



# ANNUAL REPORT 2019-20

Department of Social Justice & Empowerment  
Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment  
Government of India  
[www.socialjustice.nic.in](http://www.socialjustice.nic.in)

# Annual Report 2019-20



**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 D/o 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.*

## 1.1 Mandate, Vision & Mission of D/o 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 (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.
- **“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 EW 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.
  - vi) Residential plot of 200 sq yards and above in areas other than the notified municipalities.

## 1.2 Policies & Programmes

**1.2.1** 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

**1.2.2** Allocation of Business Rules in context of the Department may be seen at **Annexure 1.1**.

### 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%)

#### 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:** 10.36 Crore (8.56%)

**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.

## 1.3 Organizational setup of the Department of Justice & Empowerment

The Ministry of SJ&E is under the charge of the following Ministers:

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



**Sh. Thaawarchand Gehlot**

Cabinet Minister of Social Justice & Empowerment



**Sh. Ratan Lal Kataria**

Minister of State for Social Justice & Empowerment



**Sh. Krishan Pal Gurjar**

Minister of State for Social Justice & Empowerment



**Sh. Ramdas Athawale**

Minister of State for Social Justice & Empowerment

## 1.4 Functions of Department of Social Justice & Empowerment

**1.4.1** Department of Social Justice & Empowerment engages in the development/updation 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) National Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1993 which now stands

repealed (v) The Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013. The National Policy for Older Persons 1999 is also administered by the Department.

## 1.5 Important Constitutional Provisions relevant for the Department of SJ&E Directive Principles of State Policy

**1.5.1** 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."*

## 1.6 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.

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

1.7.1 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 SJ&E of Social Justice & Empowerment either directly or indirectly may be seen in **Box 1.4:**

<b>Box 1.4</b>			
<i>List I – Union List</i>	<i>List II – State List</i>	<i>List III – Concurrent List</i>	<i>Poverty alleviation programme</i>
<b>Seventh Schedule</b> (Ref.:Art.246)			
<p>59. Cultivation, manufacture, and sale for export, of opium</p> <p>97. Any other matter not enumerated in List II or List III including any tax not mentioned in either of those Lists.</p>	<p>6. Public Health and Sanitation; hospitals and dispensaries</p> <p>8. Intoxicating liquors, that is to say, the production, manufacture, possession, transport, purchase and sale of Intoxicating liquors</p> <p>9. Relief of the disabled and unemployable.</p>	<p>15. Vagrancy; nomadic and migratory tribes.</p> <p>19. Drugs and poisons, subject to the provisions of entry 59 of List I with respect to opium.</p> <p>20. Economic and social planning.</p> <p>23. Social security and social insurance; employment and unemployment</p>	<p><b>Eleventh Schedule</b> (Ref.: Art.243G)</p> <p>17. Education, including primary and secondary schools</p> <p>18. Technical training and vocational</p> <p>19. Adult and non-formal education</p> <p>23. Health and sanitation, including hospitals, primary health centres and dispensaries</p> <p>24. Family welfare</p> <p>25. Women and child development</p> <p>26. Social welfare including welfare of the Handicapped and mentally retarded.</p> <p>27. Welfare of the weaker sections, and in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.</p> <p><b>Twelfth Schedule</b> (Ref.: Art.243W)</p> <p>3. Planning for economic and social development</p> <p>6. Public health, sanitation, conservancy and solid waste management</p> <p>9. Safeguarding the interests of weaker sections of society</p> <p>10. Slum improvement and upgradation</p> <p>11. Urban poverty alleviation</p>



## 1.8 Agencies under the Department of SJ&E

There are two Statutory National Commissions, two non-statutory Commissions, one Development Board two Foundations and three Finance and Development Corporations under the Department of SJ&E. These are:

### 1.8.1 Commissions

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

### 1.8.2 Foundations

- I. Dr. Ambedkar Foundation
- II. BabuJagjivan Ram National Foundation

### 1.8.3 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)

### 1.8.4 Institute

- I. National Institute of Social Defence (NISD)

## 1.9 Parliamentary Committees

### 1.9.1 Department – related Parliamentary Standing Committee

The Standing Committee on Social Justice and 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.1stSeptember,2014 vide Lok Sabha Bulletin Part-II dated 1st September, 2014 (ParaNo. 629). The Committee consists of 29 Members, 20 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 the Chairman 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.**

### 1.9.2 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 30 members, 20 from Lok Sabha and 10 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 **Annexure1.4.**

### Functions of the Committee

- i. 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;

- ii. 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;
- iii. 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;
- iv. To report to both the Houses on the working of the welfare programmes for the Other Backward Classes in the Union Territories;
- v. 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
- vi. 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.

### 1.10 Consultative Committee

The Consultative Committee attached to the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment consists of 16 members out of which 11 members are of Lok Sabha, 5 members are of Rajya Sabha and 2 are Ex- Officio Members as per details in **Annexure1.5**.

The following meetings of the Consultative Committee were held during 2019-20 under the Chairmanship of the Minister of Social Justice & Empowerment :

S. No.	Date of Meeting	Subject discussed
1.	12-12-2019	<i>Schemes implemented through Non-Governmental Organizations.</i>





# **MAJOR EVENTS 2019-20**



## MAJOR EVENTS 2019-20

*The Prime Minister 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 his 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 other events were held during the year to bring focus on the target groups covered by the Ministry. These included the International day for Older Persons, International day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, various camps for providing aids and assistive living devices to the senior citizens, Shilpotsav at Dilli Haat etc.*

### 2.1 Events Related to Scheduled Caste Welfare

#### 2.1.1 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.

#### 2.1.2 National Survey of Manual Scavengers

In Pursuance of discussion held in the meeting taken by Vice Chairman, NITI Aayog on 30.11.2017, a Task Force was constituted with Secretary, SJE as Chairperson with members from concerned Central Ministries viz. Rural Development, Drinking Water & Sanitation and Housing and Urban Affairs, NITI Aayog, NSKFDC and organizations working for the welfare of manual scavengers and Safai Karamcharis to formulate the terms of reference and guidelines for conducting National survey of manual scavengers in States having identified insanitary latrines serviced manually. On the basis of data of insanitary latrines converted into sanitary latrines provided by the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation who are implementing Swachh Bharat Mission (Rural) supplemented by data provided by organizations working for the welfare of manual scavengers and Safai Karamcharis, 170 districts in 18 States were identified for survey. Subsequently four States viz. Assam, Karnataka, Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh had requested for survey in 24 more districts. Thus National survey in 194 districts has been carried out. Survey has been completed in all the identified districts, and 47,775 manual scavengers have been

identified upto 31.12.2019. This is in addition to 14,812 manual scavengers identified by 13 States as per the provisions of “Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013” (MS Act, 2013). Thus a total of 62,334 manual scavengers have been identified till 31.12.2019.

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

NSKFDC has organized half day workshops 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. Such workshops have been so far held at 458 centres.

### 2.1.4 Activities identified to commemorate 150th Birth Anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi

Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has undertaken activities relating to rehabilitation of manual scavengers and prevention of hazardous cleaning of sewers and septic tanks to commemorate 150th Birth Anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi. The progress of implementation of the identified activities during 02<sup>nd</sup> October, 2018 to 02<sup>nd</sup> October, 2019 is as under:

Sl. No	Activity	2 <sup>nd</sup> October, 2018 to 02 <sup>nd</sup> October, 2019	
		Target	Achievement
1	Providing Onetime cash assistance of Rs. 40,000/- to identified manual scavengers.	20,000	24,701
2	Organising Workshops on prevention of hazardous cleaning of sewers and septic tanks.	200	458
3	Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) training of sanitation workers.	7,000	7,049
4	Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) training of Wastepickers.	3,000	3,000

In addition, it has also been decided to organize memorial lectures on Gandhian Thought. The first lecture in this regard was organized at Dr. Ambedkar International Centre, New Delhi on 19.12.2019. The lecture series was inaugurated by the Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment.

### 2.1.5 129<sup>th</sup> Birth Anniversary of Babasaheb Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

The 129th Birth Anniversary of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was celebrated on 14th April, 2019 in the Parliament House Lawns, New Delhi. The Hon’ble President of India and Hon’ble Prime Minister of India led the Nation in paying floral tribute to Dr. Ambedkar. The other dignitaries, viz. the Vice President of India, Speaker of the Lok Sabha, Ministers (Social Justice and Empowerment), and other Cabinet Ministers also paid the floral tribute to Babasaheb. A large number of general public and followers of Babasaheb were also present on the occasion.

### 2.1.6 General Body & Governing Body Meeting of the Dr. Ambedkar Foundation

Governing Body & General Body meeting of Dr. Ambedkar Foundation was held in the Dr. Ambedkar International Centre, New Delhi on 1.03.2019 under the Chairmanship of Dr. Thaa warchand Gehlot, Hon’ble Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India.



*Dignitaries with the background of Baba Saheb Dr. Ambedkar 's statue in the Parliament House Lawn during 129th Birth Anniversary on 14 April 2019.*

The Governing Body is the supreme body of Dr. Ambedkar Foundation. It is headed by the Minister of Social Justice & Empowerment. There are 11 Ex-officio Members representing various disciplines of education, social work, administration and 32 members nominated by Minister of Social Justice & Empowerment from amongst the eminent social workers, educationists, journalists etc. The Governing Body of the Foundation is vested with powers of direction, control and administration of the Foundation. There are also three nominated members in the Governing Body among the members of General Body.

### **2.1.7 Dr. Ambedkar National Merit Awards**

Dr. Ambedkar Foundation organized a function to felicitate recipients of Dr. Ambedkar Merit Awards for meritorious performance in Boards in Secondary & Senior Secondary Examination 2017 on 29 August 2018 at Dr. Ambedkar International Centre, New Delhi.

### **2.1.8 Mahaparinirvan Diwas of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar**

The President Shri Ram Nath Kovind led the nation in paying homage to Bharat Ratna BabaSaheb

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar on 63rd Mahaparinirvan Diwas on 6 December 2019. The Vice President, Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu, Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi and the Lok Sabha Speaker Smt. Sumitra Mahajan and other dignitaries also offered tributes to the Father of the Indian Constitution, Dr. Ambedkar. The function was organised by the Dr. Ambedkar Foundation, an autonomous organization under the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment.

## **2.2 Events Related to Backward Classes Welfare**

### **2.2.1 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 Chairperson of Vice-charman, 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 fulfil their expectations.

### 2.2.2 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 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 31<sup>st</sup> May, 2019.

## 2.3 Events Related to Social Defence

### 2.3.1 Camps of Rashtirya Vayoshri Yojana (RVY)

Under the Scheme of RVY, aids and assistive living devices are provided to senior citizens belonging to BPL category 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 and spectacles are provided to eligible beneficiaries. The Scheme is being implemented by Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India (ALIMCO) which is a Public Sector Undertaking under this Ministry from 01.04.2017 and as on 31.03.2019, a total of 2,57,663 devices have been distributed to 98,838 beneficiaries in the 93 distribution camps.

### 2.3.2 National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction (NAPDDR)

The Ministry has prepared a National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction for the period 2018-2025 which aims at reduction of adverse consequences of drug abuse through a multi-pronged strategy involving education, de-addiction and rehabilitation of affected individuals and their families. The Action Plan includes components for preventive education and awareness generation, capacity building, treatment and rehabilitation, setting quality standards, focussed intervention in vulnerable areas, skill development, vocational training and livelihood support of ex-drug addicts, State/UT specific interventions, surveys, studies, evaluation and research etc.. The NAPDDR will be implemented through the State Govt./ UTs and the NISD. The National Institute of Social Defence (NISD) has been identified as a technical agency for implementing the activities of the NAPDDR across the country.

As a part of the NAPDDR, the Ministry is undertaking focussed intervention programmes in 127 districts

across the country with an aim to increase community participation and public cooperation in the reduction of demand for dependence-producing substances. These programmes include Community Based Peer Led Intervention for early Drug Use Prevention among Adolescents and Youth and Outreach and Drop In Centres.

Taking cognizance of the fact that addressing the problem of drug abuse requires concerted action at different levels of the Government, the State Governments have been asked to plan and take specific initiatives, taking into account their local considerations and devise specific and suitable strategies for drug demand reduction in their identified areas. The State Governments have also been involved in the monitoring process for programmes under the NAPDDR in order to ensure its effective implementation.

### **2.3.3 International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking**

### **2.3.4 National Awards for outstanding services in the field of Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse**

26<sup>th</sup> June is observed as “International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking”. Substance abuse being a psycho-socio-medical problem, community based intervention through Non-Government Organisations (NGOs), Panchayat/Municipal bodies, Educational Institutions etc. has been considered as the best approach for treatment and rehabilitation of the addicts. In order to recognise the efforts and encourage excellence in the field of prevention of substance (drug) abuse and rehabilitation of its victims, the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment has published a Notification in the Gazette of India on 31.12.2012 about the “Scheme of National Awards for outstanding services in the field of Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse”. Further, this Scheme has been revised and published the Notification in the Gazette of India on

30.12.2015. The Scheme is applicable to institutions and individuals working in the field of Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse. The awards are conferred on the awardees in a function to be held in New Delhi on the 26<sup>th</sup> June of every alternate year, on the occasion of “International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking”. So far four National Awards functions have been held on 26<sup>th</sup> June, 2013, 26<sup>th</sup> June, 2014, 26<sup>th</sup> June, 2016 and 26<sup>th</sup> June, 2018. The next National Awards for outstanding services in the field of Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse will be held on 26<sup>th</sup> June, 2019.

**2.3.5** 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 3<sup>rd</sup> October, 2019 by the Hon’ble President of India at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi. A total of 15 awards were given in 12 categories. The Awardees in each category were given a Certificate, a Memento and also Cash Award in some of the categories as indicated above.

Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment being the nodal Ministry for the welfare of senior citizens observed the International Day of Older Persons (IDOP) on 1st October, 2019 by organizing morning Walkathon at Commonwealth Games Village Complex, Akshardham Temple, Delhi, in collaboration with Anugraha, a Regional Resources and Training Centre on Ageing, New Delhi. Shri Thaawar Chand Gehlot, Hon’ble Minister, Social Justice and Empowerment. Flagged off the Walkathon, in the presence of Ministers of State for Social Justice and Empowerment, Shri Vijay Sampla, Shri Krishan Pal Gurjar and Shri Ramdas Athawale. About three thousand members of Senior Citizens Associations, Resident Welfare Associations, Walkers’ clubs, inmates of Old age Homes, young generation from school & college students, NCC and Bharat Scouts & Guides participated in the program.



*Vayoshreshtha Samman award given on 3<sup>rd</sup> October, 2019 by Hon'ble President of India at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi.*

### 2.3.6 National Council of Senior Citizens

A meeting of the National Council of Senior Citizens (NCSrC) was held on 13<sup>th</sup> June 2018, under the Chairpersonship of the Hon'ble Minister, Social Justice and Empowerment in Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi to discuss issues relating to welfare of Senior Citizens. The NCSrC advises Central and State Governments on the entire gamut of issues related to welfare of senior citizens and enhancement of their quality of life. The meeting was attended by 36 members of the Council, including Shri Lal Krishan Advani, the oldest member of the Lok Sabha, who is also a member of the Council.

### 2.3.7 National Award 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 1<sup>st</sup> October 2018 by Hon'ble Vice President of India, Shri Venkaiah Naidu, at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi. A total of 13 awards were given under 10 categories in 2018 along with a Certificate, a Memento and also Cash Award in some of the categories.

## 2.4 Other Events

### 2.4.1 Swachta Pakhwara

SwachhtaPakhwara was observed by D/o Social Justice & Empowerment from 16<sup>th</sup> to 31<sup>st</sup> July, 2019. The PSUs (NSFDC/NBCFDC/NSKFDC) of the Department actively participated in not only cleaning up certain localities but also spread the awareness about the importance of clean and tidy environment and hygiene.

NSFDC undertook the following activities during Swachhta Pakhwara (16-31 July, 2019):

- ❖ Cleaning and Waste collection drives around Office building and MCD park.
- ❖ Plantation of saplings in support of cleaner and greener India in DDA Park, near SCOPE Minar, Laxmi Nagar, Delhi.
- ❖ Plantation of saplings in Bio- Organic waste converter Machine installed at NSFDC Head Office, Delhi.
- ❖ Awareness Drive in Slum Areas and Bastis encouraging residents to undertake cleaning of streets, drain & back alleys in PreetVihar/Trilokpuri, Delhi.
- ❖ Free dental checkup for the students of MCD School in Trilokpuri Basti, Delhi.
- ❖ Plantation of saplings in support of cleaner and greener India in MCD primary School, 27 Block, in Trilokpuri Basti, Delhi.
- ❖ Cleanliness drive in the Office premises at NSFDC Head Office, Delhi by all employees of the Corporation.
- ❖ Swachhta and Cleanliness Awareness Campaign amongst School Children in Schools located in Bengaluru by NSFDC Liaison Centre employees.
- ❖ Swachhta and Cleanliness Awareness Campaign amongst Slum dwellers in Slum areas of Mumbai by NSFDC Liaison Centre employees.
- ❖ Swachhta and Cleanliness Awareness Campaign amongst School Children in Schools located in Kolkata by NSFDC Liaison Centre employees.
- ❖ Swachhta & Cleanliness Awareness Campaign in the district of Ferozpur, Punjab, one of the Aspirational Districts. Poster making, essay writing, awareness rally and prize distribution to the winners events were also organized.

NSFDC Celebrated “Swachhta hi Seva” Campaign from 11<sup>th</sup> September to 2<sup>nd</sup> October, 2019 as part of the 150th Birth year

celebration of Mahatma Gandhi. Following activities were carried out during the campaign:

- ❖ Plastic & Waste collection drives around SCOPE Minar, MCD Park, Laxmi Nagar, Delhi and other areas.
- ❖ Awareness Campaign on better sanitation practice, health and hygiene awareness etc. in MCD School at Block-27, Trilokpuri, Delhi.
- ❖ Free eye check-up camp for students in MCD School at Block-27, Trilokpuri, Delhi.
  - Swachhta and Cleanliness Awareness Campaign amongst School Children in Schools located in Bengaluru, Mumbai and Kolkata.
  - NSFDC organized awareness Campaign for better sanitation practice like using toilet, hand washing, health and hygiene awareness etc. and Plantation of saplings in MCD School at 22 block Trilokpuri Basti, Delhi.



*Free dental check-up of students at MCD School in Trilokpuri Basti, Delhi*



*Cleanliness drive was organized in the office premise at NSFDC Head office all officials actively took part in cleanliness drive.*



*Plastic & Waste collection drives around office building and MCD park & other areas.*



*Free eye check-up camp of students MCD School at 22 block Trilokpuribasti.*

## 2.4.2 Shilpotsav-2019

NSFDC participated in “Shilpotsav-DilliHaat” from 1st to 15th November, 2019 at INA, New Delhi. NSFDC was allotted 40 stalls and 44 beneficiaries participated in the exhibition. Sale proceeds of NSFDC beneficiaries in the exhibition was about Rs.45,61,200/- approximately. (approx. 4,000 visitors visited the exhibition).



## 2.4.3 IITF-2019

NSFDC participated in “Indian International Trade Fair” from 14th to 27th November, 2019 at PragatiMaidan, New Delhi. NSFDC was allotted 10 stalls and 17 beneficiaries participated in the exhibition. Sale proceeds of NSFDC beneficiaries in the exhibition was about Rs. 30,43,550/- approximately. (approx. 3500 visitors visited the exhibition).



#### 2.4.4 Surajkund Mela-2019



NSFDC participated in “SurajkundMela” from 1st to 17thFebruray,2019 at Surajkund, Faridabad,

Haryana. NSFDC was allotted 33 stalls and 53 beneficiaries participated in the exhibition. Sale proceeds of NSFDC beneficiaries in the exhibition was about Rs. 54,65,400/- approximately. (approx. 10000 visitors visited the exhibition).

#### 2.4.5 Composite Awareness Program

During the year Corporation participated in various Composite/ Awareness Camps to publicize the Ministry’s and National Corporations’ Schemes at the field level. These camps were organized in Bihar (Bodh Gaya), East Sikkim, Madhya Pradesh (Ujjain), Delhi (Sultanpuri, Sundernagri, Ambedkar Nagar, Dwarka), Haridwar, Gujarat (Narmada), Haryana (Yamuna Nagar), Kolkata, Telangana (Bhupalpally), Rajasthan (Sikkar, Jaipur, Dhoulpur, Jaisalmer), At each of these camps, Corporation was provided a stall to publicize its schemes and distribute the Scheme pamphlets to the visitors to generate mass awareness. Successful beneficiaries were also invited in some of the Camps to address the gathering about their experiences of availing loans under Corporation’s schemes and activities related to business. Details of Awareness camps organized:

S. No.	Name	Date
1	Awareness camp at Bodh Gaya, Bihar	23.02.2019
2	Awareness camp at Narmada, Gujarat	08.03.2019
3	Awareness Cum Medical camp, East Sikkim	27.06.2019
4	Awareness Camp at Ujjain, MP	10.08.2019
5	Awareness camp Stall at Ladli foundation, Delhi	10.08.2019
6	Awareness camp during AkhilBhartiya Hindi Sammelan, Delhi	22.08.2019 to 23.08.2019
7	6th India International MSME Startup Expo & Summit-2019, New Delhi	23.08.2019 to 25.08.2019
8	Awareness camp at Yamuna Nagar, Haryana	31.08.2019
9	7th Indian National Exhibition-cum-Fair,2019, Kolkata	25.09.2019 to 29.09.2019
10	Awareness cum Medical camp at Bhupalpally, Telangana	20.09.2019
11	SwadeshiMela, Dwarka	15.10.2019 to 21.10.2019
12	Awareness cum Medical camp at Haridwar	26.11.2019

S. No.	Name	Date
13	Awareness cum Medical camp at Sikkar, Rajasthan	6 .12.2019
14	Awareness cum Medical camp at Sultanpuri, Delhi	04.12.2019
15	Awareness cum Medical camp at Sunder Nagri, Delhi	07.12.2019
16	Awareness cum Medical camp at Ambedkar Nagar, Delhi	07.12.2019
17	Awareness cum Medical camp at Jaipur, Rajasthan	06.12.2019
18	Awareness cum Medical camp at Dhoulpur, Rajasthan	13.12.2019
19	Awareness cum Medical camp at Kathua, Jammu.	18.12.2019
20	Awareness cum Medical camp at Marh, Jammu.	19.12.2019
21	Awareness cum Medical camp at Pokharan, Jaisalmer, Rajasthan	23.12.2019

#### 2.4.6 Shilpotsav-2019

The Shilpotsav was organised at Dilli Haat, New Delhi from 01.11.2019 to 15.11.2019. All the Apex Corporations (NBCFDC, NSFDC, NSKFDC) under the Ministry participated in the Shilpotsav. More than 100 stalls were allotted free of cost to the

beneficiaries of the three Corporations. Crafts including Handloom Items, Kerala Handicraft, Crockery Products, Cloth Work, Walnut Wood Carving Products, Jute Bags, Artificial Jewellery, Wooden Toys, Cane & Bamboo Products, Pottery Products, Pickle & Papad, Sea Shell Products, Silk Sarees, Shawl etc.



*Hon'ble Union Minister, Social Justice & Empowerment, Shri Thawarchand Gahlot with M.D, NBCFDC, Shri K. Narayan at Shilpotsav-2019.*

### 2.4.7 India International Trade Fair, Pragati Maidan

The Three Finance and Development Corporations (NSFDC, NSKFDC, and NBCFDC) of the Department provide skill training and soft loans to their beneficiaries. Exhibitions are organized regularly, for exposure of beneficiaries manufacturing handicrafts, leather and handloom products, where these products are put on sale to national and international buyers. The display and sales counters of their products were arranged in the India International Trade Fair, Pragati Maidan from November 14-27, 2019. The Corporations allotted 30 stalls free of cost to its beneficiaries. The beneficiaries exhibited and sold their products including Handicraft (Wood & Rosewood figures),

Wood Inlay Printings, Cane & Bamboo Products, Handloom, Natural Fibre Products, Shawl and Embroidery, Kalamkari Cloth Material, Handlock Printing Material, Sari & Dress Material etc.

### 2.4.8 Surajkund Mela -2019

The Surajkund Mela was organised from February 1-17, 2019. Crafts including wooden toys, Artificial Jewellery, Phulkari Dupatta & Suits, Cane & Bamboo items, Kashmiri Shawl & Suits, Readymade Garments, Handloom and Handicraft Items, Terracotta items, Kantha Stitch, Woollen Jackets etc. were put for exhibition and sale. Around 100 Stalls of beneficiaries of three Corporations were showcased in the mela.



*M.D, NBCFDC visited IITF-2019, Pargati Madan, Delhi*





*Entry Gate by Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment in Surajkund-2019*



# **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 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 2019-20 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 rates 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)

**Table 3.1**  
**Sector-wise Allocation (BE) of Annual Plan 2019-20**

S. No.	Target Group	Educational Development	Economic Development	Social Development	Rehabilitation & Manpower Development	Others	Total
1.	SCs	3665.09	245.00	1013.58	110.00	1371.00	6404.67
2.	OBCs	1728.00	180.00	6.30	--	30.00	1944.30
3.	Social Defence	--	130.0	299.10	-	5.00	434.10
4.	Establishment	--	50.00	51.93	--	--	101.93
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5393.09</b>	<b>605.00</b>	<b>1370.91</b>	<b>110.00</b>	<b>1406.00</b>	<b>8885.00</b>

### 3.2 Major Schemes implemented by the Department

The Budget Allocations and Expenditure under the major schemes of the Department for 2019-20 are given in **Table 3.2**. Of the total budgetary

allocation of Rs. 7989.10 crore at RE stage during the year 2019-20, Rs. 7994.70 crore were allocated amongst 16 major schemes being implemented by the Department, accounting for 89.92% of the total allocation.

(Rs. in Crore)

S. No.	Name of Schemes	BE 2019-20	R.E 2019-20	Expenditure 2019-20 (As on 31-12-2019)	% RE
1.	Post - Matric Scholarship for SC students	2926.82	2690.00	1731.31	64.36
2.	Post-Matric Scholarship for OBCs	1360.00	1397.00	884.16	63.29
3.	Special Central Assistance (SCA) to SCSP	1100.00	1100.00	761.37	69.22
4.	Pre-Matric Scholarship for SC Students (IX & X)	355.00	355.00	182.67	51.46
5	National Fellowship for SCs	360.00	246.66	246.66	100.00
6	Implementation of PCR, 1955 and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989	530.00	630.00	496.24	78.77
7	Pre-Matric scholarship scheme for OBCs	220.00	220.00	122.53	56.00
8	Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana	390.00	718.00	320.07	44.58
9	Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatravas Yojna (BJRY)	107.76	25.00	7.60	30.40
10	Assistance to Voluntary Organization for SCs	70.00	70.00	28.78	41.11
11	Self Employment Scheme for Manual Scavengers (SRMS)	110.00	99.93	69.80	69.85
12	Scheme for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse	130.00	110.00	61.93	56.30
13	Integrated for Sr. Citizens	90.10	100.00	66.53	66.53
14.	National Action Plan for Sr Citizens	40.00	40.00	29.75	74.38
15	National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction	135.00	135.00	99.70	73.85
16	National Fellowship for OBCs and EBCs	70.00	52.50	52.50	100.00
17	<b>Total</b>	<b>7994.70</b>	<b>7989.10</b>	<b>5161.60</b>	<b>64.61</b>
18	Other Schemes	890.30	895.90	892.81	55.01
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>8885.00</b>	<b>8885.00</b>	<b>5654.41</b>	<b>63.64</b>

### 3.3 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 year 2019-20.

*As seen in above Table, 72.08 % funds were allocated for SC welfare during 2019-20, while*

**Table 3.3**  
**Allocation under Major Groups**

**(Rs in crore)**

S. No	Category	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
		(BE)	% of total outlay	(BE)	% of total outlay	(BE)	% of total outlay	(BE)	% of total outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Scheduled Castes	5128.99	78.12	5418.91	78.44	5562.58	71.77	6404.67	72.08
2	Backward Classes	1215.00	18.50	1237.30	17.91	745.00	22.52	1944.30	21.88
3	Social Defence	156.01	2.38	179.99	2.61	292.16	3.77	434.10	4.89
4	Misc.	65.95	1.00	71.80	1.04	150.26	1.94	101.93	1.15
<b>Total</b>		<b>6565.95</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>6908.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>7750.00</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8885.00</b>	<b>100</b>

21.88 % funds accounted for welfare of BCs and 4.89 % 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 41 Central Ministries and Departments. The Allocation for Welfare of Scheduled Castes was stepped up from Rs.62,473.86 crores in 2018-19 to Rs.81340.74 crores in 2019-20, an increase of about 30.20%.*

## 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.

### 4.1.1 Criteria and Procedure for Specification of Scheduled Castes- Definition

'Article 366(24) of the Constitution of India, defines Scheduled Castes' as "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 the Constitution."

#### 4.1.2 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.

**4.1.3** 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)**

#### 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.*

**4.1.4** In exercise of powers the 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 27 States & 5 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.

## 4.2 Statutory Framework

### 4.2.1 The Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955

**(I)** 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)**

#### **Box 4.2** **Relevant Constitutional Provisions**

*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**

#### **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).

### (III) 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).
- d) Power of State Government to impose collective fine (Section 10A).

- e) Enhanced penalty on subsequent conviction (Section 11).

### (IV) 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 4.3

**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** Special Police Stations for registration of complaints of offences against SCs and STs have **Stations** 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**

### (V) Registration of offences under the PCR Act

According to the latest figures available from National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), in the year 2017, 234 cases were registered under the Act, as compared to 31 cases in the year 2016. State-wise details of cases registered during 2017 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 2017 may be seen in **Table 4.1**.

### (VI) 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 2017, are given in **Table 4.2**.

**Table 4.1**  
**Investigation by Police during 2017**

SI	Item	Number of Cases			
		Number		Percentage to total	
		SC	ST	SC	ST
1.	<b>Total number of cases, including brought forward cases</b>	264	34	-	-
2.	Number of cases in which charge sheet filed in the courts	217	0	82.2	0
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	10	0	3.8	0
8.	Number of cases pending with the police at the end of the year.	37	34	14.0	100

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

**Table 4.2**  
**Cases by Courts under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 during 2017**

S. No.	Item	Number of Cases			
		Number		Percentage to total	
		SC	ST	SC	ST
1.	<b>Total number of cases, including brought forward cases</b>	736	53	-	-
2.	Number of cases disposed of by Courts	124	1	16.8	1.9
	(a) Number of cases ending in conviction	2	0	1.6	0.0
	(b) Number of cases ending in acquittal	122	1	98.4	100
3.	Number of cases compounded or withdrawn	6	0	0.9	0.0
4.	Number of cases pending with Courts	606	52	82.3	98.1

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

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

#### 4.2.2 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.
  - (c) 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.”
  - (d) 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 at **Annexure-4.3**, 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.

