National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction (NAPDDR).
- Social Media Cell Constituted for effective publicity through social media.
- Media Campaigns were launched on Social Media on the occasion of International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking. 9 Video Spots released on social media in Hindi, English, Bangla, Assamese, Gujarati, Kannada, Tamil, Telugu & Marathi.
- Creatives prepared and released through social media on Babu Jagjivan Ram Jayanti, Ambedkar Jayanti, International Day Against Drug Abuse & Illicit Trafficking, Death Anniversary of Babu Jagjivan Ram & Dr. B.R. Ambedkar International Day of Older Persons and Constitution Day in Hindi & English.
- 1600 Creatives prepared on various scheme and events throughout the year and released on various social media platforms.
- 600 creatives prepared on Nasha Mukt Bharat campaign and released throughout the year and released on various social media platforms.
- A film on Illustration and Calligraphy in the Constitution of India released.

- Constitution Day celebrated on 26th November, 2020 as nodal Ministry.
- Coverage of launch of Nasha Mukht Bharat campaign, launch of Video Spots on Drug Demand Reduction, e-Inauguration of National Portal for Transgender Persons, e-launch of Garima Greh – Shelter for Transgender Persons, “Vanchit Ikai Samooh aur Vargon ki Aarthik Sahayta Yojana (VISVAS Yojana)” , e-launch of Ambedkar Social Innovation Incubation Mission (ASIIM), e-launch of mobile app on “Swachhata Abhiyan”.
- New pages created on Nasha Mukht Bharat Abhiyaan on Facebook, Twitter, Instagram & YouTube.
- 70 videos uploaded on official YouTube Channel of the Ministry.

11.16. Captions

- e-launch of Ambedkar Social Innovation Incubation Mission (ASIIM) by Hon’ble Minister of Social Justice & Empowerment, Dr. Thaawarchand Gehlot in the presence of Hon’ble Minister of State for Social Justice & Empowerment, Shri Rattan Lal Kataria on 30th September, 2020.
- e-Inauguration of National Portal for Transgender Persons on 25th November, 2020 at Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi by Hon’ble Minister of Social Justice & Empowerment, Dr. Thaawarchand Gehlot in the presence of Hon’ble Minister of State for Social Justice & Empowerment, Shri Rattan Lal Kataria, Shri Krishan Pal Gurjar & Shri Ramdas Athawale.
- A film on Illustration and Calligraphy in the Constitution of India released by Hon’ble Minister of Social Justice & Empowerment, Dr. Thaawarchand Gehlot in the presence of Hon’ble Minister of State for Social Justice & Empowerment, Shri Rattan Lal Kataria on 25th November, 2020
- Celebration of Constitution Day on 26th November, 2020.

11.7. Migration of websites from Shared server to Cloud Servers

Websites belonging to all government departments are hosted in NIC data centres. These websites were hosted on old infrastructure including obsolete servers which were very vulnerable with the time. NIC-DoSJ&E has given support to migrate all the websites of Social Justice and Empowerment and its associated organizations from shared server to cloud server, except BJRN and DAF. NIC-DoSJ&E has also advised, time to time, implementation of best practices i.e. Valid Security Audit, implementation of SSL certificate, GIGW compliance etc. in all the websites of Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and its associated organizations

11.18 Digitization of Manual Scavengers Survey (MSSURVEY- mssurvey.nic.in)

The entire process of Survey of Manual Scavengers has been digitized by way of uploading all details of the identified scavengers including details of their family members and bank accounts for enabling digital transfer of the various benefits.

11.19 Development Action Plan for Scheduled Castes (DAPSC).

Since 2017-18, Department of Social Justice & Empowerment has been made the nodal Ministry by the NITI Aayog for outcome based monitoring of expenditure in these sectors by all the Ministries / Departments, for welfare of SCs, which deal with this matter, through earmarking of a certain percentage of funds exclusively for welfare of SCs. A web application e-utthaan was developed in 2017 & has been implemented since FY 2017-18 for financial, physical and outcome based monitoring of the identified Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes. All financial data of releases under Scheduled Castes component is received through PFMS on daily basis through scheduled SSIS package. Physical progress and outcome reporting data is entered by respective Ministries. Ministry-wise, Scheme wise and State Wise reports along with comparative chart helps DoSJ&E in monitoring expenditure (daily) and physical progress (quarterly) to ensure that benefit is reaching the desired beneficiary.

11.20. Guidance & Help

The information and facilitation counter of the Department is located on the ground floor, Room No. 8, Gate No. 4, Shastri Bhavan, New Delhi to provide citizens with information on the services and activities rendered by the Department. In case of assistance or complaint, citizens may call the Centre during office hours at Phone No. 23389226 or send a letter through fax No. (23384918). The Facilitation Centre extends help and support to visitors by facilitating meetings with the Divisional level officers concerned.

11.21. Citizen/Client Charter Citizen/Client Charter

Citizen/Client Charter Citizen/Client Charter under the Sevottam Compliant system is provided free of cost to the visitors. The Citizen/Client Charter is a comprehensive document detailing service standards, name of responsible officials and the time period for achieving the set goals. The Citizen/Client Charter is annually revised. The Citizen/Client Charter is also available on the website of the Department at www.socialjustice.nic.in

11.22. Public Grievance Redress Mechanism

Public Grievance Redress Mechanism The new format for redress of grievance petitions under

the grievance redress mechanism has been implemented by the Department that includes three stages Other Activities 201 viz receipt, redress and prevention for recurrence of repeated grievance. The Department has appointed 17 officers of Director/Deputy Secretary/Deputy Director level and nil officer of US level as Public Grievance officer and Nodal PG Officers at Joint Secretary Level. During the period 1st January, 2021 to 31st December, 2021, 1127 grievances received by post were forwarded to the designated authorities for redressal. The Department has implemented the new version of the CPGRAMS 6.0 under which the petitioner can upload relevant documents. During the period 01.01.2021 to 31.12.2021, 8012 grievances were received online through CPGRAMS and grievances/suggestions were forwarded to the designated authorities for appropriate action.

11.23. Implementation of Right to Information Act 2005

Implementation of Right to Information Act 2005 The Department has been implementing the Right to Information Act 2005 since October 2005. The details of the Department's function along with its functionaries and the list of CPIOs as well as first Appellate authorities with particulars are available on Department's website www.socialjustice.nic.in. Seventeen manuals as required under the RTI Act have been prepared and put on the website. The Department has presently 29 Central Public Information Officers (CPIO) (at the level of Under Secretaries) and 17 First Appellate Authorities (at the level of Director/Deputy Secretaries). During the period 1st January, 2021 to 31st December, 2021; 373 applications and 70 appeals were filed physically. In addition to this, 3493 applications and 396 First Appeals were filed online through RTI-MIS Portal.

MAJOR ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS

MAJOR ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS

Abbreviation	Full Form	Description Acts
Acts		
PCR Act, 1955	The Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955.	In pursuance of Article 17 of the Constitution of India, the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 was enacted and notified on 08.05.1955. The Act was amended and rechristened as PCR Act, 1955 in the year 1976.
PoA Act, 1989	The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989	The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 (the PoA Act) came into force with effect from 30.01.1990.
MS Act, 2013	The Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013	“The Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013” has been passed by the Parliament and has come into force on 6 th December, 2013.
Schemes		
PMS-SC	Post Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Castes	The objective of the Scheme is to provide financial assistance to Scheduled Caste students studying at post matriculation or post-secondary stage to enable them to complete their education.
BJRCY	Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana	The objective of the Scheme is to provide hostel facilities to SC Boys and Girls studying in middle schools, higher secondary schools, colleges and Universities.
NF-SCs	National Fellowships for Higher Education for the Scheduled Castes	The scheme provides financial assistance to Scheduled Caste students for pursuing research studies leading to M. Phil., Ph.D. and equivalent research degree in universities, research institutions and scientific institutions.
NOS	National Overseas Scholarship	National Overseas Scholarship is meant to provide assistance to selected Scheduled Castes, Denotified and Nomadic, Tribes, landless agricultural labourers and traditional artisan students for pursuing higher studies of Master level courses and PhD programmes abroad in specified fields of study.

Abbreviation	Full Form	Description Acts
SCDCs	Assistance to State Scheduled Castes Development Corporations	The Centrally Sponsored Scheme for participating in the equity share of the Scheduled Castes Development Corporation (SCDCs) in the ratio of 49:51 (Central: State) was introduced in 1979.
SCA to SCSP	Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan	Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP) is a central sector scheme, started in 1980, under which 100% grant is given to the States/UTs, as an additive to their Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP). The main objective is to give a thrust to family oriented schemes of economic development of SCs below the poverty line.
SRMS	Self-Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers	The Scheme was introduced in January 2007 with the objective of rehabilitating remaining manual scavengers and their dependents. The Scheme has been thoroughly revised in November, 2013, in consonance with the MS-Act, 2013.
PMAGY	Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana	IN 2009, the Scheme was launched in 1000 villages as Pilot Phase across 05 States having more than 50% SC Population with an aim to ensure integrated development of these villages.
GIA to VOs for the SCs	Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary Organizations working for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes	The scheme of Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary Organizations provides financial assistance for undertaking projects for the development of the Scheduled Castes, so as to enable them to start income generating activities on their own or get gainful employment.
Commissions		
NCSC	National Commission for Scheduled Castes	The National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which was setup under Article 338 of the Constitution in 1990 was bifurcated into two Commissions namely, National Commission for Scheduled Castes and National Commission for Scheduled Tribes after the 89 th Constitutional (Amendment) Act, 2003.
NCSK	National Commission for Safai Karamcharis	A National Commission for Safai Karamcharis Act, 1993 was enacted in September, 1993. The Act ceased to have effect on 29.2.2004. After that, the tenure of the Commission has been extended as a non-statutory body five times so far, through Resolutions, with approval of the Cabinet.

Abbreviation	Full Form	Description Acts
Corporations		
NSFDC	National Scheduled Castes Finance & Development Corporation	The National Scheduled Castes Finance & Development Corporation (NSFDC) was setup by the Government of India in February, 1989 under Section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956. The broad objective of NSFDC is to provide financial assistance in the form of concessional loans to Scheduled Caste families, and skill-cum-entrepreneurial training to the youths of the target group, having annual family income up to Rs.3.00 lakh in both urban and rural areas.
NSKFDC	National Safai Karamcharis Finance & Development Corporation	NSKFDC was established on 24 th January, 1997 as company not for profit under Section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956. The broad objective of NSKFDC is to provide financial assistance in the form of concessional loans to Safai karamcharis and their families, and Skill-cum-entrepreneurial training to the youths of the target group.
NBCFDC	National Backward Classes Finance & Development Corporation	The National Backward Classes Finance & Development Corporation is a Public Sector Undertaking under the aegis of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. It was established on 13 th January, 1992 as a company 'not for profit' under Section-25 of the Companies Act, 1956 (now Section 8 of Companies Act 2013) with the main objective of promoting economic and developmental activities for the benefit of the members of Backward Classes and for assisting the poorer sections of Backward Classes by way of loans and financial assistance, subject to such income and economic criteria as may be prescribed by Government of India from time to time.
Foundations		
DAF	Dr. Ambedkar Foundation	The main objectives of the Foundation inter alia include implementation of programmes and activities for furthering the ideology and message of Babasaheb Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar among the masses in India as well as abroad.
BJRNF	Babu Jagjivan Ram National Foundation	Babu Jagjivan Ram National Foundation was established on 14 th March, 2008 as an autonomous body under the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, in the memory of Babu Jagjivan Ram ji, to propagate his ideology and philosophy of life and missions etc.

Abbreviation	Full Form	Description Acts
Others		
SCs	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Castes are defined in Article 366(24) of the Constitution.
STs	Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled Tribes are defined in Article 366(25) of the Constitution.
BPL/DPL	Below the Poverty Line/ Double the Poverty Line	Criteria defined by the Planning Commission from time to time.
Backward Classes Development		
BC	Backward Classes	As per section 2 of NCBC Act 1993 Backward Classes are such classes of citizens other than Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as may be specified by central government in the list.
OBCs	(i) Other Backward Classes	This is a collective term used by the Government of India to classify castes which are educationally and socially disadvantaged. It is one of several official classifications of the population of India, along with Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (SCs and STs).
	(ii) Creamy Layer	It is upper income level below which the benefit of reservation is not provided to the members of the Other Backward Classes.
	(iii) Economically Weaker Section (EWS)	As per Sections 2 of the Constitution (One Hundred and Third Amendment) Act 2019- "Economically Weaker Section" shall be such as may be notified by the State from time to time on the basis of family income and other indicators of economic disadvantage.
DNTs	Denotified Nomadic Tribes	Denotified Tribes are those who were notified as being born criminal by the British Government under a series of laws starting with the Criminal Tribes Act of 1871. After independence, this act was repealed in 1952, and the communities were "Denotified", hence the name. Nomadic Tribes are the communities who usually do not have land and move from one place to another for livelihood.

Abbreviation	Full Form	Description Acts
	Central Lists of OBCs	The list of those communities who are in the central list. In pursuance of the Supreme Court's Judgment in Indra Sawhney Vs Union of India, the Department of Personnel & Training vide its O.M. dated 08.09.1993 inter alia, directed that 'The OBCs would comprise, in the first phase, the castes and communities which are common to both lists (i.e. in the report of Mandal Commission and the State Government's lists).
NCBC	National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC)	<p>The National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC) was setup in August 1993 as per the provision of the NCBC Act 1993.</p> <p>A new Constitutional Body namely the National Commission for Backward Classes has been constituted w.e.f 15.8.2018 by insertion of a new Article viz. Article 338B in the Constitution.</p> <p>The erstwhile NCBC Act, 27 of 1993 was simultaneously repealed w.e.f. 15.8.2018 as per NCBC (Repeal) Act, 2018.</p>
NCDNT	National Commission for De-notified and Nomadic Tribes	It was a Commission established vide Government of India Gazette notification dt.12.2.2014, to prepare a wise list of castes belonging to Denotified, and Nomadic Tribes.
DWBDNC	Development and Welfare Board for De-Notified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic communities.	It is a Board constituted vide Government of India Gazette notification dt.21.02.2019, to formulate and implement Welfare and Development programmes, as required, for DNTs.
CSS	Centrally Sponsored Scheme	These are Government of India Schemes which are implemented by State Governments. These are funded fully or partly by the Central Government for example, in the ratio of 50:50, 70:30, 75:25 or 90:10.
CS	Central Sector Scheme	It is 100% funded by the Union Government and implemented by the Central Government machinery. Central Sector schemes are mainly formulated on subjects from the Union List. In addition, the Central Ministries also implement some schemes directly in States/UTs which are called Central Sector Schemes but resources under these Schemes are not generally transferred to States.

Abbreviation	Full Form	Description Acts
CL	Committed Liability	It is the amount spent by the State during the last year of a plan and for subsequent plan years, and is fixed as the sum of Central Share released + State's Share + Committed liability of the last Plan.
GIA	Grant-in-Aid	The amount which is released to the Voluntary Organizations by the Central Governments under different schemes such as Scheme of assistance to the Voluntary Organizations for the Welfare of OBC.
NA	Notional Allocation Pre-Matric Scholarship for OBC students	Due to budgetary constraint, the Central Government allocates the budget notionally to States/UTs on the basis of population of the State/UT. This is a scholarship scheme for OBC children who are studying in recognized institute in Pre-Matric stage.
PMS-OBC	Post-Matric Scholarship for OBC students	This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Post-Matric Scholarship for OBC students studying in Post-Matric classes, i.e. above class-Xth. The scheme is be in grun by the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment through State Govts. / UT Administrations.
USB	Unspent Balance	The Central Assistance released by Central Government to the State Government/UT Admin is not spent by the State Government/UT Admin in that financial year is USB. This is reflected in the Utilisation Certificate submitted in reference of particular release/financial year. The unspent amount is adjusted in sub sequent release.
UC	Utilisation Certificate	The certificate provided by the State Government/UT Admin in lieu of the amount released to them for implementation of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme and it is in the form of 12-C format of GFR-2017.
NCSrC	National Council of Senior Citizens	It is the highest body to advise the Government in the formulation and implementation of policy and programmes for the aged.
MWPSC	Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Sr. Citizens Act, 2007	Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007 was enacted in December, 2007 with a view to provide more effective provisions for maintenance and welfare of parents and senior citizens guaranteed and recognized in the Constitution of India.

Abbreviation	Full Form	Description Acts
NPOP	National Policy on Older Persons	Government of India announced the National Policy on Older Persons in January 1999. The Policy envisages State support to ensure financial and food security, healthcare, shelter, protection of life and property and other needs of older persons with a view to improve the quality of their lives.
IPOP	Scheme Integrated Programme for Older Persons	The Scheme is being implemented since 1992 and the main objective of the Scheme is to improve the quality of life of the Older Persons by providing basic amenities like shelter, food, medical care and entertainment opportunities and by encouraging productive and active ageing.
RRTC	Regional Resource and Training Centre	There are certain activities, which need to be organized at regional level to build the capacity of the voluntary sector and the RRTC is taking care of it.

Important Acronyms and their full forms

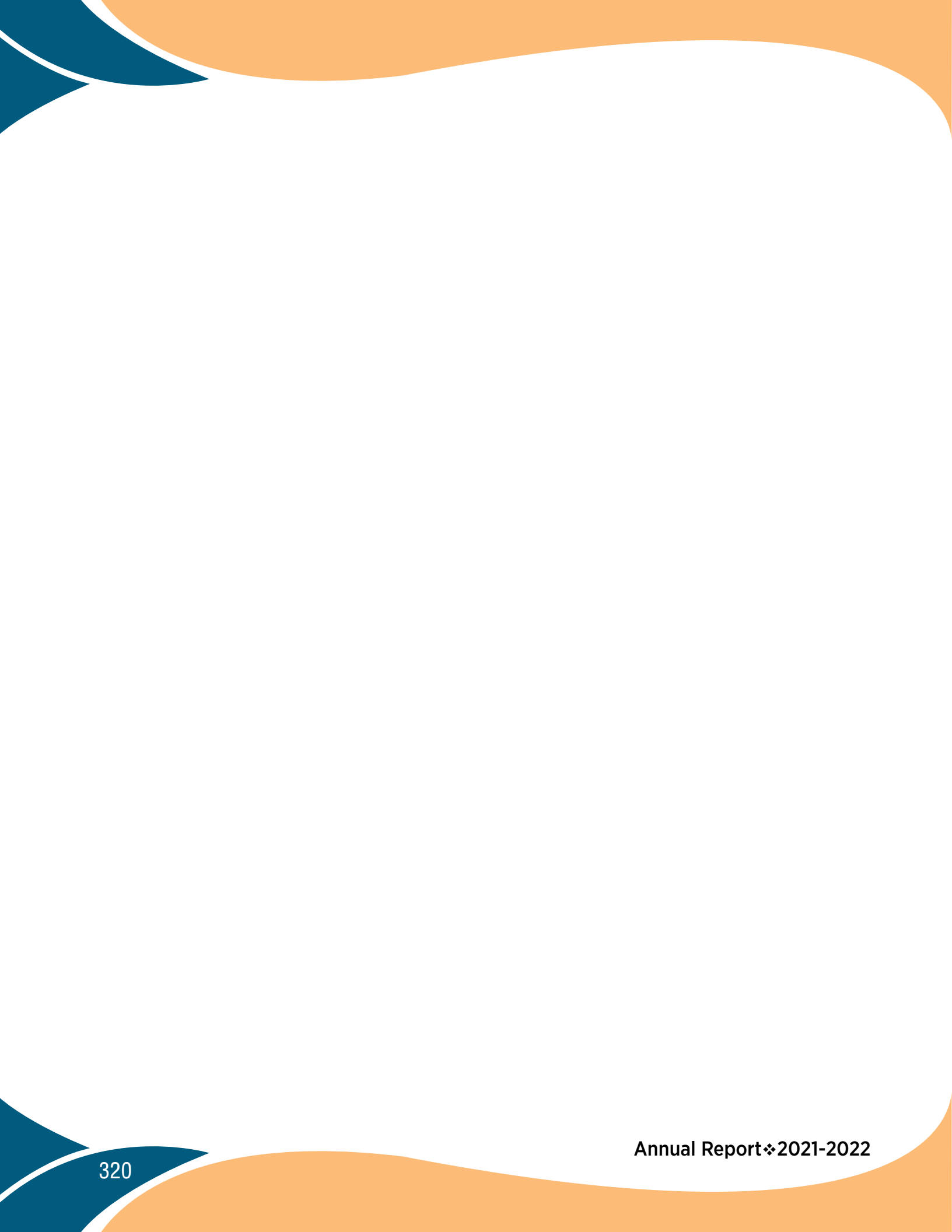
Acronym	Full Form
PMS-SC	Post Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Castes
BJRCY	Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana
RGNF-SCs	Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowships for Higher Education for the Scheduled Castes
NOS	National Overseas Scholarship
SCDCs	Assistance to State Scheduled Castes Development Corporations
SCA to SCSP	Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan
SRMS	Self-Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers
PMAGY	Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana
GIA to VOs for the SCs	Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary Organizations working for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes
NCSC	National Commission for Scheduled Castes
NCSK	National Commission for Safai karamcharis
NSFDC	National Scheduled Castes Finance & Development Corporation
NSKFDC	National Safai Karamcharis Finance & Development Corporation
BJRNF	Babu Jagjivan Ram National Foundation
DAF	Dr. Ambedkar Foundation
DAIC	Dr. Ambedkar International Centre
DAM	Dr. Ambedkar Memorial
SCs	Scheduled Castes
STs	Scheduled Tribes
BPL/DPL	Below the Poverty Line/Double the Poverty Line
BC	Backward Classes
OBCs	Other Backward Classes
DNTs	Denotified and Nomadic Tribes
NCBC	National Commission for Backward Classes
NCDNT	National Commission for De-notified and Nomadic Tribes
NBCFDC	National Backward Classes Finance & Development Corporation
CSS	Centrally Sponsored Scheme
CL	Committed Liability
GIA	Grant-in-Aid
NA	Notional Allocation

Acronym	Full Form
PMS-OBC	Post-Matric Scholarship for OBC students
UC	Utilisation Certificate
NCSrC	National Council for Senior Citizens
MWPSC	Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007
IPOP	Integrated Programme for Older Persons
IPSrC	Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens
NPOP	National Policy on Older Person
IDOP	International Day of Older Persons
MWPSC Act 2007	Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act
OAH	Old Age Homes
DCC	Day Care Centre (Multi Service Centre)
MMU	Mobile Medicare Unit
MFCC	Multi Facility Care Centers
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NICE	National Initiative on Care for Elderly
IGNOAPS	Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme
NPHCE	National Programme for the Health Care for the Elderly
NSAP	National Social Assistance Programme
RRTC	Regional Resource and Training Centre
ACDC	Awareness-cum-De addiction Camps
BPL	Below Poverty Line
CBO	Community Based Rehabilitation
DAMS	Drug Abuse Monitoring System
EFC	Expenditure Finance Committee
IDU	Injecting Drug User
IEC material	Information, Education and Communication material
ILO	International Labour Organization
IRCA	Integrated Rehabilitation Centre for Addicts
NACO	Nations AIDS Control Organization
NCB	Narcotics Control Bureau
NDDTC, AIIMS	National Drug Dependence Treatment Centre, AIIMS
NDPS Act	Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act
NISD	National Institute of Social Defence

Acronym	Full Form
NCDAP, NISD	National Centre for Drug Abuse Prevention, NISD
NGO	Non-Government Organization
PRI	Panchayati Raj Institution
ULBs	Urban Local Bodies
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drug and Crime
VO	Voluntary Organization
WPP	Workplace Prevention Programme
WPR	Whole Person Recovery
MSJE	Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment
MoS	Minister of State
SJ&E	Social Justice and Empowerment
JS	Joint Secretary
EA	Economic Advisor
DDG	Deputy Director General
JS & FA	Joint Secretary & Financial Advisor
Jt. Dir.	Joint Director
Dir.	Director
DS	Deputy Secretary
DD	Deputy Director
SD	Social Defence
RR	Rescue & Rehabilitation of Narmada Project
Admn.	Administration
Parl.	Parliament
Cdn.	Coordination
OL	Official Language
CR	Central Registry
FC	Facilitation Centre
RTI	Right to Information
CVO	Chief Vigilance Officer
St. Div.	Statistics Division
Pl. Div.	Plan Division
DP	Drug Abuse Prevention
NISD	National Institute of Social Defence

Acronym	Full Form
SCB	Senior Citizen Branch
IFD	Integrated Finance Division
SCD	Scheduled Castes Development
BC	Backward Class

ANNEXURES



**MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT
(SAMAJIK NYAYA AUR ADHIKARITA MANTRALAYA)**

**WORK ALLOCATION FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT
(SAMAJIK NYAYA AUR ADHIKARITA VIBHAG)**

1. The following subject which fall within List-III Concurrent List of the Seventh Scheduled to the Constitution:
Nomadic and Migratory Tribes.
2. To act as the nodal Department for matters pertaining to the following groups, namely:-
 - (i) Scheduled Castes;
 - (ii) Socially and Educationally Backward Classes;
 - (iii) Denotified Tribes;
 - (iv) Economically Backward Classes; and
 - (v) Senior Citizens.