#### **4.2.2.1 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)).

#### **4.2.2.2 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:** 143 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.

#### **4.2.2.3 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**.

#### 4.2.2.4 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 2017, 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 2017 are indicated in **Table 4.3**.

**Table 4.3**  
*Progress of investigation of cases by Police under PoA Act during 2017*

Sl. No.	Items	Number of Cases			
		Number		Percentage to total	
		SC	ST	SC	ST
1	<b>Total number of cases, including brought forward cases.</b>	<b>59,126</b>	<b>9,666</b>	-	-
2	Number of cases in which charge sheet filed in courts	35,173	5,818	59.5	60.2
3	Number of cases withdrawn by the Government during investigation	3	2	0.0	0.0
4	Cases not investigated or in which investigation was refused	1	1	0.0	0.0
5	Cases transferred to other State/Agency	18	7	0.1	0.1
6	Cases quashed by Courts	80	17	0.1	0.2
7	Cases in which charge sheets were not laid but final report as true submitted during the year	7,403	1034	12.5	10.7
8	Number of cases pending with the police at the end of the year.	16,448	2,787	27.8	28.8

From the above, it is seen that 59.5% of the cases relating to Scheduled Castes were charge sheeted in courts during the year and 12.5 % cases were charge sheet not laid but final report as true submitted

during the year. Likewise 60.2% of the cases related to Scheduled Tribes were charge sheeted during the year and 10.7% cases were charge sheet not laid but 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 2017 are given in the **Table 4.4** below.

From the above, it is seen that 10.1% of the total cases relating to Scheduled Castes were disposed

of by courts during the year out of which 25.8% ended in conviction. Likewise 12.4% of the total cases relating to Scheduled Tribes were disposed off by courts during the year out of which 20.8% ended in conviction. The State/UT wise as well as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes wise details are given at **Annex – 4.9(A) & (B)**.

**Table 4.4**  
**Disposal of cases by Courts under the PoA Act during 2016**

S.No.	Item	Number of Cases			
		Number		Percentage to total	
		SC	ST	SC	ST
1.	<b>Total number of cases, including brought forward cases.</b>	<b>1,66,195</b>	<b>25,514</b>	-	-
2.	Number of cases disposed of by Courts	13,506	2,630	8.1	10.3
(a)	Number of cases ending in conviction	4,809	744	35.6	28.3
(b)	Number of cases ending in acquittal	8,697	1,886	64.4	71.7
3.	Number of cases compounded or withdrawn	141	23	0.1	0.1
4.	Number of cases pending with Courts	1,52,548	22,861	91.8	89.6

From the above table, it is seen that 8.1% of the total cases relating to Scheduled Castes were disposed of by courts during the year out of which 35.6% ended in conviction. Likewise 10.3% of the total cases relating to Scheduled Tribes were disposed of by courts during the year out of which 28.3% ended in conviction.

### 4.2.2.5 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 four 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 30.01.2018.

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

**4.2.3.1** 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.

**4.2.3.2** 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.

**4.2.3.3** The budget allocation and actual expenditure under the scheme during last three financial years are given in **Table 4.5**.

Year	Plan Outlay and Actual Expenditure (Rs. in crores)			Physical Progress	
	BE	RE	Expenditure	Number of atrocity victims provided relief	Number of couples given incentive for inter-caste marriages
2017-18	300.00	300.00	355.86	50515	21415
2018-19	403.72	403.72	405.72	57832	19014
2019-20	530.00	-	496.24 (As on 31.12.2019)	63475 (Tentative)	17951 (Tentative)

**4.2.3.4** Twenty six States and UTs have so far been provided Central Assistance under the scheme during 2017-18 to 2019-20, as per details given in the **Annexure-4.10**.

**4.2.3.5** State wise number of exclusive special courts, supported under the aforesaid Scheme is given below in **Table 4.6**.

S.No.	State	Number
1.	Andhra Pradesh	01
2.	Gujarat	16
3.	Madhya Pradesh	43*
4.	Maharashtra	03
5.	Telangana	10
6.	Tamil Nadu	06
<b>Total</b>		<b>79</b>

\*Out of 52 districts, 43 are funded under the Scheme.

**4.2.3.6** 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 2017-18 to 2019-20 (Up to 31.12.2019), are given in the **Annexure 4.11**.

**4.2.3.7** States/UT wise details of Central assistance released for relief to atrocity victims, during 2017-18 to 2019-20 (Up to 31.12.2019), are given in the **Annexure 4.12**.

### **4.3 Liberation & Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers**

#### **4.3.1 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 4.4)**.

#### **BOX 4.4**

##### ***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.*



*Central Monitoring Committee of MOSJE, in New Delhi on January 8, 2020*

- 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 :
    - a. Construction of cemented aprons on platforms 867 platforms have been provided cemented aprons upto November, 2019 of important stations where the passenger trains stop for longer durations.
    - b. Providing safety gear and devices for regulating the cleaning of water flush sanitary latrines.
    - c. Replace the existing toilets in passenger coaches with bio-toilets in a phased manner. 2,34,248 Bio toilets have been provided in 65,627 coaches upto November, 2019.

- (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. The States and the Union Territories have uploaded the data of 14,812 identified manual scavengers upto 31.12.2019. Further, the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, in 2018-19, has also carried out a National Survey of Manual Scavengers in 194 districts. This survey has been carried out through NSKFDC, associating a district coordinator, 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 47,775 manual scavengers were identified in the National Survey upto 31.12.2019. A total of 62,334 manual scavengers have been identified in the National Survey upto 31.12.2019.
- (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 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 are 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 emergencies.

#### **4.3.2 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. Onetime 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. 3,25,000/-.
  - 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.** and **4.13 B.**

## **4.4 Schemes for Scheduled Castes Welfare**

### **4.4.1 Post Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Caste Students(PMS-SC)**

#### **4.4.1.1 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 for expenditure incurred by them under the scheme over and above their respective committed liability. The committed liability of a State/UT is the highest demand under the scheme during any of the year's of the last plan period/Finance Commission Cycle. North-Eastern states are however, exempted from committed liability. 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.

#### **4.4.1.2 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.

#### **4.4.1.3 Eligibility Criteria**

To receive scholarship under the Scheme the candidates have to fulfill 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 vide letter dated 3.5.2018.

#### **4.4.1.4 Components of scholarship**

The financial assistance includes maintenance allowance, reimbursement of non-refundable compulsory fee charged by educational institutions, Book Bank facility and other allowances as follows:

- a) Maintenance allowance amounting to Rs. 380/- to 1200/- per month for hostellers and Rs. 230/- to Rs. 550/- per month for day scholar for 10 months in a year
- (b) Reimbursement of compulsory non-refundable fees
- (c) Study tour charges upto Rs. 1600
- (d) Thesis typing/printing charges for Research Scholars upto Rs. 1600
- (e) Book allowance amounting to Rs. 1200 for students pursuing correspondence courses
- (f) Book bank facility for specified courses ranging from Rs. 2400 to Rs. 7500
- (g) Additional allowance for students with disabilities, for the complete duration of the course

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

The Scheme, alongwith other measures of the Government, has been successful in increasing the



enrolment of SC students in Post-matric education as shown in **Table 4.7** below.

<b>Table 4.7</b> <b>Enrolment of SCs under PMS-SC</b>	
<b>Year</b>	<b>No. of SCs enrolled</b>
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*

\*as reported by States/UTs as on 31.12.2019

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 4.8**.

<b>Table 4.8</b> <b>GER for Higher Education (Age group 18-23)</b>		
<b>Year</b>	<b>GER for “all students”</b>	<b>GER for “SC students”</b>
2002-03	9.0	6.0
2007-08	13.1	11.0
2012-13	21.5	16.0
2017-18	25.8	21.8

#### 4.4.1.6 Revision of the Scheme

The Scheme was last revised in April, 2018 wherein, inter alia, desired service delivery mechanisms have been defined as follows:

- (i) Online end to end processing and verification of eligibility credentials to ensure greater transparency and to control duplication, wrong claims by institutions etc.
- (ii) Mandatory payment of maintenance allowance and non refundable fee to bank accounts of student beneficiaries only.

The definition of ‘Committed Liability’ was also changed from ‘Actual expenditure in terminal year of previous Plan Period’ to ‘Highest demand for any of the financial years of the previous Plan Period/Financial Commission Cycle (FCC)’.

#### 4.4.1.7 Physical & Financial Achievements

The details of Budgetary Allocation and Central Assistance released during last three years and current financial year are given in **Table 4.9**.

<b>Table 4.9</b> <b>Budgetary Allocation and Central Assistance under Post Matric Scholarship Scheme</b>				
<b>Year</b>	<b>Budget allocation (Rs. in Crore)</b>	<b>Revised Estimate (Rs. in Crore)</b>	<b>Amount released* (Rs. in Crore)</b>	<b>Beneficiaries (in Lakhs)</b>
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 (as on 31.12.2019)	2926.82	--	1731.30	62 lakh (Estimated)

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

The State-wise financial and physical progress made under the scheme of the Post Matric scholarship during 2016-17 to 2019-20 is at **Annexure 4.14**.

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

##### 4.4.2.1 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.

##### 4.4.2.2 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:

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

##### 4.4.2.3 Components and Rates of Scholarship under the Scheme

Assistance under the scheme consists of two components, viz.

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

The current rates of allowances admissible under the Scheme are given in **Table 4.10**.

<i>Table 4.10 Rates of Allowances under the Pre-Matric Scholarship scheme for the Children of those engaged in occupations involving cleaning and prone to health hazards</i>			
<i>Sl. No</i>	<i>Component of Scheme</i>	<i>Amount admissible (Amount in Rupees)</i>	
		<i>Class</i>	<i>Day Scholars</i>
1.	<i>Monthly Scholarship</i>		<i>Hostellers</i>
		<i>I-II</i>	225
		<i>III-X</i>	700
2.	<i>Annual Ad-hoc Grant per student</i>	<i>Day Scholars - 750 Hostellers - 1000</i>	

##### 4.4.2.4 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 4.11**.

**Table 4.11**  
*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*

<b>Year</b>	<b>Budget Allocation in Rs. Cr.</b>	<b>Central Assistance Released in Rs. Cr.</b>	<b>No. of beneficiaries (in lakh)</b>
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 (as on 31.12.2019)	5.00	3.00	3.00 (estimated)

State-wise financial and physical progress made under the scheme during 2016-17 to 2019-20 is at **Annexure 4.15**.

### **4.4.3 Pre-Matric Scholarship to the Children of those engaged in occupations involving cleaning and prone to health hazards**

#### **4.4.3.1 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 6.9.2019.

#### **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 4.12**.

**Table 4.12**  
*Rates of Allowances under the Pre-Matric Scholarship scheme for SC students*

<b>Sl</b>	<b>Component of Scheme</b>	<b>Admissible Amount in Rupees</b>	
1	Monthly Scholarship (for 10 months)	Day Scholars	Hostellers
		225	525
2	Annual Ad-hoc Grant per student	750	1000

*There are additional allowances for eligible students with disability as well*

## Revision in 2019-20

Funding pattern under this scheme has been revised for 2019-20 from concept of committed liability to fixed sharing of 60:40 between Centre and State Govts. (90:10 in case of North Eastern States) or Notional Allocation whichever is lower.

### 4.4.2.4 Physical and Financial Performance

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

<i>Year</i>	<i>Budget Allocation (Rs. in Crore)</i>	<i>Central Assistance Released (Rs. in Crore)</i>	<i>No. of beneficiaries (in lakh)</i>
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 (as on 31.12.2019)	355.00	182.47	--

*\* reported by States/UTs as on 31.12.2019*

State-wise financial and physical progress made under the Scheme during the year 2016-17 to 2019-20 is at **Annexure 4.16**.

### 4.4.4 National Overseas Scholarship for SCs

#### 4.4.4.1 Introduction

National Overseas Scholarship is meant to provide assistance to selected Scheduled Caste, Denotified, Nomadic, Semi-nomadic Tribes, Landless Agricultural Labourers and Traditional Artisan's students for pursuing higher studies of Master level courses and Ph.D programmes abroad in specified fields of study as follows.

- Engineering and Management
- Pure Sciences and Applied Sciences
- Agricultural Sciences and Medicine
- International Commerce, Accounting Finance

- Humanities and Social Science

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. 6.00 Lakh in the preceding year.

#### 4.4.4.2 Admissible allowances

The rates of allowances admissible under the Scheme are shown in **Table 4.14**.

<i>Table 4.14 Current Rates for National Overseas Scholarship (With Effect from selection year 2013-14)</i>		
<i>Item</i>	<i>Amount admissible in UK (in GBP)</i>	<i>Amount admissible in US and other countries (in US \$)</i>
<b>A. Allowance/Tax/Fee etc.</b>		
<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>	

#### 4.4.4.3 Physical and Financial Performance

The details of Budgetary Allocation and funds released during 2015-16 to 2019-20 are given in **Table 4.15** below.

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

<i>Table 4.15 Expenditure &amp; Beneficiaries under National Overseas Scholarship Scheme for SCs etc</i>				
<i>Year</i>	<i>Budget Allocation</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>No. of Awards</i>	<i>No. of Finally Selected Candidates</i>
2015-16	6.12	13.45	100	50
2016-17	15.00	14.02	100 + 91*	108
2017-18	15.00	3.13	100 + 83*	183
2018-19	15.00	5.97	100	100
2019-20	20.00	9.78#	100	92#

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

#As on 17.12.2019

## 4.4.5 National Fellowships for SC Students

### 4.4.5.1 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, Social Science and Engineering & Technology, in Indian Universities/ Institutions/Colleges recognized by University Grants Commission(UGC).

### 4.4.5.2 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 including Engineering & Technology)

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 4.16** below.

**Table 4.16**  
*Duration of Fellowship under National Fellowship Scheme for SC Students*

<i>Name of the Course</i>	<i>Maximum duration</i>	<i>Admissibility of JRF and SRF</i>	
		<i>Junior Research Fellowship (JRF)</i>	<i>Senior Research Fellowship (SRF)</i>
<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. 1.1.2019 are given in **Table 4.17** below.

**Table 4.17**  
**Rates of Fellowship under National Fellowship Scheme for SCs**

Sl. No.	Head	Rates Applicable for	
		Junior Research Fellowship (JRF)	Senior Research Fellowship (SRF)
1.	Fellowship in all streams	Rs. 31,000/- P.M. for Initial two years	Rs. 35,000/- P.M. for remaining tenure
2.	Contingency for Humanities & Social Sciences	Rs. 10,000/- P.M. for Initial two years	Rs. 20,500/- P.M. for remaining tenure
3.	Contingency for Sciences Engineering & Technology	Rs. 12,000/- P.M. for Initial two years	Rs. 25,000/- P.M. for remaining tenure
4.	The HRA at the revised rate of 8%, 16% and 24% is allowed as per Govt. of India norms as applicable in the city/ location where the research fellows are working.		

**Note:**

- i. Escort/Reader assistance (All subjects) @ Rs.2,000/- p.m. in case of physically and visually handicapped candidates.
- ii. House Rent Allowance (HRA) will be on the UGC pattern and will be payable to those students who are not provided with hostel accommodation. In case hostel accommodation offered by the university/ institution is refused, the students will

forfeit his claim for HRA. The other facilities such as medical facilities, leave including maternity leave will be governed as per the guidelines of the UGC in case of heir fellowship programme.

**4.4.5.4 Physical and Financial Performance**

The details of Budgetary Allocation and Central Assistance released during the last three years and current financial year upto 31.03.2019 are given **Table 4.18** below.

**Table 4.18**  
**Expenditure & Beneficiaries under National Fellowship for SC Students**

Year	Budget Allocation	Fund Release	Fellowships awarded		
			Male	Female	Total
2014-15	200.00	148.84	1034	966	2000
2015-16	209.55	200.55	1090	910	2000
2016-17	200.00	196.00	1340	660	2000
2017-18	230.00	225.40	1065	935	2000
2018-19	300.00	240.00			2000*
2019-20	360.00	244.66			

\* Estimated

## 4.4.6 Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAGY)

### 4.4.6.1 Introduction

The Government has taken a number of initiatives for development of SCs, which have yielded positive outcomes, and have also resulted in narrowing the gap between the Scheduled Castes and the rest of the population. However, the focus of most of the welfare Schemes of SCs have been mainly centred on individual beneficiaries rather than on integrated development of SC 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, following the Finance Minister's declaration in his Budget Speech delivered on 6.7.2009. The Scheme aims at integrated development of villages in which the population of Scheduled Castes 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 the Pilot phase.

During 2014-15, PMAGY was further extended (Phase-I) to cover another 1500 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).

### 4.4.6.2 Expansion of the Scheme (Phase-II):

In the light of the benefits accruing to the residents of the villages through successful implementation of the Scheme, it was decided in 2018-19 to take up more villages in the Phase-II so that there is a pan-India coverage of the scheme. All those districts was considered for coverage which have villages having total population  $\geq 500$  and with more than 50% persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes. The State wise list of number of villages eligible and selected so far under Phase-II is given at

**Annexure-4.17.** It is planned that about 3000-3500 new villages will be taken up every year from 2019-20 onwards until all eligible villages are covered by the scheme. The number of villages selected and funds released under each of the earlier phases and the current phase so far is given in **Table 4.19**.

<b>Phase</b>	<b>Period of intervention</b>	<b>No. of villages selected</b>	<b>Fund released (Rs. In Cr.)</b>
<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>2018-2020</i>	<i>7424</i>	<i>734.48</i>

### 4.4.6.3 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 was revised in October 2018 to capture the Gaps in 50 critical socio-economic 'Monitorable Indicators' as part of 10 Domains. These Domains include '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 SC majority villages a provision of multiple rounds of funding under the scheme had 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 utilised within two years from the date of release of funds for new village and one year for 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.



#### 4.4.6.4 New Approach for implementation:

As per the revised guidelines, the identification of needs or Gaps with regard to the 'Monitorable Indicators' are now based on a Need Assessment exercise and accordingly the 'Village Development Plans' (VDPs) has to be prepared accordingly. The VDP identifies the interventions required to fill up against each of the gaps alongwith the 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 utilize for community centric initiatives, which cannot be covered from known sources.

#### 4.4.6.5 Funding under the Scheme:

(i) For every new village selected, the Scheme provides a total of Rs. 21 lakh, of which Rs.20.00 lakh is for the 'Gap-filling' component and Rs.1.00 lakh 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 i.e. Rs.10.40 lakh per new village (including Rs. 10 lakh for 'Gap-filling' and Rs. 40,000 for 'administrative expenses') will be released to the State Govt. The remaining 50% of funds for the new villages would be released after due appraisal by the Central PMAGY Steering-cum-Monitoring Committee and only after reasonable physical and financial progress is achieved.

- (ii) In addition to the newly selected 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.

#### 4.4.6.6 Project Monitoring

The Scheme provides for setting up of various levels of Committees for guidance, monitoring and implementation. 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.

An 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 have also been conducted during 2019-20 at Imphal, Rudrapur, Pune, Raipur, Jabalpur, Lucknow, Ranchi, Bhubaneswar, Shimla, Jaisalmer, Agartala, Jaipur, Ahmedabad, Chandigarh, Vijayawada, Guwahati and Hyderabad.

#### 4.4.6.7 Release of Funds

State wise funds released for Phase II villages during 2019-20 are given in **Table- 4.20**:

<i>Table- 4.20</i>						
<i>State wise funds released during 2019-20 for villages selected under Phase-II of the Scheme</i>						
<b>S.N</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>No of Villages for which fund re-leased</b>			<b>Total Fund Released</b>	<b>Scheme from which funds released</b>
		<b>Phase-I</b>	<b>New</b>	<b>Total</b>		
1	Tamil Nadu	0	206	206	2224.80	PMAGY
2	Maharashtra	0	62	62	669.60	PMAGY
3	Karnataka	0	249	249	2478.20	PMAGY
4	Punjab	0	211	211	2035.80	PMAGY
5	Kerala	0	1	1	10.80	PMAGY
6	Assam	0	137	137	904.60	PMAGY
7	J&K	0	190	190	2052.00	PMAGY
8	Manipur	0	4	4	43.20	PMAGY
9	Andhra Pradesh	0	78	78	695.40	PMAGY
10	Odisha	0	196	196	156.80	PMAGY
11	Uttar Pradesh	0	665	665	6710.35	PMAGY
12	Bihar	0	268	268	2894.40	PMAGY
13	Madhya Pradesh	0	281	281	3034.80	PMAGY
14	Telangana	0	22	22	118.80	PMAGY
15	Rajasthan	0	234	234	2527.20	PMAGY
16	Haryana	0	82	82	633.60	PMAGY
17	Jharkhand	21	94	94	75.20	PMAGY
18	Chhattisgarh	3	105	105	1134.00	PMAGY
19	Himachal Pradesh	0	88	88	950.40	PMAGY
20	Uttrakhand	0	70	70	756.00	PMAGY
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>3243</b>	<b>3267</b>	<b>30869.95</b>	

In addition to above,

(i) An amount of Rs.1375.00 lakh was released to two States (Odisha: Rs.875.00 lakh & Jharkhand Rs.500.00 lakh) for villages selected for implementation during Phase-I.

(ii) Rs.207.90 lakh to Jharkhand and Rs.29.70 lakh to Chhattisgarh were released for 21 and 03 villages of Phase-I respectively, selected again in 2018-19 under additional round of funding, from Infrastructure Head of the Scheme of Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan(SCSP).

Details of funds allocated and released under PMAGY so far are given in **Table 4.21**.

<b>Year</b>	<b>Budget Allocation (Rs. In Crore)</b>	<b>Expenditure (Rs. In Crore)</b>
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
<i>(Rs. 263.50 crore has been released from Infrastructure head of Scheme of SCA to SCSP and Rs. 167.876 cr from PMAGY Scheme)</i>		
2019-20	390.00	322.45
<i>(Out of this Rs.2.376 cr. has been released from Infrastructure Head of Scheme of SCA to SCSP)</i>		

#### **4.4.7 Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana**

This Scheme for construction of hostels is one of the means to enable and encourage children/students belonging to Scheduled 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 with effect from 10.09.2018.

#### **4.4.7.1 Salient Features**

The State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and the Central & State Universities/ Institutions are eligible for central assistance, both for fresh construction of hostel buildings and for expansion of the existing hostel facilities. 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.

The proposal for construction/ expansion/ repair & 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, Government of India. The proposal of Central Universities/ Institutions shall be submitted to the Ministry through their Administrative Ministries/ Departments along with their recommendations.

#### **4.4.7.2 Funding Pattern**

The funding pattern under the Scheme is as given in **Table 4.22**.

<b>Implementing Agency</b>	<b>Central Assistance Component</b>	
	<b>Boys Hostel</b>	<b>Girls Hostel</b>
State Government	50%*	100%
UT Administration	100%	100%
Central University/ Institution	90%**	100%
State University/ Institution	45%***	100%

\*50% is to be provided by the State Governments.

\*\*10% cost is to be borne by the Central University/ Institution concerned.

\*\*\* 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%.

#### 4.4.7.3 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.

- c. Central assistance for repair and maintenance of the hostels is provided to implementing agencies, once in every five years after operationalization of the hostel. It is limited to a maximum of 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 is also 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 Governments/ UT Administrations and Central & State Universities/ Institutions).

#### 4.4.7.4 Physical and Financial performance

The number of beneficiaries and expenditure under the Scheme are as in **Table 4.23** below.

**Table 4.23**  
**Physical and Financial performance for Girls Hostels under BJRCY**

Year	Budget Estimates (Rs. in crore)	Actual Expenditure (Rs. in crore)	No. of hostels sanctioned	No. of beneficiaries
2015-16	50.00	45.69	23	1755
2016-17	40.00	30.10	17	1250
2017-18	150.00	70.00	17	1700
2018-19	155.45	23.11	12	954
2019-20	*	2.64**	1	150

**Physical and Financial performance for Boys Hostels under BJRCY**

Year	Budget Estimates (Rs. in crore)	Actual Expenditure (Rs. in crore)	No. of hostels sanctioned	No. of beneficiaries
2015-16	25.00	3.28	4	472
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*	4.95**	1	100

\* Separate allocation for SC girls and SC boys hostels has not been made for the year 2019-20.

\*\* includes 2nd installment/ one-time grant

State-wise details of Central assistance released and beneficiaries covered during the years 2015-16 to 2018-19 are at **Annexure-4.18** and **4.19**.

#### **4.4.8 Free Coaching for SC and OBC Students**

##### **4.4.8.1 Objectives**

The objective of the Scheme which was revised in 2016 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.

##### **4.4.8.2 Courses for coaching**

Coaching is provided for: Group A and B examinations conducted by the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC), the Staff Selection Commission (SSC), the Railway Recruitment Boards (RRBs) & State Public Service Commissions; Officers' Grade examinations conducted by Banks, Insurance Companies and Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs); Premier Entrance Examinations for admission in Engineering, Medical, Professional courses like Management Law; and Eligibility tests/examinations like SAT, GRE, GMAT and TOEFL.

##### **4.4.8.3 Implementing Agencies**

The Scheme is implemented through reputed coaching institutions / centres run by the Central Government / State Governments / UT Administrations / PSUs / Autonomous Bodies under Central / State Governments Universities (both Central and State) including the Deemed Universities and Private Universities recognized by concerned authority; and Registered private institutions / NGOs.

##### **4.4.8.4. Selection of Institutions**

(i) The proposals for empanelment of coaching institutions are considered and recommended by a Selection Committee for selection based on their past record of performance and other criteria. Final

selection of the institutions is made by the Ministry based on the recommendations of the Selection Committee.

- (ii) The selected institutions enter into an Agreement with the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment with regard to the courses to be offered, terms and conditions, fee structures, number of slots, duration of courses, furnishing of Utilization Certificates, etc.
- (iii) Selected coaching institutions are empanelled for a period of three years subject to their Agreements entered with the Ministry.

##### **4.4.8.5 Funding Pattern**

- (i) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India will fund the entire expenditure of coaching provided to SC/OBC candidates.
- (ii) Grant-in-aid is released directly to the coaching institutions/ centres concerned. The eligible amount of stipend for the students is paid to them through DBT.
- (iii) Grant-in-aid is released to the institutions concerned in two equal installments every year.
- (iv) Grant-in-aid for 2nd and 3rd year is released to empanelled institutions only after receipt of due Utilization Certificate, list of students coached with the previous year's grant details of stipend paid to the students, audited accounts in respect of previous year's funds and performance of the Students coached during previous year

##### **4.4.8.6 Quantum of Fee**

The quantum of fees is as agreed to in the Agreement between the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India and the coaching institution.

#### 4.4.8.7 Ratio of Candidates

The ratio of SC and OBC students to be coached under the Scheme will be 70:30. In case of non-availability or inadequate availability of candidates in a particular category, the Ministry can relax this ratio.

#### 4.4.8.8 Eligibility criteria and selection of beneficiary students

- i. The students should be selected by the coaching institution based on academic criteria prescribed by the institution itself. The institution may relax these criteria for SC/ OBC candidates.
- ii. Only students belonging to SCs and OBCs having total family income from all sources of Rs.6.00 lakh or less per annum will be eligible for benefits under the Scheme.
- iii. Benefits under the Scheme can be availed by a particular student not more than two times irrespective of the number of chances.
- iv. Where examination is conducted in two stages viz. Preliminary and Main, the candidates are entitled for free coaching for both the examinations. They are entitled for free coaching upto two times each for Preliminary and Main examinations as per their convenience. However, there is no restriction in number of chances for coaching for interview, if the candidate is selected for the same.

#### 4.4.8.9 Stipend

Monthly stipend of Rs.2500/- per student is paid for local students for attending the coaching class. Similarly, Rs.5000/- per student is paid per month for outstation students.

#### 4.4.8.10 Special Allowance

Students with disabilities (equal to or more than 40% disability) are also be eligible for Special Allowance of Rs.2000/- per student per month

towards reader allowance, escort allowance, helper allowance, etc.

#### 4.4.8.11 Physical and Financial Progress

Physical and Financial achievements during the years 2016-17 to 2018-19 are in **Table 4.24**.

(Rs. in crore)

<b>Table 4.24</b> <b>Physical and Financial achievements</b> <b>under Free Coaching Scheme</b>			
<b>Year</b>	<b>Budget Allocation</b>	<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>Beneficiaries</b>
2016-17	25.00	1.50	250
2017-18	25.00	19.84	2247
2018-19	30.00	14.87	1296
2019-20 (31.12.2019)	30.00	6.89	845

#### 4.4.9 Scholarship Scheme of Top Class Education for SC Students

##### 4.4.9.1 Salient Features

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:

- (i) There are 220 institutions of excellence spread all over the country in the list of notified institutions. Notified institutions include all IIMs, IITs, NITs (earlier known as RECs), Commercial Pilot License training institutes and reputed Medical/ Law and other institutes of excellence. Maximum 1500 fresh scholarships can be given each year.
- (ii) All the Government notified institutes (of IITs, NITs and IIMs) are allotted 12/10 awards/ scholarships each, whereas the Commercial Pilot License training institutes are allotted 2/17 awards.

- (iii) Courses of study covered are Engineering, Medicine/Dentistry, Law, Management, Hotel Management, Fashion Technology and other streams.
- (iv) SC students whose total family income is up to Rs. 6.00 lakh per annum are eligible for the scholarship w.e.f. academic year 2018-19.

#### 4.4.9.2 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) Living expenses @ Rs. 2,220/- per month per student subject to actual.
- (iii) Books & stationery @ Rs. 3,000/- per annum per student and subject to actual.
- (iv) A computer with full accessories limited to Rs. 45,000/- per student as one time assistance.

#### 4.4.9.3 Physical and Financial Performance

The details of Budgetary Allocation and Central Assistance released during last three years and current financial year are given in **Table 4.25**.

<b>Table 4.25</b> <b>Budgetary Allocation and Central Assistance</b> <b>(Rs. in crore)</b>			
<b>Year</b>	<b>Budget Allocation</b>	<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>Beneficiaries</b>
2015-16	21.42	29.77	1911
2016-17	21.00	28.50	2033
2017-18	35.00	33.94	1883
2018-19	35.00	25.48	1385
2019-20 (as on 31.12.2019)	40.50	22.83	760

### 4.4.10 Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP)

#### 4.4.10.1 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 100% grant is given to the States/UTs, as an additive to their Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP).

#### 4.4.10.2 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.

#### 4.4.10.3 Salient features of the scheme of SCA to SCSP

Funds under the scheme are provided as an additive to States/ UTs implementing SCSP. Main thrust is 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 30% 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 SCA released to the States/UTs shall be utilised 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.

#### 4.4.10.4 Eligibility Criteria

- (i) The Scheduled Castes persons living below the poverty lines are eligible for getting benefits under the various Income Generating Schemes and Skill Development Programmes.
- (ii) In case of Infrastructure Development, the villages having 50% or more SC population are eligible for grants under the Scheme.
- (iii) 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.