Note: The Department of Social Justice and Empowerment shall be the nodal Department for the overall policy, planning and coordination of programmes for the development of the groups mentioned at (i) to (iv) above, and the welfare of the group at (v) above. However, overall management and monitoring etc. of the sectoral programmes in respect of these groups shall be the responsibility of the concerned Central Ministries, State Governments and Union territory Administrations. Each Central Ministry or Department shall discharge nodal responsibility concerning its sector.

3. Special schemes aimed at social, educational and economic empowerment of the groups mentioned at (i) to (iv) under entry 2 above, e.g. scholarships, hostels, residential schools, skill training, concessional loans and subsidy for self-employment, etc.
4. Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers in alternative occupations.
- 4(A) Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act, 1993 (46 of 1993)²
5. Programmes of care and support to senior citizens.

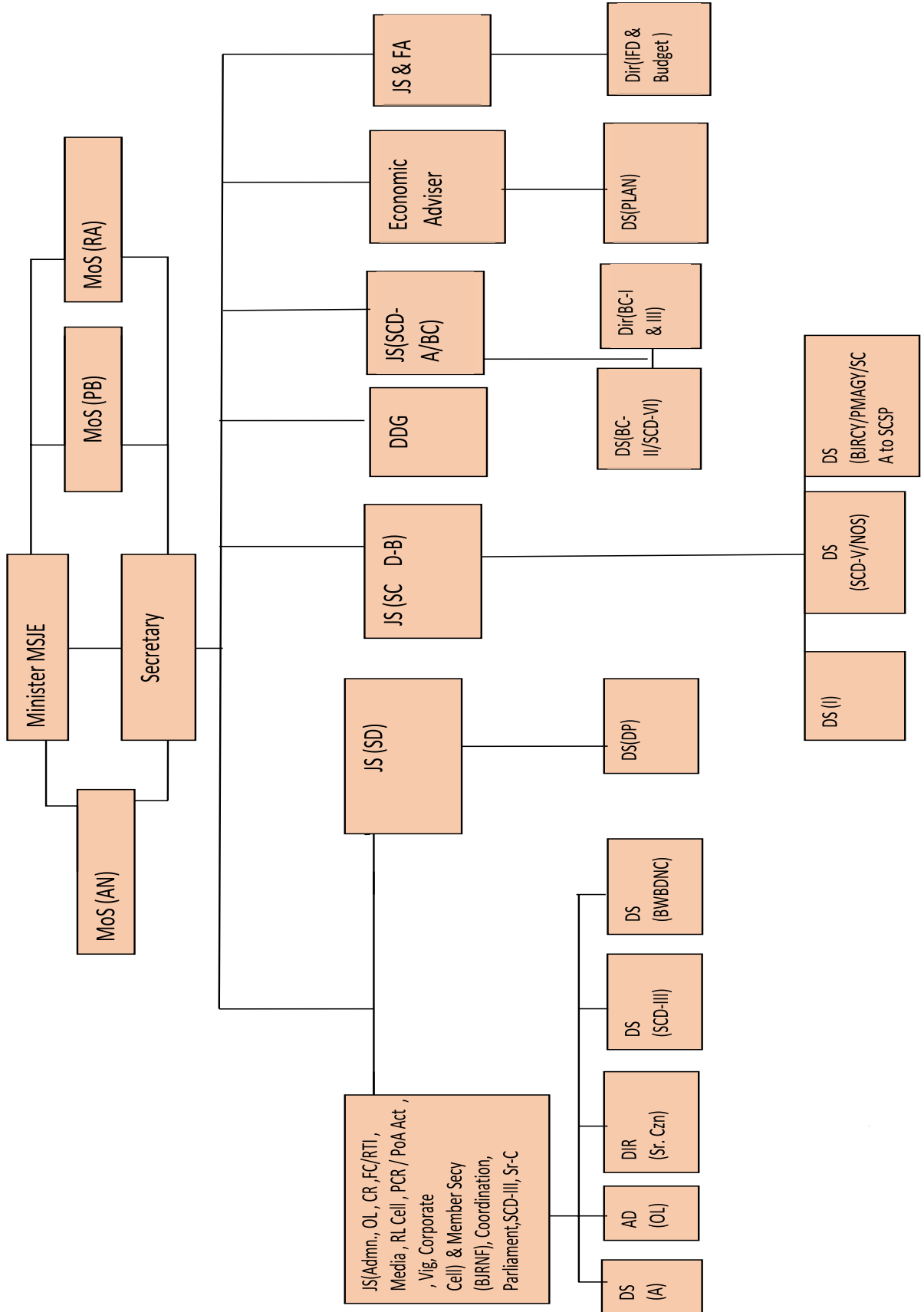
¹Department. Modified vide Amendment series no. 301 dated 12.05.2012 (earlier modified vide Amendment series no.283 dated 16.02.2006).

²Inserted vide Amendment series no. 309 dated 08.12.2014.

6. Prohibition.
7. Rehabilitation of victims of alcoholism and substance abuse, and their families.
8. Beggary.
9. International Conventions and Agreements on matters dealt within the Department.
10. Awareness generation, research, evaluation and training in regard to subjects allocated to the.
11. Charitable and Religious Endowments and promotion and development of Voluntary Effort pertaining to subjects allocated to the Department
12. The Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 (22 of 1955).
13. The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 (33 of 1989), (in so far as it relates to the Scheduled Castes, excluding administration of criminal justice in regard to offences under the Act).
14. The National Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1993 (27 of 1993).
15. The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007 (56 of 2007).
16. The National Commission for the Scheduled Castes.
17. The National Commission for Safai Karmacharis.
18. The National Commission for Backward Classes.
19. The National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation.
20. The National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation.
21. The National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation.
22. National Institute of Social Defence.
23. Dr. Ambedkar Foundation.
24. Babu Jagjivan Ram National Foundation.
25. Monitoring of Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan, based on the Framework and Mechanism designed by NITI Aayog.

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART OF DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT

Annexure 1.2



Abbreviations used in the Organisational Chart:-

Sl. No.	Abbreviation	Expanded Form
1	MSJE	Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment
2	MoS	Minister of State
3	SJ&E	Social Justice and Empowerment
4	JS	Joint Secretary
5	JS & FA	Joint Secretary & Financial Advisor
6	Jt. Dir.	Joint Director
7	SD	Social Defence
8	RR	Rescue & Rehabilitation of Narmada Project
9	Admn.	Administration
10	Parl.	Parliament
11	Cdn.	Coordination
12	OL	Official Language
13	CR	Central Registry
14	FC	Facilitation Centre
15	RTI	Right to Information
16	CVO	Chief Vigilance Officer
17	St. Div.	Statistics Division
18	Pl. Div.	Plan Division
19	Dir.	Director
20	DS	Deputy Secretary
21	DP	Drug Abuse Prevention
22	NISD	National Institute of Social Defence
23	SCB	Senior Citizen Branch
24	DD	Deputy Director
25	IFD	Integrated Finance Division
26	SCD	Scheduled Castes Development
27	BC	Backward Class
28	DAF	Dr. Ambedkar Foundation

PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT**Chairperson Name: SMT. RAMA DEVI, CHAIRPERSON**

S. No.	Member from Lok Sabha	S. No.	Members of Rajya Sabha
	Name of Members		Name of Members
2.	Shri Deepak (Dev) Adhikari	1	Shri M. Mohamed Abdulla
3.	Smt. Sangeeta Azad	2	Smt. Jharna Das Baidya
4.	Shri Bholanath 'B.P. Saroj'	3	Smt. Ramilaben Becharbhai Bara
5.	Smt. Pramila Bisoyi	4	Shri Abir Ranjan Biswas
6.	Shri Thomas Chazhikadan	5	Smt. Geeta alias Chandraprabha
7.	Shri Chhatar Singh Darbar	6	Shri N.Chandrasegharan
8.	Shri Y. Devendrappa	7	Shri Narayan Koragappa
9.	Smt. Maneka Sanjay Gandhi	8	Smt. Mamata Mohanta
10.	Shri Hans Raj Hans	9	Smt. Chhaya Verma
11.	Shri K. Shanmuga Sundaram	10	Shri Ramkumar Verma
12.	Shri Abdul Khaleque		
13.	Smt. Ranjeeta Koli		
14.	Smt. Geeta Kora		
15.	Shri Vijay Kumar		
16.	Shri Vijay Kumar		
17.	Shri V. Srinivas Prasad		
18.	Shri Arjun Singh		
19.	Smt. Supriya Sule		
20.	Smt. Rekha Verma		
21.	Shri Tokheho Yepthomi		

Vacant Seat: 1

COMMITTEE ON WELFARE OF OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES**Chairperson Name: Singh, Shri Ganesh**

S.No.	Member from Lok Sabha	S.No.	Members from Rajya Sabha
	Name of Members		Name of Members
1	Verma Shri Rajesh	1	Banda Prakash, Dr.
2	Baaku, Shri Thalikottai Rajuthevar	2	Elangovan, Shri T.K.S.
3	Bandi, Shri Sanjay Kumar	3	Geeta Alias Chandraprabha, Smt.
4	Barua, Shri Pradan	4	Koragappa, Shri Narayana
5	Bellana, Shri Chandra Sekhar	5	Nishad, Shri Jaiprakash
6	Bidhuri, Shri Ramesh	6	Nisad, Shri Vishambhay Prasad
7	Jothi Mani, Ms.S	7	Verma, Smt. Chhaya
8	Kamait, Shri Dileshwar	8	Yadav, Shri Harnath Singh
9	Khadse, Smt. Raksha Nikhil		
10	Mahato, Shri Jyotirmay Singh		
11	Maurya , Dr Sanghamitra		
12	Mohanty, Shri Anubhav		
13	Munde, Dr. Pritam Gopinath Rao		
14	Nath, Shri Balak		
15	Nishad, Shri Ajay		
16	Patel, Shri Parbatbhai Savabhai		
17	Sahu, Shri Chunni Lal		
18	Shri Ramshiromani Verma,		
19	Sudhakaran, Shri Kumbakudi		
20	Yadav Shri Ashok Kumar		

Vacant Seat-2

**LIST OF MEMBERS OF CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE FOR
THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE & EMPOWERMENT**

1. Dr. Virendra Kumar, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment---**Chairman**
2. Shri Ramdas Athawale, Minister of State, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment
3. Shei A. Narayanaswamy, Minister of State, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment
4. Suhri Pratima Bhoumik, Minister of State, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment

HON'BLE MEMBERS

S.No.	NAME OF HON'BLE MEMBERS	HOUSE
1.	Shri E.T Mohammed Basheer	Lok Sabha
2.	Shri Girish Chandra	Lok Sabha
3.	Shri Vinod L. Chavda	Lok Sabha
4.	Shri Khan Saumitra	Lok Sabha
5.	Shri Asaduddin Owaisi	Lok Sabha
6.	Shri Santokh Singh Chaudhary	Lok Sabha
7.	Shri Mohammad Sadique	Lok Sabha
8.	Dr Sumathy (A) Thamizhachi Thangapandian	Lok Sabha
9.	Shri A, Ganeshamurthy	Lok Sabha
10	Shri K. Somaprasad	Rajya Sabha
11	Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha	Rajya Sabha
12	Shri L. Hanumanthaiah	Rajya Sabha
13	Shri Satish Chandra Misra	Rajya Sabha
14	Shri Ram Chandra Jangra	Rajya Sabha
Ex- Office Members		
1	Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal: Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs; and Minister of State in the Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises	
2	Shri V. Muraleedharan: Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs; and Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs.	

**SCHEME WISE DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS DURING 2018-19 TO 2020-21 OF DEPARTMENT
OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT**

(Rs in crore)

S. No	Programme/Schemes	BE 2019-20	RE 2019-20	BE 2020-21	RE 2020-21	BE 2021-21	RE 2021-22
SCD Division							
1	Post Matric Scholarship for SCs	2926.82	2690.00	2987.33	3815.87	3415.62	4196.59
Scholarships for Higher Education for Young Achievers Scheme (SHREYAS) for SCs							
2.	National Fellowship for SCs	360.00	246.66	300.00	125.00	300.00	125.00
3.	National Overseas Scholarship for SCs,NTS and Landless Laboureres etc.	20.00	20.00	20.00	30.00	30.00	35.00
4.	Top Class Education for SCs	40.50	40.50	40.00	50.00	70.00	70.00
5.	Free Coaching for SCs and OBCs	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	50.00	30.00
Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojana (PM AJAY)						1800.00	1800.00
6.	Pradhan Mantri Adharsh Gram Yojana	390.00	718.00	700.00	300.00		
7.	Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana	107.76	25.00	30.00	30.00		
8.	Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Castes Sub Plan	1100.00	1100.00	1200.00	300.00		
9.	Strengthening of machinery for Enforcement of Protection of Civil Right Act 1955 and Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989	530.00	630.00	550.00	600.00	600.00	600.00
10.	Scheme for Resicbtrial Education for Students in High School in Targeted Area (SRESHTHA).	70.00	70.00	100.00	125.00	200.00	63.21
Pre-matric Scholarships for SCs and other							
11.	Pre-matric Scholarships for the children of those engaged in unclean occupation	5.00	30.00	25.00	27.00	725.00	725.00
	Pre Matric Scholarship for SCs	355.00	355.00	700.00	600.00		

S. No	Programme/Schemes	BE	RE	BE	RE	BE	RE
		2019-20	2019-20	2020-21	2020-21	2021-21	2021-22
12.	Assistance to State Scheduled Castes Development Corporations	30.00	20.00	50.00	20.00	25.00	0.01
13.	Up gradation of Merit of SC Students	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
14.	Self Employment Scheme of Liberation & Rehabilitation of Scavengers	110.00	99.93	110.00	30.00	100.00	43.31
15.	Vanchit Ikai Samooh aur Vargon ki Arthik Sahayata Yojana (VISVAS) (SC)	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.13	100.00	10.00
16.	Pradhan Mantri Dakshta aur Kushalta Sampann Hitgrahi (PM DAKSH Yojana SC Component)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	60.00	38.94
17.	Venture Capital Funds for SCs	60.00	60.00	65.00	40.00	100.00	70.00
18.	Credit Gurantee fund for SCs	0.01	0.01	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total SCD Division		6075.09	6075.09	6842.33	6115.00	7575.62	7807.06
Social Defence Division							
19.	Atal Vayo Abhyuday Yojana (AVYAY)	40.00	40.00	200.00	150.00	300.00 (50.00 Support from Senior Citizens Welfare Funds)	150.00 (149.48 Support from Senior Citizens Welfare Funds)
20.	Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana	0.01	0.01	1.00	0.00		
21.	National Action Plan on Drug Demand Reduction	135.00	135.00	260.00	180.00	260.00	200.00
22.	Scheme for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance Drug (Abuse)	130.00	110.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	

S. No	Programme/Schemes	BE 2019-20	RE 2019-20	BE 2020-21	RE 2020-21	BE 2021-21	RE 2021-22
Support for Marginalized Individuals for Livelihood & Enterprise (SMILE)							
23.	Comrehensive Rehabilitation of Persons Engaged in the Act of Begging (Integrated Programme for Rehabilitation of Beggars)	5.00	25.00	100.00	0.00	50.00	10.00
24.	Comrehensive Rehabilitation of Transgender Persons (Scheme for Tansgender Persons)	5.00	5.00	10.00	0.00	20.00	25.00
25.	Assistance to VO. for Providing Social Defence Services	3.00	3.00	4.00	3.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Integrated Programmes for Sr. Citizens	90.10	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	National Survey on Drug Abuse and Substance Abuse	0.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Social Defence		459.10	434.01	595.00	338.00	630.00	385.00
Backward Classes Division							
Pradhan Mantry Young Achievers Scholarship Award Scheme for Vivrant India((PM YASASVI) for OBCs, EBCs and DNTs.							
28	Pre-matric Scholarship to OBCs, EBCs and DNTS.	220.00	220.00	250.00	175.00	250.00	250.00
29.	Post-Matric Scholarship for OBCs, EBCs) and DNTS.	1360.00	1397.50	1415.00	1100.00	1300.00	1300.0
30.	Boys & Girls Hostels for OBCs	30.00	30.00	50.00	35.00	30.00	30.00
Scholarships for Higher Education for Young Achievers Scheme (SHREYAS) for OBCs and EBCs							
31.	National Fellowship for OBCs.	70.00	52.50	120.00	45.00	100.00	60.00
32.	Interest Subsidy on Overseas Studies of OBCs	15.00	26.09	35.00	35.00	30.00	30.00
33.	Vanchit Ikai Samooh aur Vargon ki Arthik Sahayata Yojana (VISVAS) for OBCs.	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.00	50.00	10.00
34.	Venture Capital Fund for Backward Classes	50.00	50.00	60.00	10.00	20.00	20.00

S. No	Programme/Schemes	BE	RE	BE	RE	BE	RE
		2019-20	2019-20	2020-21	2020-21	2021-21	2021-22
35.	Pradhan Mantri Daksh aur Kushalta Sampann Hitgrahi (PM DAKSH) Yojan for OBC Component	30.00	34.00	50.00	50.00	40.00	40.54
36.	Scheme for Economic Empowerment of DNT/NT/SNTs(SEED)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	40.40
37.	Post Matric Scholarship for Economically Backward Classes	23.00	13.00	25.00	25.00	0.00	00.00
38.	Scheme for Educational and Economical Development of De-notified and Nomadic Tribes	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00	0.00
Total Backward Classes Division		1758.00	1783.09	1955.00	1507.00	1870.00	1780.94
39.	Research Studies & Publications	5.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	25.00
40.	Information, Monitoring, Evaluation and Social Aydit.	45.00	11.00	20.00	5.00		
Total		50.00	16.00	20.00	5.00	25.00	25.00
Grand Total for all schemes of the Department		8292.19	8292.19	9392.33	7960.00	10100.62	9998.00
Non Schemes							
Establishment							
1	Secretariat	51.93	53.00	60.00	55.54	67.00	67.00
2	NCSC	24.11	24.11	25.00	25.00	27.00	27.00
3	NCSK	9.46	9.06	10.00	5.95	10.00	10.00
4	NCBC	6.30	6.30	8.00	10.00	12.00	12.00
5	NCDNT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Establishment		91.80	92.87	104.24	96.79	116.00	116.00
Autonomous Bodies							
6	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Foundation	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	11.00
7	National Institute of Social Defence	25.00	23.93	35.00	4.70	20.00	20.00

S. No	Programme/Schemes	BE	RE	BE	RE	BE	RE
		2019-20	2019-20	2020-21	2020-21	2021-21	2021-22
8.	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar National Memorial	5.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar International Centre	15.00	15.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
10.	DWBDNCs	0.00	0.40	1.24	0.30	5.00	5.00
Total Autonomous Bodies		46.00	44.93	61.00	30.70	51.00	61.00
Investments							
11.	National SC Finance and Dev Corporation	180.00	150.00	180.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
12	National Safai Karamcharis Finance & Development Corporation	35.00	35.00	40.00	40.00	50.00	5.00
13	National Backward Classes Finance & Development Corporation	130.00	160.00	200.00	30.07	100.00	0.00
Total Investments		455.01	455.01	546.00	120.07	250.00	5.00
Total Non Schemes		592.81	592.81	711.24	247.56	417.00	182.00
Grand Total Schemes + Non Schemes		8885.00	8885.00	10103.57	8207.56	10517.62	10180.00

STATE/UT-WISE DETAILS OF MEASURES TAKEN FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, 1955

States	States/UTs	Special Courts	Vigilance and Monitoring Committees	Special Police Stations
1	Andhra Pradesh	Yes	Yes	No
2	Bihar	Yes	Yes	Yes
3	Chhattisgarh	Yes	Yes	Yes
4	Goa	Yes	Yes	No
5	Gujarat	Yes	Yes	No
6	Haryana	Yes	Yes	No
7	Himachal Pradesh	Yes	Yes	No
8	Jammu & Kashmir	No	No	No
9	Jharkhand	Yes	Yes	Yes
10	Karnataka	Yes	Yes	No
11	Kerala	Yes	Yes	Yes
12	Madhya Pradesh	Yes	Yes	Yes
13	Maharashtra	Yes	Yes	No
14	Odisha	Yes	Yes	No
15	Punjab	Yes	Yes	No
16	Rajasthan	Yes	Yes	No
17	Tamil Nadu	Yes	Yes	No
18	Telangana	Yes	Yes	No
19	Uttar Pradesh	Yes	Yes	No
20	Uttarakhand	Yes	Yes	No
21	West Bengal	Yes	Yes	No
NE Region				
22	Assam	Yes	Yes	No
23	Arunachal Pradesh	No	Yes	No
24	Manipur	Yes	Yes	No
25	Meghalaya	Yes	No	No
26	Mizoram	Yes	No	No
27	Nagaland	No	No	No
28	Sikkim	Yes	Yes	No
29	Tripura	Yes	Yes	No
Union Territories				
30	Delhi	Yes	Yes	No
31	Puducherry	Yes	Yes	No
32	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Yes	Yes	No
33	Chandigarh	Yes	Yes	No
34	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Yes	Yes	No
35	Daman & Diu	Yes	Yes	No
36	Lakshadweep	No	No	No

STATE-WISE CASES REGISTERED FOR OFFENCES OF UNTOUCHABILITY AGAINST SCs AND STs BY POLICE AND THEIR DISPOSAL UNDER THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, 1955 DURING 2020

S. No.	State / UT	Number of cases pending from previous year		Number of cases registered during 2020		Cases re-opened for investigation		Number of cases with police during 2020 including B.F.		Number of cases withdrawn by the Government during investigation		Cases not investigated or in which investigation was refused		Cases transferred to other state/ Agency		Cases in which charge sheets were not laid but final report as true submitted during the year		Number of cases sheeted in courts		Cases quashed by the court at investigation		Number of cases pending with police at the end of 2020		
		SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	
States																								
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	2
2.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
6.	Jharkhand	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Karnataka	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	1
8.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Maharashtra	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	6	0
10.	Tamil Nadu	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
11.	Telangana	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
12.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Union Territory																								
14.	Delhi	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
15.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Puducherry	2	0	9	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	8	0
Total		21	5	23	2	0	0	0	44	7	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	11	1	0	0	0	29	3

(Source: National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs.)

Note: No case was registered in Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, A&N Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu.

CASES RELATING TO SCs AND STs WITH COURTS UNDER THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, 1955, DURING THE YEAR 2020

Sl.	State/UT	Number of cases in Courts including B.F. in 2020		Cases Compounded or withdrawn		Number of cases in which trials completed				Number of cases pending with Courts at the end of 2020	
						Convicted		Acquitted or Discharged			
States											
		SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
1	Andhra Pradesh	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2
2	Bihar	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	71	0
3	Goa	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
4	Gujarat	102	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	102	3
5	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Himachal Pradesh	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	0
7	Jammu & Kashmir	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
8	Jharkhand	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
9	Karnataka	47	40	0	0	0	0	5	0	44	40
10	Kerala	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
11	Madhya Pradesh	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0
12	Maharashtra	175	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	174	35
13	Odisha	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1
14	Tamil Nadu	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	6	0
15	Telangana	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
16	Uttar Pradesh	709	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	709	0
Union Territories											
17	A & N Islands	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
18	Delhi	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
19	Puducherry	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	0
	Total	1188	85	1	0	0	0	6	0	1177	85

(Source: National Crime Record Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs)

NUMBER OF EXCLUSIVE SPECIAL COURTS SET UP UNDER THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND THE SCHEDULED TRIBES (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) ACT,1989.

Sl.	State	Total Number of Districts	Number of Exclusive Special Courts in Districts
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13	01
2.	Bihar	38	05
3.	Gujarat	33	16
4.	Himachal Pradesh	03	03
5.	Karnataka	30	08
6.	Madhya Pradesh	52	43
7.	Maharashtra	36	03
8.	Odisha	30	03
9.	Rajasthan	33	31
10.	Tamil Nadu	32	14
11.	Uttar Pradesh	75	65
	Total	375	194

**NUMBER OF SPECIAL POLICE STATIONS SET UP UNDER THE SCHEDULED CASTES
AND THE SCHEDULED TRIBES (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) ACT, 1989.**

Sl.	State	Total Number of Districts	No. of Spl. Police Stations	Name of District where Special Police Stations have been set up
1.	Bihar	38	40	Patna, Nalanda, Rohtas, Bhabhua, Bhojpur, Buxer, Gaya, Jehanabad, Arwal, Nawada, Aurangabad, Saran, Siwan, Gopalganj, Muzaffarpur, Sitamarhi, Sheohar, West Champaran (2), East Champaran, Vaishali, Darbhanga, Madhubani, Samastipur, Saharsa, Supal, Madhepura, Purnia, Araria, Kisanganj, Katihar, Bhagalpur (2), Banka, Munger, Lakhisarai, Sheikhpura, Jamui, Khagaria and Begusarai.
2.	Chhattisgarh	27	26	Raipur, Durg, Rajnandgaon, Mahasumud, Dhamtari, Kabirdham, Gariyaband, Balod, Baloda Bazar, Bemetara, Bilaspur, Raigarh, Janjgir-Champa, Korba, Mungeli, Sarguja, Jashpur, Surajpur, Korea, Balrampur, Bastar, North Bastar (Kanker), South Bastar (Dantewada), Kondagaon, Sukma and Narayanpur.
3.	Jharkhand	24	22	Ranchi, Gumla, Simdega, Lohardaga, Chaibasa, Saraikela, Jamshedpur, Hazaribagh, Koderma, Chaitra, Giridih, Palamu, Latehar, Garhwa, Dhanbad, Bokaro, Dumka, Godda, Jamtara, Deogarh, Sahebgang and Pakur.
4.	Kerala	14	03	Kasargod, Wayand and Palakkad
4.	Madhya Pradesh	52	51	Gwalior, Shivpuri, Guna, Ashok Nagar, Morena, Sheopur, Bhind, Datia, Ujjain, Mandsaur, Neemuch, Ratlam, Dewas, Shajapur, Jabalpur, Katni, Chhindwara, Seoni, Narsinghpur, Mandla, Dindori, Balaghat, Rewa, Satna, Sidhi, Shahdole, Umaria, Anuppur, Hoshangabad, Harda, Raisen, Betul, Bhopal, Sehore, Rajgarh, Vidisha, Indore, Dhar, Jhabua, Khargone, Barwani, Khandwa, Burhanpur, Sagar, Damoh, Panna, Chhatarpur, Tikamgarh, Singruali, Alirajpur and Agar Malwa.
	Total	155	142	-

/UT STATE/UT WISE MEASURES FOR IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING OF POA ACT

S. No	States	Special Courts	Exclusive Spl. Courts	Spl. Public Prosecutors	State / District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee	Nodal Officer	Identification of Atroc- ity Prone Areas	Spl. Officer	Spl. Police stations
States									
1	Andhra Pradesh	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
2	Bihar	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
3	Chhattisgarh	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
4	Goa	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
5	Gujarat	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
6	Haryana	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
7	Himachal Pradesh	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
8	Jammu & Kashmir	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
9	Jharkhand	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
10	Karnataka	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
11	Kerala	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
12	Madhya Pradesh	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
13	Maharashtra	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
14	Odisha	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
15	Punjab	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
16	Rajasthan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
17	Tamil Nadu	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
18	Telangana	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
19	Uttar Pradesh	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
20	Uttarakhand	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
21	West Bengal	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No

S. No	States	Special Courts	Exclusive Spl. Courts	Spl. Public Prosecutors	State / District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee	Nodal Officer	Identification of Atroc-ity Prone Areas	Spl. Officer	Spl. Police stations
NE Region									
22	Arunachal Pradesh	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
23	Assam	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
24	Manipur	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
25	Meghalaya	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
26	Mizoram	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
27	Nagaland	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
28	Sikkim	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
29	Tripura	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Union Territories									
30	Delhi	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
31	Puducherry	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
32	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
33	Chandigarh	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
34	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
35	Daman & Diu	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
36	Lakshadweep	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No

**STATE WISE CASES REGISTERED UNDER THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND THE
SCHEDULED TRIBED (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) ACT, 1989.**

S. No	State/Union Territory	Number of Cases registered during the year 2020			SC population as per 2011 Census and its % to total population (In lakhs)	ST population as per 2011 Census and its % to total population (In lakhs)	Number of Cases registered per lakh population as per 2011 Census	
		SC	ST	Total			SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
States								
1	Uttar Pradesh	10138	01	10139	413.5 (20.7)	11.3 (0.6)	24.52	0.09
2	Madhya Pradesh	6899	2399	9298	113.4 (15.6)	153.2(21.1)	60.84	15.66
3	Bihar	7367	94	7461	165.6 (15.9)	13.3 (1.3)	44.49	7.07
4	Rajasthan	6895	1849	8744	122.2 (17.8)	92.3(13.5)	56.42	20.03
5	Andhra Pradesh	1769	300	2069	84.5 (17.2)	26.3 (5.4)	20.93	11.41
6	Odisha	2046	605	2651	71.8 (17.1)	95.9 (22.8)	28.50	6.31
7	Karnataka	1263	269	1532	104.7 (17.1)	42.4 (7.0)	12.06	6.34
8	Maharashtra	2359	639	2998	132.7 (11.8)	105.1 (9.4)	17.78	6.08
9	Telangana	1842	545	2387	54.3 (15.4)	32.9 (9.3)	33.92	16.57
10	Gujarat	1258	289	1547	40.7 (6.7)	89.1 (14.8)	30.91	3.24
11	Tamil Nadu	1237	18	1255	144.3 (20.0)	7.9 (1.1)	8.57	2.28
12	Kerala	776	119	895	30.4 (9.1)	4.8 (1.5)	25.53	24.79
13	Jharkhand	367	167	534	39.8 (12.1)	86.4 (26.2)	9.22	1.93
14	Haryana	1132	0	1132	51.1(20.2)	Nil	22.15	0.00
15	Chhattisgarh	316	501	817	32.7 (12.8)	78.2 (30.6)	9.66	6.41
16	West Bengal	86	67	153	214.6(23.5)	52.9 (5.8)	0.40	1.27
17	Punjab	119	02	121	88.6 (31.9)	Nil	1.34	0.00
18	Himachal Pradesh	40	01	41	17.2 (25.2)	3.9 (5.7)	2.33	0.26
19	Uttarakhand	33	13	46	18.9 (18.8)	2.9 (2.9)	1.75	4.48
20	Assam	17	06	23	22.3 (7.2)	38.8 (12.4)	0.76	0.15
21	Goa	0	1	1	0.25 (1.7)	1.4 (10.2)	0.00	0.71
22	Sikkim	0	0	0	0.28 (4.6)	2.0 (33.8)	0.00	0.00
23	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	Nil	9.5 (68.8)	0.00	0.00

S. No	State/Union Territory	Number of Cases registered during the year 2020			SC population as per 2011 Census and its % to total population (In lakhs)	ST population as per 2011 Census and its % to total population (In lakhs)	Number of Cases registered per lakh population as per 2011 Census	
		SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
24	Tripura	0	1	1	6.5 (17.8)	11.6 (31.8)	0.00	0.09
25	Manipur	0	2	2	0.97 (3.8)	9.0 (35.1)	0.00	0.22
26	Nagaland	0	0	0	Nil	17.1(86.5)	0.00	0.00
27	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0.17 (0.6)	25.5 (86.1)	0.00	0.00
28	Mizoram	0	0	0	0.1 (0.1)	10.3 (94.4)	0.00	0.00
29	Jammu & Kashmir	4	0	4	9.2 (7.4)	14.9 (11.9)	0.43	0.00
Union Territories								
30	Delhi	31	0	31	28.1 (16.8)	Nil	1.10	0.00
31	Puducherry	0	0	0	1.9 (15.7)	Nil	0.00	0.00
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	1	0	1	0.06 (1.8)	1.7 (52.0)	16.67	0.00
33	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	2	2	Nil	0.28 (7.5)	0.00	7.14
34	Chandigarh	0	0	0	1.9 (18.9)	Nil	0.53	0.00
35	Lakshadweep	0	1	1	Nil	0.61 (94.8)	0.00	1.64
	Total	45995	7891	53886	-	-	-	-

CASES REGISTERED BY POLICE AND THEIR DISPOSAL UNDER THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND THE SCHEDULED TRIBES (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) {POA} ACT, 1989, DURING THE YEAR 2020

S. No.	State / UT	SCHEDULED CASTES										
		Number of cases pending from previous year	Number of cases registered during 2020	Cases re-opened for investigation	Number of cases with police during 2020 including B.F.	Number of cases withdrawn by the Government during investigation	Cases not investigated or in which investigation was refused	Cases transferred to other state/ Agency	Cases in which charge sheets were not laid but final report as true submitted during the year	Number of cases charge sheeted in courts	Cases quashed by the court at investigation	Number of cases pending with police at the end of 2020
States												
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2319	1769	0	4088	0	0	2	627	1509	1	1949
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
3.	Assam	12	17	0	29	0	0	0	1	2	0	26
4.	Bihar	4604	7367	0	11971	0	0	0	913	5413	0	5645
5.	Chhattisgarh	87	316	0	403	0	0	0	3	279	0	121
6.	Goa	2	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	1	0	1
7.	Gujarat	266	1258	0	1524	0	0	0	34	1135	36	316
8.	Haryana	156	1132	0	1288	0	0	0	468	614	0	206
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8	40	0	48	0	0	0	4	38	0	6
10.	Jharkhand	365	367	0	732	0	0	0	100	174	0	458
11.	Karnataka	592	1263	0	1855	0	0	35	154	1027	1	638
12.	Kerala	781	776	24	1581	0	0	0	177	601	3	800
13.	Madhya Pradesh	416	6899	0	7315	0	0	0	48	6716	0	551
14.	Maharashtra	1003	2359	1	3363	1	0	2	250	1954	10	1146
15.	Manipur	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
16.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Odisha	505	2046	0	2551	0	0	0	117	2088	0	346
20.	Punjab	123	119	0	242	0	0	0	30	73	1	138

S. No.	State / UT	SCHEDULED CASTES										
		Number of cases pending from previous year	Number of cases registered during 2020	Cases re-opened for investigation	Number of cases with police during 2020 including B.F.	Number of cases withdrawn by the Government during investigation	Cases not investigated or in which investigation was refused	Cases transferred to other state/ Agency	Cases in which charge sheets were not laid but final report as true submitted during the year	Number of cases charge sheeted in courts	Cases quashed by the court at investigation	Number of cases pending with police at the end of 2020
21.	Rajasthan	845	6895	0	7740	0	0	0	3222	3293	0	1225
22.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Tamil Nadu	511	1237	1	1749	0	0	0	176	954	7	612
24.	Telangana	1493	1842	2	3337	0	0	1	333	1410	3	1590
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1178	10138	0	11316	0	0	0	1455	8736	0	1125
27.	Uttarakhand	29	33	0	62	0	0	0	1	31	0	30
28.	West Bengal	131	86	0	217	0	0	0	6	104	0	107
Union Territory												
29.	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
31.	D&N Haveli and Daman & Diu	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
32.	Delhi	65	31	0	96	0	0	0	0	24	0	72
33.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
34.	Ladakh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	15494	45995	28	61517	4	0	40	8120	36178	62	17113

(Source: National Crime Record Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs)

**CASES REGISTERED BY POLICE AND THEIR DISPOSAL UNDER THE SCHEDULED CASTES
AND THE SCHEDULED TRIBES (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) {POA} ACT, 1989,
DURING THE YEAR 2020**

S. No.	State / UT	SCHEDULED TRIBES										
		Number of cases pending from previous year	Number of cases registered during 2020	Cases re-opened for investigation	Number of cases with police during 2020 including B.F.	Number of cases withdrawn by the Government during investigation	Cases not investigated or in which investigation was refused	Cases transferred to other state/ Agency	Cases in which charge sheets were not laid but final report as true submitted during the year	Number of cases charge sheeted in courts	Cases quashed by the court at investigation	Number of cases pending with police at the end of 2020
States												
1.	Andhra Pradesh	435	300	0	735	0	0	0	90	221	1	423
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	8	6	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
4.	Bihar	32	94	0	126	0	0	0	3	75	0	48
5.	Chhattisgarh	91	501	0	592	0	0	0	6	460	0	126
6.	Goa	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
7.	Gujarat	78	289	1	368	0	0	0	16	252	4	96
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
10.	Jharkhand	150	167	0	317	0	0	0	39	69	0	209
11.	Karnataka	124	269	0	393	0	0	12	27	234	0	120
12.	Kerala	89	119	0	208	0	0	0	21	105	0	82
13.	Madhya Pradesh	127	2399	0	2526	0	0	1	8	2361	0	156
14.	Maharashtra	309	639	0	948	0	0	0	57	598	1	292
15.	Manipur	5	2	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
16.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Odisha	99	605	0	704	0	0	0	22	556	0	126
20.	Punjab	1	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
21.	Rajasthan	249	1849	0	2098	0	0	0	820	908	0	370
22.	Sikkim	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

S. No.	State / UT	SCHEDULED TRIBES										
		Number of cases pending from previous year	Number of cases registered during 2020	Cases re-opened for investigation	Number of cases with police during 2020 including B.F.	Number of cases withdrawn by the Government during investigation	Cases not investigated or in which investigation was refused	Cases transferred to other state/ Agency	Cases in which charge sheets were not laid but final report as true submitted during the year	Number of cases charge sheeted in courts	Cases quashed by the court at investigation	Number of cases pending with police at the end of 2020
23.	Tamil Nadu	5	18	0	23	0	0	0	2	11	0	10
24.	Telangana	464	545	1	1010	0	0	0	111	381	0	518
25.	Tripura	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
26.	Uttar Pradesh	3	1	0	4	0	0	0	3	1	0	0
27.	Uttarakhand	2	13	0	15	0	0	0	1	11	0	3
28.	West Bengal	98	67	0	165	0	0	0	5	57	0	103
Union Territory												
29.	A & N Islands	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	D & N Haveli and Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Ladakh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	2370	7891	2	10263	0	0	13	1231	6303	6	2710

(Source: National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs.)

CASES WITH COURTS UNDER THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND THE SCHEDULED TRIBES (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) {POA} ACT, 1989, IN CONJUNCTION WITH IPC, DURING THE YEAR 2020

SCHEDULED CASTES						
Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of cases in Courts including B.F. in 2020	Cases Compounded/ abated/ Withdrawn/ quashed/plea bargaining	Number of cases in which trials completed		Number of cases pending with Courts at the end of 2020
				Convicted	Acquitted or Discharged	
States						
1	Andhra Pradesh	4893	0	35	285	4573
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2	0	0	0	2
3	Assam	7	0	0	0	7
4	Bihar	34624	0	12	43	34569
5	Chhattisgarh	1404	0	23	25	1356
6	Goa	10	0	0	0	10
7	Gujarat	9557	1	3	57	9496
8	Haryana	2089	0	6	42	2041
9	Himachal Pradesh	131	0	1	1	129
10	Jharkhand	922	0	10	15	897
11	Karnataka	4156	1	14	131	4010
12	Kerala	3412	5	7	147	3253
13	Madhya Pradesh	27280	0	538	803	25939
14	Maharashtra	9853	4	37	267	9545
15	Manipur	3	0	0	0	3
16	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0
17	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0
18	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0
19	Odisha	11482	0	5	131	11346
20	Punjab	244	0	3	16	225
21	Rajasthan	16602	2	560	587	15453

SCHEDULED CASTES						
Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of cases in Courts including B.F. in 2020	Cases Compounded/ abated/ Withdrawn/ quashed/plea bargaining	Number of cases in which trials completed		Number of cases pending with Courts at the end of 2020
				Convicted	Acquitted or Discharged	
22	Sikkim	5	0	0	0	5
23	Tamil Nadu	4432	10	123	354	3945
24	Telangana	4351	4	10	189	4148
25	Tripura	1	0	0	0	1
26	Uttar Pradesh	47445	0	1225	691	45529
27	Uttarakhand	198	0	0	0	198
28	West Bengal	549	0	0	2	547
Union Territories						
29	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	1	0	1	0	0
31	D & N Haveli and Daman & Diu	2	0	0	0	2
32	Delhi	126	0	0	1	125
33	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0
34	Ladakh	0	0	0	0	0
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	25	0	0	0	25
	Total	183806	27	2613	3787	177379

Source: National Crime Record Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs

**CASES WITH COURTS UNDER THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND THE SCHEDULED TRIBES
(PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES){POA}ACT,1989, IN CONJUNCTION WITH IPC, DURING
THE YEAR 2020**

SCHEDULED TRIBES						
Sl.	State/UT	Number of cases in Courts including B.F. in 2020	Cases Compounded/ abated/ Withdrawn/ quashed/plea bargaining	Number of cases in which trials completed		Number of cases pending with Courts at the end of 2020
				Convicted	Acquitted or Discharged	
States						
1	AndhraPradesh	877	0	1	102	774
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	43	0	0	0	43
4	Bihar	289	0	0	0	289
5	Chhattisgarh	1996	5	47	51	1893
6	Goa	9	0	0	0	9
7	Gujarat	2175	0	1	6	2168
8	Haryana	1	0	0	0	1
9	Himachal Pradesh	1	0	0	0	1
10	Jharkhand	501	0	7	5	489
11	Karnataka	964	0	0	47	917
12	Kerala	577	0	7	23	547
13	Madhya Pradesh	10233	0	151	266	9816
14	Maharashtra	2956	1	12	71	2872
15	Manipur	3	0	0	0	3
16	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0
17	Mizoram	8	0	0	0	8
18	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0
19	Odisha	4127	0	0	8	4119
20	Punjab	2	0	0	0	2

SCHEDULED TRIBES						
Sl.	State/UT	Number of cases in Courts including B.F. in 2020	Cases Compounded/ abated/ Withdrawn/ quashed/plea bargaining	Number of cases in which trials completed		Number of cases pending with Courts at the end of 2020
				Convicted	Acquitted or Discharged	
21	Rajasthan	4211	1	114	145	3951
22	Sikkim	3	0	0	0	3
23	Tamil Nadu	78	0	0	0	78
24	Telangana	1269	1	2	75	1191
25	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	1047	0	1	0	1046
27	Uttarakhand	33	0	2	0	31
28	West Bengal	353	0	0	1	352
Union Territories						
29	A & N Islands	24	0	0	0	24
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0
31	D & N Haveli and Daman & Diu	4	0	0	6	4
32	Delhi	7	0	0	0	7
33	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0
34	Ladakh	0	0	0	0	0
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	31791	8	345	800	30638

Source: National Crime Record Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs

**CENTRAL ASSISTANCE UNDER THE CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME FOR
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, 1955 AND THE
SCHEDULED CASTES AND THE SCHEDULED TRIBES (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES)
{POA}ACT,1989, DURING 2019-20 TO 2021-22 (as on 31.12.2021)**

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (31.12.2021)
States				
1	Andhra Pradesh	4814.34	3429.9935	920.00
2	Assam	0.00	15.00	10.00
3	Bihar	1220.00	1505.0000	3500.00
4	Chhattisgarh	1696.40	2159.1850	370.00
5	Goa	4.00	3.0000	3.00
6	Gujarat	3981.16	3314.1600	1978.625
7	Haryana	1214.61	1360.0050	238.00
8	Himachal Pradesh	477.01	382.7500	314.955
9	Jharkhand	266.00	28.82463	319.3365
10	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	93.20
11	Karnataka	6867.25	6542.7500	6185.26
12	Kerala	2746.08	1099.1500	223.00
13	Madhya Pradesh	7900.32	8349.19353	10341.53147
14	Maharashtra	6194.75	5813.5200	773.00
15	Odisha	3206.30	3508.7910	4408.705
16	Punjab	0.00	18.65672	780.49078
17	Rajasthan	2048.33	4770.0564	740.00
18	Sikkim	25.00	0.00	0.83
19	Tamil Nadu	1833.05	3852.4850	605.00
20	Telangana	1993.88	819.2000	371.00
21	Tripura	39.14	0.00	6.54
22	Uttar Pradesh	14136.04	11302.6200	12671.716
23	Uttarakhand	102.87	94.8225	78.30
24	West Bengal	897.61	37.40672	87.00
Union Territories				
25	Chandigarh	75.00	50.0000	-
26	NCT of Delhi	16.00	25.0000	7.45
27	Puducherry	209.00	787.55226	99.35
28	Lakshadweep	-	-	12.00
	Total	61964.14	59269.12	45138.28

STATE/UT WISE CENTRAL ASSISTANCE RELEASED FOR INCENTIVE FOR INTER-CASTE MARRIAGES AND NUMBER OF COUPLES COVERED DURING 2019-20 to 2021-22

(Rs in lakh)

S. No	States/UTs	Central Assistance Released (Rs. in lakhs)			Number of Beneficiaries covered under the Scheme		
		2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (upto 31.12.2021)	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (Tentative coverage)
States							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1625.00	1081.00	0.00	1300	900	NA
2.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	NA	NA
3.	Bihar	Nil (Did not seek Central assistance)	Nil (Did not seek Central assistance)	Nil (Did not seek Central assistance)	NA	NA	NA
4.	Chhattisgarh	375.00	800.0	0.00	747	780	820
5.	Goa	50.00	50.00	0.00	11	16	20
6.	Gujarat	875.00	1000.00	1000.00	846	719	800
7.	Haryana	600.00	700.00	0.00	537	537	800
8.	Himachal Pradesh	75.00	150.00	150.00	643	597	600
9.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
10.	Karnataka	4521.00	4500.00	4500.00	5020	4107	5000
11.	Kerala	468.75	483.50	0.00	1842	1459	1900
12.	Madhya Pradesh	900.00	1250.00	1250.00	742	1010	1250
13.	Maharashtra	2137.50	4640.00	0.00	3956	3999	10560
14.	Odisha	1542.50	1750.00	2500.00	3236	1847	2000
15.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	375.00	NA	1000	3000
16.	Rajasthan	625.00	625.00	0.00	374	471	500
17.	Sikkim	15.00	0.00	0.00	36	40	NA
18.	Tamil Nadu	410.375	321.88	0.00	2080	1637	NA
19.	Telangana	1048.75	325.00	0.00	214	260	NA
20.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA
21.	Uttar Pradesh	30.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	0
22.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	35	00	0
23.	West Bengal	885.00	225.00	0.00	1375	205	1033
Union Territories							
24.	Chandigarh	50.00	50.00	0	34	21	40
25.	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	NA
26.	Delhi	25.00	20.00	0	NA	8	NA
27.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0.00		180	227	220
28.	Puducherry	125.00	550.00	500.00	227	110	220
Total		12002.50	18521.38	10300.00	23355	19723	28543

NA:- Not Available

**STATE/UT WISE CENTRAL ASSISTANCE RELEASED FOR RELIEF TO ATROCITY VICTIMS
DURING 2019-20 TO 2021-22 As on 31-12-2021)**

(Rs in lakhs)