#### 4.4.10.5 Components of the Scheme

- 4.1 Broadly, under the Scheme, funds can be utilized by the State Government/UTs Administration for the following activities:
- a) Income Generating Schemes

- b) Skill Development Programmes
- c) Infrastructure Development
- d) Monitoring and Evaluation

#### 4.4.10.6 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.

#### 4.4.10.7 Special Provisions for North Eastern States

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.

#### 4.4.10.8 Allocation Criteria

Funds under the Scheme of SCA to SCSP are distributed to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations on the basis of the following criteria:

- (i) On the basis of Scheduled Caste population of the States/UTs (40%)
- (ii) On the basis of relative backwardness of the States/UTs (inverse of State Per Capita Domestic Product) (10%)



- (iii) On the basis of the percentage of SC families in the States/UTs covered by Composite Economic Development Programmes in the Plans to enable them to cross the Poverty line (25%)
- (iv) On the basis of the Special Component Plan to the Annual Plan as compared to the SC population percentage in the States/UTs (25%)

#### 4.4.10.9 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

#### 4.4.10.10 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.

#### 4.4.10.11 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.

#### 4.4.10.12 Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation

- (i) 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.
- (ii) 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 Safai Karamcharis. 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.

- (iii) The State Governments/UT Administrations should strengthen their monitoring mechanism at State and District levels. There should be regular feed back 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.

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.

#### 4.4.10.13 Implementation, Monitoring and

- (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:**
- (i) 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.
- (ii) Utilization of atleast 50% of the SCA released to them in the previous financial year should be submitted by the State Governments/UTs Administrations.
- (iii) The State Governments/UTs Administrations should have submitted their Annual Action Plan (AAP) including details of Allocation and Utilization of AWSC/ SCSP funds.
- (iv) 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.

#### 4.4.10.13 Release of funds

State wise funds released during 2019-20 under SCA to SCSP in **Table 4.26**.

<b>Table 4.26</b> <b>State wise funds released during 2019-20 under SCA to SCSP</b>		
<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name of the State/UT</b>	<b>Total fund Released</b>
1	Andhra Pradesh	3996.03
2	Assam	0.00
3	Bihar	0.00
4	Chhattisgarh	1312.88
5	Gujarat	0.00
6	Goa	0.00
7	Haryana	0.00
8	Himachal Pradesh	2500.00
9	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00
10	Jharkhand	1427.49
11	Karnataka	0.00
12	Kerala	983.33
13	Madhya Pradesh	5409.81
14	Maharashtra	7650.86
15	Manipur	71.54
16	Odisha	0.00
17	Punjab	0.00
18	Rajasthan	0.00
19	Sikkim	21.75
20	Tamil Nadu	16667.00
21	Telangana*	2613.77
22	Tripura	0.00
23	Uttar Pradesh	16820.90
24	Uttarakhand	0.00
25	West Bengal	16485.00
26	Chandigarh	0.00
27	Delhi	176.73
28	Puducherry	0.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>76137.09</b>

#### 4.4.10.14 Introduction of online end to end processing under the Scheme

To ensure quick processing of applications under the income generating component of the Scheme, the Ministry has, in association with NSFDC and NeGD, developed a software to enable end-to-end online processing. The software was released in February 2018. Training sessions have already been held for State level functionaries and this software is expected to streamline the entire process of release of subsidy etc. under this component.

#### 4.4.10.15 Physical and Financial Achievements

Physical and Financial Achievements during the last two years and current year under the scheme of SCA to SCSP is given **Table 4.27**.

<b>Table 4.27</b> <b>Physical and Financial Achievements under the Scheme of SCA to SCSP</b>			
<b>Year</b>	<b>Budget Allocation (Rs. in Crore)</b>	<b>Expenditure (Rs. in Crore)</b>	<b>No. of Beneficiaries covered under Composite Income Generating Scheme</b>
2014-15	1060.00	700.00	642559
2015-16	1107.44	800.00	684412
2016-17	800.00	797.97	789346
2017-18	800.00	731.85	332204
2018-19	1000.00	897.25	245393*
2019-20	1100.00	76137.09	481**

\* information in respect of number of beneficiaries as reported by States/UTs up to 31.12.2019  
\*\*Beneficiaries Not Reported.

#### 4.4.11 Grants-in-aid for Voluntary Organizations (VOs)

##### 4.4.11.1 Salient Features

The Central Sector scheme of Grant-in-aid to Voluntary and Other Organisation Working for Scheduled castes was started in the year 1953-54. 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 Assistance released to VOs etc from 2017-18 to 2019-20 is at **Annexure 4.20**.

#### 4.4.11.2 Eligibility for VOs

- a. Registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 (XXI of 1860) or any relevant Act of the State/Union Territory; or
- b. A public trust registered under the law for the time being in force; or
- c. A charitable company licensed under Section 25 of the Companies Act, 1958; or
- d. Indian Red Cross Society or its branches; and/or
- e. Any other public body or institution having a legal status of its own;
- f. The voluntary organization should have been registered for, at least three years, at the time of applying for grant under the scheme. This can, however, be waived by the Secretary, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment for reasons to be recorded in writing, in exceptional cases.
- g. Number of Scheduled Caste beneficiaries should not be less than 60% in the projects run by the voluntary organizations.
- h. Any other organization or training institution of repute, which may be approved by the Secretary, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.
- i. It should not run for profit to any individual or a body of individuals.

**4.4.11.3** Financial assistance released to Non-Governmental Organisation working for Scheduled Castes during the last three years and current year from 2015-16 to 2019-20 is given in **Table 4.28**.

(Rs in Crore)

<b>Table 4.28</b> <b>Plan Outlay and Actual Expenditure</b>		
<b>Year</b>	<b>BE</b>	<b>Expenditure</b>
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	28.84 (as on date 20-12-2019)

#### 4.4.12 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 23 States and 4 Uts. They are playing an extremely useful role in obilization 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.

##### 4.4.12.1 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 programme.

#### 4.4.12.2 Types of Schemes

SCDCs cover all employment oriented schemes.

**4.4.12.3** 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.

#### 4.4.12.4 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.

#### 4.4.12.5 Eligibility criteria

The eligibility criteria is as per the State Channelizing Agencies

#### 4.4.12.6 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. Utilisation 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.

#### 4.4.12.7 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.

**4.4.12.8** During the last 5 years from 2015-16 to 2019-20 funds released to SCDCs as Central Share in Capital Assistance, are given in **Table 4.29**.

(Amount in Rs. crore)

**Table 4.29**  
**Funds released to SCDCs**

Year	Budget Allocated	Expenditure	Beneficiaries Covered by SCDCs
2015-16	20.00	20.00	155516
2016-17	20.00	20.00	124723
2017-18	20.00	20.00	117766
2018-19	20.00	20.00	72641
2019-20 (Upto 31-12-2019)	30.00	18.45	10,000 (Estimated)

#### 4.4.13 Venture Capital Fund for Scheduled Castes (VCF-SC)

**4.4.13.1** The then Finance Minister, in his Interim Budget Speech for FY 2014-15 made on 17 February 2014, inter alia, 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.

“Entrepreneurship” relates to entrepreneurs managing businesses which are oriented towards innovation and growth technologies. The spirit of the above mentioned fund is to support and promote profitable business and entrepreneurs who will create wealth and value of society.

#### 4.4.13.2 Eligibility Criteria

- i. The projects being set up in manufacturing, services sector and allied section ensuring asset creation out of the funds deployed;
- ii. Startups would also be eligible for finance as per the scheme guidelines;
- iii. Preference to Women and disabled Scheduled Castes entrepreneurs.;
- iv. Minimum existence and shareholding criteria
  - **If assistance is below Rs.50 lakh-** Companies having at least 51% stake holdings by Scheduled Castes 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 Scheduled Castes promoters with management control.
  - **If assistance is above Rs.50 lakh-** Companies having at least 51% stake holdings by Scheduled Castes 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 Scheduled Castes promoters with management control.

- Documentary proofs of being Scheduled Castes

#### 4.4.13.3 Nature of Financial Assistance

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

#### 4.4.13.4 Size of Financial Assistance

Financial assistance of Rs. 20 lakhs to Rs. 15 Crore is admissible under the scheme. However, the maximum aggregate assistance cannot be more than two times the current net worth of the Company:

#### 4.4.13.5 Returns/ Coupons/ Interest for financial assistance

- Equity instruments -15% p.a.
- Debt/Convertible Instruments- 8% p.a. (For women\*/disabled\*\* entrepreneurs -7.75% p.a.)
- For considering accompany owned by SC/BC women entrepreneur the SC/BC women entrepreneur should held at least 51% of the share holding in the company and should be managing Director of the company;
- In the Case of disabled entrepreneurs, guidelines issued by the Department of Empowerment Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjan) for qualifying as disabled would be followed

#### 4.4.13.6 Tenure of Financial Assistance

The tenure of Financial assistance is up to 8 years including moratorium period.

#### 4.4.13.7 Funding Pattern

Investment under the fund will be categorized as follows:

- 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;
- 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 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. 5 crore, IFCI Venture will conduct technical and feasibility study from an independent source.

#### 4.4.13.8 Achievements

Achievements under the scheme are given in **Table 4.30**.

<b>Table 4.30</b> <b>Achievements under the scheme of VCF-SC</b>	
<i>Total sanctions under the Fund</i>	<i>Rs. 340.75 crore</i>
<i>No. of companies where in the sanction have been granted</i>	<i>95</i>
<i>Total disbursements under the Fund</i>	<i>Rs. 237.59</i>
<i>No. of disbursed companies</i>	<i>76</i>

#### 4.4.14 Credit Enhancement Guarantee Scheme for Scheduled Castes

##### 4.4.14.1 Introduction

The Finance Minister during the Union Budget speech (2014-15) on July, 2014, had announced that

a sum of Rs.200 crore shall be allocated towards credit enhancement facility for young and start-up entrepreneurs, belonging to Scheduled Castes, who aspire be part of neo middle class category with an objective to encourage entrepreneurship in the lower strata of the society resulting in job creation besides creating confidence in Scheduled Castes. Department of Social Justice & Empowerment under the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, Government of India sponsored the “Credit Enhancement Guarantee Scheme for Scheduled Castes” under its social sector initiatives. The scheme was launched by Hon’ble Minister, Shri Thaawar Chand Gehlot, Minister of State for Social Justice and Empowerment on 6<sup>th</sup> May, 2015.

#### 4.4.14.2 Objective of the Scheme

The objective of the Scheme is to promote entrepreneurship amongst the Scheduled Castes, by providing Credit Enhancement Guarantee to Banks and FIs who shall be providing financial assistance to these entrepreneurs. IFCI Ltd is the Nodal Agency for implementation of the Scheme for issuing the guarantee to the Banks & FIs (Member Lending Institutions), who shall be encouraged to finance Scheduled Caste entrepreneurs, so that these enterprises become profitable ventures. The Government of India initially allocated a corpus

of Rs.200 crore for the Scheme, out of which the guarantee shall be extended by IFCI to Banks & FIs. Under the Scheme, Individuals, Sole Proprietorship, Registered companies, Partnerships & Societies belonging to Scheduled Castes eligible for loans from Rs.15 lakhs and above, can avail a maximum guarantee cover of Rs.5 crore. The Scheme became operational in 2015-16 with registration of 31 Members (as Lending Institutions (MLIs) (now reduced to 25 banks due to merger of Associates of SBI with itself) under the Scheme. IFCI issues Guarantees to MLIs for Term Loan/Composite Term Loan/ Working Capital facility **(Table 4.31)**.

Efforts are on to promote the Scheme through wide publicity by conducting seminars, conferences and awareness programmes in coordination with various Chapters of Dalit Chambers of Commerce (DICCI) and attending State Level Bankers Committee (SLBC) meetings. PSU Banks, across the country are being sensitized to aggressively take the advantage of this scheme to further support the Scheduled Castes entrepreneurs. Up to 31.03.2019, loans aggregating to Rs 39.18 crore have been sanctioned by some of the Member Lending Institutions against which the total guarantee cover of Rs.28.01 crore has been provided by IFCI since inception of the Scheme in 2015-16.

**Table 4.31**  
**Loan amount (Rs. In Crore) under Credit Enhancement Guarantee Scheme**

Parameters	Rs. 0.15 to Rs. 1.00	Rs. 1.00 to Rs. 2.00	Rs. 2.00 to Rs. 5.00 #	More than Rs. 5.00 #
Amount of guarantee cover	100% of the sanctioned facility	80% of the sanctioned facility	70% of the sanctioned facility	60% of the sanctioned facility
Guarantee Obligation	100% of the amount in default subject to maximum of amount of guarantee cover	80% of the amount in default subject to maximum of amount of guarantee cover	70% of the amount in default subject to maximum of amount of guarantee cover	60% of the amount in default subject to maximum of amount of guarantee cover
Minimum Cover Available	0.15	1.00	1.60	3.50
Maximum Cover Available	1.00	1.60	3.50	5.00

# Incubation facility would be facilitated by MLI through the existing schemes of various Department, for loan amount more than Rs. 2.00 Crore.



## 4.4.15 National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC)

### 4.4.15.1 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 (formerly, 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 **31.12.2019**, 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.5,563.18crore covering about 13.21 lakh beneficiaries. NSFDC functions through Channel Finance System in which concessional loans are routed to the beneficiaries through the State Channelizing Agencies (SCAs) appointed by the respective State Governments/ Union Territories.

**4.4.15.2** Besides the above, to expand outreach, from the financial year 2013-14, NSFDC has signed Memoranda of Agreements with 11 Public Sector Banks, 33 Regional Rural Banks, 1 Cooperative Bank, 3 Non-Banking Financial Company – Micro Institutions (NBFC-MFIs) and 6 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. The details of Memorandum of Agreement executed by NSFDC during 2019-20 are enclosed at **Annexure-4.21**.

### 4.4.15.3 Schemes of NSFDC

#### A. Credit Based Schemes

#### (i) Credit Based Schemes implemented through SCAs/CAs

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

**Table 4.32**  
**Credit Based Schemes implemented through SCAs/CAs**

Scheme	Unit Cost	Maximum Loan limit upto 90% of Unit Cost	Interest Per Annum		Repayment Period
			SCA/CA	Beneficiary	
Term Loan (TL)	Up to Rs.50.00 lakh	Rs.45.00 lakh	3-7%#	6-10%#	Within 10 years
Working Capital Loan (WCL)	Entire working capital is provided for projects costing up to Rs.5.00 lakh and up to 70% of the total working capital or Rs.7.00 lakh/unit, whichever is less, for projects costing above Rs.5.00 lakh & up to Rs.30.00 lakh.		8%	10%	Within 2 years
Micro-Credit Finance (MCF)	Up to Rs.60,000	Rs.54,000	2%	5%	Within 3 ½ Years
Mahila Samridhhi Yojana (MSY)	Up to Rs.60,000	Rs.54,000	1%	4%	Within 3 ½ Years
Mahila Kisan Yojana (MKY)	Up to Rs.2.00 lakh	Rs.1.80 lakh	2%	5%	Within 10 Years
Shilpi Samridhhi Yojana (SSY)	Up to Rs.2.00 lakh	Rs.1.80 lakh	2%	5%	Within 5 Years
Laghu Vyavasay Yojana (LVY)	Up to Rs.5.00 lakh	Rs.4.50 lakh	3%	6%	Within 6 years
Green Business Scheme (GBS)	Up to Rs.7.50 lakh	Rs.6.75 lakh	2%	4%	Within 10 years
	Above Rs.7.50 lakh & up to Rs.15.00 lakh.	Rs.13.50 lakh	3%	6%	
	Above Rs.15.00 lakh & up to Rs.30.00 lakh.	Rs.27.00 lakh	4%	7%	
Stand up India Scheme (SIS)	Above Rs.10.00 lakh & up to Rs.30.00 lakh.	Rs.27.00 lakh	6-7%#	9-10%#	As per the Stand-up India Scheme norms.
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.7.50 lakh
	Up to Rs.20.00 lakh or 90%, whichever is less (Studies Abroad).		1% (Women)	3.5% (Women)	Within 15 Years – above Rs.7.50 lakh
Vocational Education & Training Loan Scheme (VETLS)	Up to Rs.4.00 lakh (100%)		1.5% (Men) 1% (Women)	4% (Men) 3.5% (Women)	Within 7 years

# Depending on quantum of loan.

NSFDC provides loans up to 90% of unit cost (except that in VETLS where it is 100%) 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

**(ii) 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**:

Scheme	Unit Cost	Maximum Loan limit up to 90% of Unit Cost	Interest Per Annum		Repayment Period
			NBFC-MFI	Beneficiary	
Aajeevika Microfinance Yojana (AMY)	Up to Rs.60,000	Rs. 54,000	5% (Men)	13% (Men)	Within 3 ½ Years
			4% (Women)	12% (Women)	

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.

**(iii) 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**.

Scheme	Unit Cost	Maximum Loan limit up to 90% of Unit Cost	Interest Per Annum		Repayment Period
			Coop. bank / Society	Beneficiary	
Udyam Nidhi Yojana (UNY)	Up to Rs. 5.00 lakh	Rs. 4.50 lakh	8%	12%	Within 6 Years

**(iv) Achievements under Credit Based Schemes**

During the current financial year (2019-20), under

Credit Based Schemes, NSFDC has disbursed Rs.41329.23 lakhs for 56,286 beneficiaries. The scheme-wise financial and physical achievements are given in **Table 4.35(A)**.

**Table 4.35(A)**  
**Achievements for Credit Based Schemes of NSFDC during 2019-20**

Sl. No.	Scheme	Financial (Rs. in lakh)	Physical (Numbers)
(i)	Term Loan (TL)	13469.90	2,859
(ii)	Laghu Vyavasay Yojana (LVY)	20239.66	19,943
(iii)	Green Business Scheme (GBS)	757.50	216
(iv)	Udyam Nidhi Yojana (UNY)	589.04	1,191
(v)	Mahila Kisan Yojana (MKY)	80.00	200
(vi)	Shilpi Samriddhi Yojana (SSY)	40.00	100
(vii)	Educational Loan Scheme (ELS)	448.11	205
(viii)	Vocational Education & Training Loan Scheme (VETLS)	90.00	100
(ix)	Micro Credit Finance (MCF)	2026.33	4,095
(x)	Mahila Samriddhi Yojana (MSY)	3522.36	27,243
(xi)	Aajeevika Microfinance Yojana (AMY)	66.33	134
<b>Total</b>		<b>41329.23</b>	<b>56,286</b>

The financial & physical achievements of last five financial years and current financial year are as under in **Table 4.35(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 (up to 31.12.2019)	180.00	180.00	413.29	*	18,892	37,394	56,286

\*As per the signed MoU (2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 & 2019-20), there is no target for beneficiaries.

# Per Capita Investment (PCI) increased to Rs.0.82 lakh in 2018-19 from Rs.0.55 lakh in 2017-18. Therefore, number of beneficiaries decreased.

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

## B. 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 (2019-20) as against the target for providing Employment/Self-Employment through Skill Development Training Programme of 14,000, NSFDC has sanctioned skill development training programmes to train 22,498 persons and 6,992 persons have been provided job Employment/Self-Employment. The State-wise details of major training courses and training institutions sponsored by NSFDC during 2019-20 are enclosed at **Annexure-7.1**.

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

Financial Year	Physical Progress (Numbers)			Total
	Targets	Men	Women	
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 (up to 31.12.2019)	20,000*	13,499	8,999	22,498#

\* Target of training 20,000 persons arrived at on the basis of providing placement to 14,000 persons, assuming 70% placement of the total trained persons.

# Information pertains to sanction.

### (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.

#### 4.4.16 National Safai Karamcharis Finance & Development Corporation (NSKFDC)

##### 4.4.16.1 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 waste pickers), 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 Nationalized Banks. The financial assistance is provided at concessional rates of interest to the SCAs/RRBs/Nationalized Banks 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 4.5**.

#### Box 4.5

##### Vision and Mission of NSKFDC

###### VISION

- *To rehabilitate the target group i.e. Safai Karamcharis, Scavengers and their dependants (having the population of about 50 Lakh) 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.*

#### 4.4.16.2 Schemes of NSKFDC

##### A. Loan based Schemes

Details of Loan Based Schemes of NSKFDC are in **Table 4.37**.

<b>Table 4.37</b> <b>Loan based Schemes of NSKFDC</b>					
Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	Maximum Limit	Rate of interest to		Repayment period
			CAs	Beneficiaries	
1.	General Term Loan (GTL)	Upto Rs.15.00 lacs	3% p.a.	6% p.a.	10 years*
2	Mahila Adhikarita Yojana (MAY)	Upto Rs.1.00 lac	2% p.a.	5% p.a.	5 years*
3	Micro Credit Finance (MCF)	Upto Rs.60,000/-	2% p.a.	5% p.a.	3 years*
4	Mahila Samridhi Yojana (MSY)	Upto Rs.60,000/-	1% p.a.	4% p.a.	3 years*
5	Education loan (EL) -For study in India -For study abroad  [The interest on Education Loan (for study in India) is reimbursable under the scheme of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (HRD) Govt. of India to the beneficiaries whose family annual income is upto 4.50 lac per annum]	Upto Rs.10.00 lacs Upto Rs.20.00 lacs	1% p.a.	4% p.a. (0.5% rebate for women in case of study in India)	5 years after co-termination of course with moratorium period of one year.
6	<b>Swachhta Udyami Yojana (SUY) – “Swachhta se Sampantta Ki Aur”</b>				
a)	Scheme for “Pay and use” community toilets	Upto Rs.25.00 lacs	2% p.a. @	4% p.a. @	10 years**
b)	Scheme for procurement of sanitation related equipments/ vehicles	Upto Rs.50.00 lacs (Individual/SHG/JRG/ Cooperative	2% p.a. @	4% p.a. @	10 years*
		Upto Rs.50.00 lacs (Municipal Corporation/ Jal Boards, Public Health & Engineering Departments, Cantonment Boards etc.)	NA	4% p.a. (1% rebate for timely repayment)	10 years #
7	Sanitary Marts (SM)	Upto Rs.15.00 lacs	2% p.a.	4% p.a. @	10 years*
8	Green Business (GB)	Upto Rs.2.00 lacs	2% p.a.	4% p.a. (1% rebate for women)	6 years***

\*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

Two major schemes of NSKFDC are as under: -

**a) Swachhta Udyami Yojana- “Swachhta Se Sampannta Ki Aur”**

- i. The “Swachhta Udyami Yojana” is for extending financial assistance for Construction, Operation & Maintenance of Pay and Use Community Toilets in Public Private Partnership (PPP) Mode and Procurement & Operation of Sanitation related Vehicles.
- 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:

	<b>A. Scheme for Pay and use Toilets</b>	<b>B. Scheme for Procurement &amp; Operation of Sanitation related Vehicles</b>
<i>Eligibility</i>	<i>Individual beneficiaries from the target group of Safai Karamcharis/ Scavengers and their dependants / self-help groups in collaboration with reputed organizations.</i>	<i>Safai Karamcharis/ Scavengers and their dependants</i>
<i>Purpose</i>	<i>For Construction, Operation and Maintenance of Pay and use Community Toilets in Public Private Partnership (PPP) Mode</i>	<i>For Procurement and Operation of Sanitation related Vehicles viz. Garbage Trucks, Suction and Jetting Machine, Vacuum Loader etc.</i>
<i>Quantum of Loan</i>	<i>Maximum Rs.25 lacs.</i>	<i>As per details given below.</i>
<i>Rate of Interest</i>	<i>4% p.a. (Rebate of 1% p.a. for women beneficiaries and rebate of 0.5% for timely repayment)</i>	<i>Table 4.36 (A) &amp; Table 4.36 (B)</i>
<i>Repayment Period</i>	<i>Upto ten years</i>	
<i>Moratorium period</i>	<i>Six Months in addition to implementation period of six months.</i>	
<i>Subsidy</i>	<i>Maximum subsidy of Rs.3.25 lacs is payable under the Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (SRMS) when the unit is set up by the Manual Scavengers identified in accordance with the “Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013</i>	
<i>Training</i>	<i>NSKFDC provides skill development training to the beneficiaries wherever required, alongwith stipend during the training period.</i>	

**b) Scheme for Procurement & Operation of Sanitation related Vehicles**

- (i) Financial assistance of upto Rs.40.00 lac is provided under the scheme in case the vehicles/equipments are purchased in the name of individual/SHG/JRG as per the details given below in **Table 4.38(A):-**

<b>Table 4.38 (A)</b> <i>Financial assistance to individual/SHG/JRG under the Scheme for Procurement &amp; Operation of Sanitation related Vehicles</i>					
<b>Loan Limit</b>	<b>Beneficiary Profile</b>	<b>Interest rates to SCA</b>	<b>Interest rate to beneficiary</b>	<b>NSKFDC Share</b>	<b>Promoter Contribution/Margin Money/Subsidy</b>
Upto Rs.50.00 lacs	Individual; SHG/ JRG/ Cooperative	2%	4%*	90%	10%

- (ii) Financial assistance provided upto Rs.50.00 lac per unit, in case the vehicles/equipments are purchased in the name of Municipal Corporations/ Municipalities/Jal Boards/Public Health & Engineering Dept/ Cantonment Boards etc. as per the details given below **Table 4.38 (B).**

<b>Table 4.38 (B)</b> <i>Financial assistance to (Municipal Corporations/Municipalities/Jal Boards, Public Health &amp; Engineering Departments, Cantonment Boards etc.) under the Scheme for Procurement &amp; Operation of Sanitation related Vehicles</i>				
<b>Loan Limit</b>	<b>Beneficiary Profile</b>	<b>Interest rates chargeable by NSKFDC</b>	<b>NSKFDC Share</b>	<b>Promoter Contribution/Margin Money/Subsidy</b>
Upto Rs.50.00 lac per unit	Municipal Corporations/ Municipalities/Jal Boards/Public Health & Engineering Dept/ Cantonment Boards etc.	4%*	90%	10%

\*1% rebate for timely repayment.

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

<b>Table 4.39</b> <i>Achievements under NSKFDC loan based schemes</i>			
<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Scheme</b>	<b>Cumulative disbursement during the year 2019-20 (Rs. in Lac)</b>	
		<b>Fin.</b>	<b>Phy.</b>
1	Term Loan (TL)	328.50	196
2	Mahila Adhikarita Yojana (MAY)	0.63	1
3	Micro Credit Finance (MCF)	70.52	207
4	Mahila Samridhi Yojana (MSY)	220.64	767
5	Education Loan (EL)	44.25	15
6	Swachhta Udayami Yojana (SUY): (through CAs)	4494.75	1383
	Swachhta Udayami Yojana (SUY): ULBs (Directly)	414.00	24
7	Sanitary Mart (SM)	0.00	0
8	Green Business (GB)	51.30	30
<b>Total (in Lac)</b>		<b>5624.58</b>	<b>2623</b>





## B. Non- Loan Based Schemes

### Skill Development Training

- i. **Eligibility:** Safai Karamcharis (including Waste-pickers), 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 waste-pickers), 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 4.40**.

**Table 4.40**  
**Details of Skill Development Training Programmes of NSKDFC**

<b>Type of training</b>	<b>Objective of training</b>	<b>Benefits provided</b>	<b>Duration of training</b>
<i>Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) Programme/Skill Up-gradation Training Programme</i>	<i>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.</i>	<i>100% grant in aid towards conduct of training programme which also includes provision of a safety kit comprising of gloves, masks, reflective jacket and cap besides free medical check up of the participant during the programme, pictorial handbook, refreshment and Rs.1000/- to waste-pickers and Rs.500/- for Sanitation Works as reward money.</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 75% attendance in a month.</i>	<i>Ranging from 200 Hrs and above depending upon the course duration etc.</i>



*Training course of Carpenter at Odisha for Safai Karamcharis & their Dependents*

#### **4.4.17 National Commission for Scheduled Castes**

The National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which was set up 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 89th Constitutional (Amendment) Act, 2003 (Table 4.36). The National Commission for Scheduled Castes is responsible for monitoring the safeguards provided for Scheduled Castes and also to review issues concerning their welfare. Functions of the NCSC as enumerated in the Article 338(5) of the Constitution are:-

- a. To inquire into specific complaints with respect to the deprivation of rights and safeguards of the Scheduled Castes;
- b. To participate and advise on the planning process of socio-economic development of the Scheduled Castes and to evaluate the progress of their development under the Union and any State;
- c. To present to the President, annually and at such other times as the Commission may deem fit, reports upon the working of those safeguards;
- d. To make in such reports 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 Scheduled Castes; and.
- e. To discharge such other functions in relation to the protection, welfare and development and advancement of the Scheduled Castes as the President may, subject to the provisions of any law made by Parliament, by rule specify

#### 4.4.18 National Commission for Safai Karamcharis

I. 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 **(Box4.6)**.

##### Box 4.6

*The National Commission for Safai Karamcharis Act, 1993 was originally enacted in September, 1993. The Act defined the term "Safai Karamchari" as follows: "Safai Karamchari" means a person engaged in, or employed for, manually carrying human excreta or any sanitation work. Section 3 of the Act envisaged establishment of a National Commission for Safai Karamcharis.*

The tenure of the Commission has been extended as non statutory body seven times so far, through Resolutions, with approval of the Cabinet, as per details given in **Table 4.41**:

**Table 4.41**

<b>Date of Resolution</b>	<b>Tenure of NCSK Extended upto</b>
24.02.2004	31.08.2004
09.09.2004	31.12.2007
28.12.2007	31.03.2009
02.03.2010	31.03.2010
30.03.2010	31.03.2013
06.03.2013	31.03.2016
23.03.2016	31.03.2019
10.03.2019	31.03.2022

- II. The Government 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, decisions, guidelines or instructions aimed at mitigating the hardship of Safai Karamcharis;
    - ii. the measures for the social and economic upliftment of Safai Karamcharis;
    - iii. 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 be 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. The Commission has 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 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.
- c. To advise the Central and State Governments for effective implementation of the provisions of the Act; and
- d. To take suo motu notice of matter relating to non-implementation of the Act.

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

IV. In its meeting held on 03.07.2018, the cabinet has approved for creation of one post each of Vice-chairperson and member in the National Commission for Safai Karamcharis and assigning the duties of the Chairperson to the Vice-Chairperson during the absence of the former. Details of Members in the Commission upto 31.03.2019 is given in **Table 4.42.**

**Table 4.42**

S. No.	Name of the incumbent	Designation
1	Sh. Manhar Valji Bhai Zala	Chairman
2	Sh. Hans Raj Hans	Vice-Chairman*
3	Smt. Manju Diler	Member
4	Sh. Dilip K. Hathibed	Member
5	Sh. Swami Sadanand Maharaj	Member
6	Sh. Jagadish Hiremani	Member
7	Sh. Gangaram Ghonsare (Valmiki)	Member**

\* Appointed vide Department of Social Justice & Empowerment Notification No. 19020/3/2016 RI Cell dated 3rd August, 2018.