S. No.	States/UTs	Central Assistance Released (Rs. in lakhs)			Number of persons covered		
		2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2019-20	2019-20	2020-21 (Anticipated)
States							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	165.00	210.00	920.00	10995	10995	NA
2.	Assam	0.00	10.00	10.00	0	2	NA
3.	Bihar	1170.00	1438.00	3438.00	3266	4761	5232
4.	Chhattisgarh	550.00	700.00	370.00	940	1115	1130
5.	Goa	0.00	0.00	3.00	0	0	NA
6.	Gujarat	1300.00	1441.89	1660.50	1930	2295	NA
7.	Haryana	700.00	900.00	238.00	963	693	NA
8.	Himachal Pradesh	150.00	150.00	150.00	309	410	NA
9.	Jharkhand	322.15	400.00	400.00	604	607	1000
10.	Karnataka	1400.00	1400.00	1400.00	2745	2483	2100
11.	Kerala	582.50	602.50	223.00	863	1079	1250
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5250.00	6991.20	8000.00	6338	9951	10000
13.	Maharashtra	2500.00	2500.00	773.00	2199	2245	2000
14.	Odisha	1118.60	1163.50	1301.45	2902	2828	2700
15.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	400.00	Not reported	0	NA
16.	Rajasthan	2700.00	4028.00	740.00	9158	12647	12000
17.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.83	0	0	NA
18.	Tamil Nadu	940.50	1962.275	605.00	2530	2530	NA
19.	Telangana	1019.40	1040	371.00	3240	6300	NA
20.	Tripura	15.00	0.00	6.54	10	NA	NA
21.	Uttar Pradesh	12450.00	12530.00	13680.00	23866	23592	26000
22.	Uttarakhand	150.00	150.00	150.00	274	119	170
23.	West Bengal	120.00	173.805	87.00	118	107	107
Union Territories							
24.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	0
25.	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA
26.	Delhi	79.84	79.84	7.45	26	NA	NA
27.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0.00	12.00	NA	NA	NA
28.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA
29.	Puducherry	50.00	50.00	133.06	46	31	6
Total		32732.99	37968.17	35079.83	73322	84790	63695

NA:- Not Available

STATUS OF COMPREHENSIVE REHABILITATION OF MANUAL SCAVENGERS
(from 2019-20 to 2021-22 (As on 31.12-2021))

Physical (upto 31.12.2021)										
S. No.	State	Onetime cash assistance provided @Rs.40000/- per beneficiary (Number of Beneficiaries)			Training (Number of Beneficiaries covered)			Capital Subsidy Released (Number of Beneficiaries)		
		2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (upto 31.12.2021)	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (upto 31.12.2021)	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (upto 31.12.2021)
1	A&N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
2	Andhra Pradesh	74	330	0	104	76	72	0	0	56
3	Assam	188	3051	0	143	272	60	0	0	0
4	Bihar	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
5	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
6	Gujarat	9	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
7	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
8	Jharkhand	16	68	0	10		0	0	0	3
9	Karnataka	429	1046	0	0	171	98	0	0	104
10	Kerala	14	0	0	153		0	0	0	0
11	Madhya Pradesh	0	169	0	40		0	0	3	35
12	Maharashtra	1002	718	0	569	763	158	0	0	2
13	Odisha	1	11	0	0		0	0	0	9
14	Punjab	8	9	0	0		0	0	5	0
15	Rajasthan	82	232	0	220	347	128	0	0	0
16	Tamilnadu	27	14	0	0		0	75	3	0
17	Telangana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
18	Uttar Pradesh	11044	6267	0	833	3741	1582	32	146	120
19	Uttarakhand	324	2775	0	460	735	195	0	0	0
20	West Bengal	28	2	0	0	99	0	0	0	0
Total		13,246	14,692	0	2,532	6,204	2,293	107	157	350

STATUS OF COMPREHENSIVE REHABILITATION OF MANUAL SCAVENGERS
(from 2019-20 to 2021-22 (As on 31.12-2021))

(Rs. In Lakh)

Financial (upto 31.12.2021)										
S. N	State	Onetime cash assistance provided @Rs.40000/- per beneficiary			Training (Expenditure on course fee and stipend)			Capital Subsidy Sanctioned		
		2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (upto 31.12.2021)	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (upto 31.12.2021)	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (upto 31.12.2021)
1	A&N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38.19
2	Andhra Pradesh	29.60	132.00	0	4.34	1.12	4.89	0.00	0.00	197.75
3	Assam	75.20	1220.40	0	6.14	13.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Gujarat	3.60	0.00	0	1.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	9.87
8	Jharkhand	6.40	27.20	0	0.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.41
9	Karnataka	171.60	418.40	0	2.39	6.21	4.90	0.00	0.00	111.50
10	Kerala	5.60	0.00	0	20.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	67.60	0	3.21	0.27	0.00	0.00	9.75	127.55
12	Maharashtra	400.80	287.20	0	7.50	36.61	6.90	0.00	0.00	7.90
13	Odisha	0.40	4.40	0	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	34.49
14	Punjab	3.20	3.60	0	3.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.68	0.00
15	Rajasthan	32.80	92.80	0	8.97	17.10	42.20	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Tamilnadu	10.80	5.60	0	2.60	0.00	0.00	18.71	4.37	0.00
17	Telangana	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	34.88
18	Uttar Pradesh	4417.60	2506.80	0	146.57	181.37	311.73	31.00	143.85	152.03
19	Uttarakhand	129.60	1110.00	0	11.07	36.26	19.78	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	West Bengal	11.20	0.80	0	0.00	3.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		5,298.40	5,876.80	0.00	219.00	295.91	390.40	49.71	160.65	726.57

CENTRAL ASSISTANCE RELEASED AND BENEFICIARIES COVERED UNDER POST MATRIC SCHOLARSHIP SCHEME FOR SC STUDENTS (PMS-SC)

(Rs. in lakh)

S. No.	States/UTs	2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22
		CA released	Beneficiaries	CA released	Beneficiaries	CA released	Beneficiaries	CA released
1	Andhra Pradesh	9000.00	660193	28767	369316	45001	469000	435
2	Assam	1500.00	7606	0	6668	1800	17944	197
3	Bihar	0	96189	0	109869	4783	153787	12237
4	Chandigarh	797.00	1086	0	0			216
5	Chhattisgarh	323.00	104900	327	96362	3854	105994	3554
6	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0		23
7	Delhi	702.00	14057	197	19508	0	22500	1077
8	Goa	0	280	0	0	0		
9	Gujarat	18055.00	127102	0	131284	17032	140000	19108
10	Haryana	5809.00	123062	0	91438	0		-
11	Himachal Pradesh	5325.00	24949	0	20758	1135	22836	-
12	Jammu & Kashmir	0	7159	0	11995	0		789
13	Jharkhand	1723.00	22629	0	24038	1342	28010	1614
14	Karnataka	2918.00	302286	12147	330000	25279	152311	31322
15	Kerala	0	146998	980	0	8685	119575	8992
16	Madhya Pradesh	0	361268	0	339676	31940	476050	24496
17	Maharashtra	143392.00	426506	0	325856	55800	346330	69717
18	Manipur	754.00	5516	794	8163	689	8255	707
19	Odisha	20891.00	202917	14071	169666	13067	174756	17102
20	Puducherry	0	6241	0	0	221	7177	957
21	Punjab	63131.00	200553	20647	0	19158	186354	32839
22	Rajasthan	7768.00	339157	31454	457915	28401	503707	27314
23	Sikkim	104.00	387	104	464	81.35	442	101
24	Tamil Nadu	140738.00	761114	92584	611434	12023	825000	76953
25	Telangana	0	272169	0	220381	24503	286495	25843
26	Tripura	2597.00	16982	3542	17992	3037	17672	3436
27	Uttar Pradesh	167288.00	1274740	65516	1360376	89236	1450000	119593
28	Uttarakhand	0	73920	0	38077	976	45692	117
29	West Bengal	0	450004	0	518953	12817	677932	14942
	Total	592815	6029970	271130	5280189	400860	6237819**	539572*

*PAC has approved Central Share

** As reported by States/UTs as on 15.10.2021.

CENTRAL ASSISTANCE (CA) RELEASED AND BENEFICIARIES COVERED UNDER PRE-MATRIC SCHOLARSHIP FOR SC STUDENTS STUDYING IN CLASSES IX AND X

(Rs. in Lakh)

S. No.	States/UTs	2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22
		CA re-leased	Beneficiaries	CA re-leased	Beneficiaries	CA re-leased	Beneficiaries	CA re-leased
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	NR	0	223722	4944	236337	0
2	Assam	0	NR	0	720	0	912	0
3	Bihar	0	480497	5550	NR	0	531536	0
4	Chandigarh	0	2268	27	1500	0	1000	0
5	Chhattisgarh	0	84747	1041	88138	0	NR	0
6	D&N Haveli	0	NR	0	NR	0	46	0
7	Daman & Diu	0	NR	0	119	0.83	NR	0
8	Delhi	0	39	268	14643	291	16500	0
9	Goa	0	NR	0	NR	3.6	200	0
10	Gujarat	0	73716	1440	61052	1044	56684	1064
11	Haryana	0	NR	368	147104	0	NR	0
12	Himachal Pradesh	0	NR	0	20665	408	15458	0
13	Jammu & Kashmir	0	1093	70	4978	260	891	23
14	Jharkhand	1634	45992	676	44352	659	38015	196
15	Karnataka	0	222775	3691	260732	6230	323332	1568
16	Kerala	0	NR	19	75728	1368	59312	0
17	Madhya Pradesh	0	NR	406	323545	7784	318631	1959
18	Maharashtra	0	NR	0	74365	0	NR	0
19	Manipur	0	1149	45	1379	0	485	0
20	Meghalaya	0	NR	0	NR	0	NR	0
21	Odisha	996	183072	2590	171450	3512	153073	2871
22	Puducherry	0	NR	0	2693	27	4000	82
23	Punjab	0	228633	3029	NR	2743	217729	3551
24	Rajasthan	3075	233651	3323	168095	3827	203083	920
25	Sikkim	0	127	4	152	5	118	0
26	Tamilnadu	0	256720	0	257855	5018	278838	5394
27	Telangana	0	NR	0	15423	0	9051	0
28	Tripura	259	15823	469	3585	0	4592	0
29	Uttar Pradesh	2706	531589	9075	541551	12096	362511	3732
30	Uttarakhand	0	NR	344	22492	143	26990	313
31	West Bengal	2870	268475	2854	283504	6540	209552	2371
	Total	11540	2630366	35289	2809542	56903.43	3068876	24044

Annexure -4.16

State wise financial & beneficiaries details FROM 2018-19 TO 2020-21 under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarship to the children of those engaged in occupations involving cleaning and prone to health hazards.

(Rs. In lakh)

S. No.	States/UTs	2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22	
		CA re-leased	No of Benefi-ciaries	CA re-leased	No of Benefi-ciaries	CA re-leased	CA re-leased	CA re-leased	CA re-leased
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0
2	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0
3	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0
4	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0
5	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0
7	Gujarat	0	0	2940	200846	2681	234592	0.00	0
8	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0
9	Himachal Pr.	10.16	1761	0	0	0	0	0.00	0
10	J & K	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0
11	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0
12	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0
13	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0
15	Maharashtra	298	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0
16	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0
17	Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0
18	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0
19	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0
20	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0
21	Sikkim	3.8	75	0	0	0	0	0.00	0
22	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0
23	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0
24	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0
25	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0
26	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0
	Total	311.96	1836	2940	200846	2681	234592	0.00	0

STATE-WISE CENTRAL ASSISTANCE RELIESED AND BENEFICIARIES COVERED DURING THE YEARS 2018-19 to 2020-21 UNDER BABU JAGJIVAN RAM CHHATRAWAS YOJANA (SC Girls HOSTEL)

S. No	States/UTs	Girls Hostels																			
		2016-17			2017-18			2018-19			2019-20			2020-21			2021-22 (As on 10.12.2021)				
		Exp.(Rs. in Lakh)	Bene-ficia-ries	No.of Hos-tels	Exp. (Rs.in Lakh)	Bene-ficia-ries	No.of Hos-tels	Exp. (Rs.in Lakh)	Bene-ficia-ries	No.of Hos-tels	Exp. (Rs.in Lakh)	Bene-ficia-ries	No.of Hos-tels	Exp. (Rs.in Lakh)	Bene-ficia-ries	No.of Hos-tels	Exp. (Rs.in Lakh)	Bene-ficia-ries	No.of Hos-tels		
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0	0	0	0	126	84	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	17.50	*	*	0	0	0
2	Assam	0.00	0	0	718	450	8	622	200	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Chhatisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	762	*	*	*	*	33.58	*	*	*	0	0
6	Haryana	244.17	*	405	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.5	**	**	**	447.78	250	1	0	0	0	0
8	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	160	50	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	*	*	*	0	0	0
9	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0	150	100	1	0	0	0	0	233.00	*	*	*	0	0	0
11	Kerala	0	0	0	300	100	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Madhya Pradesh	352.34	500	10	3548	800	4	0	0	0	100	*	*	*	2625.00	1750	10	0	0	0	0
13	Maharashtra	90.00	0	0	103	*	*	101	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Manipur	271.55	*	628	0	0	0	149	**	**	356	300	3	189.5859	*	*	*	0	0	0	0
15	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	263	150	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Orissa	653.73	200	2	284	100	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Punjab	51.78	100	1	274	100	1	399	270	3	0	0	0	532.93	*	*	*	0	0	0	0
20	Rajasthan	2.50	0	0	815	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Sikkim	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	175	100	1	0	0	0	175	100	1	0	0	0	0	0
22	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	300	100	1	0	0	0	150	100	2	865	800	10	0.10	0	0	0	0
23	Telangana	0	0	0	0	0	0	289	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Tripura	157.50	150	2	158	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	162.5	*	*	*	0	0	0	0

S. No	States/UTs	Girls Hostels																	
		2016-17			2017-18			2018-19			2019-20			2020-21			2021-22 (As on 10.12.2021)		
		Exp.(Rs. in Lakh)	Bene-ficia-ries	No.of Hos-tels	Exp. (Rs.in Lakh)	Bene-ficia-ries	No.of Hos-tels	Exp. (Rs.in Lakh)	Bene-ficia-ries	No.of Hos-tels	Exp. (Rs.in Lakh)	Bene-ficia-ries	No.of Hos-tels	Exp.(Rs. in Lakh)	Bene-ficia-ries	No.of Hos-tels	Exp. (Rs.in Lakh)	Bene-ficia-ries	No.of Hos-tels
25	UP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	West Bengal	666.41	200	2	41.3	**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	300	200	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	3009.98	1150	17	7001	1700	2311	954	12	1634	550	6	5381	2900	22	1.36	0	0	0

* Includes 2nd installment also

BOYS HOSTEL

1	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	324	600	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Chhatisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	123	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Himachal Pradesh	60	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	2.5	**	**	182.53	250	1	0	0	0	0
8	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	40.6	50	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	135	100	1	135	100	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	249	200	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Madhya Pradesh	240	500	10	240	*	413	250	1	120	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Maharashtra	65.79	*	*	67.5	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	118	0	0	60	100	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Orissa	50	100	1	0	0	188	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Punjab	71.71	100	1	26.8	*	23.4	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

S. No	States/UTs	Girls Hostels																	
		2016-17			2017-18			2018-19			2019-20			2020-21			2021-22 (As on 10.12.2021)		
		Exp.(Rs. in Lakh)	Bene-ficia-ries	No.of Hos-tels	Exp. (Rs.in Lakh)	Bene-ficia-ries	No.of Hos-tels	Exp. (Rs.in Lakh)	Bene-ficia-ries	No.of Hos-tels	Exp. (Rs.in Lakh)	Bene-ficia-ries	No.of Hos-tels	Exp. (Rs.in Lakh)	Bene-ficia-ries	No.of Hos-tels	Exp. (Rs.in Lakh)	Bene-ficia-ries	No.of Hos-tels
20	Rajasthan	2.50	**	**	45	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	111	100	1	0	0	175	50	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Telangana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	UP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75.00	100	1	0
26	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	103	*	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	490	700	12	490	100	1	1345	1000	15	865	450	5	258	350	2	0	0	0
	Grand Total	3500	1850	29	7491	1800	18	3656	1954	27	25	1000	11	56.39	3250	24	1.36	0	0

• Includes 2nd installment also

Annexure 4.18

Funds released to the States/UTs and number of beneficiaries under the Scheme of Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCA to SCSP) from 2019-20 to 2021-22 (as on 31.12.2021)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Fund released (Rs. in Lakh)	Beneficiaries	Fund released (Rs. in Lakh)	Beneficiaries	Fund released (Rs. in Lakh)	Beneficiaries
		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22	
1	Andhra Pradesh	6050.00	7592	2907.3	NR	2978.9	NR
2	Assam	3000.00	1650	679.1	NR	0.0	NR
3	Bihar	0.00	0	0.0	NR	0.0	NR
4	Chhattisgarh	1523.80	0	0.0	NR	0.0	NR
5	Gujarat	2650.00	3272	0.0	NR	319.51	NR
6	Goa	0.00	176	88.4	NR	0.0	NR
7	Haryana	0.00	0	0.0	NR	0.0	NR
8	Himachal Pradesh	2500.00	0	904.9	NR	171.95	NR
9	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0	0.0	NR	0.0	NR
10	Jharkhand	1572.10	45006	2102.8	NR	0.0	NR
11	Karnataka	0.00	0	0.0	NR	10013	NR
12	Kerala	1210.97	0	0.0	NR	0.0	NR
13	Madhya Pradesh	16097.00	10544	0.0	NR	0.0	NR
14	Maharashtra	7650.86	3200	0.0	NR	1170.05	NR
15	Manipur	489.25	6452	0.0	NR	0.0	NR
16	Odisha	0.00	0	0.0	NR	0.0	NR
17	Punjab	0.00	0	0.0	NR	0.0	NR
18	Rajasthan	0.00	4315	4184.8	NR	2175.47	NR
19	Sikkim	419.14	958	23.3	NR	0.0	NR
20	Tamil Nadu	19667.01	0	0.0	2819	0.0	NR
21	Telangana*	2613.77	18897	0.0	NR	0.0	NR
22	Tripura	0.00	0	0.0	NR	2561.32	NR
23	Uttar Pradesh	29112.98	7326	8297.1	NR	0.0	NR
24	Uttarakhand	0.00	22511	2852.3	NR	0.0	NR
25	West Bengal	16485.00	5101	0.0	NR	10000	NR
26	Chandigarh	0.00	12878	0.0	11822	0.0	NR
27	Delhi	235.00	0	0.0	NR	0.0	NR
28	Puducherry	0.00	61856	16660.0	37536	3.89	NR
	Total	111276.9	211734	38699.8	52177	29394.095	NR

PRADHAN MANTRI ADARSH GRAM YOJANA (PMAGY) – THE STATE- WISE NUMBER OF VILLAGES ELIGIBLE AND SELECTED SO FAR SINCE 2018-19 (as on 12.01.2022)

Sl.	Name of the State	Scheduled Caste population	Total eligible Villages	Villages already covered under previous phases	Villages selected since 2018-19				Total
					2018	2019	2020	2021	
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	84,45,398	495	7	107 + 03 (Ph-I)	189	148	54	501
2	ASSAM	22,31,321	617	131	237	137	66	60	500
3	BIHAR	165,67,325	1456	128	348	268	0	-	616
4	CHHATTISGARH	32,74,269	769	127	138	201	194	115	648
5	GUJARAT	40,74,447	25	0	25	0	0	-	25
6	HARYANA	51,13,615	366	11	143	77	60	73	353
7	HIMACHAL PRADESH	17,29,252	417	60	85	158	56	49	348
8	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	9,24,991	261	0	71	190	0	-	261
9	JHARKHAND	39,85,644	720	96	152	202	158	156	668
10	KARNATAKA	104,74,992	1315	165	257	499	309	90	1155
11	KERALA	30,39,573	1	0	2	0	0	-	2
12	MADHYA PRADESH	113,42,320	1146	124	395	512	117	50	1074
13	MAHARASHTRA	132,75,898	277	0	142	62	0	70	274
14	MANIPUR	97,328	16	0	12	4	0	-	16
15	MEGHALAYA	17,355	4	0	4	0	0	-	4
16	ODISHA	71,88,463	994	131	253	327	190	134	904
17	PUDUCHERRY	1,96,325	10	0	10	0	0	-	10
18	PUNJAB	88,60,179	2097	152	218	209	452	1110	1989
19	RAJASTHAN	122,21,593	1415	140	284	459	278	225	1246
20	TAMIL NADU	144,38,445	2044	212	270	205	0	1357	1832
21	TELANGANA	54,09,000	169	5	138 + 01 (ph-I)	31	0	-	170
22	TRIPURA	6,54,918	31	0	31	0	0	-	31
23	UTTAR PRADESH	413,57,608	6394	221	708	1551	1477	2438	6174
24	UTTARAKHAND	18,92,516	312	0	120	67	46	60	293
	Grand Total	19,82,76,045	21351	1709	4175	5327	3551	6041	19094

Annexure-4.20
SCHEME FOR RESIDENTIAL EDUCATION FOR STUDENTS IN HIGH SCHOOLS IN TARGETED AREAS (SHRESHTRA)GIA RELEASED DURING THE YEAR 2017-18 TO 2021-22
Rs. in Lakh

S. No.	Agency	Gross released 2017-18	Gross released 2018-19	Gross released 2019-20	Gross released 2020-21	Gross released 2021-22
1	Aai Tuljabhavani Mahila Shikshan & Prashikshan Sanstha-[Tulja]	18.46	10.23	42.82	13.47	
2	Aai Dev Mogra Mahila Mandal					12.12
3	Adarsh Kalyan Sewa Samiti-[AKSS]	6.33		50.62	25.28	
4	Adarsh Saraswati Shiksha Samiti-[ADSA]		3.58	14.35	34.07	
5	Adarsh Seva Sangasthan-[Adarhsseva]	44.35		32.52	46.04	6.11
6	Adarsh Shikshan Prasarak Mandal-[Adarshshikshan]		25.32	152.39	86.69	
7	Adhyayana Vidya Trust-[avt629]	32.33		27.03	13.11	29.45
8	Adrash Bal Vatika Vidhalya Samiti Rawatsar- [ABV]			14.35	47.29	
9	Ahilyadevi Holkar Shikshan Prasarak Mandal- [AHSPM]	16.19	4.06	16.20	30.65	
10	Amethi Mahila evam Bal Kalyan Samiti					10.31
11	All India Centre for Urban and Rural Development-[Kashmir]		5.24			
12	Aniket Bhauuddeshiya Sanstha-[ABSS]	43.6	5.23			
13	Ankita Bal Vidya Mandir Shiksha Samiti-[Khandelwal]				60.71	
14	Ankur Education & Foundation Trust-[AEFT1]	31.14		54.29	14.43	
15	Annapurna Shikshan Sanstha-[ANNAPURNA]		32.62			
16	Apang Mahila Mandal-[APANG1]	26.42	25.2	26.08	46.72	
17	Arun Institute of Rural Affairs-[AIRA]	25.23		31.65	47.77	
18	Arya Sugandh Sansthan-[ARYA]	38.36	29.52	12.63	0	
19	Ashapuri Shikshan Prasarak Mandal-[Ashapuri13]	18.14	32.25	11.57	0	
20	Ashirwad Shaikshanik & Samajik Sansthan- [ASHIRWAD1]	37.49	14.14	2.43	0	

S. No.	Agency	Gross released 2017-18	Gross released 2018-19	Gross released 2019-20	Gross released 2020-21	Gross released 2021-22
21	Ashwini Priyadarshini Rural Development Social Educational and Health Organisation- [aprdsehokh]		17.22	16.36	0	
22	Asim Samaj Seva Sansthan-[Asim]	12.98		6.49	0	
23	Atal Gramodyog Sewa Samiti-[AtalGSS]	16.14	4.03	28.24	0	
24	Atihasik Mahila Shiksha Samiti-[Atima]		21.49		52.73	5.50
25	Baba Ram Nath Shikshan Samiti-[Babaramnath]	5.03			0	15.37
26	Baba Ramnath Shiksha Samiti-[babaram]		32.04		0	
27	Bal Bani Avom Nirbal SevaNari Kala Kendra Samiti-[Balbani]	60.57		101.89	0	39.76
28	Bal Bodh Vidhya Peeth Sanstha Mahajan-[BBVPS]		17.22		52.55	
29	Bal Kalyan Kendra-[Pindra]		12.1	20.18	16.06	5.50
30	Balram Adrash Vidhyalaya Samiti-[BAV]			14.35	34.06	
31	Banki Anchalika Adivasi Harijan Kalyan Parisad- [BAAHKP]	44.24		6.60	48.15	1.02
32	Basic Utthan evam Gramin sewa Sansthan, Barabanki-[basicup]	14.86	15.94	16.14	15.58	7.83
33	Bhagyodaya Vidya Vardhak Sangh-[Chincholi]	5.51		41.52	20.41	
34	Bharat Multipurpose Education Society-[Multi]	24.98	6.33	50.62	20.74	
35	Bharat Sevashram Sangha, Kolkata-[BSSS]		11.31	0.27	33.28	
36	Bhartiya Samaj Sewa Sansthan, Lucknow-[BSSSL]		5.28	42.37	42.40	
37	Bhimalpen Aadiwasi Gram Vikas Sanstha-[bagvs]	18.41			0	
38	Bright Future Institute Sanstha-[BFIS]			14.35	45.25	
39	Cauvery Rural Development Society-[CAUVERY]			51.51	46.08	
40	Centre For Development And Communication Trust-[CFDACT]		24.97	25.24	0	
41	Centre for Rural Education and Development Society-[cfreds]	48.96		25.02	35.57	11.09