\*\* Appointed vide Department of Social Justice & Empowerment Notification No. 19020/3/2016 RI Cell dated 28th September, 2018

#### 4.4.19 Foundation

##### 4.4.19.1 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.

##### Programmes and Schemes of DAF

##### Celebration / Observance of Birth Anniversary / Mahaparinirvan Diwas of Dr. Ambedkar

Every year, the Foundation celebrates the Birth Anniversary of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar on 14<sup>th</sup> 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.

### **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.

### **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 2019

an amount of Rs.479.70 Lakh have been released so far to 189 beneficiaries.

### **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.

### **Dr. Ambedkar National Merit Award Scheme for meritorious students of Senior Secondary (Class-12<sup>th</sup>) 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.

### **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 Foundation may also take suo-motto cognizance of any case of atrocity and depute an officer(s) for visiting the place of atrocity for taking necessary action under the scheme.

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 under the (Prevention of Atrocities) POA Act, 1989 like murder, rape, arson, etc is covered under the scheme is
- c. The amount of compensation admissible is as per (Prevention of Atrocities) POA Rules as amended from time to time.

#### **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.

#### **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.
- 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 DM/DC 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 2019-20, the foundation had released incentive to 111 eligible couples.

### **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 Malayalam, 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.

### **DAF's Monthly Magazine Samajik Nyay Sandesh**

DAF's Monthly Magazine 'Samajik Nyay Sandesh' was started in the year 2002 to spread the message and philosophy of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar aimed at making India an egalitarian society. It contains excerpts from writings of Dr. Ambedkar, articles on contributions made by Dr. Ambedkar in nation building written by eminent writers, research scholars on the subject, articles on great personalities who worked for promotion of Social Justice, Social Democracy, Economic Democracy and Cultural Democracy, articles/essays of writers/Intellectuals on Social Justice and related contemporary issues, stories, poems on social justice and related subjects.

### **Dr. Ambedkar National Memorial at 26 Alipur Road, Delhi**

Dr. Ambedkar National Memorial is built on the place where Babasaheb Ambedkar breathed his last on 6 December 1956. The Hon'ble Prime

Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, laid the foundation of the Memorial on 21-3-2016 and inaugurated the memorial and dedicated it to nation on 13.04.2018. Dr. Ambedkar National Memorial, 26 Alipur Road, Delhi is the fourth important place related to Dr. Ambedkar. This unique building houses a 'state-of-the-art'. Besides a wonderful museum, this memorial premises also includes a meditation hall, a cafeteria, musical fountains, the Ashoka Pillar, two Toran gates similar to the gates of Sanchi Stupa, a bust of Dr. Ambedkar under a canopy and an open theatre for small gatherings and performances. The Overall ambience of the memorial is a perfect blend of modern science and traditional Buddhist architecture.

### **Celebration of 129th Birth Anniversary of Babasaheb Dr. B.R. Ambedkar: - 2019**

The 129th Birth Anniversary of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was celebrated on 14th April, 2019 in the Parliament House Lawns, New Delhi. The Hon'ble President of India and Hon'ble Prime Minister of India led the Nation in paying floral tribute to Dr. Ambedkar. The other dignitaries, viz. the Vice President of India, Speaker of the Lok Sabha, Ministers (Social Justice and Empowerment), and other Cabinet Ministers also paid the floral tribute to Babasaheb. A large number of general public and followers of Babasaheb were also present on the occasion.

### **Mahaparinirvan Diwas of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar:- 6 December 2019**

The Foundation has already initiated necessary preparation for observance of the 64th Mahaparinirvan Diwas of Babasaheb Ambedkar on 6 December 2019 at the same manner being observed every year.

### **General Body & Governing Body Meeting: held on 1-03-2019**

Governing Body & General Body meeting of Dr. Ambedkar Foundation was held in the Dr. Ambedkar International Centre, New Delhi on 1.03.2019 under the Chairmanship of Dr. Thaawarchand





*Meeting of the Governing Body and General Body of Dr. Ambedkar Foundation is in progress.*

Gehlot, Hon'ble Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India.

The Governing Body is the supreme body of Dr. Ambedkar Foundation. It is headed by the Minister of Social Justice & Empowerment. There are 11 Ex-officio Members representing various disciplines of education, social work, administration and 32 members nominated by Minister of Social Justice & Empowerment from amongst the eminent social workers, educationists, journalists etc. The Governing Body of the Foundation is vested with powers of direction, control and administration of the Foundation. There are also three nominated members in the Governing Body among the members of General Body.

On the occasion of observance of “International

Women Day – 2019” in the Dr. Ambedkar Foundation, the Joint Secretary and Member Secretary of the Foundation, Smt. Rashmi Chowdhary with the winners in the Essay Competition. Dr. Sanjeeb Patjoshi, Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, who spoke on “Gender Justice”, was also present as Special Guest on 8th March, 2019. On the occasion, the guest speaker Dr. Sanjeeb Patjoshi highlighted the contribution of Dr. Ambedkar towards “Gender Equity”. Giving a perspective on the subject, the participants also brought the sufferings of the women in day to day life and their contribution to the GDP to the fore, which is hardly recognized by the society. Some participants opined that the women need Equality (Samaanata) and not Respect (*Sammaan*), which is a paternal attitude.

#### 4.4.20 Babu Jagjivan Ram National Foundation

**4.4.20.1** Babu Jagjivan Ram National Foundation was established on 14<sup>th</sup> 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 to create a casteless and classless society to eradicate untouchability and to achieve social justice for Dalits, downtrodden and weaker sections. 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. Some of the main Aims and Objectives 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 things having historical significance 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 Govt.



*Union Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment, Dr. Thaawarchand Gehlot, paying floral tribute to Babu Jagjivan Ram, former Deputy Prime Minister of India on his 112th Birth Anniversary on 5.4.2019 at Samta Sthal, New Delhi. Smt. Meira Kumar, Former Speaker Lok Sabha, and Executive Vice President of Babu Jagjivan Ram National Foundation and Joint Secretary (Admn.) Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment were also present.*

- 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?

**4.4.20.2** On 5<sup>th</sup> April 2019, occasion of the birth anniversary of Babuji, a function to pay homage f was organized at Samta Sthal, Delhi in the morning. The homage ceremony at the Samta Sthal was attended by Former Speaker Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar; Hon'ble Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment Shri Thaawarchand Gehlot, Executive Vice President of Babu Jagjivan Ram National Foundation and Joint Secretary (Admn.) MPs and various other high dignitaries, social activists and a large number of followers of Babuji.

**4.4.20.3** Death Anniversary of Babuji on 6<sup>th</sup> July, 2019, a homage function was organized at Samta

Sthal in the morning. Hon'ble Former Speaker Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar, Hon'ble Minister of Social Justice & Empowerment, Shri Thaawarchand Gehlot, Hon'ble State Minister of Social Justice & Empowerment, Shri Rattan Lal kataria paid floral tribute to Babuji at his Samadhi in New Delhi. Besides them, MPs and other dignitaries, social activists and a large number of followers of Babuji also paid floral tribute to Babuji.

**4.4.20.4** 19<sup>th</sup> Governing Body Meeting of Babu Jagjivan Ram National Foundation held under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minster of Social Justice & Empowerment and President, Babu Jagjivan Ram National Foundation Dr. Thaawarchand Gehlot on 20/12/2019 at Dr. Ambedkar International Center, 15 Janpath, New Delhi.

**4.4.20.5** The Babu Jagjivan Ram National Foundation has released Rs. 7 Lakh to different NGO's for organizing birth/death anniversary of great saints up to 31st December, 2019.



**4.4.20.6** 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 Anniversaries of Great Saints and other Eminent Personalities.

The scheme has been formulated to provide grant-in-aid to the Registered NGOs which are in existence for at least 2 years and the proposal recommended by the DM of state Government for celebrating birth anniversary of Great Saints and recognized College/Universities etc. The upper limit of amount of grant –in-aid in each case under the scheme is Registered NGOs upper limit Rs. 2 lakh and Recognized universities/institutions Rs. 5 lakh. The Foundation has released Rs.07 Lakhs as grant-in-aid to various NGOs up to 31st December, 2019.

**4.4.20.7 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 Nagarajna University- A.P.
- (iii) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar University of social sciences – Mhow

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

**4.4.21.1 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).

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

**4.4.21.3** Since the implementation of the SCSP was inadequate, the then Planning Commission constituted a Task force on 4.6.2010 under the Chairmanship of it's 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.

**4.4.21.4** The Task Force submitted it's report to the then Planning Commission regarding revision of SCSP/TSP guidelines in respect of Central Ministries/Departments on 25<sup>th</sup> 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).

**4.4.21.5** In pursuance to the above report, number of Ministries/Departments earmarking funds under DAPSC are given in **Table 4.43**.

**Table 4.43**  
**Number of Ministries/Departments earmarking funds under DAPSC since 2015-16**

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

Note: In the year 2019-20, 9 Ministries/Departments have earmarked funds more than 16.2 % which is highest as compared to previous years.

**4.4.21.6** 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.

#### **4.4.22 Assessment of Scheduled Caste Sub Plan by Central Ministries/Departments**

**4.4.22.1** 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.

**4.4.22.2** The details of Budget allocations of all the Ministries/Departments made under SCSP and Actual Expenditure for 2011-12 to 2019-20 is given Table 4.44.

**Table 4.44**  
**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	-	35391.99 (upto 31-12-2019)	43.51

**4.4.22.3** As per Budget announcement for 2019-20, the nomenclature of Scheduled Caste Sub Plan has been changed to Development Action Plan for Scheduled Castes (DAAPSC). Also now the Ministry/Department-wise allocation for various schemes is contained in Statement 10A of the Budget Document 2019-20.

**4.4.22.4** 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 2019-20 is Rs 424045.23 crores, out of which Rs 81340.74 crores (BE) have been allocated for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes which is 19.18 % of the total allocation under the identified schemes. A total of 41 Ministries/Departments and 2 UTs have been allocating funds under the different schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Castes.

**4.4.22.5** Status of implementation of DAPSC from the year 2014-15 to 2019-20 (Upto 31-12-2019 is given in **Table 4.45**.

**4.4.22.6** 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.

**4.4.22.7** 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 and Sports.

**Table 4.45**  
**Status of Implementation of DAPSC from 2014-15 to 2019-20**

(Rs. in Crore)

Items	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
No. of Schemes	262	243	237	270	304	308
No. of Depts./Ministries	23	22	23	26	29	41
SCSP Allocation (RE)	33638.11	34674.74	40919.70	52340.72	62473.86	81340.74
Actual Expenditure	30035.07	30603.70	34333.67	47017.19	55073.17	35391.99 (Upto 31-12-2019)





# **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. 15.08.2018 by insertion of new article viz. Article 338B in the Constitution.*

## 5.1 An Overview

**5.1.1** 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).

**5.1.2** 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.

**5.1.3** 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

**5.2.1** 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.

**5.2.2** 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 30.11.2019 is at **Annexure-5.1**.

**5.2.3** 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."

**5.2.4** The Registrar General of India (RGI) is responsible for publishing the Socio Economic

Caste Census (2011) data to ascertain the caste-wise population.

## 5.3 Sub-categorization within Other Backward Classes

The Supreme Court in its order dated 16.11.1992 in WP(C) No. 930/1990 (IndraSawhney 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, 2020. 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.

## 5.4 Statutory Framework

**5.4.1** Relevant Constitutional Provisions for Backward Classes may be seen in **Box 5.1**.

### Box 5.1

#### *Relevant Constitutional Provisions for Backward Classes*

**Clause (4) of Article 15 of Constitution of India** [*“Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth”*] permits the State to make special provision for the advancement of *“any socially and educationally backward classes of citizens”* including in admission to educational institutions.

**Article 16 (4)** [*“Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment”*] permits the State to make provision for reservation in appointments for *“any backward class of citizens.... ”*

**Article 340** of the Constitution provides *“that the President may by order appoint a Commission to investigate the conditions of socially and educationally backward classes”*. As it was not envisaged to set up an independent Commission to investigate complaints made by OBCs, the National Commission for Scheduled Castes has been entrusted to look into such complaints under Article 338 (10) of the Constitution.

**Clause (1) of Article 38** of the Constitution makes it obligatory for the State to *“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”*. Art. 46 enjoins upon the States to *“promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections”*.

**Clause (10) of Article 338** (National Commission for Scheduled Castes) mentions that for the purpose of that article, references to Scheduled Castes *“shall be construed as including references to the Anglo-Indian community.”*

### 5.4.2 National Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1993

**5.4.2.1** 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 the State of Jammu & Kashmir.

**5.4.2.2** 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.

**5.4.2.3** 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.

**5.4.2.4** 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.

### 5.4.3. Criteria for “Creamy Layer”

**5.4.3.1** 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
- v. Income/Wealth Tax payee

**5.4.3.2** 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.

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

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.

## **5.5 Development and Welfare Board for Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Communities (DWBDNCs)**

**5.5.2.1** 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.

**5.5.2.2** Committee under the Chairperson of Vice-charman, Niti Aayog alongwith three Members has also been appointed by the Govt. of India, to complete the process of identification of the Denotified, 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:-

- (i) Shri Bhiku Ramji Idate : Chairman
- (ii) Ms. Mittal Patel: Member
- (iii) Sh. Otaram Dewasi : Member
- (iv) Ms. L.S. Changsan : Member (Representative of D/o School Education & Literacy)
- (v) Shri A. K. Singh : Member (Representative of M/o Tribal Affairs)
- (vi). Sh. Ashish Rawat has been appointed as Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of DWBDNCs by DoPT.

### **5.5.2.3 Terms and references of the DWBDNCs**

- 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.
- To monitor and evaluate the progress of the schemes of Government of India and the States/UTs with reference to De-notified Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Communities.
- To redress the grievances of DNTs communities and fulfil their expectations.

## 5.6 Schemes for welfare of Backward Classes: An Overview

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.

- 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. National Fellowship for OBC students
- vi. Dr. Ambedkar Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loans for Overseas Studies for Other Backward Classes (OBCs) & Economically Backward Classes (EBCs)
- vii. Dr. Ambedkar Scheme of Post-Matric Scholarship for EBC Students
- viii. Dr. Ambedkar Pre –Matric and Post-Matric Scholarship for DNT Students
- ix. Nanaji Deshmukh Scheme of Construction of Hostels for DNT Boys and Girls
- x. Venture Capital Fund for OBCs

### 5.6.1 Pre-Matric Scholarship to the OBCs

**5.6.1.1** 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.

**5.6.1.2** 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 dayscholars: 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

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

<i>Table 5.1</i>				
<i>Physical and Financial Achievements under Pre-Matric Scholarship to the OBCs</i>				
Year	Budget Allocation (Rs. in crore)		Achievement (as on 31.12.2019)	
	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Financial Rs. (in cr.)	Physical (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	29.66
2019-20	220.00	-	122.54	48.00**

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

\*\* Anticipated beneficiaries

**5.6.1.4** The State/UTs-wise funds disbursed and coverage of beneficiaries of the Scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarship to OBC students during the years 2017-18 to 2019-20 (up to 30.11.2019) are at **Annexure- 5.2**.

## 5.6.2 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.

**5.6.2.2** 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.1.50 lakh per annum.

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

**5.6.2.4** The Physical and Financial achievements under the Scheme are given in **Table 5.2**.

<i>Table 5.2</i>				
<i>Physical and Financial Achievements under Post-Matric Scholarship to the OBC Students</i>				
Year	Budget Allocation		Achievement (as on 31.12.2019)	
	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	32.30
2019-20	1360.00	-	884.15	40.00**

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

\*\* Anticipated beneficiaries



**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 2017-18 to 2019-20 (up to 30.11.2019) are at **Annexure-5.4**.

### 5.6.3. Construction of Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls

**5.6.3.1** 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 :

- North Easter Regional : Rs.3.50 Lakh per seat.
- Himalayan Regions : Rs.3.25 Lakh per seat.
- 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)

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

**Table 5.3**

(Rs. in Crore)

S.No.	Year	Budget Allocation and Release		As on 31.12.2019
		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	12.08	1000

**5.6.3.3** The State/UTs-wise Amount released and Physical achievements pertaining to Scheme of Construction of Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls during the years 2017-18 to 2019-20 (up to 30.11.2019) are at **Annexure-5.5**.

### 5.6.4 Assistance for Skill Development of OBCs/DNTs/EBCs

**5.6.4.1** The aim of the scheme is to involve the voluntary sector and 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. with a view to upgrade 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.

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

**Table 5.4**  
**Physical and financial achievement under Scheme for Skill Development of OBCs/DNTs/EBCs by NBCFDC**

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	0	14.81	30106#
	(upto 30.09.2019)			

\*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

\*\*\* The total sanctions during 2018-19 stood at Rs. 41.49 crores

# Pertains to sanction

### 5.6.5 National Fellowship (NF) for OBC Students

**5.6.5.1** 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.

**5.6.5.2** 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.

**5.6.5.3** 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

NET results 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.

**5.6.5.4** The physical and financial achievement under the scheme is given in **Table 5.6**:

<i>Table 5.6</i>					
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Budget Estimate</b>	<b>Revised Estimate</b>	<b>Financial</b>	<b>Physical</b>
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	2200*
4.	2019-20 (as on 31.12.2019)	70.00	-	52.50	2900*

\* Provisional

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

**5.6.6.1** 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 of present Creamy Layer criteria for OBCs and EBCs. It is Rs.2.50 Lakh per annum. 50% of the outlay every year is earmarked for Girl students. 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.

**5.6.6.2** 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 instalments and interest beyond moratorium period. The Canara Bank has been nominated as Nodal Bank under the scheme.

**5.6.6.3** The physical and financial achievement under the scheme is given **table 5.7**:

(Rs. in Crore)

<i>Table 5.7</i>					
<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Budget Estimate</b>	<b>Revised Estimate</b>	<b>Financial</b>	<b>Physical</b>
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 (as on 31.12.2019)	15.00	-	15.00	Awaited

\* Provisional - 31-12-2019

**5.6.6.4** 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 2017-18 to 2019-20 (up to 31.12.2019) are at **Annexure-5.6**.

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

**5.6.7.1** 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.1.00 lakh per annum (including self income, if employed)

**5.6.7.2** 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.

**5.6.7.3** The physical and financial achievement under the scheme is given below **table 5.8**.

(Rs. in Crore)

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Budget Estimate</b>	<b>Revised Estimate</b>	<b>Financial</b>	<b>Physical</b>
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	0.07 lakh**
6.	2019-20	23.00	-	8.24	2.00 lakh**

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

\*\* Anticipated beneficiaries

**5.6.7.4** 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 2017-18 to 2019-20 (up to 31.12.2019) are at **Annexure-5.7**.

### **5.6.8. 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.2.00 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

**5.6.8.2** The physical and financial achievement under the scheme is given in **Table 5.9**.

(Rs. in Crores)

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 (as on 31.12.2019)	10.00	-	7.80	Awaited*

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

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

**5.6.8.3** 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 2015-16 to 2019-20 (up to 31.12.2019) are at **Annexure-5.8**.

### **5.6.9 Nanaji Deshmukh scheme of Construction of Hostels for DNT boys and Girls**

**5.6.9.1** 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.

**5.6.9.2** 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.

**5.6.9.3** 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.

**5.6.9.4** 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.

### **5.6.10 Venture Capital Fund for OBCs**

**5.6.10.1** The Scheme of Venture Capital Fund for Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes is being implemented by this Department. The new component of 'Venture Capital Fund for Backward Classes (VCF-BC)' has been included in the erstwhile Scheme of Venture Capital Fund for Scheduled Castes from the last financial year 2017-18. The Scheme is implemented through IFCI Venture Capital Funds Ltd. An amount of Rs.10.00 Crore after re-appropriation of funds was released to Venture Capital Fund for Backward Classes under the Scheme of Venture Capital Fund for Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes as first tranche of fund during the year 2017-18. The Budget Head for VCF-OBC has been separated and in FY 2019-20, Rs. 50.00 Crore budget has been allocated.

### 5.6.10.2. Objective of the Scheme:

“Entrepreneurship” relates to entrepreneurs managing businesses which are oriented towards innovation and growth technologies. The spirit of the above mentioned fund is to support those entrepreneurs from Backward Classes who will create wealth and value for society and at the same time promoting profitable business.

The objectives of the Scheme are as below:

- It is a Social Sector initiative to be implemented nationally in order to promote entrepreneurship among the Backward Classes population in India.
- Promote entrepreneurship amongst the Backward Classes (BCs) who are oriented towards innovation and growth technologies.
- To provide concessional finance to the Backward Classes entrepreneurs, who will create wealth and value for society and at the same time will promote profitable businesses.
- The assets so created will also create forward/backward linkage. It will further create chain effect in the locality.
- To increase financial inclusion for BC entrepreneurs and to motivate them for further growth of BCs.
- To develop BC entrepreneurs economically.
- To enhance direct and indirect employment generation for OBC population in India.

### 5.6.10.3 Budget & Release in 2019-20

BE : Rs. 50.00 crore

Release : Rs. 50.00 crore

## 5.7 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.

**5.7.1** 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.

**5.7.2** 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.

**5.7.3** 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.

**5.7.4** 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.

**5.7.5** 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.

## **5.8 National Backward Classes Finance & Development Corporation (NBCFDC)**

**5.8.1** 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 31.12.2019 is Rs.1444 crore.

**5.8.2** 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.

**5.8.3** 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

### **5.8.4 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.1,00,000/- 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.1,00,000/- 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. 1,00,000/- 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.

Maximum loan limit per Group is Rs.15.00 Lakh and loan per beneficiary in SHG is Rs.1.00 Lakh at an interest rate of 12% p.a. subject to NBCFDC share being within 90% of the project cost.

### 5.8.5 Physical & Financial Achievements for loan disbursement

The financial and physical achievements during the last four years and current year upto 31.12.2019 are as given in **Table 5.11**.

Year	Financial progress (Rs. in Crores)		Physical progress in No. of beneficiaries			
	Equity received	Loan Disbursed	Targets	Achievement		
				Male	Female	Total
2015-16	112	315.12	170000	76723	111435	188158
2016-17	100	387.35	-	-	-	170555
2017-18	90	467.81	-	24071	114517	138588*
2018-19	100	524.29	-	41400	111444	152844*
2019-20 (upto 31.12.2019)	130	412.95	-	27876	71344	99220

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

The State wise physical and financial achievement during the years 2014-15 to 2019-20 upto 31.12.2019 is at **Annexure-5.9**.

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 and PSBs. An amount of Rs. 115.92 crores has been disbursed to PSBs/RRBs out of the total Rs.412.95 crores disbursed upto 31.12.2019.

### 5.9 Other Developmental Activities

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

#### a. Skill Development

During the year, the Corporation tied up with Twenty Six (26) Training Institutes (TIs) & Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) set by the Ministry of Skill Development and



Entrepreneurship (MSDE), Govt. of India in addition to Forty Three (43) number of TIs/SSCs with whom linkage had been established in previous fiscals. The Corporation has sanctioned skill training of 32984 beneficiaries against the target of 28600 beneficiaries set for the year 2019-20. The Corporation is also reaching out to other Public Sector Enterprises for partnering in Skill Development initiatives by way of contribution of their CSR funds. The Corporation has signed MoU with Engineers India Limited (EIL), CONCOR, CONCOR Air Limited and IRFC for imparting training to 902, 450, 200 and 1530 youths respectively of target group in the various States utilizing the CSR fund of the said CPSE.

**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, Shilputsav-Dilli Haat 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 Partnersto 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. Performance Linked Grant-in-Aid Scheme**

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.

NBCFDC has released Rs. 24.69 Lakh to 7 Channel Partners for their performance during 2019-20 under PLGIA scheme.

**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.102.71 Lakh for 222 eligible members of Backward Classes in the states of Assam, and Karnataka for Jacquard Loom Weaving, and Rose Wood Inlay during current financial year.

**e. IT initiatives**

NBCFDC got developed Loan and Employee Information Automation Project (LEAP)" to facilitate real-time processing of loan proposals from channel partners including submission of utilization certificate and list of beneficiaries etc. by them. The software is being used by some channel partners, which has improved transparency & efficiency in the operation of Corporation.

Separate windows are available on our website ([www.nbcfdc.gov.in](http://www.nbcfdc.gov.in)), where the prospective beneficiaries can register for applying for loan and undertaking training

under our skill development scheme. The details of registered beneficiaries are forwarded to the concerned Channel Partners for needful. Our website has been re-designed to make it more informative and easy to use by the stakeholders.

**f. 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 (<https://sbms.ncog.gov.in>) for use by prospective loan applicants belonging to the target group. The eligible applicants can submit their loan application online through this portal directly to the concerned Channel Partner (SCA/Bank). Applications submitted can be processed by Channel Partner online at multiple levels (District-Senior & Junior Level and State-Senior & Junior Level). The system will send message alerts to applicants as and when their application moves to next level while being processed. SMBS has been implemented in few states resulting in online sanction of loan to some beneficiaries.

**g. Awareness Camps**

NBCFDC spreads awareness about its various schemes amongst target group by organizing Awareness Camps in collaboration with the channel Partners. The beneficiaries are provided guidance about the suitability of schemes according to their 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 2019-20, sixty five such camps have been organized till date in various states covering large number of people.

CSR initiatives of NBCFDC during 2019-20 may be seen in **Box 5.2**.

### **Box 5.2** **CSR Initiatives of NBCFDC during 2019-20**

**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. Promoting preventive Health Care, Sanitation**

- **Interventions in Aspiration District of Mewat:-** A CSR Project is being implemented towards providing the access of Health Care Services through Mobile Van intervention for treating vulnerable children, youth and community has been sanctioned. Under this programme doorstep facility has been provided which includes treatment, counselling, blood test and referral advice etc. to the following marginalized village communities in three block namely Nuh, Punhana & Tauru. So far, 8,030 patients have been benefitted by a team of qualified doctors and counsellors (also supported by the District Administration).
- **Free Medical & Eye Check-Up Camps:-** The Corporation has organized various Health Check-up Camps, where eye, health, gyane and ENT check-up were done to provide medical facilities to the poor to promote healthy and hygienic living. The Corporation organized 27 such camps in poor localities various States. So far, more than 7,460 patients have been benefitted and more than 2,436 free spectacles were distributed to the poor.
- "Restoration of Classroom and Toilets etc. of Anganwadi Center in Ghasera, Mewat".
- **Providing Emergency Health Support in Muzaffarpur, Bihar:-** Awareness and Preventive Action' in Acute Encephalitis Syndrome affected 20 nos. villages of three blocks namely Kanti, Motipur and Meenapur of Muzaffarpur, Bihar for covering about 1000 children.
- **Providing emergency flood Support in Assam:-** Providing Health Care, Medicines and Sanitation to persons affected by floods in three villages of Morigoan District namely Rajamayong, Hatimuria & Loonmati' Approx. 800 households have been provided relief.

#### **II. Promotion of National Heritage, Sports and value education**

- Sanctioned a project to National Gandhi Museum for organizing Quiz on Gandhi etc. under the project **"Taking Gandhi Heritage to Youth/Students in Schools/Colleges/Institutions"** insome states including Mewat (Aspirational District) to cover 30 institutions & approx. 3000 Students, with the objective to spread good values.
- Sanctioned a project to Dr.Ambedkar International Centre for making a Documentary film etc. on the life and teachings of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, with the objective of spreading the teachings pan India basis in Schools/ Institutions.
- **Promotion of Sports Education in Mewat:-** Sanctioned a project 'Promotion of Sports Education and skills in Three Schools located in Rural Areas of Taoru Block of Mewat District, Haryana; About 1,000 school students are availing the benefits from this project. The main objective is to improve involvement of students in sports & physical activities and improve their self-image and social skills.

#### **III. Livelihood Enhancement of Tribals in MP & Maharashtra**

- **Sanction a project for 'Promotion of Chironji Decortication Machines** designed by IIT-B for livelihood generation in tribal areas of MP & Maharashtra for benefitting about 80 household. The main objective of designing this technology was to reduce drudgery in decortication of Chironji.

#### **IV. Swachh Bharat Mission & Swachhta Hi Sewa**

- The Corporation has actively participated in various SwachhtaPakhwara campaigns under SBM, with the aim of not only cleaning up poor localities but to spread awareness amongst general public especially those lower down in socio-economic strata on the importance of maintaining Swachhta, hygiene & ODF. The Corporation also organized various programs viz. Essay Competitions in few schools of Delhi & UP on pollution control and NukkadNatak etc. As part of SwachhtaPakhwada, NBCFDC inaugurated a toilet complex at Sr. Secondary Govt. School, Bandhwari,Gurugram. Sanctioned a project for 'Construction of Toilets Complex and Boundary Wall in a Sr. Secondary School Dist. Pratapgarh, Rajasthan' to cover Approx. 500 Students including girls. Sanitary Napkin Vending & Incinerator machines were installed in a School in U.P.
- As a part of the ongoing 150th birth anniversary celebrations of Mahatma Gandhi, NBCFDC participated in "SWACHHATA HI SEVA" campaign on 27.09.19 and collected plastic waste in ShahpurJat Area. The plastic waste will be handed over to CIPET, Murthal, Haryana for recycling. Other activities also organized during this period viz. Health camps, Tree Plantation, Awareness Rallies on Swachhta etc.



# **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.

**6.1.1** 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 Senior Citizen Homes (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 may join the mainstream. 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.

## 6.2 Statutory Framework

### 6.2.1 Relevant Constitutional Provisions

**6.2.1.1. 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.

**6.2.1.2** 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.

### 6.2.2 Legislations

**6.2.2.1** 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.

**6.2.2.2** 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

### 6.3.1 Overview

**6.3.1.1** 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:

<i>Population (2011)</i>			
<i>(Fig. in crores)</i>			
	<b>Persons</b>	<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>
<i>All India Population</i>	121.05	62.31	58.74
<i>Population of Senior Citizens (60+)</i>	10.38	5.11	5.27
<i>As % of total</i>	8.57	8.20	8.97

Source: Census, 2011

**6.3.1.2** The number of female senior citizens is highest in the State of Uttar Pradesh (0.74 cr.), followed by Maharashtra (0.58cr) and Andhra Pradesh (0.44cr.). The population of male senior citizens is highest in Uttar Pradesh (0.80 cr.), followed by Maharashtra (0.52cr.) and Bihar (0.41cr.). The number of senior citizens in the total population is highest in Uttar Pradesh (1.54 cr.), followed by Maharashtra (1.11 cr.) and Andhra Pradesh (0.83cr.). The Lakshadweep (0.0005cr.) 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**.

**6.3.1.3** 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 (92.36%), followed by Bihar (89.11%) and Arunachal Pradesh (88.56%). This percentage is lowest in Chandigarh (1.64%) followed by NCT of Delhi (2.36%). Percentage of senior citizens living in urban areas is highest in Chandigarh (98.385) followed by NCT of Delhi (97.63%). 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**.

**6.3.1.4** 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.

**6.3.1.5** 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 1<sup>st</sup> 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:

*(Per thousand productive population)*

<b>Year</b>	<b>Projected Senior Citizens Population (Crore)</b>			<b>As % of total population</b>		
	<b>Persons</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Persons</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
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

**6.3.1.6** 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**.

**6.3.1.7** 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:

<b>Oldage Dependency Ratio in India</b>			
<b>Year</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2011</b>
<i>Oldage Dependency Ratio</i>	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**.

### **6.3.2 National Policy on Older Persons (NPOP), 1999**

**6.3.2.1** 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. The primary objectives were:

- to encourage individuals to make provision for their own as well as their spouse's old age;
- to encourage families to take care of their older family members;
- to enable and support voluntary and non-governmental organizations to supplement the care provided by the family;
- to provide care and protection to the vulnerable elderly people;
- to provide adequate healthcare facility to the elderly;
- to promote research and training facilities to train geriatric care givers and organizers of services for the elderly; and
- to create awareness regarding elderly persons to help them lead productive and independent live.

**6.3.2.2** 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 to replace the NPOP, 1999.

### **6.3.3 Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007**

**6.3.3.1** The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens (MWPSA) Act, 2007 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.

**6.3.3.2** The Act has to be brought into force by individual State Governments. So far, the Act has been notified by all States and UTs.. The state of Himachal Pradesh has its own Act for Senior Citizens. By now, all the States and UTs (except Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh) have brought the Act into force. Progress Report of the Act is at **Annexure 6.5**.

**6.3.3.3** The Act has been under implementation for more than a decade. 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 Lok Sabha.



### 6.3.4 Central Sector Scheme of Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens (IPsRc)

**6.3.4.1** This Ministry is implementing a Central Sector Scheme of Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens (IPsRc) {previously known as Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP)} under which grants upto 100% of Project cost are given for running and maintenance the following types of projects:-

- (i) Senior Citizens' Homes/ Senior Citizens' Homes for 50 Elderly Women including those under Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) - popularly known as Old Age Homes - to provide food, care and shelter for a minimum number of 25 destitute Senior Citizens or for 50 elderly women, respectively.
- (ii) 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.
- (iii) Mobile Medicare Units- to provide medical care to the Senior Citizens living in rural, isolated and backward areas.
- (iv) Physiotherapy Clinics for Senior Citizens- Grant-in-aid under this project to be given to agencies that have shown a credible track record in running projects for the welfare of the Senior Citizens for running of physiotherapy clinic for a minimum of 50 Senior Citizens per month.

(v) Regional Resource and Training Centres- RRTCs are key collaborating partners for ensuring effective implementation of the policies and programmes of the Ministry. Broad activities include monitoring and providing technical support, advocacy and networking, training and capacity building for effective delivery of service by the Centres for Senior Citizens, funded by the Ministry.

(vi) Other activities considered suitable to meet the objectives of the scheme, including implementation of the provisions of National Policy for Senior Citizens (NPSrC)

**6.3.4.2.** Under the Scheme, assistance is sanctioned to the following agencies subject to the terms and conditions laid down by this Ministry:-

- i. 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;
- ii. Non-Governmental/Voluntary Organizations;
- iii. Institutions or Organizations set up by Government as autonomous/ subordinate bodies;
- iv. Government Recognized Educational Institutions, Charitable Hospitals/ Nursing Homes, and recognized youth organizations such as Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS)

**6.3.4.3.** The financial and physical achievements under the Scheme during the last three years are given in the table given below:-

Year	Plan Outlay and Actual Expenditure (Amount in Rs. Crores)			Physical Progress		
	Budget Estimate (BE)	Revised Estimate (RE)	Amount Released	Achievements		
				No. of NGOs Assisted	No. of Projects Assisted	No. of Beneficiaries
2015-16	35.00	27.97	27.58	332	449	23095
2016-17	37.00	37.00	36.99	328	761	40200
2017-18	46.00	46.00	44.47**	333	753	40450
2018-19	60.00	65.07	65.07	354	702	34920
2019-20*	90.10	-----	56.62	360	521	19490

*\*upto 26.12.2019.\*\* In addition to Rs. 44.47 crore, an amount of Rs. 1.52 crore re-appropriated for construction of new building of National Institute of Social Defence (NISD)*

**6.3.4.4.** The performance of the IAs under the Scheme of Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens is monitored from time to time through inter alia, periodic field visits by the nodal officers of this Ministry, Inspection of projects by Regional Resources Training Centres (RRTCs), inspection of the projects under the Scheme by the District Social Welfare Officer of the State Government.

**6.3.4.5.** Online processing of proposals of grants in aids (GIA) to NGOs has been implemented from the financial year 2014-15. The Scheme has been substantially revised w.e.f. 01.04.2018, including upward revision in Cost Norms of the projects upto 103%. Details of Grants released during 2019-20 under IPSrC schemes may be seen at **Annexure-6.6.**

### **6.3.5 International Day of Older Persons (IDOP), 2019**

#### **(A) The Scheme of National Awards for Senior Citizens-Vayoshreshtha Samman**

**6.3.5.1** 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).

6.3.5.2 Vayoshreshtha Sammans – National Award for Senior Citizens are conferred to eminent and outstanding institutions or organizations and individuals from different categories.

#### **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).

**6.3.5.3** The Sammans are conferred on the 1<sup>st</sup> October every year on the occasion of International Day of Older Persons (IDOP). This year, the Vayoshreshtha Samman Awards were given on 3<sup>rd</sup> October, 2019 by the Hon'ble President of India at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi. A total of 15 awards were given in 12 categories. The Awardees in each category were given a Certificate, a Memento and also Cash Award in some of the categories as indicated above.



*Vayoshreshtha Samman Awards were given on 3<sup>rd</sup> October, 2019 by the Hon'ble President of India at Vigyan Bhawan to a beneficiaries*



*National Award (Vayoshreshtha Samman) awardees for 2019 are given by Honble President of India to beneficiaries*

**6.3.5.4** Details of the National Award (Vayoshreshtha Samman) awardees for 2019 are given below:

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Name of Institution/ Individual</b>
<b><i>Institutional Category</i></b>		
1.	<i>Best Institute for research in the field of Ageing</i>	<i>Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences, New Delhi</i>
2.	<i>Best Institution for providing Services to Senior Citizens and Awareness Generation,</i>	<i>Gandhi Bhawan International Trust, Kollam, Kerala</i>
3.	<i>Best District Panchayat in providing services and facilities to Senior Citizens</i>	<i>District Panchayat, Panna, Madhya Pradesh</i>
4.	<i>Best Urban Local Body in providing services and facilities to Senior Citizens.</i>	<i>Municipal Council, Unhel, Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh</i>
5.	<i>Best State in implementing MWPSA Act, and providing services and facilities to Senior Citizens</i>	<i>The State of Tamil Nadu</i>
6.	<i>Best Private Sector Organization in promoting the wellbeing and welfare of Senior Citizens</i>	<i>NIL</i>
7.	<i>Best Public Sector Organisation in promoting the wellbeing and welfare of senior citizens</i>	<i>Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India (ALIMCO)</i>

S.No.	Category	Name of Institution/ Individual
<b>Individual Category</b>		
8.	Centenarian	Shri Ishwarchandra Chintamani
9.	Iconic Mother	Ms. Sharada Yashwant Date Ms. Urmila Sharma.
10.	Lifetime Achievement	Shri Chhajuram Sharma
11.	Creative Art	Ms. Eli Ahmad
12.	Sports and Adventure ( One each for Male and Female)	<b>For Male:</b> Shri. Hardev Singh <b>For Female:</b> Ms. Anandini Darjee
13.	Courage and Bravery (One each for Male and Female)	<b>For Male:</b> Shri Prem Singh <b>For Female:</b> Dr. (Smt.) Shashi Trivedi

## (B) Walkathon:

**6.3.5.5** Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, being the nodal Ministry for the welfare of senior citizens, observed the International Day of Older Persons (IDOP) on 3<sup>rd</sup> October, 2019 by organizing



*Dr. Thaawarchand Gehlot, Hon'ble Minister, Social Justice and Empowerment flagged off the Walkathon, in the presence of Ministers of State for Social Justice and Empowerment, Shri Rattan Lal Kataria, Shri Krishan Pal Gurjar, Shri Ramdas Athawale, Secretary (SJ&E), Additional Secretary (SJ&E) and Joint Secretary (Social Defence)*

morning Walkathon at Commonwealth Games Village Complex, Akshardham Temple, Delhi, in collaboration with Anugraha Regional Resource and Training Centre on Ageing, New Delhi.

**6.3.5.6** Dr. Thaawarchand Gehlot, Hon'ble Minister, Social Justice and Empowerment flagged off the Walkathon, in the presence of Ministers of State for Social Justice and Empowerment, Shri Rattan Lal Kataria, Shri Krishan Pal Gurjar, Shri Ramdas Athawale, Secretary (SJ&E), Additional Secretary (SJ&E) and Joint Secretary (Social Defence). The event was participated by members of Senior Citizens Associations, Resident Welfare Associations, Walkers' Clubs, inmates of Old Age Homes, young generation from school & college students, NCC and Bharat Scouts & Guides.

### 6.3.6 National Council of Senior Citizens

**6.3.6.1** In pursuance of the National Policy for Older Persons (NPOP), a National Council for Older Persons (NCOP) was constituted in 1999 under the Chairpersonship of the Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment to oversee implementation of the Policy. The NCOP is the highest body to advise the Government in the formulation and implementation of policy and programmes for the aged.

**6.3.6.2** In order to have a definite structure as well as regional representation, the National Council for Older Persons (NCOP) has been reconstituted and renamed as National Council of Senior Citizens (NCSrC) vide a resolution dated 17-2-2012 which was published in the Gazette of India on 22-2-2012. The NCSrC will advise Central and State Governments on the entire gamut of issues related to welfare of senior citizens and enhancement of their quality of life.

**6.3.7** Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana (RVY): Scheme for providing Physical Aids and Assisted-Living Devices for Senior Citizens belonging to BPL Category

**6.3.7.1** Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana (RVY) was announced by Hon'ble Finance Minister in the Budget Speech of 2015-16. Under the Scheme of RVY, aids and assistive living devices are provided free of cost to senior citizens, belonging to BPL category, 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 and spectacles are provided to eligible beneficiaries.





**6.3.7.2** This is a Central Sector Scheme funded from Senior Citizens' Welfare Fund. 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.

**6.3.7.3** The Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana was launched at Nellore (A.P.) on 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2017. The districts selected is 332 (list of districts is at **Annexure-6.7**), as on 31-12-2019, for the implementation of RVY. Brief statistics regarding RVY as on 31-12-2019 are given below:

*As on 31-12-2019*

<b>No. of Camps held</b>	<b>No. of Beneficiaries</b>	<b>No. of Devices distributed</b>	<b>Fund Released (Rs.)</b>
127	122417	317596	124.01

### **6.3.8 Senior Citizens Welfare Fund**

**6.3.8.1** In pursuance of the announcement made in the Budget Speech of Finance Minister- 2015-16, a "Senior Citizens' Welfare Fund" was proposed

under the Finance Act, 2015, which shall be utilized for such schemes for the promotion of the welfare of senior citizens, in line with the National Policy on Older Persons and the National Policy for Senior Citizens, including schemes for promoting financial security of senior citizens, healthcare and nutrition of senior citizens, welfare of elderly widows, schemes relating to Old Age Homes, Short Stay Homes and Day Care of senior citizens etc.

**6.3.8.2** Accordingly, a Senior Citizens' Welfare Fund was established on 18.3.2016 as per Rule 3 of the Senior Citizens' Welfare Fund Rules, 2016 published in the Gazette of India (Extra Ordinary) dated 18.3.2016. The Fund comprises of the unclaimed amounts transferred by every institution holding such fund in the Schemes including Small Savings and other Saving Schemes of the Central Government such as Post Office Savings Accounts, Post Office Recurring Deposits Accounts etc., Accounts of Public Provident Funds and Accounts of Employees Provident Fund, that remain unclaimed for a period of seven years from the date of the account being declared as inoperative account.

**6.3.8.3** The Fund is administered by an Inter-Ministerial Committee with the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment as the Nodal Ministry for administration of the Fund. Secretary, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment shall be 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 Poverty Alleviation and Labour and Employment. The Accounting Procedure in respect of the Senior Citizens' Welfare Fund, formulated by the Integrated Finance Division of this Ministry, has been approved by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG).

### **6.3.9 National Institute of Social Defence (NISD)**

**6.3.9.1** 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 Regional Resource & Training Centres(RRTCs), Schools, Colleges, Universities, SIRDs, Police Academies, Prison Departments and other Institutes/Organisations.

**6.3.9.2** During the year 2019-20, the budget allocation (BE) was Rs. 11.15 crore (GIA General Rs. 7.4 crore and GIA Salary Rs. 3.75 crore). As on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2019, Rs. 9.75 .crore (Rs. 6.00 crore under GIA General and Rs. 3.75 crore under GIA Salary) has been released to the Institute. Further, till now, Rs. 17.62crore (Rs. 4.00 crore, allocated in the BE for creation of capital assets and Rs. 10.00 crore re-appropriated from Sub Head-01- Educational Work for Prohibition, Rs.1.40 crore transferred from GIA General and Rs.2.22 crore re-appropriated from National Policy on Prevention of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse) has also been released as supplementary for construction of NISD building at Sector 10, Dwarka, New Delhi by CPWD. Upto 31<sup>st</sup> December 2019, the Institute has conducted 37 Old Age Care Skill Development programmes for 592 beneficiaries, 2270 Drug Abuse programmes for 225000 beneficiaries and 52 Social Defence programmes with Police functionaries, covering 2086 beneficiaries.



*Training Sessions going on in NISD*



## 6.4 Substance/Drug Abuse

### 6.4.1 Overview

**6.4.1.1** Drug and Alcohol abuse has become a major concern in India. The Ministry has conducted a 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.

**6.4.1.2** A Household Survey (HHS) was conducted among the representative, general population (10-75 years old) in all states and UTs of the country. At the national level, a total of 200,111 households were visited in 186 districts and a total of 473,569 individuals were interviewed. A Respondent Driven Sampling (RDS) survey along with multiplier approach was conducted in 135 districts among 72,642 people suffering from dependence on illicit drugs. Substance categories studied were: Alcohol, Cannabis (Bhang and Ganja/Charas), Opioids (Opium, Heroin and Pharmaceutical Opioids), Cocaine, Amphetamine Type Stimulants (ATS), Sedatives, Inhalants and Hallucinogens. At the national level, about 14.6% of people (i.e. about 16 Crore people) are current users of alcohol, About 2.8% of Indians (3.1 Crore individuals) reported having used any cannabis product within past 12 months (Bhang – 2% or 2.2 crore people; Ganja/Charas – 1.2% or 1.3 Crore people).

**6.4.1.3** At the national level, the most common opioid used is Heroin, (current use 1.14%) followed by Pharmaceutical opioids (current use 0.96%) and then Opium (current use 0.52%). About 1.08% of 10-75 year old Indians (approximately 1.18 crore people) are current users of sedatives (non-medical, non-prescription use). Cocaine (0.10%) Amphetamine Type Stimulants (0.18%) and Hallucinogens (0.12%) are the categories with lowest prevalence of current use in India. Nationally, it is estimated that there are about 8.5 Lakh People Who Inject Drugs (PWID).

**6.4.1.4** The Drug Abuse Monitoring System (DAMS), an online application to collect data pertaining to drug consumption, has been made operational since January, 2016. Presently, about 475 de-addiction centres supported by the Ministry have registered in DAMS and demographic/drug consumption profile of about 1,29,000 persons who are seeking help from these centres have been fed in DAMS.

### 6.4.2 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, recognise or approve as many centres as it thinks fit for identification, treatment, management, education, after-care, rehabilitation, social re-integration 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.” Accordingly, the Department has been supporting Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts (IRCA), being run by voluntary organizations, under the Central Sector Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse and for Social Defence Services.

### 6.4.3 Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Policy (NDPS Policy), 2012

**6.4.3.1** Ministry of Finance in consultation with all stakeholders including the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment has brought out the Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Policy (NDPS Policy) which aims to:

- a) spell out the policy of India towards narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances; and
- b) serve as a guide to various Ministries and organisations in the Government of India and to the State Governments as well as International Organisations, NGOs, etc.
- c) re-assert India's commitment to combat the drug menace in a holistic manner.

**6.4.3.2** 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 counselling, 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.

#### 6.4.4 Relevant UN Conventions

**6.4.4.1** India is a signatory to three United Nations Conventions, namely:

- a) Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the Protocol of 1972 on Narcotic Drugs.
- b) Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971, and
- c) Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988

**6.4.4.2** Thus, India also has an international obligation to, inter alia, curb drug abuse. The United Nations General Assembly, in its 20th Special Session in 1998, 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.

#### 6.4.5 Awareness generation campaign on the ill-effects of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse

6.4.5.1 The Department of Social Justice and Empowerment recognizes drug abuse as a psycho-socio-medical problem, which can be best handled by adoption of a family/community-based approach by active involvement of NGOs/Community Based Organizations (CBOs). The strategy for demand reduction is three pronged:

- a) Awareness building and educating people about ill effects of drug abuse.
- b) Community based intervention for motivational counselling, identification, treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts, and
- c) Training of volunteers/service providers and other stakeholders with a view to build up a committed and skilled cadre.

**6.4.5.2** NISD has been designated as a nodal agency for conduction of various awareness, capacity building & community intervention programmes under National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction (NAPDDR) in collaboration with various stakeholders in different States/UTs. Under NAPDDR, the Institute is making efforts to have partnership with the organizations on a larger scale in States/UTs.

**6.4.5.3** NISD has conducted 50 awareness programmes in Government schools of Delhi in collaboration with Red Cross Society, Delhi Chapter covering about 5000 students.

**6.4.5.4** NISD, in collaboration with Universities and Colleges, has been conducting awareness programmes for students in different States. NISD has conducted 1583 awareness programmes in schools/colleges/universities, covering about 183800 students.

#### 6.4.8 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. 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.

#### 6.4.9 National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction (NAPDDR)

**6.4.9.1** In accordance with the spirit of the United Nations Conventions and the existing NDPS Act, 1985 and NDPS Policy, 2012, the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has prepared a National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction (NAPDDR) for 2018-2025. The Plan aims at reduction of adverse consequences of drug abuse through a multi-pronged strategy involving education, de-addiction and rehabilitation of affected individuals and their families. It focuses on preventive education, awareness generation, identification, counselling, treatment and rehabilitation of drug dependent persons and training and capacity building of the service providers through collaborative efforts of the Central and State Governments and Non-Governmental Organizations. The objectives of the NAPDDR are to:

- i. Create awareness and educate people about the ill-effects of drugs abuse on the individual, family, workplace and the society at large and reduce stigmatization of and discrimination against, groups and individuals dependent on drugs in order to integrate them back into the society;

- ii. Develop human resources and build capacity for working towards these objectives;
- iii. Facilitate research, training, documentation and collection of relevant information to strengthen the above mentioned objectives;
- iv. 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 addicts;
- v. Deliver comprehensive guidelines, schemes, and programmes using a multi-agency approach, including health-care, social-care, criminal justice system, employment and education agencies, non-governmental organizations and civil society.
- vi. Undertake drug demand reduction efforts to address all forms of drug abuse including dependence related to the consumption of two or more substances at the same time;
- vii. Alleviate the consequences of drug dependence amongst individuals, family and society at large;

**6.4.9.2** During 2019-20 (till 30.12.2019), an amount of Rs. 92.12 Crore has been released under the Scheme of NAPDDR. Approximately an amount of Rs. 52.18 Crores has been released to States/UTs for awareness generation, capacity building and specific intervention programmes to be carried out by them. Further, an amount of Rs. 35 Crores has



*Observance of International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking on 26<sup>th</sup> June, 2019*

been released to NISD for taking various activities under NAPDDR. An amount of Rs. 2.59 crore has been released to NFDC for video and audio spots on drug abuse. An amount of Rs. 1.5 Crore has been released to NBCFDC for skill development and Rs.0.70 Crore has been released to State Govt. of M.P. for setting up an anti-drug awareness project “KAWACH” for school children in Madhya Pradesh.

#### 6.4.10 Assistance to Voluntary Organizations for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse and for Social Defence Services

‘Scheme of Assistance for the Prevention of Alcoholism & Substance (Drugs) Abuse and for Social Defence Services’ is the flagship scheme of the Ministry in the field of drug demand reduction. The Scheme has two parts viz. (i) ‘Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism & Substance (Drugs) Abuse’ (Part I) and (ii) ‘Financial Assistance in the Field of Social Defence’ (Part II). The cost norms of the Scheme (Part I) have been revised w.e.f. 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2018.

#### (i) Assistance to Voluntary Organizations for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse

The Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse is being implemented for identification, counselling, treatment and rehabilitation of addicts through voluntary and other eligible organizations. Under this scheme, financial assistance up to 90% of the approved expenditure is given to the voluntary organizations and other eligible agencies for setting up/running Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts (IRCA), Regional Resource and Training Centres (RRTC), for holding Awareness-cum-de-addiction camps (ACDC) and Workplace Prevention Programmes 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.

The financial and physical achievements for the last three financial years and current year under the scheme are given in **Table 6.8**.

(Amount in Rs crore)

**Table 6.8**  
*The Financial and Physical achievements under Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse*

Year	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Grants Sanctioned	No. of Projects assisted	No. of Beneficiaries (approx.)
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 (as on 31.12.2019)	130.00	130.00	65.00	378	37185

A state-wise detail of Grant-in-aid released to NGOs under the Scheme during 2019-20 is at **Annexure-6.8.**

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. 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. A National Level training of all NGOs/VOs and RRTCs under SD Bureau was conducted on 27.06.2019 on implementation of EAT module at DAIC ,New Delhi. The RRTCs provides training to the implementing agencies (IRCA) on EAT module.

## (i) Financial Assistance in the Field of Social Defence

The Scheme of 'General Grant-in-Aid Programme for Financial Assistance in the Field of Social Defence' aims to:

- a) Meet urgent needs falling within the mandate of the Ministry which cannot be met under the its regular schemes and
- b) Support such initiatives of an innovative/pilot nature in the area of welfare and empowerment of the Ministry's target groups, as cannot be supported under its regular schemes.

Financial assistance is given up to 90% of the approved expenditure to the voluntary and other eligible organizations. In case of an organization working in a relatively new area where both voluntary and Government effort is very limited but the need for the service is very great the Government may bear up to 100% of the cost.

The funding under this scheme is to the Jammu & Kashmir Rehabilitation Council for rehabilitation of Widows, Orphans, Handicapped and Older Persons. The financial and physical achievements for the last three financial years under the scheme are given in

**Table 6.9.**

*(Amount in Rs crore)*

<b>Table 6.9</b>					
<b>Financial and Physical achievements under Scheme of 'General Grant-in-Aid Programme for Financial Assistance in the Field of Social Defence'</b>					
<b>Year</b>	<b>Budget Estimate</b>	<b>Revised Estimate</b>	<b>Grants Released</b>	<b>No. of NGOs assisted</b>	<b>Approx no. of Beneficiaries/Remarks*</b>
2016-17	3.00	3.00	3.00	1	7857
2017-18	3.00	3.00	3.00	1	7187
2018-19	3.00	3.00	3.00	1	7687
2019-20	3.00	3.00	3.00	1	-

\* Total No. of beneficiaries provided by J&K State Rehabilitation Council, Social Welfare Department.

### 6.4.11 Setting up of Helpline

A National Toll Free Drug De-addiction Helpline Number 1800-11-0031 has been set up on 7<sup>th</sup> 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.

### 6.4.12 Training and Research in the field of Alcoholism and Drug Demand Reduction

#### i. 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, NISD has been conducting training for the functionaries of drug de-addiction centres supported by the Ministry. Further, NISD also conducts training of school teachers and NSS Coordinators/Volunteers in colleges, in collaboration with different Universities and other educational institutions. During the year 2018-19, 122 capacity building programmes, covering about 3600 beneficiaries, have been conducted by NISD & assigned to RRTCs and other collaborating institutions.

#### ii. Regional Resource and Training Centre (RRTC)

Twelve Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), with long years of experience and expertise in treatment, rehabilitation, training and research have been designated as Regional Resource and Training Centres (RRTCs) for different regions of the country. These serve as field training units of National Centre for Drug Abuse Prevention (NCDAP) on various aspects of demand reduction. RRTCs provide the following services to the NGOs working in the field of Drug Abuse Prevention within their region:

- Documentation of all activities of the NGOs including preparation of Information Education Communication (IEC) material.
- Undertaking Advocacy, Research and Monitoring of drug abuse programmes.
- Technical support to the NGOs, Community Based Organisations and Enterprises.

A list of twelve RRTCs, with the details of States/UTs attached to each, may be seen at Annexure-6.9

## 6.5 Issues related to 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 5.12.2019 has enacted an Act titled “THE TRANSGENDER PERSONS (PROTECTION OF RIGHTS) Act, 2019” to provide protection of rights of transgender persons and for their welfare. The Act, 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, Formulation of welfare schemes and programmes and for National Council for Transgender Persons for addressing the grievance of Transgender persons along with advise to the Central Government on the formulation of policies, programmes, legislation and projects with respect to transgender persons. During the year 2019-20 (till 23.12.2019), 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. 1.00 Crore to NISD for undertaking programs for Empowerment and Rehabilitation of Transgenders.

### 6.6 Beggary:

**6.6.1** 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.

**6.6.2** As many as 19 States and 3 UTs 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".

**6.6.3** During 2017-18, this Ministry has released an amount of Rs. one crore to National Backward

Classes Finance & Development Corporation (NBCFDC) for skill development programmes for beggars on pilot basis. According to NBCFDC, an MOU has been signed with NGOs/VOs for mobilizing & handholding 400 members of the beggar's communities in five districts of Ghaziabad, Rampur, Moradabad, Madhepura and Kolkata for providing skill training programme through Government Training Institutes and Sector Skill Councils in Handicraft, Logistics Apparel & Furniture trades. In the year 2018-19 an amount of Rs. 50.00 lakh has been release to NBCFDC for facilitating skill training to 200 numbers of beggars community on residential basis. In year 2019-20, Rs. 01 Crore has been released to National Institute of Social Defence for skill development programmes for beggars community.



# **SKILL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME**





# SKILL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

*The Skill Development programme for Scheduled Castes, SafaiKaramcharis 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 SafaiKaramcharis Finance and Development Corporation, and (iii) National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation. Further, under the scheme Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCA to SCSP), State Governments are required to utilise at least 10% of their allocated funds for skill development purposes.*

## 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 with skill development an integral part of this process. It has for gedties with the leading training providers in the country to train the eligible members of the target groups to impart them with employable skills for their empowerment. The skill development programme for Scheduled Castes, SafaiKaramcharis 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 SafaiKaramcharis 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 27<sup>th</sup> 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

## 7.2 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.

### 7.2.1 National Scheduled Castes Finance & Development Corporations(NSFDC)

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.

### 7.2.2 National Scheduled Castes Finance & Development Corporations(NSFDC)

#### 7.2.2.1 Introduction

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 institutions. The trainees are provided free training and stipend @Rs.1,500/- per month during the training period subject to 90% attendance of trainees.

#### 7.2.2.2 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 Channelising Agencies/ Channel Partners.

#### 7.2.2.3 Achievements during 2019-20

During the 2019-20, as against the target of 20,000, NSFDC sanctioned skill development training programmes to train 22,498 persons belonging to target group. The list of training courses is given at **Annexure 7.1.**

#### 7.2.2.4 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:

- 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.

#### 7.2.2.5 Linkages with Sector Skill Councils (SSCs)/ Training Institutes

NSFDC entered into Memorandum of Agreements (MoAs) with following agencies during the FY 2019-20 given in **Table 7.1**.

**Table 7.1**  
**Details of Memorandum of Agreements entered into by NSFDC during 2019-20**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name &amp; Address of the Channelizing Agency/Training Partner</b>	<b>Type of Agency</b>
1.	Telecom Sector Skill Council, 3 <sup>rd</sup> Floor, Plot No.126, Sector-44, Gurugram, Haryana – 122 003.	Sector Skill Council
2.	Life Sciences Sector Skill Development Council, The Mantosh Sondhi Center, 23, Institutional Area, Lodhi Road, New Delhi.	Sector Skill Council
3.	Institute of Entrepreneurship Development, A-1 & 2 Industrial Area, Sarojini Nagar, Kanpur Road, Lucknow-226 008	Society
4.	MSME Technology Centre (CTTC), Bon Hooghly Industrial Area, Kolkata – 700 108	Training Centre
5.	Tool Room & Training Centre, Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises, Amingaon Industrial Area, North Guwahati Road, Amingaon, Guwahati – 781 031	Training Centre
6.	MSME-Technology Development Centre (PPDC), Foundry Nagar, Hathras Road, Agra (UP – 208006.	Training Centre
7.	Centre for the Development of Glass Industry (CDGI), A-1/1, Industrial Area, Jalesar Road, Firozabad – 283 203 (U.P).	Training Centre
8.	Institute of Entrepreneurship Development (IED), Lucknow.	Training Centre

### 7.3 Targets and Achievements of Skill Development Training Programmes

During 2019-20 a target of training **73600** candidates has been assigned to the 3 Corporations by D/o Public Enterprises. The Corporation-wise targets and their achievements upto **31.12.2019** are given in **Table 7.2:**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Achievements</b>	
			<b>Sanctioned</b>	<b>Trained/Commenced</b>
1	National Scheduled Caste Finance and Development Corporation(NSFDC)	20,000	22,498	9,065
2	National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation(NBCFDC)	28600	32984	21666
3	National SafaiKaramcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC)	25000	22990	12831
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>73600</b>	<b>78472</b>	<b>43562</b>

Achievements on skill training during the last five years by each of the three Corporations of the Department are given in **Table 7.3.**

#### 7.2.3 National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC)

##### 7.2.3.1 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**).

##### 7.2.2.2 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 RPL Rs.1000/- to waste-pickers and Rs.500/- for Sanitation Works.