S. No.	Agency	Gross released 2017-18	Gross released 2018-19	Gross released 2019-20	Gross released 2020-21	Gross released 2021-22
42	Centre for Women Development Manipur-[MN/2010/0036397]		6.51		0	
43	Chetana Shikshan Sanstha Aurangabad-[CSSA]				44.22	
44	Chiranabin-[Chiranabin]	20.35	13.85	13.73	22.84	
45	Council for Development of Poor & Labourers- [CDPL]		3.81	3.58	0	
46	Deendayal Research Institute-[drt]			5.76	33.94	
47	Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar Prasar Seva Samiti				49.39	
48	Divyajyoti Gramin And Shahari Vikas Sevabhavi Shaikshnik Sanstha-[dgsvs1]	44.59	4.86		0	
49	Diwakar Sarvjanik Vanchnalay-[Diwakar485]		2.09		0	
50	Dr Baba Saheb Ambedkar Vidya Vardhaka Sangha-[KA/2011/0040573]	24.04		47.18	20.82	
51	DR. AMBEDKAR MISSION-[DAM]	27.63	16.24	80.64	28.38	4.50
52	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Shikshan Prasarak Mandal-[DBASPM]	4.61	13.85	18.20	28.33	
53	Educational and Rural Development Organisation-[ERDO]		6.34	6.37	0	
54	Ekatmata Samajik Shikshan Mandal-[ESSM]	32.27	4.38		0	
55	Gramin Mahila Bahuddeshiya Sevabhavi Sanstha				1.53	
56	Gazole Good News Welfare Society					4.02
57	Global Health Immunisation & Population Control	34.39		51.59	18.28	
58	Global Health & Education Centre-[GHEC]	16.12	12.89	38.69	18.28	
59	Goutham Education Society-[gaedso]	6.34	25.34	25.34	44.24	
60	Graameeyam Makkal Abivirudhi Iyakkam-[graameeyam]		25.03	25.37	0	
61	Gram Vikas Bahuddeshiya Sanstha-[Grviba]	41.28			0	
62	Gram Vikas Parishad, Nagaon-[Gram]	17.19		51.59	18.28	
63	GRAMIN KALYAN SOCIETY-[GRAMINRAJASTHAN]			13.45	59.10	

S. No.	Agency	Gross released 2017-18	Gross released 2018-19	Gross released 2019-20	Gross released 2020-21	Gross released 2021-22
64	Gramin Yuva Vikas Mandal Serdha-[gyvmserdha]	6.07			0	
65	Gramiya Social Welfare Society-[GSWS1]		4.34	4.23	0	
66	Gramothan Kalyan Parishad, Delhi-[GKP]		3.45	15.38	0	
67	Gyan Bharti Mahila Kalyan Evam Shiksha Prasar Samiti-[GBMKESPS]	12.67		20.09	61.40	
68	Gyandeep Public School Samiti-[Gyandeep]			14.32	47.29	
69	Harijan Sevak Sangh-[HSS]	63.64	34.8	289.24	83.15	128.98
70	Harisunder Mahila Bahuddeshiya Shikshan Prasarak Mandal-[HMBSPM]	30.18	24.79	43.60	81.09	
71	Holy Home-[HH]	43.06	6.15	24.60	40.28	14.49
72	IGNOU-OINAM-IBOHAL Polytechnic Community College-[OIP]		3.33		0	
73	Indira mahila Balkalyan & Apang Punarvasan Vikas Mandal-[IMBAPVM]	13.01			0	4.93
74	Indira Rashtriya Chetna evam Samajothan Sanstha			44.04	43.32	1
75	International Educational Society-[inedso]	21.12	21.08	63.36	21.06	0.35
76	Jack & Jill Society-[jackjill]		3.58	14.35	46.18	
77	Jai Jawan Jai Kisan Education Society-[JJJKS]		14.14	3.82	0	
78	Jaiprakash Gram Kalyan Sanstha-[JGKS]			18.53	0	
79	Jai Kisan Shikshan Prasarak Mandal				3.06	
80	Jana Kalyana Trust (Regd.)-[JKTCRDD]		18.02	93.10	22.46	
81	Jeevan Jyoti Club For Social Welfare And Rural Development-[JJC]	47.03		10.88	51.35	
82	Jeevan Vikas Pratisthan, Aurangabad-[jvpa]	30.25		10.88	32.88	
83	Jijamata Shikshan Prasarak Mandal Salagara (D)-[JSPM]	35.06		12.09	60.35	2.85
84	Jijau Bhhudeshiya Sanstha-[jijau1]	9.99		1.63	0	
85	Jnana Jyothi Jaibheem Education Society- [JJJES]	6.61		79.28	22.35	9.60
86	Jnanesh Education Society®-[JES]			52.35	36.69	
87	Jogaimata Sanskrutik Samajik Shaikshnik Mandal-[Jogaimatasans]	32.67	23.24		1.53	4.71

S. No.	Agency	Gross released 2017-18	Gross released 2018-19	Gross released 2019-20	Gross released 2020-21	Gross released 2021-22
88	Jungalee Unayan Parisad-[JUP]	25.34	6.33	50.68	21.43	
89	Jyoti Mahila Mandal-[MH/2016/0101479]	31.74		23.01	26.54	
90	Jyotiba Phule Seva Trust Nanded Maharashtra- [JPSTNANDED]		18.46	34.39	13.67	
91	Jyotiba Phule Shikshan Prasarak Mandal-[JPSPMP]			3.65	0	
92	Kai.Manji Naik Education Society-[Friday]	5.07		17.44	17.25	
93	Kainura Naik Bahuuddeshiya Shikshan Sanstha- [Kainura]	17.03	13.85	3.17	46.45	
94	Kristu Jyoti Social Welfare Society-[KJSWSS]	9.76	11.74		0	
95	Late Tehlaram Khurana Pratishthan-[KHPR]		13.85	23.08	32.77	
96	Lok Kalyan Foundation-[LKF1]		0.3	3.13	0	
97	Loka Seva Kendram-[loseke]	4.08	16.09	16.22	24.67	
98	Lokjagruti Bahuddeshiya Sevabhavi Sanstha- [MHLA00005535]	14.14	4.67		0	
99	M.D.Public School Samiti-[00505]	19.98	20.37		43.89	
100	Maa Nirmala Dyal Manav Samaj Sewa Samiti-[00003520]		18.81	18.75	0	
101	Maddirala Sivaiah Memorial Educational Society- [msmedu@1106]	17.22	17.19	34.45	16.88	
102	Madhya Pradesh Anusuchit Jaati jan Jaati Evam Pichhda Varg Kalyan Sangh-[mpajjepvks]			13.26	32.75	
103	Minerva Educational and Welfare Society					4.86
104	Malopara Simanta Welfare Organisation					4.58
105	Madhya Pradesh Bairwa Sanskritik Parishad- [mpbairwa]	22.59		23.04	71.22	
106	Maharashtra Shikshan prasarak Mandal,Parabhani-[MSPMP]	31.06		40.88	30.32	
107	Mahaveer Bal Shiksha Avam Vikash Samity- [MBSVS]			28.71	47.63	
108	Mahila Bahuudeshiya Shikshan Prasark Mandal- [MBSPM]	25.73	1.53	34.61	14.54	
109	Mahila Utakarsh Pratisthan	52.84			0	

S. No.	Agency	Gross released 2017-18	Gross released 2018-19	Gross released 2019-20	Gross released 2020-21	Gross released 2021-22
110	Manav Uthan Jan Jagrati evam vikas sanstha					7.41
111	Women Economic Development	12.90		17.33	27.24	
112	Mahila Unnayan Pathagar-[MUP]	18.77		23.42	32.44	
113	Manav Kalyan Seva Samiti-[SAHAS]	6.51	11.76	8.19	0	
114	Manav Utthan Educational &Welfare Society- [MUEWS]	17.10			0	
115	Manhor Bal Mandir Samiti, Rajasthan-[00242]			17.19	40.91	4.67
116	Modern Shiksha Vikas Samiti-[ModernSVS]	10.42	16.13	16.08	0	
117	Nagai Pratisthan Dhule-[NAGAI]	32.99	4.71		0	
118	National Safai Karamcharis Finance & Development Corporation-[NSKFDC]	1,400.00			0	
119	National Scheduled Castes Finance & Development Corporation-[NSFDC]	2,950.00	1750	2020	0	
120	Netu Singh Educational and Welfare Society				0.68	
121	Nehru Bal Kalyan Samiti					11.56
122	National Youth Welfare Mission-[NYWM]	42.08			0	
123	Navoday Navyuvak Mandal-[NNMG]	1.07			0	
124	Navodaya Bal Vidhyalya Samiti-[Rakesh]			14.35	46.64	5.50
125	Nehru Seva Sangha-[NSSANGH]	33.59		16.75	37.12	10.69
126	Nikhila Utkal Harijan Adivasi Seva Sangha-[NUHASS]	25.34		57.02	21.05	0.55
127	Nirashrit Mahila Bal Vikas Gramodyog Shiksha Samiti-[NMNVGSS]		2		42.96	13.83
128	Om Sri Sri Sidhyapatarani Yubak Sangha-[OSP]	1.89	0.3		0	
129	Oinam Ibohal Polytechnic			2.66	1.53	
130	Padmavathi Palleseema Abhivrudhi Mahila Mandali-[Padmavathi]	49.31	25.56		0	
131	People Hand for Development Society				1.53	
132	Prayas Education Society	0	0	0	0	14.33
133	Pathari Vocational Institute-[PVI]		3.85	3.21	0	

S. No.	Agency	Gross released 2017-18	Gross released 2018-19	Gross released 2019-20	Gross released 2020-21	Gross released 2021-22
134	Pragati Bahuddeshiya Shaikshanik	17.99	17.99	32.16	0	
135	Pawan Seva Sansthan-[Pawan Seva]		7.96	57.22	42.36	
136	Pawansut Hanuman Vyayam Shala Va Bahuddeshiya Sanstha-[MHYA00007340]		39.28		0	
137	Pracheta Shiksha Samiti-[PSS0097]		21.79		0	
138	Prasasvi Sansthan-[Prasasvi]	11.20	14.35	14.35	47.64	
139	Prerana Janseva Sanstha-[PJSHNL]			9.53	0	
140	Priyadarshani shikshan santha koregaon-[PSSK]	17.8	37.52	50.66	35.42	
141	Priyadarshini Seva Kendra Trust (Regd)-[PSKT]			48.60	42.94	
142	PUBLIC SEVA SOCIETY-[PSSSGNR]			16.14	51.69	
143	Ramakrishana Mision Ashrama-[rkmam]	41.52	4.8	11.87	0.68	
144	Residential Schools for the blind					7.60
145	Ramakrishna Mission Ashrama-[rkmawb]		14.21	14.25	0.68	9.14
146	Ravicherla Intg. Development and Education Society					2.82
147	Rupahi Kohinoor Club-[rukocl]	4.88	6.51	8.11	0	5.27
148	Rural Social & Educational Development Association-[RSEDA]		9.53		0	
149	Shri Sadgurumauli Sevabhavi Sanstha					2.19
150	Sadguru Rohidasji Bahuddeshiya Gramin Vikas Pratishthan-[MH/2016/0104081]	111.00	59.29	71.06	1.53	
151	Sadjyotika-[Sadjyotikaorissa]	17.70		2.95	33.86	
152	Samaj Sanshodhan & Sarvangin Vikas Sanstha- [SSSVS]	14.95	4.98		0	
153	Samaj Seva Sangh-[SSSBD]		24.76	17.18	23.74	51.51
154	Samaj Seva Sansthan-[SSSansthan]		2.62	40.57	0	
155	Samta Gram Vikas Bahuddeshiya Sanstha-[SGVBS]	32.67		4.71	0	
156	Shri Tambaveshwar Sevabhavi Sansthan			1.80	0	25.28
157	Sant Gajanan Maharaj Shikshan Prasarak Mandal-[SGMSPM]	33.33	19.4	25.81	0	2.91
158	Sant Gora Kumbhar Shikshan Sanstha-[SGKNED]	17.69	13.85	4.61	50.75	

S. No.	Agency	Gross released 2017-18	Gross released 2018-19	Gross released 2019-20	Gross released 2020-21	Gross released 2021-22
159	Shree Shanthi Reddy Educational Society				0.68	
160	Speed Trust				1.53	
161	Sarvodaya Ashram-[Sarvoashram]	16.81		134.52	67.26	
162	Savitribai Fule Bahuuddeshiya Va Mahila Vikas Sanstha-[SFBVMS1]		39.93		0	
163	Servants of India Society-[SOIS]	6.11		74.67	65.36	
164	Shanti Public School Samiti-[ShantiPSS]		13.45		51.87	
165	Shradhalaya Ashram Samiti				0	21.28
166	Shanti Sarvodaya Sansthan-[SSSG]		35.7	57.62	75.15	1.56
167	SHARDA MAHILA MANDAL-[SMM]	17.64	17.63	27.00	0	
168	Shishu Niketan Pathshala Samiti-[suratgarh]			14.35	46.60	
169	Shri Venkateshwara Mahila Mandali	48.38	26.42	26.42	53.27	
170	Shri Bhagwati Shaikshanik evam Samaj Sewa Sanstha			0.68	0	
171	Shree Siddharth Vidyavardhaka Sangh Kalakeri- [KABJ00003484]	25.30	26.29	26.29	47.96	
172	Shri Chandika Gramin Vikas Mandal-[Chandika]		18.5		0	
173	Shri Durgadevi Banjara Seva Sangh-[Durgadevi]	38.01	8.88	90.59	19.98	14.34
174	Shri Hanuman Shikshan Prasarak Mandal-[SHR]		6.41		0	
175	Shri Krishan Vidhayalya Prabandhak Samiti, Padampur-[SKVPS]		14.35		46.66	
176	Shri Mahila Bal Kalyan & Apang Punarvasan Vikas Mandal-[Apang]	48.42			0	5.16
177	Shri Mukhtiar Singh Samariti Shiksha Samiti- [Mukhtiar]	9.83	50.46	49.69	75.82	6.76
178	SHRI SANT GADGE MAHARAJ MISSION-[SGMML]	8.6	8.6	34.41	47.83	
179	Social Intg. Rural Development Society					4.69
180	Shrikrishna Mahila Balkalyan Apang Punarvasan Vikas Mandal					7.80
181	Shri Sant Shiromani Manmath Swami Shikshan Prasarak Mandal-[SSSMSSPM]	6.38	25.34	25.60	37.35	

S. No.	Agency	Gross released 2017-18	Gross released 2018-19	Gross released 2019-20	Gross released 2020-21	Gross released 2021-22
182	Shri Swami Samartha Shikshan Sanstha-[Samartha]		21.12	42.15	20.27	
183	Shardhayala Ashram Samiti				65.39	
184	Shubham Shikshan Prasark Mandal-[SHSHPM]	26.40	6.72	25.56	45.28	
185	Shushrut Shiksha Samiti-[SSS Delhi]		4.83	4.33	0	
186	Sneh Bahuuddeshiya Sanstha-[SBS]	15.4	11.78	7.06	0	
187	Sri Ambika Education trust-[saet]			64.32	22.09	
188	Sri Hoysala Vidya Samsthe (R)-[shvs]		25.45	50.92	46.36	
189	Sri Radhuvansh Purv Madhyamik Vidhyalay- [UP/2016/0105259]		22.49		0	
190	Sri Sai Stayu Nirog Sanstha & Biotech Research Society-[Satayu]	17.18	4.44		0	
191	Sant Ramdas Shiksha Samiti					9.30
192	Sri Sri HarichandMatua Sevashram (trust)-[SSHCMST]	21.92		12.64	12.49	28.77
193	Sushrut Shikshan Samiti			4.33	0	
194	Sritungabhadra Vidya Samste-[KA/2011/0039626]	20.4	16.51	46.49	20.30	
195	Sudha Devi Shiksha Samiti-[SDSS1]		15.85	15.85	0	
196	Suhit Jan Kalyan Samiti-[Suhit jan Kalya Samiti]			21.15	61.15	
197	Shakti Social Culture and Sporting Organization					5.41
198	Summer Hill Vidyalaya Samiti-[SUMMERHILLRAJASTHAN]			21.12	21.12	
199	Suryodya Sevabhavi Sanstha-[surodaya1000]		4.88		0	
200	Sw. Tapeswar Ram Kalyan Samiti-[Tapeswar]		27.39	21.57	0	44.61
201	Swabhimaan Education Society-[swabhimaan]	40.79	39.49	134.91	47.12	7.70
202	Swami Chakradhar Shikshan Prasark Mandal- [SCSPML]		5.97	50.04	0	25.56
203	Swamy Vivekanand Shikshan Prasarak Mandal- [SWAMY]		13.85	16.88	49.43	

S. No.	Agency	Gross released 2017-18	Gross released 2018-19	Gross released 2019-20	Gross released 2020-21	Gross released 2021-22
204	Swapnasakar Bahuuddeshiya Shikshan Sanstha- [sbss]	31.16	4.38		0	
205	Shri Satya Sai Seva Sanskrutik Samajik Shaikhsanik Mandal					1.98
206	The Eastern Social Welfare Association (ESWA)- [TESWA]		12.9	21.52	25.95	
207	The Women's Economic Development Society (WEDS)-[WEDS]			20.44	27.23	
208	Tirupati Balaji Sevabhavi & Shaikhsanik Sanstha- [MH/2016/0100170]	13.85		39.67	13.90	
209	Type Writing Institution & Rural Development Services (TWIRDS)- [TWIRDS]		14.22		0	
210	Ujwal Rural Development Society- [UJWAL]	13.85	4.61	36.79	14.37	
211	Upasana Jan Kalyan Seva Samiti- [Upasana]		18.2		0	
212	Urban & Rural welfare and Development Society-[URWDS]		9.66	11.86	0	
213	Voluntary Inst. For Rural Development					3.45
214	Vendemataram Foundation (Society)- [Vendemataram]		6.53	18.26	0	
215	Vidhyarthi Vikas Shikshan Sanstha- [VVSS]	11.22	11.22	2.57	10.33	
216	Vishwa Jeevan Seva Sangha-[VJSS]	54.21	4.72	95.86	72.15	
217	Wagdara Bahuddeshiya Sevabhavi Sanstha					3.49
218	Western Rural Socio Economic Dev. Orgn.- [WRSEDO]	12.9		21.52	25.56	3.31
219	Yashodanandan Gramodyog Seva Evam Shikshan Sansthan-[yasho]	61.31	37.25	50.69	99.52	23.62
220	Lakshmi Mahila Mandali		12.74	6.51	0	
221	Sangameshwar Education Society		10.98		0	
222	Shri Satya Sai Baba Education Society		1.8	50.10	20.41	
223	Al Amin Library Foundation		2.94	2.94	0	
224	Ma Anandmayee Shiksha samiti		10.64	12.89	38.27	4.11

S. No.	Agency	Gross released 2017-18	Gross released 2018-19	Gross released 2019-20	Gross released 2020-21	Gross released 2021-22
225	India Rashtriya Chetna Evam Sanstha		26.42		0	
226	JagatJyoti Gramin Bahuddeshiya Snstha		1.17	14.99	22.70	
227	Manipur Scheduled Caste Welfare Associaltion		4.91		0	
228	Akashdeep Seva Sanstha		5.21		0	
229	Shree Khandobaraya Sevabhavi Sanstha		1.31	40.15	49.87	12.31
230	Chandragiri Shikshan Prasarak Mandal			33.23	13.74	
231	Children Holy Public Shiksha Samiti			1.31	0	
232	National Safai Karamcharis Finance & Development Corporation-[NSKFDC]				1175.00	
233	Release under Mode-1					224.63
	Total	7000	3610.73	6774.76	5606.87	912.70

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Sl. No.	Name & Address of the Agency	Type of Agency	Date of Signing
1.	Jana Small Finance Bank	SFB	22.7.2021
2.	MSME Technology Centre IDEMI, Mumbai	Skill Training	9.08.2021
3.	MSME Technology Centre, Ramnagar	Skill Training	9.08.2021
4.	Indo Danish Tool Room (MSME Technology Centre), Jamshedpur	Skill Training	9.08.2021
5.	Central Tool Room, Ludhiana	Skill Training	9.08.2021
6.	MSME Technology Centre, Rohtak	Skill Training	9.08.2021
7.	MSME Technology Centre, Visakhapatnam	Skill Training	9.08.2021
8.	MSME Technology Centre, Bhopal	Skill Training	9.08.2021
9.	J & K Grameen Bank, Jammu	RRB	8.09.2021
10.	EllaquiDehati Bank, Jammu	RRB	30.11.2021

Annexure 4.22

FUNDS DISBURSED AND BENEFICIARIES COVERED FOR LAST TWO YEARS AND CURRENT YEAR (AS ON 30.9.2021)

(Rs. in lakh)

S. No.	Name of State/UT	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22 (upto 31.12.2021)		Total	
		Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy
1	Andhra Pradesh	6929.75	6283	0.00	0	0	0	6929.75	6283
2	Assam	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0
(i)	Assam Vikash Gramin Bank (AVGB)	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0
3	Bihar	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0
(i)	Dakshin Bihar Gramin Bank (DBGB)	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0
(ii)	Uttar Bihar Gramin Bank (UBGB)	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0
(iii)	ULB: (Patna)	0.00	0	534.06	21	0	0	534.06	21
4	Chandigarh	19.80	72	0.00	0	0	0	19.80	72
5	Chhattisgarh	754.56	480	0.00	0	0	0	754.56	480
6	Delhi	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0
(i)	Indian Overseas Bank (IOB)	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0
7	Gujarat	38.69	13	81.45	6	49.20	3	169.33	22
(i)	Baroda Gujarat Gramin Bank (BGGB)	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0
(ii)	Dena Gujarat Gramin Bank (DGGB)	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0
(iii)	Saurashtra Gramin Bank (SGB)	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0
(iv)	Women Empowerment Corporation (WEC)	0.00	0	0.00	0			0.00	0
8	Haryana	28.89	31	40.14	38	32.86	34	101.89	103
(i)	ULB: (Khurdban Gram Panchayat)	0.00	0	6.12	1	0	0	6.12	1
9	Himachal Pradesh	72.00	120	0.00	0	0	0	72.00	120
(i)	Himachal Pradesh Gramin Bank (HPGB)	495.00	775	0.00	0	0	0	495.00	775
(ii)	Dharamshala Municipal Corporation	0.00	0	22.83	2	0	0	22.83	2
10	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0	0.00	0	671.63	241	671.63	241
11	Jharkhand	2.32	1	0.00	0	1.81	0	4.13	1
(i)	Jharkhand Gramin Bank (JGB)	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0
(ii)	Vananchal Gramin Bank (VGB)	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0
12	Karnataka	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0
(i)	Karnataka Vikas Grameena Bank (KVGB)	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0
(ii)	Canara Bank	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0
(iii)	Vijaya Bank	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0
13	Kerala	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0
14	Kerala (KSBCDC)	9900	11000	4399.73	10810	0	0	21227.65	39423
15	Kerala (KSWDC)	0.00	0	270	300	552.96	1024	822.96	1324