##### 7.2.2.3 Type of trainings

The following types of training are provided to the target group : -

<b>Programme</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Assistance</b>	<b>Duration</b>
<i>Recognition of The 5 days RPL Programme Prior Learning for Sanitation workers focuses (RPL) Programme/Skill Up-gradation Training Programme</i>	<i>on improved and mechanised sanitation practices, personal health and safety, provisions of MS Act, 2013 and other social skills.</i>	<i>100% grant in aid towards conduct of training programme which also includes provision of a safety kit comprising of gloves, masks, reflective jacket and cap besides free medical check up of the participant during the programme, pictorial handbook, refreshment and Rs.1000/- to waste-pickers and Rs.500/- for Sanitation Works as reward money.</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 75% attendance in a month.</i>	<i>Ranging from 200 Hrs and above depending upon the course duration etc.</i>

## **7.2.4 National Backward Classes Financial Development Corporation (NBCFDC)**

### **7.2.4.1 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) or to category of Economically Backward Classes (EBCs) or be Sr. Citizens or Transgender or Member of Beggars' Community or Victim of Substance Abuse. During 2019-20, NBCFDC has set a target to train 28,600 beneficiaries by NBCFDC. The Corporation has accordingly tied up with 25 more Training Institutes (TIs) and Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) constituted by the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) Govt. of India in the current year in addition to 43 TIs/

SSCs with whom linkage had been established till the previous fiscal. NBCFDC has sanctioned training to 40 agencies that include both SSCs and Institutes primarily running under the aegis of various Central Government Ministries/State Governments and released Rs. 4.37 crores for 6337 trainee's upto 30.09.2019. Overall during the year Rs.13.70 crores has been spent for the skill training including the expenditure incurred against previous years' sanction.

### **7.2.4.2 Identification of beneficiaries**

While sanctioning of training programme to the Institution/SSCs, the Corporation spells out the Terms & Condition contained in Sanction Letter wherein the Institute is required to provide the details of the eligible trainees covering details on gender, whether belonging to rural or urban area and other personal details including address, mobile number, email etc. To ensure that the correct profile of the beneficiaries is identified, the training

institutes are advised to take help of the State Channelizing Agencies (SCAs). The institutes have also been advised to enter the details of the trained beneficiaries in the job portal of the Corporation which also includes unique identity details such as Aadhaar and mobile number.

### 7.2.4.3 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.

The Corporation is also targeting to upskill the traditional artisans who form a major chunk of the target group through its Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) skill upgradation training initiatives, which should help empower both socially &

economically, these self- employed persons.

## 7.3 Targets and Achievements of Skill Development Training Programmes

During 2019-20 a target of training -73,600 candidates has been assigned to the 3 Corporations by D/o Public Enterprises. The Corporation-wise targets and their achievements upto **31-12-2019** are given in **Table 7.2:**

S. No.	Organization	Targets	Achievements	
			Sanctioned	Trained/ Commenced
1	National Scheduled Caste Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC)	20,000	22498	9065
2	National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC)	28600	32984	21666
3	National Safaikaramcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC)	25000	22990	12831
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>73,600</b>	<b>78472</b>	<b>43562</b>



*Training in the course of Sewing Machine Operator at the NSDC training centre, Amroha (UP)*

Achievements on skill training during the last five years by each of the three Corporations of the Department are given in **Table 7.3**. Training Courses organized by NBCFDC during 2019-20 is given at **Annexure 7.3** and The Training Programmes being conducted including fresh training, skill Up-Gradation and recognition of prior learning is given at **Annexure 7.4**.

**Year-wise targets achievements on skill Development training by NSFDC, NBCFDC & NSKFDC**

<b>Table 7.3</b>		
<b>National Scheduled Castes Finance &amp; Development Corporations (NSFDC)</b>		
<b>Year</b>	<b>Target (Numbers)</b>	<b>Achievements (Numbers)</b>
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 (upto 31.12.2019)	20,000	22498

<b>National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC)</b>		
<b>Year</b>	<b>Target (No.)</b>	<b>Achievements (No.)</b>
2015-16	12500	15146
2016-17	17500	18748
2017-18	18500	23380
2018-19	23000	25040
2019-20 (upto 31.12.2019)	28600	32984

<b>NSKFDC</b>		
<b>Year</b>	<b>Target (No.)</b>	<b>Achievements (No.)</b>
2014-15	8612	8750
2015-16	9500	9600
2016-17	11040	10314
2017-18	14000	13954
2018-19	20,000	16240
2019-20 (upto 31.12.2019)	25,000 *	22990

\* Including previous year training of 3760 candidates.







# **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

**8.1.1** 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**.

**8.1.2** 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%.

**Table 8.1**  
*Population & Literacy rate of SCs*

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

**8.1.3** 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%.

**8.1.4** 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), Revised Estimates (RE) and Expenditure earmarked for NER

**8.2.1** The Budget Estimates (BE), Revised Estimates (RE) and Expenditure in NER during XII Plan are given in **Table 8.2**.

(Rs. In Crore)

BE, RE and Expenditure from 2013-14 to 2019-20 (As on 31-12-2019)				
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	353.48	80.51	22.78

(As on 31-12-2019)

## 8.3 Scheme-wise Expenditure in the North Eastern Region and Sikkim

**8.3.1** The Scheme-wise Expenditure in the North Eastern Region and Sikkim during 2019-20 is given in **Table 8.3**.

(Rs. In Crore)

Table 8.3 Scheme-wise BE/RE/Exp. during 2019-20				
S. No.	Programme/Schemes	Budget Estimate (B.E)	Revised Estimate (R.E)	Expenditure (As on 31-12-2019)
1	Post Matric Scholarship	66.54	62.31	44.40
2	Free Coaching for SCs and OBCs	0.60	0.60	0.15
3	Pradhan Mantri Adharsh Gram Yojana	7.80	14.19	4.26
4	Strengthening of machinery for Enforcement of Protection of Civil Right Act 1955 and Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989	10.60	11.00	0.91
5	Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatravas Yojna for SC Girls and Boys Hostels	2.16	0.50	5.28
6	Assistance to Vol. Orgns. for SCs	1.40	1.40	
7	Pre-matric Scholarships for the children of those engaged in unclean occupation	0.10	0.60	

**Table 8.3**  
**Scheme-wise BE/RE/Exp. during 2019-20**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Programme/Schemes</b>	<b>Budget Estimate (B.E)</b>	<b>Revised Estimate (R.E)</b>	<b>Expenditure (As on 31-12-2019)</b>
8	State Sch. Castes Development Corporations	0.60	0.00	
9	Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Castes Sub Plan	22.00	22.00	
10	Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (SRMS)	2.20	2.00	0.88
11	Top Class Education for SCs	0.81	0.81	
12	Pre Matric Scholarship for SCs	7.10	7.10	1.75
13	Scheme for prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse	13.00	11.00	10.81
14	National Policy on Prevention on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse.	14.50	4.83	
15	Information & Mass Education Cell	4.50		
16	Assistance to Voluntary Organisations under the Scheme of Integrated Programmes for Older Persons	9.01	10.01	7.21
17	National Survey to Assess the extent, pattern and trends on Drug Abuse and Substance Abuse	0.09	0.00	
18	National Action Plan for Sr. Citizens	4.00	4.00	
19	National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction (NADDR)	9.67	9.67	
20	Scheme for Transgender Persons	0.50	0.50	
21	Integrated Programme for Rehabilitation of Beggars	0.50	2.50	
22	Pre-matric Scholarship to OBCs	22.00	22.00	0.61
23	Asstt. To Vol.Orgns for OBCs	3.00	3.00	
24	Boys & Girls Hostels for OBCs	3.00	3.00	
25	Post-Matric Scholarship for OBCs	144.50	147.99	0.32
26	Scheme for Educational and Economical Development of De-notified and Nomadic Tribes	1.00	1.00	
27	Post Matric Scholarship for Economically Backward Classes	2.30	1.30	3.93
	<b>Total</b>	<b>353.48</b>	<b>343.31</b>	<b>80.51</b>

Note:- The figures of expenditure in North Eastern Region and Sikkim as mentioned against the schemes has been calculated as per the State-wise expenditure provided by Divisions.

## 8.4 Special provision for North Eastern States

### 8.4.1. 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 prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse, 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 NE States as well as representatives of non-Government organizations in the region from time to time.

## 8.5 Programmes of the Corporations in the NE Region

The achievements in the credit based and non credit based schemes of the three Corporations in North Eastern Region are given hereunder: -

### 8.5.1 Programmes of National Scheduled Caste Finance and Development Corporation

The achievements in the credit based and non credit based schemes of the three Corporations in North Eastern Region are given hereunder: -

**A.** During 2018-19, NSFDC had disbursed Rs.1169.15 lakhs for 332 beneficiaries in the North East Region. Against the same, during the current financial year (2019-20), NSFDC has disbursed Rs.164.16 Lakhs for 66 beneficiaries.

#### **B. Non-Credit based Scheme**

##### **Skill Development Training Programme**

During 2018-19, 1,253 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 (2019-20), skill development training programmes to train 1,480 persons belonging to target group have been sanctioned

### 8.5.2 National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation

During 2018-19, 1,253 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 (2019-20), skill development training programmes to train 910 persons belonging to target group have been sanctioned.

State/Scheme-wise achievements of NBCFDC in the North Eastern Region during 2019-20 (upto 31.12.19) is given in **Table 8.4**.

(Rs. crore)

<b>Table 8.4</b> <b>Achievements of NBCFDC in the North East</b>						
Scheme	BE (Rs.)	Total Release (Rs.)	Assam (ARTFED)	Manipur (NEDFI)	Sikkim	Tripura
NBCFDC	13.00	15.80	11.80	-	2.00	2.00

## A. Non-Credit based Scheme

### Skill Development Training Programme

During 2018-19, NBCFDC has sanctioned Skill Development Training Programmes (SDTP) for 5400 persons belonging to target group in the North East Region. As against the same, during the 2019-20, skill development training programmes to train 6380 persons of the target group belonging to the North-East have been sanctioned as on 31.12.2019.

### 8.5.3 National Safai Karamchhari Finance and Development Corporation

#### Credit Based Schemes

During 2018-19, NSKFDC disbursed Rs.93.96 lakhs for 124 beneficiaries. During the current financial year (2019-20), NSKFDC has disbursed Rs.262.80 lakhs for 150 beneficiaries. **(Table 8.5)**

**Table 8.5**  
**Funds disbursed in North Eastern states during 2018-19 and 2019-20 under Credit Based Schemes of NSKFDC**

(Rs. In Lac)

Sl.	Name of State/UT	2018-19		2019-20		NoTotal	
		Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy
1	Assam	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
2	Manipur	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
3	Meghalaya	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
4	Mizoram	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
5	Nagaland	93.96	124	0.00	0	93.96	124
6	Tripura	0.00	0	262.80	150	262.80	150
	<b>Total</b>	<b>995.62</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>262.80</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>356.76</b>	<b>274</b>



## Non- Credit Based Scheme

Skill Development Training Programme: During the current FY 2019-20, NSKFDC has sanctioned Skill Development Training Programme (SDTP) for 775 candidates from the target group of NSKFDC as given in **Table 8.6:-**

<i>Table 8.6</i>									
<i>Skill Training sanctioned in North Eastern States by NSKFDC during 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20</i>									
<i>(Rs. In Lakhs)</i>									
<i>Sl. No</i>	<i>Name of State/UT</i>	<i>2017-18</i>		<i>2018-19</i>		<i>2019-20</i>		<i>Total</i>	
		<i>Fin</i>	<i>Phy</i>	<i>Fin</i>	<i>Phy</i>	<i>Fin</i>	<i>Phy</i>	<i>Fin</i>	<i>Phy</i>
1	Assam	53.00	128	99.00	570	126.92	675	278.92	1373
2	Manipur	0.00	0	0.00	180	0.00	0	0	180
3	Nagaland	0.00	0	0.00	150	0.00	0	0	150
4	Tripura	0.00	0	0.00	0	18.50	100	18.50	100
	<b>Total</b>	<b>53.00</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>99.00</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>145.42</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>297.42</b>	<b>1803</b>

## 8.6 Expenditure in the North Eastern Region in respect of Schemes of Drug Prevention Division

BE/RE/Exp. in respect of Schemes of Drug Prevention Division is given below:

*(Rs. in Crore)*

<i>Table 8.7</i>					
<i>Expenditure under Scheme for Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse in NE region</i>					
<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Scheme</i>	<i>Budget Allocation 2018-19</i>	<i>Revised Estimate</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>%age against RE</i>
1.	Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse	13.00	11.00	10.81	98.27

## 8.7 Central Sector Scheme of Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens (IPSc) in NE region.

The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment implements a central Sector Scheme of Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens (IPSc) {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 such as State Governments / Union Territory Administrations (through Registered Societies)/ Panchayati Raj Institution / Local Bodies; Non Governmental /Voluntary Organisations. Under IPSc, upto 100% of the cost of the project indicated in the scheme is provided by the Government of India. Under this Scheme, Rs 7.21 Lakhs (As on 31.12.2019) was spent in the North East Region.



# **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. **Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana (RVY)**- Scheme provide that in any State/UT 30% of the total beneficiaries shall be women.

Additionally, the Finance and Development Corporations for Scheduled Castes, Other Backward Classes and Safai Karamcharis are also implementing schemes which are exclusively targeting women beneficiaries.

## 9.3 Allocations under gender budgeting

The allocations under Gender Budgeting for the year 2019-20 is given in **Table 9.1**.

(Rs. in crore)

**Table 9.1**  
**Allocation under Gender Budgeting for the year 2018-19**

<b>S.N.</b>	<b>Name of the schemes</b>	<b>Allocation</b>
1	Girls Hostel for SCs	92.76
2	Post Matric Scholarship for SCs	878.05
3	Free Coaching for SCs and OBCs	9.00
4	Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana	117.00
5	Pre Matric Scholarship for OBCs	66.00
6	Special Central Assistance to SC Sub Component	330.00
8	National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation	10.50
9	National Fellowship for SCs	108.00
10	Self Employment Scheme for Liberation and Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers	33.00
11	National Overseas Scholarship for SCs	6.00
12	Integrated Programme for Rehabilitation of Beggars	1.50
13	National Backward Classes Finance & Development Corporation	39.00
14	Top Class Education for SCs	12.15
15	Assistance to VOs. for Providing Social Defence Services	0.90
16	Assistance to Voluntary Organisations under the Scheme of Integrated Programmes for Older Persons	27.03
17	Pre Matric Scholarship for SCs	106.50
18	Venture Capital Funds for SCs	18.00
19	National Institute of Social Defence	7.50
20	Post Matric Scholarship for Economically Backward Classes	6.90
21	National Overseas Scholarship for OBCs	4.50
22	National Fellowship for OBCs and EBCs	21.00
23	Assistance to Voluntary Organization. for SCs	21.00
24	Asstt. To Voluntary Organization for OBCs	9.00
25	Boys & Girls Hostels for OBCs	9.00
26	Post-Matric Scholarship to OBCs	408.00
27	Scheme for Educational and Economical Development of De-notified and Nomadic Tribes	3.00
28	State Scheduled Castes Development Corporations	9.00
29	Pre-Matric Scholarships for the children of those engaged in unclean occupation	1.50
30	National SC Finance and Development Corporations	54.00
31	Strengthening of machinery for Enforcement of Protection of Civil Right Act 1955 and Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989	159.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2568.79</b>
	<b>%age of Gender Budgeting against the total allocation of Rs 8885.00 crore of the Department for the year 2019-20.</b>	<b>28.91%</b>

## 9.4 Schemes of Finance & Development Corporations

### 9.4.1 Gender Budgeting Initiatives of NSFDC

**9.4.1.1** 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.

#### 9.4.1.2 Schemes for Coverage of Women Beneficiaries

##### A. MahilaSamriddhiYojana (MSY)

NSFDC had introduced the Scheme titled 'MahilaSamriddhiYojana (MSY)'- an exclusive Micro-Credit Scheme for women beneficiaries during 2003-04 to provide loans up to Rs.25,000/- per unit

at an interest rate of 4% per annum (rebate of 1%) as compared to the Micro-Credit Finance Scheme. During the year 2006-07, the unit cost limit under MSY was raised up to Rs.30,000/-, which was raised up to Rs.50,000/- in 2012-13. Further, it was raised up to Rs.60,000/- in the first cycle and Rs.1.00 lakh in subsequent cycles in 2017-18 to enable the women beneficiaries to take up income generating activities with higher investment. On repayment of loan under MSY, the beneficiaries can avail any loan under NSFDC Schemes.

##### B. MahilaKisanYojana (MKY)

Considering the fact that Agriculture is constituting 73% of women work force, NSFDC had introduced the scheme titled 'MahilaKisanYojana (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)	Shilpi Samriddhi Yojana	: 40%
(iv)	Laghu Vyavasay Yojana	: 40%
(v)	Green Business Scheme	: 40%
(vi)	Stand-up India Scheme (SIS)	: 40%
(vii)	Educational Loan Scheme	: 40%, 0.5% interest rebate.
(viii)	Vocational Education & Training Loan Scheme	: 40%, 0.5% interest rebate.
(ix)	Aajeevika Microfinance Yojana	: 40%, 1% interest rebate.
(x)	Skill Development Training Programme	: 40%
(xi)	Udyam Nidhi Yojana	: 40%

**9.4.1.3** 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 four 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*

<i>Financial Year</i>	<i>Physical</i>		<i>Financial</i>	
	<i>Norm</i>	<i>Actual</i>	<i>Norm</i>	<i>Actual</i>
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%

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*

<i>Financial Year</i>	<i>Physical</i>	
	<i>Norm</i>	<i>Actual</i>
2015-16	40%	48.00%
2016-17	40%	57.94%
2017-18	40%	43.24%
2018-19	40%	48.66%
2019-20	40%	40.00%

### **9.4.3 Schemes of National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC) for focusing on women**

**9.4.3.1** NSKFDC has been implementing two specific schemes for women i.e. Mahila Adhikarita Yojana (MAY) & Mahila Samridhi Yojana (MSY) for coverage of woman Safai Karamcharis (including Wastepickers), Manual Scavengers & their dependants. Preference is also being given by NSKFDC for coverage of woman beneficiaries under its other schemes. Consequent upon the recommendations of Task Force on Convergence and Co-ordination of Government Programmes/ Schemes for educational, economic and social empowerment of Safai Karamcharis (including Wastepickers), Manual Scavengers and their dependent daughters, NSKFDC has amended the norms for coverage of woman beneficiaries upto 40% in both financial & physical terms against the earlier norm of 30% in physical term only.

**9.4.3.2** A rebate of 0.5% in the Rate of Interest is also being provided to women beneficiaries under its Education Loan Schemes. Further, lower rate of interest is charged under Mahila Samridhi Yojana (MSY), Mahila Adhikarita Yojana (MAY) and Swachhta Udyami Yojana (SUY).

**9.4.3.3** Presently, NSKFDC is giving greater coverage, both in financial and physical terms of women beneficiaries. Financial & physical achievements under MSY & MAY schemes during last two financial years and current financial year is given in **Table 9.6**.

**Table 9.6**  
**Financial & Physical Achievements for women Under Nskfdc Schemes**  
**During Last two Financial Years and Current Financial Year**

*(Rs. in lac)*

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
		FIN.	PHY.	FIN.	PHY.	FIN.	PHY.
1	Mahila Samridhi Yojana (MSY)	3094.95	7947	1514.29	3140	0.63	1
2	Mahila Adhikarita Yojana_(MAY)	941.75	1234	1529.90	1898	220.64	767
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4036.7</b>	<b>9181</b>	<b>3044.19</b>	<b>5038</b>	<b>221.27</b>	<b>768</b>

#### 9.4.2 Schemes of National Backward Classes Finance & Development Corporations (NBCFDC) focusing on Women

**9.4.2.1** The NBCFDC operates two special schemes through Channel Partners (State Channelizing Agencies, Regional Rural Banks & Public Sector Banks) for the benefit of women beneficiaries:

- a) **New Swarnima Scheme:** The scheme is implemented for inculcating the spirit of self-reliance among the women of Backward Classes. Financial assistance to the extent of Rs.2,00,000/-per beneficiary is provided at concessional rate of interest of 5% p.a.
- b) **Mahila Samridhi Yojana:** The scheme is implemented to provide Micro Finance to women entrepreneurs Self Help Groups

(SHGs)belonging to target group. The maximum loan limit per beneficiary is Rs. 1,00,000/- & per SHG is Rs. 15.00Lakh at concessional rate of interest of 4% p.a.

Additionally, the Corporation also lays stress on maximum number of women beneficiaries for its other credit based schemes. A large number of women self-help groups have been already supported under above schemes.

#### 9.4.2.2 Financial & Physical Achievements of Schemes specific to Women

The Physical and Financial achievements in respect of loans provided to women by NBCFDC,during 2018-19 and 2019-20 (upto 31.12.2019) are given in **Table 9.4:**

**Table 9.4**  
**Coverage of Women Beneficiaries under the MahilaSamridhiYojana,**  
**New Swarnima Scheme & Other Loan Schemes of the Corporation**

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	2018-19		2019-20 (upto31.12.2019)	
		Financial Achievement (in Rs. Cr.)	Physical Achievement (in Numbers)	Financial Achievement (in Rs. Cr.)	Physical Achievement (in Numbers)
1.	MahilaSamridhiYojana (under Micro Finance Scheme)	123.41	63524	68.36	39844
2.	New Swarnima (under Term Loan Scheme)	23.35	3616	25.04	3013
3.	Other Loan Schemes	193.83	44304	163.62	28487
	<b>Total Women Beneficiaries</b>	<b>340.59</b>	<b>111444</b>	<b>257.02</b>	<b>71344</b>



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 9.5**.

<b>Table 9.5</b>					
<b>Actual coverage of women trainees under Skill Development Training Programme of NBCFDC</b>					
<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Name of the scheme</b>	<b>Financial Year</b>	<b>Beneficiaries covered/ Sanctioned</b>	<b>Women coverage/ Sanctioned</b>	<b>Coverage of Women beneficiaries %age</b>
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 (upto 31.12.2019)	32894*	10036	-
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>115208</b>	<b>51033</b>	

\*Figures pertain to number sanctioned.



# **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.

## 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 eight studies have been awarded and completed during 2017-18. No study has been sponsored during the year 2018.

**1. Functioning of Old Age Homes/Day Care Centres and Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Drug Addicts (ICRA) :-**

An evaluation study on 'functioning of Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Drug Addicts' was conducted by Research and Development Initiative Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi in the year 2017. The study focused on evaluating the main objective of the scheme in 398 IRCAs across geographical boundaries of India. Some major findings of the study are given below:

- a. About 60% of the addicts in IRCAs are admitted for alcoholism treatment.
- b. 91.8% respondents agreed that medicines provided to them had improved their overall well being
- c. 88.5% centres have facilities of recreational activities.
- d. Maximum(80%) patients have experienced improvement in their employment strata after de-addiction.
- e. 94.2% of rehabilitees realized that their self-esteem has increased post de-addiction.
- f. A high of 95% patients are satisfied by the treatment and other services they received at the centre.

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

- a. The data reveals that majority of respondents (45%) are in the age group of 31-45 years followed by 25% in 46-60, 23% in 15-30 and 7% in the age group of more than 60 years. Assam (49%) and Rajasthan (41%) recorded highest number of respondents from the age group of 15-30 years. In Odisha (54%) respondents are from age of 31-45 years.
- b. The study reveals that the income of the manual scavengers has increased after leaving manual scavenging and adopting alternate occupations. A very high proportion of 65.3% of the manual scavengers were earning less than Rs.3000/- per month when they were engaged in manual scavenging and only 23.1 percent of them were earning Rs.3000/- to Rs.5000/- per month. Whereas after leaving manual scavenging and adopting alternate occupations with the assistance provided under SRMS, the proportion of low income earners of less than Rs. 3000/- has come down drastically to 35.8 percent and the proportion of higher income between Rs. 3000/- to Rs. 5000/- has significantly increased to 36.6 percent. Even in case of income range of Rs. 5000/- to Rs 10,000/- the corresponding proportion has shown significant improvement from 7.9% to 19.4%. This shows that the monthly income of identified manual scavengers has increased significantly after leaving their traditional occupation of manual scavenging and adopting alternative occupations.

- c. As per the study, 12.6% of the respondents have utilized the amount in establishing small enterprises while 15.8% for domestic consumption, 6.8% (marriage expenses), 20.3% (construction/repairing of house) whereas 8.7% and 18.1% have utilized OTCA for debt repayment and medical treatment respectively.
- d. Out of 2151 respondents who have undergone skill training, only 15.2 percent are self employed in Sticking & tailoring, Beauty parlour, Vegetable vending, Shops, Security guard, Plumbing, Auto-rickshaw driving, sanitary tank operator etc.across all 13 states. Karnataka has recorded highest number of manual scavengers (52) who were self employed after skill training followed by West Bengal (17), Bihar (5), Uttar Pradesh (3), Punjab (2) and Tamil Nadu (1).

### 3. Outcome Based Evaluation of Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatravas Yojana for SC and Construction of Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls.

#### A. Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojna for SCs:

- (i) 50% hostels are for boys and 50 % are for girls.
- (ii) Out of total inmates majority (59% inmates) were in the age group of 'upto 15 years'.
- (iii) 58% inmates belonged to Scheduled castes.
- (iv) 63% belongs to BPL category with average annual income of Rs. 23,152/-
- (v) Average rooms per hostel was 19 as against 20 sanctioned

- (vi) Average occupancy per room was 8 as per the sanctioned norms
- (vii) 46% hostels have provision for reservation of disabled children

#### B. Construction of Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls:

- (i) Among the 200 sampled hostels selected for the study, only 175 were found operational with 7729 inmates.
- (ii) 66% hostels are for boys and 34 % are for girls.
- (iii) Out of total inmates majority (47% inmates) were in the age group of 'up to 15 years'.
- (iv) 69% inmates belonged to Scheduled castes
- (v) 69% belongs to BPL category with average annual income of Rs. 30,359/-
- (vi) Total sanctioned capacity of the hostel was 12626 out of which 83 % are residing in the hostel
- (vii) Average rooms per hostel constructed was 14as per norms.
- (viii) Average occupancy per room was 10 against 9 sanctioned per room
- (ix) 74% hostels have provision for reservation of disabled children
- (x) Majority of 63% hostel inmates were OBCs; 23% SCs; 11% STs; and only 4% 'Others' category.
- (xi) Majority of 65% inmates came from BPL families. Their average annual family income was only Rs.39,396.

#### 4. Venture Capital Fund for Scheduled Castes Entrepreneurs

- (i) Out of 60 beneficiaries who have been sanctioned the funds only 57 cases are surveyed since

- 3 entrepreneurs could not be contacted despite various visits by the organization.
- (ii) A total of Rs.23880.40 lakh have been sanctioned to 60 entrepreneurs during the year 2014-15 to 2017-18 out of which Rs.14644.42 lakh have been disbursed to 47 beneficiaries.
- (iii) As per the study, the coverage of the scheme is not proper since the states having more SC population have been sanctioned fewer number of cases and vice versa. For example, no project has been provided VCF in the state of Madhya Pradesh with the SC entrepreneurs of 13.65 thousand whereas in Maharashtra with the entrepreneurs of 4.88 thousand there are 18 sanctioned cases.
- (iv) Out of 57 sanctioned cases, 28 (49%) entrepreneurs got the sanction of loan in the span of three months followed by 19(33%) and 10(18%) between three to six months and six months to one year respectively.
- (v) Out of 47 companies to whom disbursement has been made under the scheme, 33 are working in manufacturing sector and 14 are in service sector. Out of those 33 manufacturing companies, 15 (45%) companies have started repayment and not defaulted in repaying the loan while 4 (12%) have started repayment and at present defaulted in repaying the loan. Also, 13 (39%) manufacturing companies have not started the repayment since their repayment is not yet due, while one (3%) company has not started the repayment hence defaulted.
- (vi) As per the study, a total of 2667 employees were in employment after receiving funds under VCF by the projects as against only 1145 employees before sanction of loan thus registering 133% increase in employment.
- 5. Outcome Based Evaluation of Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme for Scheduled Castes (SCs) & Other Backward Classes (OBCs)**
- A. Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for SC Students:**
- (i) In all 28753 beneficiaries comprising 7457 from Govt. institutions and 21296 from private institutions have been surveyed by the organization.
- (ii) Majority of students (61.3%) are male whereas female are 38.7%. Compared to other states, more female beneficiaries (41.4%) have been surveyed in Uttrakhand.
- (iii) Analysis of the courses being pursued by surveyed beneficiary students reveals that 30.5% students are studying in Group-I courses, 23% in Group-II, 12.2% in Group-III and 34.3% in Group-IV courses.
- (iv) The study reveals that 43.9% parents of surveyed beneficiaries are farmers, 31.3% casual labour, 11.6% employed while 12.2% are doing small business
- (v) As per the study the majority (60.3%) of the parents/guardians' income from all sources is below Rs. 50,000/- per annum and 32.4% parents/guardians have annual income between Rs.50,000/- and Rs. 1 lakh while 7.3% parents/guardians have annual income above Rs. 1 lakh to 2.5 lakhs).

- (vi) It is observed that 21.7% students benefitted under the scheme informed that the scholarship has helped them to a large extent to pursue higher study. whereas 57.5% students indicated that they have been benefitted to some extent for higher study, 18.8% students have been benefitted to slight extent while only 2% students have not been benefitted for higher study by the scholarship amount
- (vii) Present status of beneficiary students revealed that only 0.6% beneficiaries are in job employed and 3.5% are self-employed while 95% beneficiaries are presently student and 1% are presently unemployed

**B. Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for OBC Students:**

- (i) The study has been conducted in five states namely Rajasthan (7 districts), Himachal Pradesh (4 districts), Uttarakhand (3 districts), Odisha (4 districts) and Tripura (2 districts).
- (ii) In all 3252 beneficiaries comprising 979 from Govt. institutions and 2273 from private institutions have been surveyed by the organization.
- (iii) The organization has surveyed 213 institutions in selected states- Rajasthan (189), Himachal Pradesh (2), Uttarakhand (2), Tripura (3) and Odisha (17).
- (iv) Majority of students (66.4%) are male whereas 33.6% are female..

- (v) It is observed that 64.0% beneficiaries come under the age group of up to 20 years, while 35.9% beneficiaries are above 20 years of age.
- (vi) Analysis of the courses being pursued by surveyed beneficiary students reveals that 39.3% students are studying in Group-A courses, 17.2% in Group-B, 8.6% in Group-C and 34.9% in Group-D courses.
- (vii) It is observed that 16.1% students benefitted under the scheme informed that the scholarship has helped them to a large extent to pursue higher study while 61.5% students indicated that they have been benefitted to moderate extent for higher study, 19.4% students have been benefitted to slight extent while only 3.0% students have not been benefitted for higher study by the scholarship amount
- (viii) Present status of beneficiary students revealed that only 5.5% beneficiaries are in job employed and 0.8% are self-employed while 91.6% beneficiaries are presently student and 2.0% are presently unemployed
- (ix) Majority (57.7%) beneficiary students viewed that the income ceiling of Rs. 1 lakhs per annum to receive the scholarship is justified while (42.3%) students stated the income ceiling of Rs. 1 lakhs is not justified.



**6. Effectiveness and Impact of activities of NISD in the field of Drug Abuse Prevention & old age care**

**(i) Old Age Care:-**

- (a) Majority of beneficiaries i.e. 46.0% in old age care programmes were from rural area, 44.6% from urban area while 9.4% were from semi-urban area.
- (b) Out of all beneficiaries who attended old age care programmes 65.7% were females whereas 34.3% were males.
- (c) The study reveals that majority of beneficiaries (56.2%) were from General category followed by OBCs (22.3%), SCs (15.5%), Minorities (3.4%) and STs (2.6%).
- (d) As per the study 31.4% beneficiaries belonged to BPL category and 54.9% APL category.

**(ii) Prevention of Drug & Substance Abuse:-**

- (a) As per the study 53.3% participant found the quality of training as excellent, 2.7% as good while 43.4% found the quality of training as average. Only 0.6% termed it as of poor quality.
- (b) The Drug & Substance use prevention related training programmes by NISD appear to have benefitted the participants by enhancing skills & knowledge (58%), enhanced social consciousness (30.3%) and also improved employability (11.7%).
- (c) As per NISD, the RRTCs were required to provide training to 4975 persons but they have provided training to 8920 persons.

**(iii) Findings on NISD & RRTCs:-**

- (i) In case of RRTCs 70.0% participants have made the payment between Rs.3001 to 4000/-, 15.0% Rs.1001 to 2000/- while 5.0% and 10.0% made the payment of Rs.501 to 1000/- and upto Rs.500/- respectively.
- (ii) In case of NISD only 4.5% beneficiaries stated that they have made payment for registration for the training in Drug Abuse Prevention. However, as per NISD no such registration fee is required to be paid.
- (iii) In case of RRTCs 3.9% and 11.1% beneficiaries stated that they have made payment for registration for the training in Drug Abuse Prevention and Old Age Care respectively.
- (iv) The study reveals that out of 117 trainees, 38 persons got employment after successful completion of training in Geriatric and Old Age Care.

**7. Functioning of the Finance & Development Corporations of D/o Social Justice and Empowerment.**

**A. National Scheduled Castes Finance & Development Corporation (NSFDC):-**

- (i) During 2016-17 the corporation has sanctioned the loan amounting to Rs.550.90 Crore. It has kept the target of 62001 women beneficiaries to disburse them the loan of Rs.232.97 Crore.
- (ii) As against a sanctioned strength of 117 of the corporation, only 76 staff are working for the past three years.

- (iii) As it has been found from the data of the NSFDC that nearly 85 % of the loan is given to those below BPL and 15 percent for those above BPL.
- (iv) As per the study all the SCAs have been sanctioned an amount of Rs.34443.50 Lakh to target 64535 beneficiaries but the SCAs disbursed Rs. 27744.84 Lakh to 57306 beneficiaries during the year 2016-17.
- (v) The corporation has launched the following new schemes
  - (a) Nari Arthik Sashaktikaran Yojana (NASY) to support the Single Women in the age group of 25 - 50 years.
  - (b) Green Business Scheme to provide financial assistance in the form of loan to tackle the climate change along with income generation.
  - (c) Vocational Education and Training Loan Scheme (VETLS) to provide financial assistance in the form of loan to persons of target group up to the age of 50 years to enhance their skills & employability.
  - (d) Aajeevika Microfinance Yojana (AMY) (Livelihood Microfinance Scheme) to provide prompt and need based Micro Finance.
- (vi) Out of 17008 trainees all over India in 2016-17, 10381 got the placement which accounts only to 61.03 percent, a slight improvement over the last year, but still below the target of 70 percent.

**B. National Backward Class Finance & Development Corporation (NBCFDC):-**

- (i) Corporation may consider forming a committee of experts for increasing the maximum loan limits for its schemes keeping in view of the increase in the cost of living
- (ii) The loan procedures may be reviewed for simplifying the same making the process of application easier for the beneficiary
- (iii) Department may seriously consider giving infrastructure development funds to the SCAs as has been done by the Ministry of Minority Affairs through National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation
- (iv) Corporation may pursue with the State Governments the issue of Income and Caste certificates promptly to the deserving and eligible candidates.
- (v) Corporation may look into the causes of very poor or non-implementation of MahilaSamridhhi scheme and New Swarnima scheme and chalk out and adopt a well-defined strategy to implement these schemes effectively.
- (vi) SCAs may be advised to distribute the loan more or less uniformly over the entire year. All Channelising agencies may be asked to focus more and more on financing activities in the Rural
- (vii) The implementing agencies may be guided to seek involvement of more and more Self Help Groups and adopt cluster approaches for

- the artisans in the implementation of the schemes
- (viii) Instead of pass fail system, the trainee may be given a course completion certificate with grade obtained by them.
  - (ix) Training institutions may be guided to hold frequent meetings with industrialist for improving placement as wage earners and entrepreneurship giving suggestion to the trainees

**C. National Safai Karamcharis Finance & Development Corporation (NSKFDC):-**

- (i) The performance of the corporation has been given in the table for three years. In the year 2016-17 the corporation has disbursed an amount of Rs.179.10 Crore to 23565 beneficiaries. The highest amount disbursed pertains to General Term Loan amounting to Rs.107.34 Crore to 11025 beneficiaries followed by Micro Credit Finance (Rs.28.24 Crore to 3661 beneficiaries), Mahila Adhikarita Yojana (Rs. 16.63 Crore to 2470 beneficiaries) and Mahila Samridhi Yojana (Rs.14.97 Crore to 3413 beneficiaries) etc.
- (ii) All the three Rural Regional Banks (RRBs) have disbursed a total

amount of Rs.1822.5 Lakh to 2830 beneficiaries during 2016-17.

- (iii) In the year 2019-20, a total of 9993 persons (as on 30.11.2019) have been trained as against 16240 and 13954 in the year 2018-19 and 2017-18 respectively.
- (iv) As per the study 91.4% beneficiaries were male and 8.6% female in case of RRBs whereas in case of SCAs the males are only 2.5% whereas females are 97.5%.
- (v) The organization has given success stories of Shri Debashis Nath and Ashok Kumar Gupta who were Safai Karamcharis. They have taken the loan of Rs 750000/- and Rs. 566000/- respectively from NSKFDC and everyone is earning Rs 26000/- and Rs. 19700/- per month.

**8. Scheduled Castes Sub Plan /SCA to SCSP**

The Department has conducted a Third Party Evaluation of the scheme of Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Caste Sub Plan during 2018. The evaluation was entrusted to National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj, Hyderabad (NIRDPR) in April, 2018 and accordingly, the final report was received in August, 2018.

**10.2.2** Major recommendations of all the completed studies are given in **Box 10.1**

### Box 10.1

## 1. **FUNCTIONING OF OLD AGE HOMES/DAY CARE CENTRES AND INTEGRATED REHABILITATION CENTRES FOR DRUG ADDICTS (IRCAS) FUNDED BY D/O SOCIAL JUSTICE & EMPOWERMENT**

### A. **Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Drug Addicts (IRCAs):**

- (i) *The center heads felt the need of Refresher training on periodic basis. The training should update the managers about the innovative methods and techniques that are used globally.*
- (ii) *Time Period of De-addiction should be increased, as the beneficiaries felt that the chances of relapse are very high in this short duration.*
- (iii) *The implementers felt that funds sanctioned for the food/ meals should be increased as Rs 75 per day is the allotted budget and most of Centres have reported that food expense exceeds up to Rs150per day for a patient.*
- (iv) *The maximum Patients relapsed due to peer pressure, therefore, extensive spread of awareness in the catchment area should be done against the use of addictive substances by holding mass awareness camps.*
- (v) *Requisition of empty un used government buildings should be made for IRCA centres instead of demolishing them as it could save rent expenses and could provide better infrastructure and saved funds could be utilised in other expense head.*
- (vi) *It should be made mandatory for a centre to have an ambulance or a medical van so as to transport the addicts to nearby health centre on time.*
- (vii) *There should be timely revision of grants on the basis of real market prices in order to make functions efficient.*

### B. **Old Age Homes (OAHs) / Day Care Centres (DCCs):**

- (i) *Keeping in mind the needs of senior citizen, a designated vehicle or ambulance in case of emergency is essential for any OAH.*
- (ii) *Senior citizens face mobility constraints and often require assisted devise, therefore, wheelchair and walker being are an essential aid for the senior citizen.*
- (iii) *The fund sanctioned for food/meal should be increased in proportion to the rise in the current food prices.*
- (iv) *Western style toilets should be provided for senior citizens who suffer from arthritis and other health problems.*
- (v) *In order to broaden the rural outreach of the program to address the wellbeing of senior citizen, awareness Camps should be organised for the publicity of OAH & DCC.*
- (vi) *There should be a Welfare Committee at each center, consisting of two representatives of management, two residents' representatives, the Chairman/President of the Municipalities/ Grama Panchayats where it is located, the District Social welfare Officer and two persons of the locality (one to be a woman).*

## **2. SELF EMPLOYMENT SCHEME FOR REHABILITATION OF MANUAL SCAVENGERS (SRMS)**

- (i) *The authorized agency should make sustained effort in monitoring the transfer of OTCA through the banks.*
- (ii) *In-order to increase the number of enrolments, training centers in local areas should be opened and the documentation process should be made easier.*
- (iii) *Monitoring and sensitization of skill development training partners needs to be enhanced keeping in mind the vulnerability of the target group.*
- (iv) *The amount of Stipend should be increased since the same is not adequate enough to sustain livelihood during the training period.*
- (v) *The respondents are not doing any job or self employed because they are not getting loans. So the documentation for loan process should be made simpler; the bank officials should proactively sanction viable projects seeing the vulnerability of the target group.*
- (vi) *SHGs formation should be encouraged*
- (vii) *The NGOs and other partners involved in rehabilitation of manual scavengers should sensitize them and their dependents in sending the children to the schools.*

## **3. OUTCOME BASED EVALUATION OF BABU JAGJIVAN RAM CHHATTRAVAS YOJANA AND CONSTRUCTION OF HOSTELS FOR OBC BOYS AND GIRLS**

- (i) *All hostels should be provided with basic facilities like computers, RO/water cooler, Solar Heater, Television, games facility etc. as these are requirements as per today's need*
- (ii) *All girls hostel should have female wardens only.*
- (iii) *Mandatory construction of boundary wall around the hostel and posting of night watchman in every hostel.*
- (iv) *Scholarship amount should be increased to compensate escalation of prices and should be paid on time (monthly basis) as this form major source for food and other components of expenses by hostel inmates.*
- (v) *Special coaching classes for students preparing for competitive exams and facility of career counseling should be provided for all inmates. There should be provision for e-learning facility.*
- (vi) *The hostels sanctioned under the scheme should be located in educational hubs for the benefit of the targeted beneficiaries.*

## **4. VENTURE CAPITAL FUND FOR SCHEDULED CASTES ENTREPRENEURS**

- (i) *Majority of the entrepreneurs feel that the tenure of loan may be extended to 8-10 years since most of the projects funded are new and the entrepreneurs need a leverage to manage and grow.*
- (ii) *The moratorium period is normally allowed from 12 to 18 months against provision of two to three years in the scheme.*
- (iii) *There are a few cases when the entrepreneur is not able to avail the facility because of inability to arrange 25% margin money. It is suggested that 12.5% of the project cost may be funded under VCF-SC through participation in the equity of such ventures.*
- (iv) *Some entrepreneurs are also facing difficulties in obtaining No Objection Certificate from land allotting agencies of state governments to mortgage the property to IFCI and conversion of agricultural land for non agricultural use. The matter may be taken up with state governments to facilitate the cases of scheduled caste entrepreneurs through single window clearance.*

- (v) *The procurement policy of Government and PSUs provide for 4% procurement from MSMEs promoted by Scheduled Caste and scheduled Tribe entrepreneurs. However the procurement conditions envisage supply of a fixed quantity for which the small entrepreneurs in this category do not qualify. Concerned Ministers, State Governments and Public Sector undertakings may be advised to change / relax the stipulated quantity conditions.*
- (vi) *The interest subsidy available to MSMEs are not available to the beneficiaries under this scheme as the venture finance is done by the IFCI which is a non banking finance company. This may be made available to Scheduled Caste entrepreneurs of the scheme.*

#### **5. OUTCOME BASED EVALUATION OF POST MATRIC SCHOLARSHIP SCHEME FOR SC & OBC STUDENTS**

- (i) *States may conduct special audit of institutions with regard to the eligibility conditions, payment of tuition fees and maintenance allowance every year subsequent to release of the tuition fees and maintenance allowance*
- (ii) *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 respect of those who avail maintenance allowance under the scheme.*
- (iii) *The institutes admitting the beneficiary students should submit annual return to the State Government providing details of admission, pass out and drop out details including the fees received from the students.*
- (iv) *The disbursement of scholarship may be done at district level and necessary modalities may be worked out by the states.*
- (v) *It is proposed that advisory may be issued by the Government of India to banks to evolve a mechanism where the bank accounts of students are not made dormant due to lack of periodic transactions.*

#### **6. EFFECTIVENESS AND IMPACT OF ACTIVITIES OF NISD IN THE FIELD OF DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION & OLD AGE CARE**

- (i) *In order to maximize NISD resources and outcomes, it need to collaborate with investigators throughout the country and constitute a committee for Ageing Research Institute in collaboration with institutes like AIIMS, Jamia Hamdard University Delhi etc.*
- (ii) *The following courses in Old Age Care can be added:-*
  - (a) *Certificate in Ageing Brain for Medical practitioners*
  - (b) *Diploma course in Elder Abuse and Neglect consultation*
  - (c) *Diploma in Ambulatory practice*
  - (d) *Diploma in Geriatric home visiting care*
  - (e) *Certificate course on Police sensitization on age care in police academy*
- (iii) *The following courses in Drug Abuse Prevention can be added:-*
  - (a) *Substance Abuse Awareness & Prevention Online Course*
  - (b) *Diploma in Treatment of Addiction Disease*
  - (c) *Diploma in Lifestyle, Stress & Coping - Addiction & Treatment*

- (d) *Diploma in recovery of drug and substance addict people*
- (e) *Diploma in Substance abuse and mental health for Para medical staffs*
- (f) *Certificate course on Sensitization for tribunal heads*
- (iv) *The NISD can take support from World Health Organization (WHO) to start Geriatric care degree or diploma program.*
- (v) *In collaboration with UNICEF, NISD can initiate awareness training program for school students.*
- (vi) *NISD can collaborate with UNODC (United Nation Office on Drug Control) to make Degree / Diploma program on preventions of Drugs and substance abuse in collaboration with Ministry of Health and family welfare and Ministry of Human Resource Development.*
- (vii) *The food allowance and lodging budget for outstation participants should be Increased.*
- (viii) *We recommend the NISD training curriculum would be prepared in consultation with Ministry of Health and Family welfare, Ministry of Skill development and Ministry of Human Resource Development.*
- (ix) *Governance structure of the NISD and its relationship with the RRTCs is required to be redefined. Develop the NISD/Bureau as an independent deemed University.*
- (x) *The coverage of the RRTCs may be increased to include the states of UP, Bihar, MP, Punjab, J&K which are now entirely unrepresented.*
- (xi) *Increase the duration of the three days orientation course for nurses and ward boys, One Month Course On Drug De-addiction Counseling for NGOs/IRCA's functionaries, 5 Days Orientation Course on Drug Abuse Prevention.*
- (xii) *Placement Cell to be set up in NISD and RRTCs.*
- (xiii) *NISD Governance Structure to be changed. Highly specialized academic and Private Sector Professionals especially from Curative Clinical background both from the Drug & Substance Use Prevention & Rehabilitation background and Geriatric and Old Age Care Diseases Curative Support.*
- (xiv) *NISD can upgrade its programme from Certificate programme to Diploma and Degree programmes.*

## **7. FUNCTIONING OF THE FINANCE & DEVELOPMENT CORPORATIONS OF D/O SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT**

### **A. National Scheduled Castes Finance & Development Corporation (NSFDC):-**

- (i) *It would be better if the Commission takes interest in the functioning of the corporation, periodically inspect their work, and give them suggestions for further improvement.*
- (ii) *It may be better if the number of households with monthly income of less than ` 5000 and the monthly income less than ` 10000 should be selected with the weightage of 85 percent and 15 percent respectively for the notional allocation.*
- (iii) *Need base of skill in the areas served by the skill development councils / training centres may be assessed according to the need skill development programme*
- (iv) *The income criteria for eligibility may be raised to cover more number of SC population under the scheme with preference to low income groups. It is suggested that the limits which were fixed in 2015 may now be raised to ₹ 2.0 lakh in the case rural and ₹ 2.5 lakh in the case of urban areas. The income limit could be reviewed at periodical interval*
- (v) *There could be special camps in the catchment areas of the prospective trainees to make the prospective trainees fully aware of the facilities of the trainings and formalities which may increase the intake of trainees.*

- (vi) *Procedure for application need to be simplified and made uniform.*
- (vii) *For creating awareness various media especially TV may be used and the message may be carried to the rural population through cultural programme, film shows, and through mike.*
- (viii) *A study may be carried out on the workload and the staff sanctions and rationalization of staff structure. Alternately the corporation may be subjected to a study by the Staff Inspection Unit*
- (ix) *The rate of interest could be modified providing more margin to the Channelizing agencies without increasing the burden on the target population*
- (x) *In the case of repayment period, the number of slabs in terms of number of years for repayment may be reduced. It could be 3 year, 5 years, 10 years and 15 years depending upon the quantum of loan.*

*The stipend amount may be increased from Rs.1500 per month to Rs. 2500 per month. The same may be reviewed periodically taking the cost of living into consideration*

**B. National Backward Class Finance & Development Corporation (NBCFDC):-**

- (i) *Corporation may consider forming a committee of experts for increasing the maximum loan limits for its schemes keeping in view of the increase in the cost of living*
- (ii) *The loan procedures may be reviewed for simplifying the same making the process of application easier for the beneficiary.*
- (iii) *Department may seriously consider giving infrastructure development funds to the SCAs as has been done by the Ministry of Minority Affairs through National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation*
- (iv) *Corporation may pursue with the State Governments the issue of Income and Caste certificates promptly to the deserving and eligible candidates.*
- (v) *Corporation may look into the causes of very poor or non-implementation of Mahila Samridhhi scheme and New Swarnima scheme and chalk out and adopt a well-defined strategy to implement these schemes effectively.*
- (vi) *SCAs may be advised to distribute the loan more or less uniformly over the entire year. All Channelising agencies may be asked to focus more and more on financing activities in the Rural*
- (viii) *Instead of pass fail system, the trainee may be given a course completion certificate with grade obtained by them.*
- (ix) *Training institutions may be guided to hold frequent meetings with industrialist for improving placement as wage earners and entrepreneurship giving suggestion to the trainees*

**C. National SafaiKaramcharis Finance & Development Corporation (NSKFDC):-**

- (i) *SHGs of safaikarmacharis / manual scavengers may be promoted and a cluster approach for providing better livelihood may be adopted*
- (ii) *SCAs and CAs are to be impressed to see that the full amount sanctioned is drawn and utilised.*



- (vii) *The implementing agencies may be guided to seek involvement of more and more Self Help Groups and adopt cluster approaches for the artisans in the implementation of the schemes*
- (iii) *The SCAs may be asked to serve the rural population too*
- (iv) *SCAs may be advised to include physically challenged persons in their beneficiaries*
- (v) *TV and Radio, Nukkad Nataks, wall posters etc may be used for creation of awareness*
- (vi) *Corporation could call for periodical meetings of the banks at least once in a year to take stock of the fund utilisation and other issues related to the implementation of the schemes and work out ways and means of improving the situation*
- (vii) *Payment of stipend on monthly basis could be thought of*
- (viii) *stipend amount could be increased taking into account the general rise in cost of living*

#### **8. SCHEDULED CASTES SUB PLAN /SCA TO SCSP**

- (i) *Increase in allocation under SCA to SCSP in order to make it more relevant (at present less than 1% of State/UT SCSP)*
- (ii) *Allocation of funds in convergence with the Centre/States Schemes/Programmes*
- (iii) *Digitization of Income Generating Schemes*
- (iv) *Option of front end subsidy for better transparency Need to increase subsidy amount up to Rs. 1 lakh*
- (v) *Identification of critical gap needs to be spelt out*
- (vi) *Expert Committee to decide the activities to be funded*

#### **10.2.3 The status of the ongoing evaluation studies of the Schemes for the year 2018-19 and 2019-20 is given as under:**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Name of the study</b>	<b>Name of Organisation</b>
<b>2018-19</b>		
1	Outcome Based Evaluation of Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme for Scheduled Castes (SCs)	Aravali Institute of Development Research, Jaipur
2	Outcome Based Evaluation of Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme for Other Backward Classes (OBCs)	Centre for Market Research & Social Development, New Delhi
3	Functioning of SC/ST Protection Cells as per the Responsibilities specified under Rule 8 of the PoA Rules	Centre for Market Research & Social Development, New Delhi
4	Timely disbursement of relief amount to Atrocity Victims as per the scale of relief specified in the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules 1955, amended and enforced on 14.04.2016	Santek Consultants Private Limited, New Delhi
5	Provisions of incentive for Inter-caste Marriage where one of the spouses is a Member of Scheduled Castes	Santek Consultants Private Limited, New Delhi

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Name of the study</b>	<b>Name of Organisation</b>
<b>2019-20</b>		
6	Assistance to Voluntary Organizations working for Scheduled Castes (SCs)	
7	Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (SRMS)	TransRural Agri Consulting Services, Bihar
8	Functioning of Dr. Ambedkar Foundation (DAF)	
9	Free Coaching Scheme for SC and OBC Students	
10	National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC)	Centre for Market Research & Social Development, New Delhi
11	National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC)	
12	National Institute of Social Defence (NISD)	Ecopie Services LLP, Plot No.28, Pavan Vihar Colony, New Bowenpally, Hyderabad
13	Post Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Caste (SC) Students	
14	Pre-Matric Scholarships to the Children of those Engaged in occupations involving cleaning and prone to health hazards	Santek Consultants Private Limited
15	Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens (IPSrC)	
16	National Fellowship for Scheduled Caste (SC) Student	
17	National Fellowship for Other Backward Classes (OBC) Student	
18	National Overseas Scholarship (NOS) for SC Students	
19	National Overseas Scholarship for OBCs (Dr. Ambedkar Scheme for Interest Subsidy on Educational Loans for Overseas studies for OBCs/ EBCs).	Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA), New Delhi
20	Venture Capital Fund for Scheduled Castes (VCF-SC)	
21	Credit Enhancement Guarantee Scheme for Scheduled Castes (CEGS-SC)	
22	Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for OBCs [Assistance for Skill Development of Other Backward Classes (OBCs) / De-Notified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes (DNTs) / Economically Backward Classes (EBCs)]	
23	Assistance to Voluntary organisations for providing Social Defence services	Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA), New Delhi

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Name of the study</b>	<b>Name of Organisation</b>
24	Top Class Education for SC Students	National Productivity Council (NPC), New Delhi
25	National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Corporation (NSKFDC)	Development National Productivity Council (NPC), New Delhi

### 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 onlinesubmission 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 issued tender to commission an evaluation study of both its Credit and Non-Credit Based Schemes. 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 10.1**.

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Number of Beneficiaries</b>	<b>Number of Trainees</b>	<b>Total</b>
(i)	Andhra Pradesh	510	20	530
(ii)	Bihar	120	50	170
(iii)	Delhi	100	50	150
(iv)	Gujarat	200	20	220
(v)	Karnataka	370	40	410
(vi)	Odisha	100	40	140
(vii)	Punjab	300	70	370
(viii)	Tamil Nadu	700	120	820
(ix)	Tripura	300	20	320
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,700</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>3,130</b>

#### 10.4.2 National Backward Classes Finance & Development Corporation (NBCFDC)

##### Monitoring and Evaluation of NBCFDC Schemes

The Corporation accords due emphasis on the monitoring & Evaluation studies for monitoring purpose and assessing the impact of NBCFDC schemes on the socio-economic status of the beneficiaries. The Channel Partners are also 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.

During the year 2018-19, evaluation studies of a sample size of 3200 beneficiaries was completed in the States of Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, and Himachal Pradesh. Further, in the same year, evaluation work was awarded in two states viz. Punjab (850 Nos.) and Pondicherry (850 Nos) for

a sample size of 1700 beneficiaries and their final reports are awaited. During the 2019-20, evaluation of skill development training programme has been assigned in the State of Assam for a sample size of 700 nos, where the report is awaited.

Summary of the recommendations/observations made in the evaluation studies and the action taken based on the same are tabulated as **Table - 10.2.**

**Table 10.2**

***National Backward Classes Finance & Development Corporation (NBCFDC) Suggestions/observations of Evaluation Studies of NBCFDC Schemes completed in 2018-19 and Action Taken***

<b>S. No</b>	<b>Suggestions/ Observations of Evaluation Studies</b>	<b>Action Taken by NBCFDC</b>
1.	<i>There is a demand from the beneficiaries to increase the quantum of loan.</i>	<i>The Corporation has been encouraging and advising Channels Partners for providing adequate financial assistance to the beneficiaries to set up viable projects. The average loan per beneficiary has increased from Rs.94,920 during 2017-18 to Rs.94,997 during 2018-19 under the Term Loan scheme and from Rs. 19,734 to Rs.22,391 per beneficiary under the Micro Finance Scheme during the same period.</i>
2.	<i>There is a need for more proliferation of the schemes amongst target groups.</i>	<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 325 Camps were held in various States, in which large number of beneficiaries attended and were informed of various schemes of the Corporation and counseled 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>
3.	<i>There is need for providing skill development training to the beneficiaries specifically in new trades.</i>	<i>The Corporation is focusing on skill development of target group as an important tool for their skilling &amp; upskilling in relevant vocations to make them self-reliant and employable. The annual coverage during 2018-19 was 25040 nos compared to 23361 during 2017-18 and 18748 during 2016-17.  <i>As a Strategy, it has also tied up with more than 25 National level training Institutions/Sector skills Councils and is providing training in various vocations like apparel, textiles, tourism, hospitality, furniture &amp; fitting and beauty &amp; wellness etc. The trainings are resulting in employability of more than 70%.</i></i>

4. *There is need of for providing support to the beneficiaries and link them with the financial institutions. There is also a need for providing quick loans to the beneficiaries.* *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 online application system. SBMS enable online loan application, processing & sanction of loan.*
5. *There is a need for providing marketing support to the artisans for marketing their products.* *The Corporation sponsors the beneficiaries for participation in various popular fairs & exhibition for providing them marketing exposure and platform for selling their products. The fairs are held at DilliHaat, IITF, Handloom Haat (Janpath, Delhi), SurajKund Craft Mela (Haryana).  
  
*The Corporation has also embarked on a cluster development projects taking assistance from DC (Handicraft) and also under its own Technical Upgradation Scheme to improve design and marketing capacities in various trades like potters, weavers, handicraft items etc. 11 No. of Cluster Development projects have been initiated since 2017-18. Efforts are also being made to link them to our Channel Partners to avail finance at concessional rate of interest.**
6. *There is need for simplification of procedures and reducing of procedural time between Sanction and disbursement of loan to beneficiaries to facilitate the process and save time and extend handholding support.* *In order to minimize the gap between sanction & disbursement of loan to beneficiaries. NBCFDC has kept slab-wise rate of interest and allow 120 days to utilize the funds, after which higher rate of interest is being charged by NBCFDC from channel partner. In the Regional Meetings with SCAs, they have been requested to conduct pre & post sanction counselling session for the beneficiaries.  
  
*The Corporation has also tied up with Banks to remove this bottleneck.**
7. *Based on the budget of the project proposal, or business plan, the General Term Loan amount should be increased.* *The Corporation has enhanced the maximum loan limit under the term loan scheme form Rs.10.00 lakh to Rs.15.00 lakh, with a stepped up interest rate pattern.*
8. *The SCA is also suggested to take necessary action against defaulters/irregular in repayment of Loan and issue notices etc. followed with regular visit to them in order to strengthen the recovery part at SCA level.* *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. *There is a need to cover higher number of women beneficiaries.* *NBCFDC regularly emphasizes to SCAs to cover maximum number of women beneficiaries, while submitting their Annual Action Plan (AAP).*

10. *The SCA needs to strengthen University-Industry interface, so that they should actively collaborate with the Universities to train the loan beneficiaries in their relevant business skill, for smooth functioning of their business.*
- The SCA have been requested to have an interface with the University and Industry to assess the skill gap and accordingly ensure that beneficiaries get the loan for the required business and are trained in the required field. The Corporation is also directly engaging with various reputed Universities/Institutes for implementing its Skill Development Training Programme (SDTP). These include Annamalai University, Central Institute of Plastics Engineering & Technology (CIPET), National Institute for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (ni-msme), MSME tool Room Centres, WEBCON, Model Finishing School (Kerala) etc. A tie-up with National Centre for Excellence of RSETIs (NACER), Ministry of Rural Development is also being pursued up by NBCFDC. A tie-up with National Centre for Excellence of RSETIs (NACER), Ministry of Rural Development is also being pursued up by NBCFDC.*

### 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:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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 &amp; Empowerment, and the Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) for which efforts are being made by NSKFDC to achieve the targets.</li> <li>ii The Physical &amp; Financial targets of MoU are enhanced every year at an average of 15-20% disbursement of funds and coverage of beneficiaries.</li> <li>iii Targets are reviewed on monthly basis by NSKFDC as well as by the Ministry of SJ&amp;E.</li> <li>iv Progress Reports from the SCAs/ Institutions on implementation of training programmes during the period of training are obtained.</li> <li>v Utilization Certificates in respect of funds disbursed to the SCAs are obtained.</li> <li>vi Periodical review of progress of implementation with the officers of SCAs</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>vii Periodical visits made by the Officials of the Corporation to the beneficiaries.</li> <li>viii The officials of NSKFDC also visit the training institutions during the period of training.</li> <li>ix In order to ensure the speedy implementation of NSKFDC schemes &amp; programmes, the Ministry of Social Justice &amp; Empowerment (MOSJ&amp;E), Govt. of India reviews the performance of NSKFDC through Monthly Performance Reports, Half Yearly Performance Reports &amp; Annual Performance Report and the targets fixed as per MoU for the respective Financial Year.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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</li> </ul> |
|---|--|

- avail the benefits under NSKFDC schemes and pro-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 during the financial year 2017-18 and the major findings are given as under: -

- i Corporations' cumulative disbursement as on 31.3.2017 is 2.40 times of Cumulative Equity Support received from the Government.
- ii The Corporation has limited but useful parameters to know about the functioning of the Corporation at a glance. The performance of the Corporation is rated high.
- iii It had been gathered that there had been compliance of directives issued by Government and Department of Public Enterprise. Cases of any lapses have not been seen.
- iv NSKFDC participates in national/state level exhibitions & fairs and provides stalls free of cost to the beneficiaries for exhibiting and selling their products.
- v Majority of the beneficiaries are in the age group 26-45 years.
- vi More than half of the beneficiaries of the SCA were below middle level in education.
- vii Their income has increased at least 10 to 20 percent as compared in almost all the cases.