S. No.	Name of State/UT	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22 (upto 31.12.2021)		Total	
		Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy
(i)	Kerala Gramin Bank (KGB)	999.00	1628	0.00	0	0	0	999.00	1628
16	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0
(i)	Madhynchal Gramin Bank (MGB)	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0
(ii)	Narmada Jhabua Gramin Bank (NJGB)	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0
(iii)	ULBs: (Kasrawad, Mandav, Maihar, Ujjain, Bhopal, Badnawar, Rajgarh, Dhamnod, Khandwa, Indore, Dahi, Kantaphod, Loharda, Kukshi, Dewas)	2378.46	108	222.90	23	0	0	2601.36	131
(iv)	Canara Bank, Dewas	0.00	0	17.33	2	0	0	17.33	2
17	Maharashtra	2976.30	1742	0.00	0	0	0	2976.30	1742
(i)	Maharashtra Gramin Bank (MGB)	67.95	151	27.90	62	0	0	95.85	213
(ii)	Vidharbha Konkan Gramin Bank (VKGB)	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0
(iii)	ULBs: (Tirora, Hinganghat)	0.08	3	36.00	2	0	0	36.08	5
18	Manipur	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0
19	Meghalaya	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0
20	Mizoram	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0
21	Nagaland	144.00	120	0.00	0	0	0	144.00	120
22	Odisha	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0
(i)	Utkal Gramin Bank (UGB)	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0
23	Puducherry	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0
24	Punjab	90.00	50	199.13	116	100.07	66	389.20	232
(i)	Punjab Gramin Bank (PGB)	0.00	0	0.00	0	28.98	52	28.98	52
25	Rajasthan	1829.65	2714	247.32	236	0	0	2076.97	2950
26	Tamil Nadu	624.29	267	0.00	0	0	0	624.29	267
(i)	Pallavan Grama Bank (Pallavan GB)	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0
(ii)	Pandyan Grama Bank (Pandyan GB)	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0
27	Tripura	370.80	190	0.00	0	0	0	370.80	190
28	Telangana Gramin Bank (TGB)	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0
(i)	ULBs: (Mahabubabad, Nagarkurnool, Suryapet, Maripeda, Dornakal, Palvancha & Thorror)	231.05	76	0.00	0	0	0	231.05	76
29	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0
(i)	Allahbad UP Gramin Bank (AUPGB)	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0
(ii)	Baroda UP Gramin Bank (BUPGB)	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0
(iii)	Gramin Bank of Aryavart (GBA)	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0
(iv)	Kashi Gomti Samyut Gramin Bank (KGSGB)	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0
(v)	Prathma Bank (PB)	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0
(vi)	Purvanchal Gramin Bank (PGB)	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0
(vii)	Sarva UP Gramin Bank (SUPGB)	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0
(viii)	ULB: (Thiriya Nizawat Khan Bareilly)	35.46	4	0.00	0	0	0	35.46	4

S. No.	Name of State/UT	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22 (upto 31.12.2021)		Total	
		Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy
30	Uttarakhand	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0
(i)	Uttarakhand Gramin Bank (UGB)	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0
(ii)	ULBs: (Haldwani)	550.47	56	0.00	0	0	0	550.47	56
31	West Bengal	213.30	790	0.00	0	0	0	213.30	790
	Total	28751.82	26674	6104.90	11619	8365.43	19033	43222.16	57326

Annexure 4.23

STATEMENT SHOWING YEAR-WISE AND STATE-WISE FUNDS DISBURSED AND COVERAGE OF BENEFICIARIES OF NSKFDC FROM 2018-19 TO 2021-22 (AS ON 31-12-2021)

(Rs. in lakh)

S. No.	Name of State/UT	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22 (upto 31.12.2021)		Total	
		Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy
1	Andhra Pradesh	6929.75	6283	0.00	0	0	0	6929.75	6283
2	Assam	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0
(i)	Assam Vikash Gramin Bank (AVGB)	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0
3	Bihar	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0
(i)	Dakshin Bihar Gramin Bank (DBGB)	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0
(ii)	Uttar Bihar Gramin Bank (UBGB)	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0
(iii)	ULB: (Patna)	0.00	0	534.06	21	0	0	534.06	21
4	Chandigarh	19.80	72	0.00	0	0	0	19.80	72
5	Chhattisgarh	754.56	480	0.00	0	0	0	754.56	480
6	Delhi	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0
(i)	Indian Overseas Bank (IOB)	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0
7	Gujarat	38.69	13	81.45	6	49.20	3	169.33	22
(i)	Baroda Gujarat Gramin Bank (BGGB)	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0
(ii)	Dena Gujarat Gramin Bank (DGGB)	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0
(iii)	Saurashtra Gramin Bank (SGB)	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0
(iv)	Women Empowerment Corporation (WEC)	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0
8	Haryana	28.89	31	40.14	38	32.86	34	101.89	103
(i)	ULB: (Khurdban Gram Panchayat)	0.00	0	6.12	1	0	0	6.12	1
9	Himachal Pradesh	72.00	120	0.00	0	0	0	72.00	120
(i)	Himachal Pradesh Gramin Bank (HPGB)	495.00	775	0.00	0	0	0	495.00	775
(ii)	Dharamshala Municipal Corporation	0.00	0	22.83	2	0	0	22.83	2
10	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0	0.00	0	671.63	241	671.63	241
11	Jharkhand	2.32	1	0.00	0	1.81	0	4.13	1
(i)	Jharkhand Gramin Bank (JGB)	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0
(ii)	Vananchal Gramin Bank (VGB)	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0
12	Karnataka	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0
(i)	Karnataka Vikas Grameena Bank (KVGB)	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0
(ii)	Canara Bank	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0
(iii)	Vijaya Bank	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0
13	Kerala	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0
14	Kerala (KSBCDC)	9900	11000	4399.73	10810	6927.92	17613	21227.65	39423
15	Kerala (KSWDC)	0.00	0	270	300	552.96	1024	822.96	1324

S. No.	Name of State/UT	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22 (upto 31.12.2021)		Total	
		Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy
(i)	Kerala Gramin Bank (KGB)	999.00	1628	0.00	0			999.00	1628
16	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0	0.00	0			0.00	0
(i)	Madhynchal Gramin Bank (MGB)	0.00	0	0.00	0			0.00	0
(ii)	Narmada Jhabua Gramin Bank (NJGB)	0.00	0	0.00	0			0.00	0
(iii)	ULBs: (Kasrawad, Mandav, Maihar, Ujjain, Bhopal, Badnawar, Rajgarh, Dhamnod, Khandwa, Indore, Dahi, Kantaphod, Loharda, Kukshi, Dewas)	2378.46	108	222.90	23			2601.36	131
(iv)	Canara Bank, Dewas	0.00	0	17.33	2			17.33	2
17	Maharashtra	2976.30	1742	0.00	0			2976.30	1742
(i)	Maharashtra Gramin Bank (MGB)	67.95	151	27.90	62			95.85	213
(ii)	Vidharbha Konkan Gramin Bank (VKGB)	0.00	0	0.00	0			0.00	0
(iii)	ULBs: (Tirora, Hinganghat)	0.08	3	36.00	2			36.08	5
18	Manipur	0.00	0	0.00	0			0.00	0
19	Meghalaya	0.00	0	0.00	0			0.00	0
20	Mizoram	0.00	0	0.00	0			0.00	0
21	Nagaland	144.00	120	0.00	0			144.00	120
22	Odisha	0.00	0	0.00	0			0.00	0
(i)	Utkal Gramin Bank (UGB)	0.00	0	0.00	0			0.00	0
23	Puducherry	0.00	0	0.00	0			0.00	0
24	Punjab	90.00	50	199.13	116	100.07	66	389.20	232
(i)	Punjab Gramin Bank (PGB)	0.00	0	0.00	0	28.98	52	28.98	52
25	Rajasthan	1829.65	2714	247.32	236			2076.97	2950
26	Tamil Nadu	624.29	267	0.00	0			624.29	267
(i)	Pallavan Grama Bank (Pallavan GB)	0.00	0	0.00	0			0.00	0
(ii)	Pandyan Grama Bank (Pandyan GB)	0.00	0	0.00	0			0.00	0
27	Tripura	370.80	190	0.00	0			370.80	190
28	Telangana Gramin Bank (TGB)	0.00	0	0.00	0			0.00	0
(i)	ULBs: (Mahabubabad, Nagarkurnool, Suryapet, Maripeda, Dornakal, Palvancha & Thorrur)	231.05	76	0.00	0			231.05	76
29	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0	0.00	0			0.00	0
(i)	Allahbad UP Gramin Bank (AUPGB)	0.00	0	0.00	0			0.00	0
(ii)	Baroda UP Gramin Bank (BUPGB)	0.00	0	0.00	0			0.00	0
(iii)	Gramin Bank of Aryavart (GBA)	0.00	0	0.00	0			0.00	0
(iv)	Kashi Gomti Samyut Gramin Bank (KGSGB)	0.00	0	0.00	0			0.00	0
(v)	Prathma Bank (PB)	0.00	0	0.00	0			0.00	0
(vi)	Purvanchal Gramin Bank (PGB)	0.00	0	0.00	0			0.00	0
(vii)	Sarva UP Gramin Bank (SUPGB)	0.00	0	0.00	0			0.00	0
(viii)	ULB: (Thiriya Nizawat Khan Bareilly)	35.46	4	0.00	0			35.46	4

S. No.	Name of State/UT	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22 (upto 31.12.2021)		Total	
		Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy
30	Uttarakhand	0.00	0	0.00	0			0.00	0
(i)	Uttarakhand Gramin Bank (UGB)	0.00	0	0.00	0			0.00	0
(ii)	ULBs: (Haldwani)	550.47	56	0.00	0			550.47	56
31	West Bengal	213.30	790	0.00	0			213.30	790
	Total	28751.82	26674	6104.90	11619	8365.43	19033	43222.16	57326

STATE/UT-WISE NUMBER OF ENTRIES IN THE CENTRAL LIST OF OBCs (As on 31-12-2021)

S. No.	State/UT	No. of Entries as in the Central Lists of OBCs
1	Andhra Pradesh	104
2	Arunachal Pradesh*	0
3	Assam	28
4	Bihar	132
5	Chhattisgarh	67
6	Goa	17
7	Gujarat	105
8	Haryana	73
9	Himachal Pradesh	52
10	J & K	23
11	Jharkhand	134
12	Karnataka	199
13	Kerala	83
14	Madhya Pradesh	68
15	Maharashtra	256
16	Manipur	4
17	Mizoram*	0
18	Meghalaya*	0
19	Nagaland *	0
20	Orissa	197
21	Punjab	65
22	Rajasthan	69
23	Sikkim	8
24	Tamil Nadu	182
25	Telangana	86
26	Tripura	42
27	Uttar Pradesh	76
28	Uttrakhand	78
29	West Bengal	98
30	A & N Islands	5
31	Chandigarh	60
32	Daman & Diu	44
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	10
34	Delhi	56
35	Lakshadweep *	0
36	Pudducherry	58
GRAND TOTAL		Pudducherry

*States/UTs have no notified list of OBCs

An 'Entry' for this purpose includes caste, its synonyms and sub-castes.

**STATE/UTs-WISE FUNDS DISBURSED AND COVERAGE OF BENEFICIARIES OF THE
SCHEME OF PRE-MATRIC SCHOLARSHIP TO OBC STUDENTS DURING THE YEARS
2019-20 TO 2021-22(UP TO 15.11.2021)**

(Rs in Lakh and Beneficiaries in Thousands)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		
		Amount released	Beneficiaries	Amount released	Beneficiaries	Amount released	Beneficiaries	
1	Andhra Pradesh	841.00	0.11	967.00		199.50		No. of beneficiaries are provided by State/UTs with subsequently year's proposal.
2	Bihar	1128.668	60.22	0.00		419.00		
3	Chhattisgarh	0.00	8.52	577.40	8.37420	104.50		
4	Goa	19.50	0.23	34.51		10.00		
5	Gujarat	800.00	1.03	800.00		249.50		
6	Haryana	190.00	\$	0.00	0	0		
7	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0	141.55		30.00		
8	Jammu & Kashmir	150.32	0.35	0.00		25.00		
9	Jharkhand	955.85	0.34	650.00		1.50		
10	Karnataka	1741.85	15.34	1384.84	11.24875	249.50		
11	Kerala	962.51	2.31	756.82		149.50		
12	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0	0.00		0		
13	Maharashtra	0.00	0	0.00		0		
14	Odisha	717.00	1.21	825.00	1.36661	169.50		
15	Punjab	775.26	*2.21	546.00	2.09809	114.50		
16	Rajasthan	1115.29	1.66	1555.06		274.50		
17	Tamil Nadu	1896.00	1.11	1633.275		289.50		
18	Telangana	0.00	0	0.00		0		
19	Uttar Pradesh	5590.35	3.27	4081.00		848.00		
20	Uttrakhand	0.00	0	228.89		50.00		
21	West Bengal	2592.15	4.28	2069.20	4.21970	374.00		
22	Assam	0.00	0	0.00	0.02576	0		
23	Manipur	0.00	0.03	72.31		0		
24	Sikkim	7.31	0.01	7.79	0.00912	7.72		
25	Tripura	350.00	0.66	215.275	0.24255	50.00		
26	Andaman & Nicobar	15.06	0	26.05		10.50		
27	Chandigarh	10.00	0.01	8.15		14.50		
28	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.795	0			14.50		
29	Daman & Diu	74.145	0	8.25		10.50		
30	Delhi	183.00	0.11	0.00	0.06666	23.75		
31	Puducherry	41.25	0.03	3.00	0.02750	1.25		
	Total	12183.91	11481	20157.31	9417	11800.09		

\$ awaited from State Govt/UT Administration

*Punjab 2.21 lakh latest data furnished 2.09 lakh

SCHEME OF POST-MATRIC SCHOLARSHIP TO OBC STUDENTS (PMS-OBC SCHEME): REGROUPING OF COURSES

Group of Courses

Group A	<p>(i) Degree and Post Graduate level courses including M.Phil., Ph.D. and Post Doctoral research in Medicine (Allopathic, Indian and other recognized systems of medicines), Engineering, Technology, Planning, Architecture, Design, Fashion Technology, Agriculture, Veterinary & Allied Sciences, Management, Business Finance/Administration, Computer Science/Applications.</p> <p>(ii) Commercial Pilot License (including helicopter pilot and multiengine rating) course.</p> <p>(iii) Post Graduate Diploma courses in various branches of management & medicine.</p> <p>(iv) C.A./I.C.W.A./C.S./I.C.F.A. etc.</p> <p>(v) M. Phil., Ph.D. and Post Doctoral Programmes (D. Litt., D.Sc. etc.)</p> <p>(vi) L.L.M.</p>
Group B	<p>(i) Graduate/ Post Graduate courses leading to Degree, Diploma, Certificate in areas like Pharmacy (B Pharma), Nursing(B Nursing), LLB, BFS, other para-medical branches like rehabilitation, diagnostics etc., Mass Communication, Hotel Management & Catering, Travel/ Tourism/Hospitality Management, Interior Decoration, Nutrition & Dietetics, Commercial Art, Financial Services (e.g. Banking, Insurance, Taxation etc.) for which entrance qualification is minimum Sr. Secondary (10+2).</p> <p>(ii) Post Graduate courses not covered under Group A eg. MA/M Sc/M.Com/M Ed./M. Pharma etc.</p>
Group C	All other courses leading to a graduate degree not covered under Group A & B e.g. BA/B Sc/B Com etc.
Group D	All Post-Matriculation level non-degree courses for which entrance qualification is High School (Class X), e.g. senior secondary certificate (class XI and XII); both general and vocational stream, ITI courses, 3 year diploma courses in Polytechnics, etc.

**STATE/UTs-WISE FUNDS DISBURSED AND COVERAGE OF BENEFICIARIES OF THE
SCHEME OF POST-MATRIC SCHOLARSHIPS TO OBC DURING THE YEARS 2019-20 TO
2021-22(UP TO 31.12.2021)**

(Figures: Funds- Rs in Lakh and Beneficiaries in Thousands)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UTs	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22	
		Amount released	Beneficiaries	Amount released	Beneficiaries	Amount released	Beneficiaries
1	Andhra Pradesh	7553.00	743.00	5391.00	\$	563.75	Number of beneficiaries are provided by States/UTs with subsequent year's proposal.
2	Bihar	0.00	\$	11398.00	\$	1192.00	
3	Chhattisgarh	0.00	281	2800.00	\$	292.75	
4	Goa	236.00	3	165.00	3.00	17.00	
5	Gujarat	9315.00	253	6632.00	194.00	694.50	
6	Haryana	0.00	6	0.00	\$	0.00	
7	Himachal Pradesh	543.75	7	0.00	23.00	0.00	
8	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	3	0.00	\$	0.00	
9	Jharkhand	5046.00	12	1000.00	\$	379.50	
10	Karnataka	9426.00	363.00	6709.00	\$	701.50	
11	Kerala	5166.00	359.00	3668.00	\$	383.50	
12	Madhya Pradesh	11211.00	21.00	7972.00	\$	833.50	
13	Maharashtra	17410.00	406	12342.00	\$	1300.50	
14	Odisha	6429.00	115.00	1200.00	111.00	481.00	
15	Punjab	0.00	17	0.00	\$	0.00	
16	Rajasthan	6813.04	55.00	1900.00	\$	767.00	
17	Tamil Nadu	11139.00	208.00	7917.00	\$	828.00	
18	Telangana	5444.00	351	3909.00	\$	408.75	
19	Uttar Pradesh	20972.00	575.0	21917.00	238.00	2300.25	
20	Uttarakhand	0.00	16	1106.38	\$	118.75	
21	West Bengal	7638.89	236.00	7484.72	119.00	1050.25	
22	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	13.54	0.00	27.07	\$	5.50	
23	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	\$	0.00	
24	Daman & Diu	29.73	1.00	0.00	\$	0.00	
25	Chandigarh	137.25	1	137.25	\$	30.50	
26	Delhi	289.53	7.00	99.50	7.00	27.50	
27	Puducherry	138.27	3.00	30.00	1.00	1.75	
28	Assam	0.00	15	8352.10	44.00	1187.25	
29	Manipur	1467.88	20.00	1606.32	\$	102.75	
30	Tripura	3000.00	16.00	1976.32	\$	22.75	
31	Sikkim	514.00	2.00	185.25	2.00	137.00	
	Sikkim	129932.88	4094	115924.91	1987.00	13827.50	

STATE/UTS-WISE AMOUNT RELEASED AND PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS PERTAINING TO SCHEME OF CONSTRUCTION OF HOSTELS FOR OBC BOYS AND GIRLS DURING THE YEARS 2019-20 TO 2021-22 (As on 31.12.2021)

(Figures: Funds - Rs in Lakh and Physical Achievement in number)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22	
		Amount released	Physical achievement	Amount released	Physical achievement	Amount released	Physical achievement
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	
2	Bihar	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	
3	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	
4	Goa	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	
5	Gujarat	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	
6	Haryana	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	
7	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	
8	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	
9	Jharkhand	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	
10	Karnataka	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	
11	Kerala	0.00	0	0.00	0	243.00	
12	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0	607.50	500	0	
13	Maharashtra	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	
14	Odissa	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	
15	Punjab	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	
16	Rajasthan	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	
17	Tamil Nadu	1057.75	1000	0.00	0	0	
18	Telangana	391.50	300	0.00	0	0	
19	Uttar Pradesh	84.13	50	0.00	0	0	
20	Uttarakhand	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	
21	West Bengal	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	
22	Andaman Nicobar	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	
23	Dadar& Nagar Havali	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	
24	Daman & Diu	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	
25	Chandigarh	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	
26	Delhi	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	
27	Podicherry	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	
28	Assam	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	
29	Manipur	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	
30	Tripura	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	
31	Sikkim	315.00	200	0.00	0	0	
32	Central Universities	280.58	200	549.09	400	255.00	
	Total	2128.96	2128.96	1156.59	900	4.98	400

YEAR-WISE FUNDS DISBURSED AND COVERAGE OF BENEFICIARIES OF THE SCHEME OF SHREYAS (NATIONAL FELLOWSHIP (NF) FOR OBCS STUDENTS AND DR. AMBEDKAR CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEME OF INTEREST SUBSIDY ON EDUCATIONAL LOANS FOR OVERSEAS STUDIES FOR OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES (OBCs) AND ECONOMICALLY BACKWARD CLASSES (EBCS) DURING THE YEARS 2019-20 TO 2021-22 (UP TO 31.12.2021)

(Figures: Funds - Rs in Lakh and Beneficiaries in Thousands)

Name of the Scheme	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		Remarks
	Fund re-leased	No. of benefi-ciaries	Fund re-leased	No. of benefi-ciaries	Fund re-leased	No. of benefi-ciaries	
National Fellowship (NF) for OBC Students (launched in 2014-15)	5250.00	1.193	4500.00	1.235	4000.0	0.993 * (Upto June, 2021)	The scheme is implemented through University Grant Commission (UGC). Therefore, the funds are released to the UGC and not to the States/UTs.
Dr. Ambedkar Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loan for Overseas Studies for OBCs/EBCs (launched in 2014-15)	2609.00	3.30	3261.00	6.94	1089.00	Awaited	The scheme is implemented through Canara Bank, the nodal Bank under the scheme. Therefore, the funds are released to the Canara Bank and not to the States/UTs.

* Provisional

STATE-WISE FUNDS DISBURSED AND COVERAGE OF BENEFICIARIES OF THE SCHEME OF DR. AMBEDKAR POST-MATRIC SCHOLARSHIP FOR ECONOMICALLY BACKWARD CLASSES (EBCs) STUDENTS (SCHEME LAUNCHED IN 2014-15) DURING THE YEARS 2018-19 TO 2020-21(UP TO 31.12.2020)

(Figures: Funds - Rs in Lakh and Beneficiaries in Thousands)

S. No.	States/ UTs	2018-19		2019-20		2020-21	
		Funds Released	No. of Beneficiaries	Funds Released	No. of Beneficiaries	Funds Released	No. of Beneficiaries
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.00		575.00	186.446		No. Of Beneficiaries are provided by State/UTs with subsequently year's proposal.
2	Bihar	0.00					
3	Gujarat	1306.45	11.703		25.523	500.00	
4	Himachal Pradesh	200.00	3.196				
5	Jammu & Kashmir	244.45	1.653		0.453	125.00	
6	Kerala	0.00					
7	Odisha	0.00	0.923	430.42	1.153		
8	Rajasthan	0.00	1.256		1.738		
9	Uttarakhand	118.80					
10	Manipur	0.00				90.02	
11	Sikkim	230.30	1.664	393.55	1.957	250.00	
12	Tripura	0.00	0.820				
13	Chandigarh	0.00	0.123				
14	Goa	200.00					
15	Andaman & Nicobar	0.00		0.00		0.30	
	Total	2300.00	21.338	1398.97	217.27	965.32	

\$ awaited from State Govt/UT Administration

STATE-WISE FUNDS DISBURSED AND COVERAGE OF BENEFICIARIES OF THE SCHEME OF DR. AMBEDKAR PRE-MATRIC AND POST-MATRIC SCHOLARSHIP FOR DNT STUDENTS DURING THE YEARS 2016-17 to 2020-21 (UP TO 12-11-2020)

(Amount in lakh & Beneficiaries in Lakh)

S. No.	State	2016-17			2017-18			2018-19			2019-20			2020-21	
		Funds Released	Beneficiaries	Funds Released	Beneficiaries	Funds Released	Beneficiaries	Funds Released	Beneficiaries	Funds Released	Beneficiaries	Funds Released	Beneficiaries	Funds Released	Beneficiaries
1	Himachal Pradesh	178.35	\$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No. of beneficiaries are provided by State/UTs with subsequently year's proposal.
2	Gujarat	-		539.25	0.42	900.00	0.53	780.00	0.50	270.53					
3	Jammu & Kashmir	47.55	\$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4	Maharashtra	224.10	\$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5	Rajasthan	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6	Tamil Nadu	-						120.00	0.06	100.00					
	Total	450.00		539.25	0.42	900.00	0.53	900.00	0.56	370.53					

\$ awaited from State Govt/UT Administration

**STATEMENT SHOWING STATE/UT-WISE DISBURSEMENT AND NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES ASSISTED OF
NBCFDC DURING LAST FOUR YEARS AND CURRENT YEAR**

Financial : Rs./Lakh
Physical : No. of Beneficiaries

SL No.	Name of States/ UTs/PSBs	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22	
		Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
1	STATES :										
1	Andhra Pradesh	2651.73	3867	1869.70	25291	151.65	154	35.32	50	0.00	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
3	Assam	0.75	2	418.95	838	1209.77	2585	156.01	369	0.00	0
4	Bihar	0.00	0	54.04	33	270.10	255	68.75	61	0.00	0
5	Chattisgarh	500.00	511	42.10	17	1391.78	867	474.80	330	427.29	246
6	Goa	150.00	64	150.90	110	130.00	121	50.00	62	40.00	64
7	Gujarat	1310.95	2454	3744.88	11082	2745.64	7493	2931.71	5059	1700.09	3392
8	Haryana	1102.68	1333	1108.95	1697	1071.90	1741	431.96	673	600.00	2080
9	Himachal Pradesh	436.23	232	543.54	323	519.45	572	313.73	469	223.00	775
10	Jammu & Kashmir	200.00	350	300.00	450	604.06	856	604.97	1203	570.00	2205
11	Jharkhand	700.00	1154	2.87	4	415.99	489	48.19	34	0.00	0
12	Karnataka	4035.01	10093	2394.08	2495	1584.20	4248	148.21	230	0.00	0
13	Kerala	17266.75	56823	23023.36	57129	22278.07	96333	16234.72	46310	16560.00	72007
14	Madhya Pradesh	221.87	255	882.04	985	6179.58	5113	3725.95	4486	1335.57	881
15	Maharashtra	104.90	74	108.17	79	228.02	194	38.10	38	0.00	0
16	Manipur	0.00	0	0.00	0	3.26	5	5.50	3	0.00	0
17	Meghalaya	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.17	1	0.00	0

SL No.	Name of States/ UTs/PSBs	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22	
		Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
18	Mizoram	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	1.50	2	0.00	0
19	Nagaland	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
20	Odisha	0.00	0	34.31	13	221.07	210	52.99	28	0.00	0
21	Punjab	2380.87	6051	1800.75	1433	1534.97	1659	1869.38	2662	2214.00	4745
22	Rajasthan	265.15	376	375.33	558	3039.21	4103	1413.91	3702	0.00	0
23	Sikkim	0.00	0	50.00	60	200.00	238	0.14	1	0.00	0
24	TamilNadu	7683.16	44364	8153.80	38332	8986.75	37142	10823.28	31677	6000.00	28700
25	Telangana	49.35	34	142.93	85	71.98	44	2453.08	6048	0.00	0
26	Tripura	3500.00	5150	2100.00	4120	800.00	1573	1016.37	2265	0.00	0
27	Uttar Pradesh	3800.00	4156	4121.87	5498	5972.18	5394	3590.02	5273	900.00	2790
28	Uttarakhand	100.00	88	151.40	130	165.87	252	25.81	20	0.00	0
29	West Bengal	303.51	1142	776.41	1998	616.84	1862	12.15	13	0.00	0
	Sub Total States (1 to 29)	46762.91	138573	52350.38	152760	60392.34	173503	46526.72	111069	30569.95	117885
II	UTs:										
30	A&N Islands	0.00	0	0.00	0	2.33	2	0.00	0	0.00	0
31	Chandigarh	0.00	0	10.00	26	0.00	0	1.30	5	0.00	0
32	D&N Haveli	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
33	Daman & Diu	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
34	NCT of Delhi	17.96	15	27.25	42	1.95	2	138.39	173	20.00	90
35	Lakshadweep	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
36	Puducherry	0.00	0	40.86	16	21.06	17	4.17	14	0.00	0
	Sub Total (30 to 36)	17.96	15	78.11	84	25.34	21	143.86	192	20.00	90
	Total (I to II)	46780.87	138588	52428.49	152844	60417.68	173524	46670.58	111261	30589.95	117975

STATE-WISE ELDERLY POPULATION (60+) BY SEX AS PER CENSUS 2011

Sl. No.	States/ UTs	Total Population (approx.)		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	8278241	3906328	4371913
2	A & N ISLANDS	25424	14189	11235
3	ARUNAHAL PRADESH	63639	33189	30450
4	ASSAM	2078544	1054817	1023727
5	BIHAR	7707145	4106593	3600552
6	CHANDIGARH	67078	34833	32245
7	CHHATTISGARH	2003909	928159	1075750
8	D & N HAVELI	13892	6359	7533
9	DAMAN & DIU	11361	4873	6488
10	NCT OF DELHI	1147445	576755	570690
11	GOA	163495	74315	89180
12	GUJARAT	4786559	2245601	2540958
13	HARYANA	2193755	1088621	1105134
14	HIMACHAL PRADESH	703009	340875	362134
15	JAMMU & KASHMIR	922656	482580	440076
16	JHARKHAND	2356678	1181745	1174933
17	KARNATAKA	5791032	2747072	3043960
18	KERALA	4193393	1883595	2309798
19	LAKSHADWEEP	5270	2674	2596
20	MADHYA PRADESH	5713316	2769556	2943760
21	MAHARASHTRA	11106935	5253709	5853226
22	MANIPUR	187694	93137	94557
23	MEGHALAYA	138902	66939	71963
24	MIZORAM	68628	34345	34283
25	NAGALAND	102726	54779	47947
26	ODISHA	3984448	1994270	1990178
27	PUDUCHERRY	120436	53419	67017
28	PUNJAB	2865817	1443662	1422155
29	RAJASTHAN	5112138	2432263	2679875
30	SIKKIM	40752	22472	18280
31	TAMIL NADU	7509758	3661226	3848532
32	TRIPURA	289544	141920	147624
33	UTTAR PRADESH	15439904	8037133	7402771
34	UTTARAKHAND	900809	441897	458912
35	WEST BENGAL	7742382	3851314	3891068
TOTAL		103836714	51065214	52771500

Source: Census of India, 2011

SIZE OF ELDERLY POPULATION (AGED 60+) BY RESIDENCE (URBAN-RURAL) IN STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES AND PERCENTAGE AS PER CENSUS 2011

S. No.	State/UT	Number of persons aged 60 and above				TOTAL
		RURAL		URBAN		
		Population	%	Population	%	
	India	73281496	70.57	30555218	29.43	103836714
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6108091	73.78	2170150	26.21	8278241
2.	A&N Islands	17939	70.56	7485	29.44	25424
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	56361	88.56	7278	11.43	63639
4.	Assam	1747513	84.07	331031	15.92	2078544
5.	Bihar	6868186	89.11	838959	10.88	7707145
6.	Chandigarh	1098	1.64	65980	98.38	67078
7.	Chhatisgarh	1598547	79.77	405362	20.23	2003909
8.	D & N Haveli	8638	62.18	5254	37.82	13892
9.	Daman & Diu	3583	31.54	7778	68.46	11361
10.	NCT of Delhi	27134	2.36	1120311	97.63	1147445
11.	Goa	65787	40.24	97708	59.76	163495
12.	Gujarat	2884326	60.26	1902233	39.74	4786559
13.	Haryana	1512891	68.96	680864	31.04	2193755
14.	Himachal Pradesh	649292	92.36	53717	7.64	703009
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	651969	70.66	270687	29.34	922656
16.	Jharkhand	1832861	77.77	523817	22.23	2356678
17.	Karnataka	3897069	67.29	1893963	32.71	5791032
18.	Kerala	2197552	52.41	1995841	47.59	4193393
19.	Lakshadweep	1099	20.85	4171	79.15	5270
20.	Madhya Pradesh	4194606	73.42	1518710	26.58	5713316
21.	Maharashtra	6969540	62.75	4137395	37.25	11106935
22.	Manipur	119289	63.56	68405	36.44	187694
23.	Meghalaya	109520	78.85	29382	21.15	138902
24.	Mizoram	32496	47.35	36132	52.65	68628
25.	Nagaland	81285	79.13	21441	20.87	102726
26.	Odisha	3439653	86.33	544795	13.67	3984448
27.	Puducherry	36448	30.26	83988	69.74	120436
28.	Punjab	1957710	68.31	908107	31.69	2865817
29.	Rajasthan	3923792	76.75	1188346	23.25	5112138
30.	Sikkim	33200	81.47	7552	18.53	40752
31.	Tamil Nadu	4029097	53.65	3480661	46.35	7509758
32.	Tripura	205763	71.06	83781	28.94	289544
33.	Uttar Pradesh	12446468	80.61	2993436	19.39	15439904
34.	Uttarakhand	676014	75.05	224795	24.95	900809
35.	West Bengal	4896679	63.25	2845703	36.75	7742382

Source: Census of India, 2011

STATE/UT-WISE PROJECTED SENIOR CITIZENS POPULATION BY SEX (AS % OF TOTAL POPULATION)

Projected Senior Citizens Population (as % of total population) - Indian States except Goa and Combined NE States (excluding Assam)				
		2016	2021	2026
All India	Persons	9.3	10.7	12.4
	Male	8.8	10.2	11.7
	Female	9.8	11.3	13.1
Andhra Pradesh	Persons	10.5	12.2	14.2
	Male	9.9	11.6	13.5
	Female	11.1	12.8	15.0
Bihar	Persons	7.6	9.1	11.0
	Male	7.6	9.2	10.7
	Female	7.5	8.9	11.3
Chhattisgarh	Persons	8.8	10.0	11.6
	Male	8.0	9.2	10.7
	Female	9.5	10.8	12.4
Gujarat	Persons	6.4	7.6	9.2
	Male	5.7	6.9	8.3
	Female	7.3	8.5	10.2
Haryana	Persons	8.4	9.8	11.4
	Male	7.9	9.1	10.6
	Female	9.1	10.5	12.4
Himachal Pradesh	Persons	11.5	12.9	14.7
	Male	10.7	12.0	13.4
	Female	12.3	14.0	16.1
Jammu & Kashmir	Persons	8.9	10.5	12.4
	Male	8.9	10.4	12.1
	Female	8.9	10.6	12.6

Projected Senior Citizens Population (as % of total population) - Indian States except Goa and Combined NE States (excluding Assam)

		2016	2021	2026
Jharkhand	Persons	8.3	9.7	11.3
	Male	8.2	9.6	11.2
	Female	8.4	9.8	11.4
Karnataka	Persons	10.7	12.5	14.5
	Male	10.1	11.8	13.6
	Female	11.2	13.1	15.4
Kerala	Persons	14.0	16.0	18.3
	Male	12.9	14.7	16.7
	Female	15.0	17.1	19.8
Madhya Pradesh	Persons	7.8	8.9	10.4
	Male	7.3	8.4	9.8
	Female	8.3	9.4	11.1
Maharashtra	Persons	9.9	11.2	12.9
	Male	9.2	10.5	12.1
	Female	10.6	12.0	13.9
Orissa	Persons	10.1	11.8	13.8
	Male	9.7	11.3	13.2
	Female	10.6	12.2	14.4
Punjab	Persons	10.9	12.6	14.5
	Male	10.2	11.7	13.4
	Female	11.7	13.6	16.0
Rajasthan	Persons	8.2	9.4	10.8
	Male	7.5	8.6	9.9
	Female	9.0	10.2	11.9
Tamil Nadu	Persons	12.9	14.8	17.1
	Male	12.4	14.2	16.1
	Female	13.4	15.5	18.0

Projected Senior Citizens Population (as % of total population) - Indian States except Goa and Combined NE States (excluding Assam)				
		2016	2021	2026
Uttar Pradesh	Persons	7.8	8.7	9.8
	Male	7.5	8.2	9.2
	Female	8.1	9.2	10.6
Uttarakhand	Persons	9.3	10.4	11.7
	Male	8.7	9.6	10.6
	Female	10.0	11.3	12.9
West Bengal	Persons	10.0	11.9	14.2
	Male	9.9	11.9	14.1
	Female	10.1	11.9	14.2
NE States (excluding Assam)	Persons	8.7	10.4	12.4
	Male	8.7	10.4	12.3
	Female	8.6	10.4	12.5
Assam	Persons	7.6	9.1	11.0
	Male	7.6	9.2	11.1
	Female	7.5	8.9	11.0
Delhi	Persons	7.5	8.7	10.0
	Male	7.3	8.6	9.9
	Female	7.7	8.9	10.2

Source: Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections Constituted by the National Commission on Population May 2006

LOLDAGE DEPENDENCY RATIO AS PER CENSUS 2011

Name of the State	Population of 60+ people per 100 persons in age group 15-59	Name of the State	Population of 60+ people per 100 persons in age group 15-59
Top 5		Bottom 5	
Kerala	196	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	63
Goa	168	Daman & Diu	64
Himachal Pradesh	161	Arunachal Pradesh	77
Punjab	161	Meghalaya	84
Tamil Nadu	158	Nagaland	86

Annexure 6.5

PROGRESS REPORT OF MAINTENANCE AND WELFARE OF PARENTS AND SENIOR CITIZENS ACT, 2007

S. N	Name of State/ UT	Date of Notification of Act	Appointed date of enforcement of Act in State/UT	Date of Notification of Rules	Date of Notification of Maintenance Officer	Date of Notification of Maintenance Tribunal	Date of Notification of Appellate Tribunal
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22.04.2008	28.04.2008	28.12.2011	Action taken	19.08.2008	19.08.2008
2.	Bihar	28.09.2011	19.10.2011	07.09.2012	09.11.2011	09.11.2011	09.11.2011
3.	Chhattisgarh	26.09.2008	26.09.2008	07.05.2010	24.01.2009	24.01.2009	24.01.2009
4.	Goa	23.09.2008	01.10.2008	01.10. 2009	24.09.2009	24.09.2009	24.09.2009
5.	Gujarat	07.10.2008	07.10.2008	19.05.2009	19.05.2009	19.05.2009	19.05.2009
6.	Haryana	22.10.2008	22,10.2008	19.06.2009	28-8-2009	23-11-2010	23-11-2010
7.	Himachal P.	The State has its own Act					
8.	Jharkhand	12.04.2008	01.04.2008	2014	14.02.2009	14.02.2009	14.02.2009
9.	Karnataka	27.03.2008	01.04.2008	19.11.2009	13.09.2010	19.02.2009	19.02.2009
10.	Kerala	24.09.2008	24.09.2008	28.08.2009	17.08.2009	17.08.2009	17.08.2009
11.	Madhya Pradesh	23.08.2008	23.08.2008	02.07.2009	02.07.2009	02.07.2009	02.07.2009
12.	Maharashtra	27.02.2009	01.03.2009	23.06.2010	04.05.2010	04.05.2010	28-9-2010
13.	Odisha	20.09.2008	01.10.2008	24.09.2009	01.10.2009	01.10.2009	01.10.2009
14.	Punjab	15.07.2008	15.07.2008	17.10.2012	27.08.2008	27.08.2008	27.08.2008
15.	Rajasthan	31.07.2008	01.08.2008	18.06.2010	19.09.2008	19.09.2008	19.09.2008
16.	Tamil Nadu	29.09.2008	29.09.2008	31.12.2009	31.12.2009	31.12.2009	31.12.2009
17.	Telangana	22.04.2008	28.04.2008	28.12.2011	Action taken	19.08.2008	19.08.2008
18.	Uttar Pradesh	25.09.2012	25.09.2012	24.02.2014	31.10.2014	20.10.2014	20.10.2014
19.	Uttarakhand	11.11.2008	01.11.2008	19.12.2011	07.08.2014	07.08.2012	07.08.2012
20.	West Bengal	05.12.2008	05.12.2008	12.01.2009	20.01.2009	20.01.2009	20.01.2009

S. N	Name of State/ UT	Date of Notification of Act	Appointed date of enforcement of Act in State/UT	Date of Notification of Rules	Date of Notification of Maintenance Officer	Date of Notification of Maintenance Tribunal	Date of Notification of Appellate Tribunal
North-eastern States :							
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	08.08.2008	06.08.2008	*	19.06.2012	19.06.2012	19.06.2012
22.	Assam	04.10.2008	04.10.2008	27.09.2012	02.08.2008	02.08.2008	02.08.2008
23.	Manipur	29.10.2009	30.10.2009	02.12.2011	06.07.2012	06.07.2012	14.09.2012
24.	Meghalaya	22.06.2012	22.06.2012	2012	25.09.2012	08.05.2014	08.05.2014
25.	Mizoram	29.12.2008	01.01.2009	09.07.2014	01.12.2014	01.12.2014	01.12.2014
26.	Nagaland	22.04.2008	22.04.2008	*	07.02.2014	07.02.2014	07.02.2014
27.	Sikkim	03.05.2012	01.02.2012	2014	27.06.2012	18.12.2011	18.12.2011
28.	Tripura	14.08.2008	15.08.2008	22.08.2008	15.12.2008	15.08.2008	15.08.2008
Union Territories :							
29.	Andaman & Nicobar Island	21.05.2008	21.05.2008	29.02.2012	04.03.2010	04.03.2010	04.03.2010
30.	Chandigarh	21.10.2008	22.10.2008	12.08.2009	17.04.2012	22.12.2008	22.12.2008
31.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	17.09.2008	17.09.2008	06.05.2010	07.04.2010	07.04.2010	07.04.2010
	Daman & Diu	17.09.2008	17.09.2008	04.05.2010	07.04.2010	07.04.2010	07.04.2010
32.	Delhi	08.09.2008	01.09.2008	30.06.2009	01.10.2009	01.10.2009	11.02.2011
33.	Jammu & Kashmir	Done	-	*	*	*	*
34.	Lakshadweep	25.10.2008	22.09.2008	16.03.2015	16.03.2015	16.03.2015	16.03.2015
35.	Leh	-	*	*	*	*	*
36.	Puducherry	31.10.2008	01.11.2008	27.10.2011	27.10.2011	27.10.2011	27.10.2011

* Action pending

**STATEMENT SHOWING DETAILS OF GRANTS RELEASED DURING 2021-22 UNDER ATAL
VAYO ABHYUDAYA YOJANA (AVYAY) AS ON 31.12.2021.**

(Funds in Lakhs)

S. No.	States/UTs	Funds released	No. of NGO As-sisted	No. of Sr.CH	No. of Sr.CH 50/MFCC	No. of MMU	CCH	No. of Phy	Total	No. of beneficiaries covered
1	Andhar Pradesh	564.53	38	48	7	4	0	0	59	20750
2	Bihar	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Chhattisgarh	29.80	2	0	3	0	0	0	3	150
4	Goa	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Gujarat	45.94	4	1	3	0	0	0	4	175
6	Haryana	111.42	8	9	2	0	0	1	12	925
7	Himachal Pradesh	9.66	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	25
8	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Jharkhand	42.75	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	100
10	Karnataka	251.61	17	22	4	0	0	0	26	750
11	Kerala	9.45	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	25
12	Madhya Pradesh	80.10	7	5	4	0	0	0	9	325
13	Maharashtra	219.02	19	11	5	1	5		22	5425
14	Odisha	420.14	33	41	2	1	0	1	45	6575
15	Punjab	2.78	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	600
16	Rajasthan	69.36	5	1	6	0	0	0	7	325
17	Tamil Nadu	414.74	31	35	3	3	0	2	43	16625
18	Telangana	124.63	10	10	1	2	0	0	13	9900
19	Uttar Pradesh	240.00	18	13	10	0	1	0	24	845
20	Uttarakhand	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	West Bengal	91.58	8	6	2	3	0	0	11	14650
UTs										
22	A& N Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	Delhi	8.85	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	50
28	Pondicherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

S. No.	States/UTs	Funds released	No. of NGO As-sisted	No. of Sr.CH	No. of Sr.CH 50/MFCC	No. of MMU	CCH	No. of Phy	Total	No. of beneficiaries covered
NE Region States										
29	Arunachal Pradesh	15.58	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	50
30	Assam	204.56	14	12	7	4	0	0	23	19850
31	Manipur	272.54	20	22	2	2	0	0	26	10250
32	Meghalaya	14.68	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	50
33	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36	Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		3243.72	242	238	66	20	6	5	335	108420

**SCHEME FOR PREVENTION OF ALCOHOLISM AND SUBSTANCE DRUGS ABUSE
(MERGED WITH NAPDDR)**

(Rs in Lakh)

s. no.	states/uTs	2020-21 (merged with nAPDDr)			2021-22		
		no. of IrCA / CPLI / ODIC funded	Funds released	Beneficiaries	No of projects funded	Funds released (31.12.2021)	Beneficiaries
1	A&N islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	20	394.2	6878	13	157.04	8672
3	Arunachal Pr.	0	0	345	0	0	45
4	Assam	34	668.51	15995	23	287.25	16021
5	Bihar	19	396.91	1414	11	103.8	950
6	Chandigarh	1	15.79	842	1	31.77	963
7	Chhatisgarh	7	88.1	6058	7	60.06	9204
8	D&N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Daman &Diu	1	17.74	165	1	0	0
10	Delhi	21	392.03	12993	16	208.23	11562
11	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Gujarat	13	169.66	1289	8	92.73	1256
13	Haryana	11	247	5692	6	44.11	2148
14	Himachal Pradesh	6	39.56	727	4	54.04	4123
15	Jammu & Kashmir	5	84.28	1509	4	58.45	1641
16	Jharkhand	2	39.18	170	1	11.06	206
17	Karnataka	44	922.11	7153	27	344.56	3807
18	Kerala	28	596.37	4239	18	217.58	2780
19	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	29	479.63	43993	16	161.04	26708
21	Maharashtra	91	1790.38	9273	26	318.2	5623
22	Manipur	40	634.09	7974	29	318.65	5609
23	Meghalaya	1	11.9	297	0	0	53
24	Mizoram	15	216.62	1862	7	97.22	1532
25	Nagaland	9	140	1313	8	112.42	1274
26	Orissa	54	1066.39	24497	38	424.27	18562
27	Puducherry	3	66.37	365	0	0	260
28	Punjab	10	154.92	10534	5	24.76	5485
29	Rajasthan	42	658.63	10117	20	189.44	12516

s. no.	states/uTs	2020-21 (merged with nAPDDr)			2021-22		
		no. of IrCA / CPLI / ODIC funded	Funds released	Benefi- ciaries	No of proj- ects funded	Funds released (31.12.2021)	Beneficia- ries
30	Sikkim	2	41.58	194	1	22.26	237
31	Tamil Nadu	30	566.43	3320	17	195.55	3520
32	Telangana	16	244.79	5924	7	85.5	5742
33	Tripura	1	7.75	614	1	0	327
34	Uttar Pradesh	44	1049.44	14295	20	255.46	8526
35	Uttarakhand	3	38.65	1256	3	29.38	756
36	West Bengal	13	213.84	7118	6	85.41	5100
	Total	615	11452.85	208415	344	3990.24	165208

LIST OF REGIONAL RESOURCE & TRAINING CENTRES (RRTCs) UNDER DRUG PREVENTION DIVISION OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT

S.No.	Programmes/schemes	State Allocated
1.	GREEN VALLEY FOUNDATION HIG 732, First floor, Green Valley Foundation, Kushi Shopping mall, Midhilapuri Vuda Colony, Revenue Layout, Visakhapatnam Kushi Shopping mall 530041	ANDHRA PRADESH
2.	Committee on Socio economic Health Development Assam House no 2, 2nd, NECHA Building, Opposite Om Shree residency, Sixmile, Bholababa Path, Guwahati Opposite Om Shree residency 781022	ASSAM, Meghalaya
3.	Sister Nivedita memorial trust 25 &27, Ground & 1st floor, Mirdula Bhawan, Laxmi Market, New Jakkanpur, Indira Lane, Patna Laxmi Market 800001	BIHAR, JHARKHAND
4.	Sankalp Sanskritik Samiti 18, 1st Floor, Building, Bottle House, Colony, Meera Datar Road, Raipur Bottle House 492007	CHATTISGARH
5.	SPYM SPYM Centre, Ground floor, SPYM Centre, Near CNG Station, 111/9 opposite Sector B-4, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi Near CNG Station 110070	DELHI
6.	Nashabandhimandalgujarat 1, Frist, Nira Utkarsh Mandal sankul, apnabazar road, opp.jillapanchayat, Lal Darvaza, AHMEDABAD apnabazar road 380001	GUJARAT
7.	Ankush foundation BEHIND WW, GANGWA, WATER WORKS GANGWA, RAJGARH ROAD HISAR, HISAR WATER WORKS GANGWA 125001	HARYANA
8.	GUNJAN Gunjan , Whole Building, Building, Tapovan Road, Sidhbari, Tapovan Road, Dharamshala Tapovan Road 176057	HIMACHAL PRADESH
9.	JK SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF YOUTH AND MASSES JKSPYM, 1st Floor, Near Purkhoo Migrant Camp, JKSPYM Centre Village Purkhoo, Jammu Near Purkhoo Migrant Camp 181206	JAMMU AND KASHMIR
10.	Sri Shakthi Association 302, 4, TAPOVANA BUILDING , TAPOVANA MEDICAL COLLEGE , TAPOVANA DODDABATHI, SHUGAR FACTORY ROAD , DAVANAGERE TAPOVANA MEDICAL COLLEGE 577566	KARNATAKA
11.	Chaganacherry Social Service Society 601, First Floor, Charls Levinju Centre,, Near Archbishops House, ATMATA Kendram, Changanacherry, Changanacherry Near Archbishops House 686101	KERALA
12.	Jila Nasha Mukti Abhiyan Sangthan Balaghat C-15, First Floor, Buiding, Narayan Bus Stand, Narayan Nagar, Hoshangabad Road, Bhopal Narayan Bus Stand 462039	MADHYA PRADESH

S.No.	Programmes/schemes	State Allocated
13.	Kripa Foundation 3182, Building, Kripa Foundation, Near Urdu High School, Papdy, Papdy, Vasai West Near Urdu High School 401207	Goa, Maharashtra
14.	The Galaxy Club SLCA, 1st & 3rd Floor, Building, Royal Enfield Shoe Room , Singjamei, Indo-Myanmar Road, Imphal Royal Enfield Shoe Room 795001	MANIPUR
15.	mizoram social defence rehabilitation board YD-24, 3rd Floor, Building, Tourist Lodge Road, Chaltlang, Chaltlang, Aizawl Tourist Lodge Road 796012	MIZORAM, Tripura
16.	Kripa Foundation 14-20, 2nd floor, Red cross complex kohima, Indoor stadium, Officers Hill Colony, Raj Bhavan Road, Kohima Indoor stadium 797001	Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland
17.	Association for Voluntary Action AVA 16, Ground and 1st floor, Building, Sisupalagarh, Gangotri Nagar Road No-1, Sisupalagarh, Bhubaneswar Sisupalagarh 751002	ORISSA
18.	TTRANGANATHAN CLINICAL RESEARCH FOUNDATION 17, ground floor, TTK HOSPITAL, near adayar bus depot, INDIRA NAGAR, 4th Main Road, chennai near adayar bus depot 600020	TAMIL NADU, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, Puducherry
19.	New HopeAssociation 16-11-20, Ground Floor, Building, Near Ganesh Temple, SALEEM NAGAR COLONY, DILSUKHNAGAR, HYDERABAD Near Ganesh Temple 500036	TELANGANA
20.	SAMAGRA GRAMEEN VIKAS SAMITI 153 Malla Gorakhpur, Nivaran Nagar, near ESSAR Petrol Pump, Haldwani, Uttarakhand.	UTTARAKHAND
21	The Calcutta Samaritans 40-B , Ground floor, 40-B Garfa Main Road, SD 8 Bus Terminus , Kasba- Haltu, Garfa Main Road, Kolkata SD 8 Bus Terminus 700078	WEST BENGAL

MAJOR TRAINING COURSES ORGANIZED BY THE NSFDC DURING 2020-21 (31-12-2020)

Sl. No.	Major Indicative Courses	Major Training Institutes	States
1	Solar PV Installer (Suryamitra), Handset Repair Engineer, Broadband Technician, Hospital Front Desk Coordinator, Machine Operator Assistant-Plastics Processing, Cutter-Footwear, Operator-Stitching-Footwear, Sample Maker-Footwear and Graphic Designer	SCGJ, TSSC, HLPPT, CIPET, CLRI & TMF	Andhra Pradesh
2	Field Technician-Computer Peripherals, Assistant Carpenter-Wooden Furniture, Self-Employed Tailor, Housekeeper cum Cook, Bamboo utility Handicraft Assembler and Assistant Decorative Painter	ESSCI, FFSC, AMHFSSC, DWSSC, HCSSC & PCSC	Assam
3	Installation Technician-Computing & Peripherals, Machine Operator Assistant-Injection Moulding, Self Employed Tailor, Assistant Carpenter-Wooden Furniture, Animator, Consumer Energy Meter Technician, Distribution-Lineman, Fitter-Levelling, Alignment & Balancing, Front Office Associate, Plumber General, DTH Set-top Box Installer & Service Technician, Machine Operator Assistant-Plastics Processing and Assistant Decorative Painter	ESSCI, CIPET, ATDC, FSSC, MESC, PSSC, IISSSC, HLPPT, IASCSSC & PCSC	Bihar
4	Installation Technician-Computing & Peripherals, Machine Operator Assistant-Blow Moulding, Machine Operator Assistant-Plastics Processing and Electrician Domestic Solution	ESSCI, CIPET & PSSC	Chhattisgarh
5	Store Assistant, Self Employed Tailor, Lead Carpenter-Wooden Furniture-Lock Installer, General Duty Assistant and Make up Artist	LSSSDC, ATDC, FFSC, TMF & MESC	Delhi
6	Machine Operator, Self Employed Tailor, Assistant Carpenter-Wooden Furniture, Assistant Manual Metal Arc Welder, Two Shaft Handloom, Hank Dyer, Warper, Operator-Stitching-Footwear and Sample Maker-Footwear	LSSSDC, ATDC, FFSC, TSC, CLRI & ACF	Gujarat

Sl. No.	Major Indicative Courses	Major Training Institutes	States
7.	Self Employed Tailor, Yoga Trainer, Housekeeper cum Cook, Engraving Artisan, Field Technician-Computing & Peripherals, Production/Machine Operator-Life Science, Assistant Beauty Therapist, Assistant Electrician, Machine Operator Assistant-Plastics Processing & Fitter Instrumentation.	ATDC, SPEFL-SC, DWSSC, HCSSC, NIESBUD and CIPET	Haryana
8	Installation Technician-Computing & Peripherals, Self Employed Tailor, Housekeeper cum Cook, Electrician Assistant and Machine Operator Assistant-Plastics Processing	ESSCI, ATDC, NIESBUD, DWSSC, CIPET & ACF	Himachal Pra-desh
9	Field Technician-Computer Peripherals, Assistant Carpenter-Wooden Furniture, Fitter-Levelling, Alignment & Balancing, Housekeeper cum Cook, Casting Operator, DTH Set-top Box Installer & Service Technician, CCTV Installation Technician, Hospital Front Desk Coordinator and General Duty Assistant	ESSCI, FSSC, IASCSSC, DWSSC & HLPPT	Jharkhand
10	Fitter-Mechanical Assembly, Fitter-Fabrication, Fitness Trainer and Handset Repair Engineer, Cutter-Footwear, Operator-Stitching-Footwear and Sample Maker-Footwear	NTTF, SPEFL-SC, CLRI & TSSC	Karnataka
11	Fitter-Fabrication, Technician Instrumentation, Fitter-Mechanical Assembly, Self Employed Tailor and Life Guard and Machine Operator Assistant-Plastics Processing	NTTF, ATDC, CIPET & SPEFL-SC	Kerala
12	Solar PV Installer (Suryamitra), Machine Operator Assistant-Plastics Processing, Machine Operator Assistant-Blow Moulding, Machine Operator Assistant-Injection Moulding, Self Employed Tailor, Assistant Carpenter-Wooden Furniture, Make-Up Artist, Consumer Energy Meter Technician, Distribution-Lineman, CRM Domestic Non-Voice, Field Technician-Other Home Appliance, Retail Sales Associate, Field Technician-Computing & Peripherals, Solar Panel Installation Technician, and Engraving/Carving/Etching Assistant	SCGJ, CIPET, ATDC, FFSC, MESCC, PSSC, HLPPT & HCSSC	Madhya Pradesh

Sl. No.	Major Indicative Courses	Major Training Institutes	States
13	Machine Operator, Lab Technician, Machine Operator Assistant-Plastics Processing, Machine Operator Assistant-Plastics Extrusion, Lead Carpenter-Wooden Furniture-Lock Installer. Junior Backhoe Operator, General Duty Assistant, Assistant Electrician, Fitter Fabrication, Assistant Manual Metal Arc Welder, Pedicurist & Manicurist, Housekeeper-cum-Cook and General Duty Assistant	LSSSDC, CIPET, FFSC, IESC, ACF, DWSSC, TMF & B&WSSC	Maharashtra
14	DTH Set-top Box Installer & Service Technician	IASCSSC	Manipur
15	Solar PV Installer (Suryamitra), Self Employed Tailor, Assistant Carpenter-Wooden Furniture, Consumer Energy Meter Technician, Electrician Domestic Solution and Retail Sales Associate, Beauty Therapist, Machine Operator Assistant-Injection Moulding, Machine Operator Assistant-Plastics Processing and Assistant Decorative Painter	SCGJ, ATDC, FFSC, PSSC, CIPET, PCSC & NIESBUD	Odisha
16	Make-Up Artist, Yoga Trainer, Self Employed Tailor and Traditional Hand Embroiderer, General Duty Assistant, Pedicurist & Manicurist and Assistant Decorative Painter	M&ESC, SPEFL-SC, AMHFSSC, TMF, PCSC & HCSSC	Punjab
17	Carving Artisan, Fitter-Electrical & Electronic Assembly, Fitter-Fabrication, Fitter-Mechanical Assembly, Solar PV Installer (Suryamitra), Assistant Carpenter-Wooden Furniture, Lead Carpenter-Wooden Furniture-Lock Installer, Animator, Electrician Domestic Solution, Fitness Trainer, Housekeeper cum Cook, Handset Repair Engineer, Traditional Hand Embroiderer and Self-Employed Tailor	HCSSC, NTTF SCGJ, FFSC, MESC, PSSC, SPEFL-SC, DWSSC, ATDC & TSSC	Rajasthan
18	Fitter-Mechanical Assembly, Technician Instrumentation, Fitter-Electrical & Electronic Assembly, Fitter-Fabrication, Solar Panel Installation Technician, Documentation Assistant, Junior Backhoe Operator, Cutter-Footwear, Operator-Stitching-Footwear, Sample Maker-Footwear, Cutter-Leather Goods & Garments and Stitcher-Leather Goods & Garments	NTTF, ESSCI, LSC, CLRI and IESC	Tamil Nadu

Sl. No.	Major Indicative Courses	Major Training Institutes	States
19	Machine Operator Assistant-IM, PP & PE, Graphic Designer, Domestic Data Entry Operator, Self Employed Tailor, Customer Care Executive, Beauty Therapist and Assistant Beauty Therapist	CIPET, MESC, HLPPT, TSSC & B&WSSC	Telangana
20	Assistant Carpenter-Wooden Furniture, Self Employed Tailor, Beauty Therapist	FFSC, AMHFSSC & B&WSSC	Tripura
21	Field Technician-Computer Peripherals, Documentation Assistant, Warehouse Packer, Consignment Booking Assistant, Machine Operator Assistant-Blow Moulding, Self Employed Tailor, Assistant Carpenter-Wooden Furniture, Make-Up Artist, Junior Backhoe Operator, General Duty Assistant, Retail Team Leader, DTH Set-top Box Installer & Service Technician, CCTV Installation Technician, Assistant Electrician, Fitness Trainer, Fitter-Electrical Assembly, Fitter-Levelling, Alignment & Balancing, Housekeeper cum Cook, Sewing Machine Operator, Retail Sales Associate, Installation Technician-Computing & Peripherals, Field Technician-UPS & Inverter, Domestic Data Entry Operator, CRM - Domestic Voice, Cutter-Footwear, Operator-Stitching-Footwear, Sample Maker-Footwear and Carpet Weaver	ESSCI, LSC, CIPET, ATDC, FFSC, MESC, IESC, NIESBUD, SPEFL-SC, IISSSC, DWSSC, ACF, HLPPT, DBF, TSSC, IASCSSC, CLRI & HCSSC	Uttar Pradesh
22	Engraving Artisan, Self Employed Tailor, Animator and Consumer Energy Meter Technician	HCSSC, ATDC, MESC & PSSC	Uttarakhand
23	Solar PV Installer (Suryamitra), Machine Operator Assistant-Blow Moulding, Machine Operator Assistant-Plastics Processing, Self Employed Tailor, Assistant Carpenter-Wooden Furniture, Lead Carpenter-Wooden Furniture-Lock Installer, Fitness Trainer, Fitter-Levelling, Alignment & Balancing, Housekeeper-cum-Cook, Cutter-Leather Goods & Garments, Stitcher-Leather Goods & Garments and Assistant Beauty Therapist	SCGJ, CIPET, ATDC, FFSC, SPEFL-SC, IISSSC, AMHFSSC, CLRI & B&WSSC	West Bengal

TRAINING COURSES ORGANISED BY THE NBCFDC DURING 2019-20

Sl. No	Name of the SCA/ INSTITUTIONS	State	Name of Trades
1	Apparel Training And Design Centre (ATDC)	Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Gujarat, Kerala, MP, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Manipur, West Bengal, Sikkim	*Sampling Coordinator
2	Beauty & Wellness Sector Skill Council	Punjab, Uttarkhand, Goa, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh	*Beauty Therapist *Assistant Beauty Therapist
3	Confederation of Indian Industry of Logistics (CII IL)	Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Telengana, Delhi,	Warehouse Picker Warehouse Packer Forklift Operator
4	Central Institute of Plastics Engineering (CIPET)	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Haryana, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Odisha, Punjab, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal	*Machine Operator Assistant-Plastics Processing (MOA-PP), *Machine operator Assistant-Injection Molding (MOA-IM), *Machine Operator Assistant-Blow Molding (MOA-BM), *Machine Operator Assistant-Plastics Recycling (MOA-PR), *Machine operator Assistant-Plastic Extusion (MOA-PE)
5	Domestic Workers Sector Skill Council	Assam, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Delhi, Haryana	*Housekeeper cum Cook
6	Power Sector Skill Council (CSR-REC)	Gujarat, Chattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttarkhand, Odisha, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh	*Assistant Technician Street Lighting Solutions *Consumer Energy Meter Technician *Assistant electricity meter reader, billing & cash counter *Electrician Domestic Solution
7	Directorate of Skill Development	Tripura,	*Mushroom Grower (Small Entrepreneur) *Dairy Farmer/ Entrepreneur *Chauffer/Taxi Driver *Goods & Service Tax Account Assistant

Sl. No	Name of the SCA/ INSTITUTIONS	State	Name of Trades
8	Furniture Fitting Sector Skill Council	Haryana, Maharashtra, Punjab, Odisha, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh	*Lead Assembler Modular Furniture
			*Lead Carpenter Wooden Furniture
			*Assistant Carpenter-Wooden Furniture
9	HARDICON	Rajasthan, Haryana, Punjab,	*Helper Electrician
			*Hand Set Repair Engineering
10	HIMCON	Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Assam, Sikkim, Punjab, Meghalaya, Manipur	*Hand Embroidery
			*Pickle Making Technician
			*Squash and Juice Processing Technician
11	IICT	Jammu & Kashmir	*Carpet Weaver (Knotted)
12	Logistic Sector Skill Council	Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh	*Courier Delivery Executive
			*Documentation Assistant
			*Inventory Clerk
			*Consignment Tracking Executive
13	Media & Entertainment	Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Delhi	*Editor
			*Make Up Artist
			*Hair Dresser
			*Roto Artist
14	Management & Entrepreneurship Professional Council (MEPSC) and Skills	Bihar, Jharkhand, Manipur, Haryana	*Unarmed Security Guard
15	MPCON	Chattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh	*Processed Food Entrepreneurs
			*Asstt. Electrician
16	NIESBUD	Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh Punjab, Bihar, Gujarat, Maharashtra	*Installation Technician and Computer Peripherals
17	Rubber Sector Skill Council	Chattisgarh, Telangana, Assam, Tripura, Karnataka, Kerala	*Compression Molding Operator
			*Injection Molding Operator
			*Tyre Fitter
			*Material Handling & Storage Operator
			*Latex Harvest Technician

Sl. No	Name of the SCA/ INSTITUTIONS	State	Name of Trades
18	Skill Council for Green Job	Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha	*Solar PV Installer (Suryamitra)
19	Textile Sector Skill Council	Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Tripura	*Hank Dyer *Two Shaft Handloom Weaver *Automatic Shuttle Loom Operator *Jacquard weaver-Handloom *Textile designer-Handloom Jacquard *Cone winder cum pirn winder *Power Loom Operator
20	Handicraft & Carpet Sector Skill Council	Chattigarh, Karnataka, Jammu & Kashmir, Odisha	*Bamboo Utility Handicraft Assembler *Hand Corchet Lace Maker *Casting Operator *Engraving Artisans *Bamboo Basket Maker
21	Apparel Made-Ups & Home Furnishing	Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu	*Self Employed Tailor *Sewing Machine Operator
22	CDGI, Firozabad	Chattishgar, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh	*Furnace Operator *Domestic Data Entry Operator *Fireman
23	Instrumentation Automation Surveillance	Haryana, Uttarakhand	*Junior Instrumentation Technician (Process Control)
24	Indian Plumbing Skills Council	Punjab, West Bengal, Odisha, Delhi, Haryana	Plumber General
25	Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship	Assam	*Vermi Compost Producer *Organic Grower
26	Apollo Med skill	Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Karnataka, Telangana	*General Duty Assistant *Home Health Aide *Phlebotomy Technician *Geriatric Aide
27	Sports, Physical Education Fitness and Leisure Skills Council	Delhi, Haryana, Punjab, Odisha, West Bengal	*Fitness Trainer *Sports Masseur
28	Tourism & Hospitality Sector Skill Council	Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh	*Food & Beverage Service Steward *Guest House Caretaker

Sl. No	Name of the SCA/ INSTITUTIONS	State	Name of Trades
29	Infrastructure Equipment Skill Council	Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh	*Junior Backhoe Operator *Junior Excavator Operator *Junior Operator Crane
30	NITCON Ltd.	Punjab, West Bengal, Assam, Sikkim, Manipur, Tripura	*Tractor Mechanic *Mason General *Field Technician-AC *Helper Mason
31	Paints and Coatings Skill Council	Assam, Uttar Pradesh	*Assistant Decorative Painter
32	BSE Institute Limited	Maharashtra, Punjab, Kerala	*Goods & Services Tax (GST) *Mutual Fund Agent

THE TRAINING PROGRAMMES BEING CONDUCTED INCLUDING FRESH TRAINING, SKILL UP-GRADATION AND RECOGNITION OF PRIOR LEARNING

S. No.	Training Programmes
1	Sampling Coordinator
2	Beauty Therapist
3	Assistant Beauty Therapist
4	Warehouse Picker
5	Warehouse Packer
6	Forklift Operator
7	Machine Operator Assistant-Plastics Processing (MOA-PP),
8	Machine operator Assistant-Injection Molding (MOA-IM),
9	Machine Operator Assistant- Blow Molding (MOA-BM),
10	Machine Operator Assistant- Plastics Recycling (MOA-PR),
11	Machine operator Assistant- Plastic Extrusion (MOA-PE)
12	Housekeeper cum Cook
13	Assistant Technician Street Lighting Solutions
14	Consumer Energy Meter Technician
15	Assistant electricity meter reader, billing & cash counter
16	Electrician Domestic Solution
17	Mushroom Grower (Small Entrepreneur)
18	Dairy Farmer/ Entrepreneur
19	Chauffer/Taxi Driver
20	Goods & Service Tax Account Assistant
21	Lead Assembler Modular Furniture
22	Lead Carpenter Wooden Furniture
23	Assistant Carpenter-Wooden Furniture
24	Helper Electrician
25	Hand Set Repair Engineering
26	Hand Embroidery

S. No.	Training Programmes
27	Pickle Making Technician
28	Squash and Juice Processing Technician
29	Carpet Weaver (Knotted)
30	Courier Delivery Executive
31	Documentation Assistant
32	Inventory Clerk
33	Consignment Tracking Executive
34	Editor
35	Make Up Artist
36	Hair Dresser
37	Roto Artist
38	Unarmed Security Guard
39	Processed Food Entrepreneurs
40	Asstt. Electrician
41	Installation Technician and Computer Peripherals
42	Compression Molding Operator
43	Injection Molding Operator
44	Tyre Fitter
45	Material Handling & Storage Operator
46	Latex Harvest Technician
47	Solar PV Installer (Suryamitra)
48	Hank Dyer
49	Two Shaft Handloom Weaver
50	Automatic Shuttle Loom Operator
51	Jacquard weaver-Handloom
52	Textile designer-Handloom Jacquard
53	Cone winder cum pirn winder
54	Power Loom Operator
55	Bamboo Utility Handicraft Assembler
56	Hand Crochet Lace Maker

S. No.	Training Programmes
57	Casting Operator
58	Engraving Artisans
59	Bamboo Basket Maker
60	Self Employed Tailor
61	Sewing Machine Operator
62	Furnace Operator
63	Domestic Data Entry Operator
64	Fireman
65	Junior Instrumentation Technician (Process Control)
66	Plumber General
67	Vermicompost Producer
68	Organic Grower"
69	General Duty Assistant
70	Home Health Aide
71	Phlebotomy Technician
72	Geriatric Aide"
73	Fitness Trainer
74	Sports Masseur"
75	Food & Beverage Service Steward
76	Guest House Caretaker"
77	Junior Backhoe Operator
78	Junior Excavator Operator
79	Junior Operator Crane"
80	Tractor Mechanic
81	Mason General
82	Field Technician-AC
83	Helper Mason
84	Assistant Decorative Painter
85	Goods & Services Tax (GST)
86	Mutual Fund Agent

Representation of SC/ST/OBCs and the appointments made during 2021 upto 31.12.2021 (Main Secretariat)

Group	Representation SCs/STs/OBCs (as on 31.12.2021)				Number of appointments during the calendar year 2021								
	Total number of employees				By direct recruitment			By promotion			By Deputation		
	SCs	STs	OBCs	Total	Total	SCs	STs	OBCs	Total	SCs	STs	Total	SCs
(1)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Gr. A	07	07	06	00	00	00	00	01	00	00	00	00	00
Gr. B	25	09	27	13	00	00	07	09	04	00	00	00	00
Gr. C	25	02	13	07	02	00	04	00	00	00	00	00	00
Total	57	18	46	20	02	00	11	10	04	00	00	00	00

Representations of the persons with Disabilities in service in D/o SJ&E (as on 31.12.2021) (Main Secretariat)

Group	Number of Employees				
	Total	In the identified post	Visually handicapped	Hearing Handicapped	Orthopedically handicapped
Group-A	01	01	00	00	01
Group-B	03	03	01	01	01
Group-C	03	03	02	00	01
Total	07	07	03	01	03

CAG Para No. 14 of 2007:- Educational Development of SCs & STs**Status of the report**

The final Action Taken Report (ATR) in respect of the Audit Para No.14 of Report No.3 of 2007 (Education for Scheduled Castes) of the C&AG has already been sent to O/o Controller General of Accounts Office on 13th June, 2017 for dropping which in turn requested to send the complete Action Taken Report (ATR) after incorporating the Action Taken Report (ATR) of Ministry of Tribal Affairs. Despite D.O reminder dated 3rd May, 2019 to Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Affairs and subsequent reminder dated 30th December, 2019 from Joint Secretary & Financial Adviser to Ministry of Tribal Affairs, the information is still awaited.

Report No. 12/2018 regarding Performance Audit of Scheme of Post Matric Scholarships to the Students belonging to Scheduled Castes for studies in India in Karnataka, Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh.

Status of the report

Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for SC students is Centrally Sponsored Scheme and implemented through State Governments/UT Administrations. This department suo-moto requested Office of Auditor General of India for performance audit of implementation of the scheme in five States i.e. Karnataka, Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh, having major coverage of beneficiaries under this scheme. CAG report no. 12 of 2018 laid in parliament on 7th August, 2018. The findings of the report were circulated to above State Governments/UT Administrations for sending the Action Taken Report (ATR) vide letter dated 25th September, 2018, 31st December, 2018, 2nd April, 2019, 23rd January 2020. The Action Taken Report (ATR) from the Government of Tamil Nadu and Punjab has been received. The Action Taken Report received from Punjab was examined and certain discrepancies were noted. Accordingly State Govt. of Punjab was requested vide letter dated 16.10.2020 to submit the complete and updated Action Taken Report, the response of the State is awaited. Other remaining three States namely Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra have been again requested to expedite the Action Taken Report vide letter dated 16th October, 2020.