# **OTHER ACTIVITIES**





## OTHER ACTIVITIES

### 11.1 IT Initiatives during the year 2019-20

#### i. Web Portal for Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana MIS (PMAGY-MIS)

The Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAGY) is a scheme which provides adequate Infrastructure, requisite Services and improvement in Socio-Economic Indicators through 10 domains to ensure integrated development of the selected villages with more than 500 total population and more than 50% SC population.

Before the start of implementation of the Scheme in a village, Gap Assessment and preparation of Village Development Plan has to be undertaken by the District/Village level functionaries.

A web based Management Information System (MIS) has been developed for streamlining the Need Assessment and VDP preparation process and monitoring the progress against each indicator, which would be critical for optimizing the outreach and impact of the scheme.

The portal was launched by the Hon'ble Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment on 27.02.2019 during the Additional Chief Secretaries/Principal Secretaries Conference held in New Delhi.

Salient features of web applications are:

- End to end paperless monitoring of scheme
- No repetition of data entry in various formats.
- Generation of Village Development Plan (VDP) from the village and household survey data

- Autofill of district and state MPR from village survey formats
- Flow of fund from Ministry to State to District

Statistics of web applications as on 12<sup>th</sup> Dec 2019 are:

- Total selected states 25, districts 525 and villages 7394
- Total fund released Rs 692.07 Crores
- Total Household survey completed 4,19,437
- Total infrastructure works identified in villages 34,229 of Rs246.38 Crores

### 11.2. Web Application for National Overseas Scholarship Scheme

Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, every year, on quarterly basis invites applications for National Overseas Scholarship Scheme for Scheduled Caste (SC), Denotified Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribe, Landless Agricultural Labourer and Traditional Artisan categories to support the overseas higher education.

Under this scheme, financial Assistance is provided to the finally selected candidates for pursuing Master level course or Ph. D abroad in the accredited institution/university by an authorized body of the country.

MIS for NOS was developed in February 2019 and launched by the Hon'ble Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment on 27.02.2019 during the Additional Chief Secretaries/Principal Secretaries Conference held in New Delhi. The first round of

applications from students were called online through this MIS in May 2019.

The web application facilitates online submission of applications, uploading of support document, scrutiny and processing of application by various back office users and Screening Committee, for final selection and providing assurance or award of scholarship.

Now process of scrutiny and selection is faster and more transparent for applicants. The process of selection is streamlined and delays are reduced in award of Scholarships. This portal has not only eased the application process but has also brought in transparency in the system. The candidates are able to access information regarding the status of their application as well.

No. of applications Received:	416
No. of applications Scrutinised:	416
No. of applications Selected:	92
No. of applications Rejected:	289
No. of applications pending for supporting Documents:	35

### 11.3 Online NGO Proposal Tracking System (e-Anudaan)

E-Anudaan - grantsmsje.gov.in is the first work flow based, role based, NGO Application for online submission of application proposal, among Ministries/ Departments, developed by NIC-DoSJ&E for the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.

The application allows 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, scrutinizing, screening,

recommendation, financial approval and GIA sanction

- Data Analytics at Dashboard;
- Prioritizing NGO proposals on first come first serve basis;
- Online sanction order generation and
- Integration with DBT-MIS of DoSJ&E and NGO Darpan of NITI Ayog
- SMS/E-mail alerts to every stakeholder in the work flow

There are now 7 schemes being implemented in this web portal (with online sanctions in 2019-20 as on 13<sup>th</sup> December 2019)

- Scheme of Grant in Aid to Voluntary Organisations working for Scheduled Castes (8.8 crores)
- Assistance for Skill Development of OBCs/ DNTs/EBCs
- Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse (59.6 crores)
- Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens (55.4 crore)
- Free Coaching Scheme for SC and OBC Students' (6.2 crores)
- Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase /Fitting of Aids and Appliances (ADIP)
- Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) to Promote Voluntary Action for Persons with Disabilities (53.4 crores)

### 11.4 DBT MIS (DBT MIS- <http://dbtmis-msje.gov.in/>)

For smooth and effective implementation of the Direct Benefits Transfer (DBT), DBT MIS has been developed for the Ministry. DBT data can be entered by either by Scheme heads or Scheme Implementing Agencies. Reports have been designed and available w.r.t. the DBT data submitted by States/

agencies. Data of all DBT schemes, running at various locations is being collated through DBT-MIS and pushed to DBT Bharat portal through Web Service. In 2019, total beneficiaries reported are 5,31,637, total amount transferred is 1,34,37,26,892 and number of electronic transaction 1,23,384.

### 11.5 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

### 11.6 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.

### 11.7 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-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 charts helps DoSJ&E in monitoring expenditure (daily) and physical progress (quarterly) to ensure that benefit is reaching the desired beneficiary.

<i>As per Statement 10-A of 2019-2020</i>				<i>As on 31<sup>st</sup> Dec 2019</i>			
<i>Financial Year</i>	<i>Total Allocation (Cr.)</i>	<i>DAPSC Allocation (Cr.)</i>	<i>% DAPSC to Total Allocation</i>	<i>DAPSC Revised Estimate (Cr.)</i>	<i>DAPSC Sanctions till date (Cr.)</i>	<i>% DAPSC Sanctions to DAPSC Allocation</i>	<i>% DAPSC Sanctions to DAPSC RE</i>
2017-18	2,64,932.31	52,603.33	19.85	52,340.72	47,017.19	89.38	89.83
2018-19	2,88,655.68	56,618.50	19.61	62,473.86	55,073.17	97.27	88.15
2019-20	4,24,045.23	81,340.74	19.18	-	35,391.99	43.51	

## 11.8 Online submission of Monthly Progress Reports (<http://mpr.dosje.gov.in>)

The MPR formats for MS Survey and PCR / POA have been developed by NIC-DoSJ&E. User ids for the State officials have been given. Implementation is yet to take off. Subsequently, formats for all other schemes shall be created and implemented.

## 11.9 Post Matric Scholarship for SCs (<http://pmsmsje.gov.in>)

Department of Social Justice & Empowerment has a 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. DoSJ&E has no idea of the actual number of students to whom the scholarships are being given. Post Matric Scholarship scheme has been taken up for consolidating the data of the students to whom scholarship has been given by all the States. Once the data from all the States is received, de-duplication would be done. An MIS has been taken up for development where data from States, where State Scholarship MIS is available, is imported / transferred from State to Ministry server through web API. Data of students and the transactions has started coming in from the following States :

## 11.10 State wise no. of students under Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for SC

State Name	Total Male	Total Female	Total Transgender	Total Fresh	Total Renewal	Total Students	Total Scholarship (Rs.)
Andhra Pradesh	1,85,295	1,68,80	9	1,58,476	1,95,678	3,54,154	₹ 6,607,928,257.00
Assam	9	-	-	9	-	9	₹ 1,448,688.00
Bihar	9	1	-	10	-	10	₹ 701,330.00
Chandigarh	1	1	-	2	-	2	₹ .00
Himachal Pradesh	1	1	-	2	-	2	₹ 142,620.00
Kerala	40	254	-	64	-	64	₹ 0.00
Rajasthan	1,65,746	1,24,530	19	1,79,915	1,10,380	2,90,295	₹ 186,459,415.00
Uttarakhand	4	1	-	5	-	5	₹ 322,180.00
Uttar Pradesh	20,015	19,936	-	-	39,951	39,951	₹ 586,607,348.00
West Bengal	-	6,920	-	6,920	-	6,920	₹ 32,454,290.00
<b>All India Total</b>	<b>3,71,120</b>	<b>3,20,264</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>3,45,403</b>	<b>3,46,009</b>	<b>6,91,412</b>	<b>₹ 7,416,064,128.00</b>

### **11.11 Cabinet approves The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill 2019 on 10<sup>th</sup> July, 2019. The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill 2019 was passed in Lok Sabha on 5<sup>th</sup> August, 2019. (5<sup>th</sup> August, 2019)**

The Bill provides a mechanism for their social, economic and educational empowerment. It will benefit a large number of transgender persons, mitigate the stigma, discrimination and abuse against this marginalized section and bring them into the mainstream of society. This will lead to inclusiveness and will make the transgender persons productive members of the society.

### **11.12 MoU signed between DAIC and DICCI to empower SC and ST Communities through research on Dalit Entrepreneurship (20<sup>th</sup> June, 2019)**

A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between Dr.Ambedkar International Centre (DAIC), Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and Dalit Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (DICCI) in New Delhi on 20<sup>th</sup> June, 2019 in the presence of Shri ThaawarchandGehlot, Union Minister of Social Justice & Empowerment. The overall motives of this MoU is the empowerment of SC and ST communities through research on Dalit entrepreneurship, empowerment, skill development capacity building among SC/ST women and youth, impact of different schemes of the Government on socio-economic conditions of SC and ST and other similar subjects.

### **11.13 M/o Social Justice & Empowerment Observes 'International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking'. (26<sup>th</sup> June, 2019)**

The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment organized a national level function here today on the occasion of the "International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking" to generate

public awareness about the ill-effects of drug abuse and launched a campaign to fight against the drug abuse. Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu, the Vice President of India was the Chief Guest and Shri ThaawarchandGehlot, the Union Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment, presided over the function.

Shri ThaawarchandGehlot, Union Minister of Social Justice & Empowerment flagged off "17<sup>th</sup> Run Against Drug Abuse" on the occasion of "International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking" at Jawahar Lal Nehru Stadium, New Delhi.

Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment observes 26<sup>th</sup> June every year as "International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking". It 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. The Ministry provides financial assistance to NGOs across the country for running de-addiction centres. The Ministry has also set up a 24x7 National Toll Free drug de-addiction helpline number 1800110031 to help the victims of drug abuse, their family and society at large.

Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has formulated for the first time, the National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction (NAPDDR). This Plan aims at involving all the stakeholders and all the States/UTs in the drive against drug addiction for wider coverage and impact.

#### **The Action Plan provides for :-**

- i) Making treatment facilities available universally through NGOs as well as in Government hospitals and in special



- settings and for special populations.
  - ii) Taking up prevention activities in a sustainable manner, particularly targeting the vulnerable children.
  - iii) Capacity building of services providers, parents, teachers and all other stakeholders.
  - iv) Working with communities in a sustained manner in high risk districts.
3. As part of the 100 days action, awareness and capacity building has been taken up, particularly for the students, teachers, police personnel, prison officials and PRIs. The achievements so far are as follows:-

S. No	Intervention/ Idea	Target of Programmes to be conducted	Target of Beneficiaries to be covered	Programmes sanctioned as on 3/9/2019	Programmes conducted as on 3/9/2019	Number of Beneficiaries covered as on 3/9/2019
1.	Awareness Programmes	1000	50000	843	366	33190
2.	Capacity Building Programmes	100	3000	108	75	3080
3.	National Workshop/ Conference	05	200	12	12	410

#### 11.14 Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment organised ‘Shilpotsav -2019’ at Dilli Haat, INA

Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment organised “Shilpotsav 2019” at Dilli Haat, INDA from 1<sup>st</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> November, 2019.

The artisans assisted by the Apex corporations of the Ministry Social Justice and Empowerment i.e. National Backward Classes Finance & Development Corporation (NBCFDC), National Scheduled Caste Finance & Development Corporation (NSFDC), National Handicapped Finance & Development Corporation (NHFDC), National Safai Karamchari Finance & Development Corporation (NSKFDC) and National Trust are displayed and sold.

The range of products in this fair include - silk sarees, durries, readymade garments, Terracotta products, Jute Products, dress materials, Kashmiri shawls/stoles, leather, cane & bamboo products,

hand embroidery, bead products, pearls, imitation jewellery, lakh products, decorative candles, wood carving, block printing, wooden toys, tie & dye, wood, marble artefacts and handloom etc.

A daily cultural presentation by top-notch performers had been arranged daily to entertain the gathering from 6:00 PM to 8:00 PM up to 15<sup>th</sup> Nov.2019.

#### 11.15 Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill 2019 Passed by Parliament

The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill 2019 has been passed by the Parliament. It was passed by the Rajya Sabha on 26<sup>th</sup> November, 2019 and already passed by the 17<sup>th</sup>Lok Sabha on 5<sup>th</sup> August, 2019. The proposed Bill has following provisions: -

- i. Non discrimination against a Transgender Person in educational institutions, employment, healthcare services etc.

- ii. Recognition of identity of Transgender Persons and to confer upon them right to self perceived gender identity.
- iii. Provision of right of Residence with parents and immediate family members.
- iv. Provision for formulation of welfare schemes and programmes for education, social security and health of Transgender Persons.
- v. Provision for National Council for Transgender Persons to advice, monitor and evaluate measures for the protection of their rights.
- vi. The Bill will make all the stakeholders responsive and accountable for upholding the principles underlying the Bill. It will bring greater accountability on the part of the Central Government and State Governments/Union Territories Administrations for issues concerning Transgender persons. The Bill will benefit a large number of transgender persons, mitigate the stigma, discrimination and abuse against this marginalized section and bring them into the mainstream of society. It will lead to greater inclusiveness and will make the transgender persons productive members of the society.





# **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) <sup>1</sup>**

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.

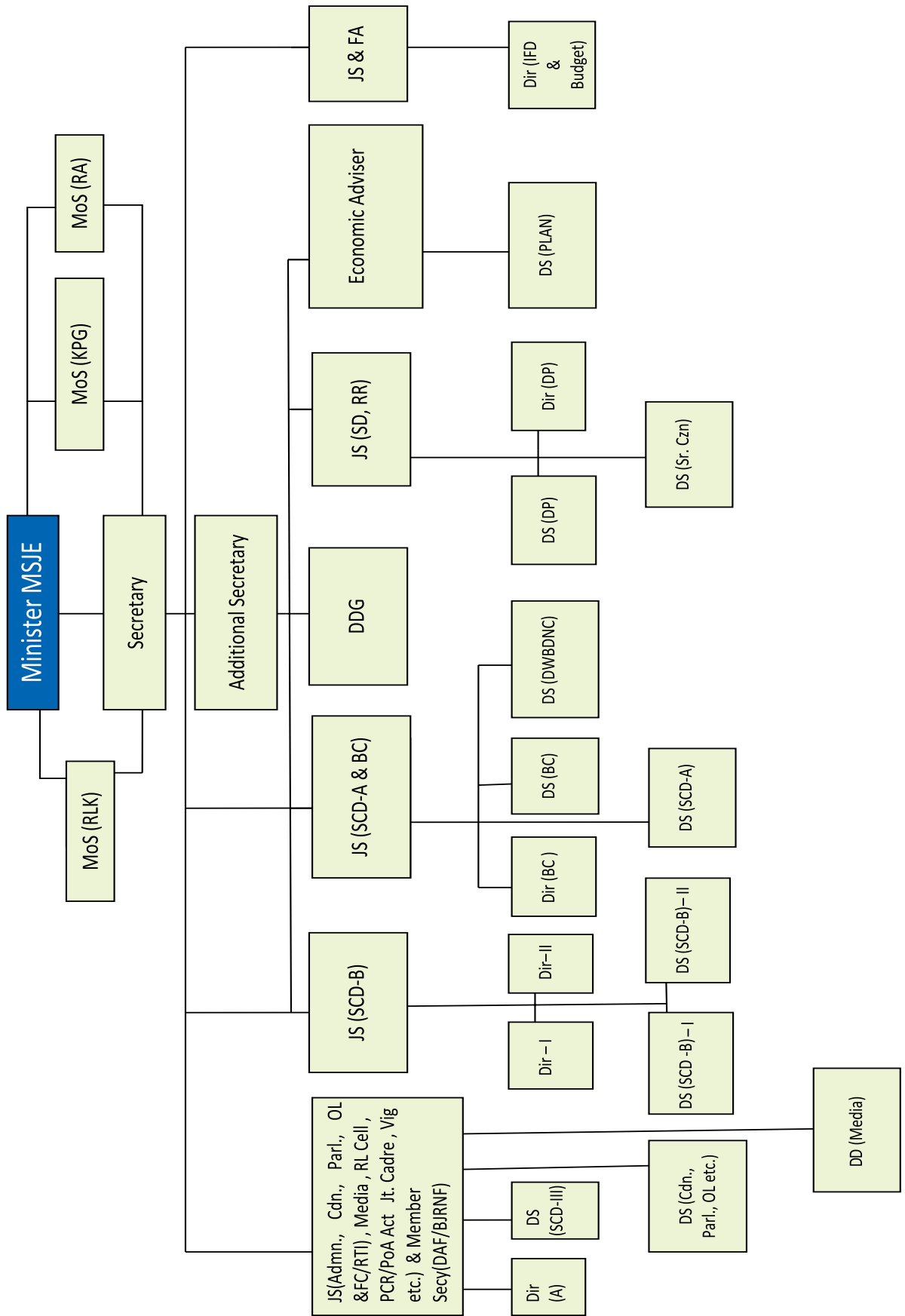
**Note:** The Department of Social Justice and Empowerment shall be the nodal Department for the overall policy, planning and coordination of programmes for the development of the groups mentioned at (i) to (iv) above, and the welfare of the group at (v) above. However, overall management and monitoring 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)<sup>2</sup>
5. Programmes of care and support to senior citizens.
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 Department.

<sup>1</sup>Modified vide Amendment series no.301 dated 12.05.2012 (earlier modified vide Amendment series no.283 dated 16.02.2006)

<sup>2</sup>Inserted vide Amendment series no.309 dated 08.12.2014

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





### Abbreviations used in the Organisational Chart :-

S. 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
1	Devi, Smt. Rama	1	Baidya, Smt. Jharna Das
2	Azad, Smt. Sangeeta	2	Biswas, Shri Abir Ranjan
3	Balli, Shri Durga Prasad Rao	3	Chandrasegharan, Shri N.
4	Barq, Shri Shafiqur Rahman	4	Daimary, Shri Biswajit
5	Bholanath (B.P. Saroj), Shri	5	Desai, Shri Anil
6	Darbar, Shri Chhatar Singh	6	Hembram, Smt. Sarojini
7	Gandhi, Smt. Maneka Sanjay	7	Punia, Shri P.L.
8	Hans, Shri Raj Hans	8	Syiem, Smt. Wansuk
9	Khaleque, Shri Abdul	9	Verma, Shri Ramkumar
10	Koli, Smt. Ranjeeta		
11	Kora, Smt. Geeta		
12	Kumar, Shri Dhanush M		
13	Kumar, Shri Vijay		
14	Lal, Shri Akshaibar		
15	S.foze, Dr. Lorho		
16	Prasad, Shri V. Srinivas		
17	Singh, Shri Arjun		
18	Sule, Smt. Supriya Sadanand		
19	Verma, Smt. Rekha Arun		
20	Y, Shri Devendrappa		

**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	Singh, Shri Ganesh	1	Banda Prakash, Dr.
2	Bandi, Shri Sanjay Kumar	2	Dudi, Shri Ram Narain
3	Bidhuri, Shri Ramesh	3	Elangovan, Shri T.K.S.
4	Jagathrakshakan, Shri S.	4	Hariprasad, Shri B.K.
5	Jothimani, Smt S.	5	Nishad, Shri Vishambhar Prasad
6	Kamait, Shri Dilleshwar	6	Ragesh, Shri K.K.
7	Khadse, Smt. Raksha Nikhil	7	Thakur, Shri Ram Nath
8	Lokhande, Shri Sadashiv Kisan\	8	Verma, Smt. Chhaya
9	Maurya, Dr. Sanghamitra	9	Vijila Sathyananth, Smt.
10	Munde, Dr. Pritam Gopinath	10	Yadav, Shri Harnath Singh
11	Nath, Shri Balak		
12	Nishad, Shri Ajay		
13	Patel, Shri Parbatbhai Savabhai		
14	Patil, Shri Kapil Moreshwar		
15	Ram, Shri Shiromani		
16	Sahoo, Shri Mahesh		
17	Seth, Shri Sanjay		
18	Sudhakaran, Shri Kumbakudi		
19	Verma, Shri Rajesh		
20	Yadav, Shri Ashok Kumar		

## LIST OF MEMBERS OF CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE FOR THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE & EMPOWERMENT

1. Shri Thaawar Chand Gehlot, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment..... **Chairman**
2. Shri Krishan Pal Gurjar, Minister of State, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment
3. Shri Rattan Lal Kataria, Minister of State, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment
4. Shri Ramdas Athawale, Minister of State, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment

### HON'BLE MEMBERS

S.No.	NAME OF HON'BLE MEMBERS	HOUSE
1.	Shri Umesh G. Jadhav	Lok Sabha
2.	Shri E.T Mohammed Basheer	Lok Sabha
3.	Shri Girish Chandra	Lok Sabha
4.	Shri Vinod L. Chavda	Lok Sabha
5.	Shri Narayan Swamy Abbaiah	Lok Sabha
6.	Shri Kapil Moreshwar Patil	Lok Sabha
7.	Shri Nishit Pramanik	Lok Sabha
8.	Shri Khan Saumitra	Lok Sabha
9.	Shri Asaduddin Owaisi	Lok Sabha
10.	Shri Mohammad Sadique	Lok Sabha
11.	Shri Santokh Singh Chaudhary	Lok Sabha
12.	Shri Ahamed Hassan	Rajya Sabha
13.	Shri K. Somaprasad	Rajya Sabha
14.	Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha	Rajya Sabha
15.	Shri L. Hanumanthaiah	Rajya Sabha
16.	Shri Satish Chandra Misra	
<b>Ex- office Members</b>		
1	<b>Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal:</b> Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs; and Minister of State in the Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises	
2	<b>Shri V. Muraleedharan:</b> 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 2017-18 TO 2019-20 OF DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT**

(Rs in crore)

Sl. No.	Programmes/Scheme	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
		BE	RE	BE	RE		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>Scheduled Caste Division</b>							
1	Post Matric Scholarship for SCs	3347.99	3347.99	3000.00	6000.00	2926.82	2690.00
2	Coaching & Allied Scheme for Weaker Sections including SCs & OBCs	25.00	25.00	30.00	15.00	30.00	30.00
3	Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana	40.00	40.00	70.00	140.00	390.00	718.00
4	Implementation of PCR Act 1955 and PoA Act, 1989	300.00	305.17	403.72	403.72	530.00	630.00
5	Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatravas Yojna BJRY).	155.00	155.00	160.45	32.00	107.76	25.00
6	Assistance to VOs Working for SCs.	70.00	70.00	50.00	30.00	70.00	70.00
7	Pre-Matric Scholarships for the children of those engaged occupations involving cleaning and prone to health hazards.	2.70	2.70	5.00	4.00	5.00	30.00
8	State Scheduled Caste Development Corporation - Equity support	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	30.00	20.00
9	Up gradation of Merit of SC Students	2.00	2.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
10	National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation	128.21	128.21	137.39	137.39	180.00	150.00
11	Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP)	800.00	800.00	1000.00	900.00	1100.00	1100.00
12	Dr Ambedkar National Memorial (New Scheme)	62.00	62.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
13	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Foundation	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
14	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar International Center.	40.00	40.00	15.00	10.00	15.00	15.00

Sl. No.	Programmes/Scheme	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
		BE	RE	BE	RE		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15	National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC).	50.00	44.83	30.00	30.00	35.00	35.00
16	National Fellowship for SCs.	230.00	230.00	300.00	240.00	360.00	246.66
17	Self Employment Scheme of Liberation & Rehabilitation of Scavengers	5.00	5.00	20.00	70.00	110.00	99.93
18	National Overseas Scholarship for SCs	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	20.00	20.00
19	Top Class Education for SCs	35.00	35.00	35.00	25.00	40.50	40.50
20	Pre Matric Scholarship for SC Students (Class IX & X)	50.00	50.00	125.00	109.45	355.00	355.00
21	Credit Guarantee Fund for Scheduled Castes	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
22	Venture Capital Fund for Scheduled Castes.	40.00	40.00	140.00	10.00	60.00	60.00
<b>Total: SCD Bureau</b>		<b>5418.91</b>	<b>5433.91</b>	<b>5562.58</b>	<b>8197.58</b>	<b>6071.10</b>	<b>6341.10</b>
<b>Social Defence Bureau</b>							
23	National Institute for Social Defence	22.24	22.50	15.15	25.15	25.00	23.93
24	Scheme for prevention of Alcoholism & Substance (Drug) Abuse	46.00	46.00	50.00	80.00	130.00	110.00
25	Assistance to voluntary organizations for providing Social Defence service.	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
26	Assistance to NGOs under the Scheme of IPOPOP	46.00	46.00	60.00	60.00	90.10	100.00
27	National Action Plan for Sr. Citizens	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	40.00	40.00
28	Detailed National Survey to assess the extent, pattern and trends on Drug and Substance Abuse in the Country	15.24	22.22	7.00	11.00	0.99	0.00
29	Scheme for transgender persons.	4.00	0.02	1.00	1.00	5.00	5.00
30	National Action Plan on Drug Demand Reduction	0.01	0.01	155.50	113.50	135.00	135.00

Sl. No.	Programmes/Scheme	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
		BE	RE	BE	RE		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
31	Scheme of Integrated Programme for Rehabilitation of Beggars (IPRB)	4.00	1.00	0.50	0.50	5.00	25.00
32	Rashtria Vyoshri Yojna	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
33	Information & Mass Education Cell	33.00	37.00	65.00	40.00	45.00	11.00
34	Research Study Publication & Training	6.50	2.50	5.00	3.00	5.00	5.00
<b>Total : Social Defence Bureau</b>		<b>179.99</b>	<b>180.25</b>	<b>362.16</b>	<b>337.16</b>	<b>484.10</b>	<b>457.94</b>
<b>Backward Class Division</b>							
35	National Backward Class Finance Development Corporation (NBCFDC)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	130.00	160.00
36	Pre-Matric Scholarship to OBC students	142.00	142.00	232.00	132.00	220.00	220.00
37	Assistance for Skill Development of OBCs, DNTs and EBCs	10.00	10.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	34.00
38	Hostels for OBC Boys & Girls	40.00	40.00	50.00	30.00	30.00	30.00
39	Post-Matric Scholarship for OBCs	885.00	885.00	1100.00	983.25	1360.00	1397.50
	Venture Capital Fund for Backward Classes					50.00	50.00
40	Dr. Ambedkar Pre and Post matric Scholarship for DNTs	6.00	6.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
41	Dr. Ambedkar Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loans for Overseas Studies for OBCs and EBCs:	4.30	4.30	10.00	10.00	15.00	26.00
43	Dr. Ambedkar Scheme of Post-Matric Scholarship for EBCs:	10.00	10.00	103.00	23.00	23.00	13.00
43	National Fellowship for OBCs & EBCs	40.00	40.00	110.00	30.00	70.00	52.50
<b>Total: Backward Classes Bureau</b>		<b>1237.30</b>	<b>1237.30</b>	<b>1745.00</b>	<b>1348.25</b>	<b>1938.00</b>	<b>1993.09</b>

Sl. No.	Programmes/Scheme	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
		BE	RE	BE	RE		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>Non-Schemes</b>							
44	Establishment/Secretariat	41.10	41.10	46.54	46.54	51.93	53.00
45	National Commission for Scheduled Caste	18.20	18.20	22.00	22.00	24.11	24.11
46	National Commission for Safai Karmcharis	4.50	4.50	5.92	5.92	9.46	9.06
47	National Commission for Backward Class	5.50	5.24	5.80	5.80	6.30	6.30
48	National Commission for Denotified Tribes	2.50	2.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.40
	<b>Total Non-Schemes</b>	<b>71.80</b>	<b>71.54</b>	<b>80.26</b>	<b>80.26</b>	<b>91.80</b>	<b>92.87</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>6908.00</b>	<b>6908.00</b>	<b>7750.00</b>	<b>9963.25</b>	<b>8585.00</b>	<b>8885.00</b>



**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	No
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	Uttar Pradesh	Yes	Yes	No
19	Uttarakhand	Yes	Yes	No
20	West Bengal	Yes	Yes	No
<b>NE Region</b>				
21	Assam	Yes	Yes	No
22	Arunachal Pradesh	No	No	No
23	Manipur	No	No	No
24	Meghalaya	Yes	No	No
25	Mizoram	Yes	Yes	No
26	Nagaland	No	No	No
27	Sikkim	Yes	Yes	No
28	Tripura	Yes	Yes	No
<b>Union Territories</b>				
29	Delhi	Yes	Yes	No
30	Puducherry	Yes	Yes	No
31	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Yes	Yes	No
32	Chandigarh	Yes	No	No
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Yes	Yes	No
34	Daman & Diu	No	No	No
35	Lakshadweep	No	No	No

**STATEWISE CASES REGISTERED FOR OFFENCES OF UNTOUCHABILITY AGAINST SCs AND STs BY POLICE AND THEIR DISPOSAL UNDER THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, 1955 DURING 2017**

S. No.	State / UT	Number of cases pending from previous year		Number of cases registered during 2017		Cases Re-opened for investigation		Number of cases with police during 2017 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 2017		
		SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	
<b>States</b>																								
1.	Goa	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
2.	Haryana	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Karnataka	3	0	9	0	0	32	0	12	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	2	32
5.	Kerala	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Maharashtra	16	1	1	0	0	0	0	17	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	6	0	0	0	7	1	1
7.	Tamil Nadu	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
8.	Telangana	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
9.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	212	0	0	0	0	212	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	190	0	0	0	18	0	0
<b>Union Territory</b>																								
10.	Delhi	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
11.	Lakshadweep	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
12.	Puducherry	2	0	6	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>34</b>	

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

**Note:** No case was registered Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, 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 2017**

Sl.	State/UT	Number of cases in Courts including B.F. in 2017		Cases Compounded or withdrawn		Number of cases in which trials competed				Number of cases pending with Courts at the end of 2017	
						Convicted	Acquitted or Discharged				
<b>States</b>											
		<b>SC</b>	<b>ST</b>	<b>SC</b>	<b>ST</b>	<b>SC</b>	<b>ST</b>	<b>SC</b>	<b>ST</b>	<b>SC</b>	<b>ST</b>
1	Andhra Pradesh	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1
2	Bihar	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	71	0
3	Goa	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
4	Gujarat	108	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	108	3
5	Haryana	25	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	0
6	Himachal Pradesh	23	0	5	0	0	0	2	0	16	0
7	Jammu & Kashmir	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0
8	Karnataka	45	10	1	0	0	0	3	0	41	10
9	Kerala	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
10	Madhya Pradesh	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0
11	Maharashtra	227	36	0	0	0	0	29	1	198	35
12	Odisha	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1
13	Tamil Nadu	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
14	Telangana	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
15	Uttar Pradesh	190	0	0	0	2	0	62	0	126	0
<b>Union Territories</b>											
16	A & N Islands	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
17	Delhi	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
18	Puducherry	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>52</b>

(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	Chhattisgarh	27	16
4	Gujarat	33	16
5	Jharkhand	24	04
6	Karnataka	30	08
7	Madhya Pradesh	52	43
8	Maharashtra	36	03
9	Odisha	30	03
10	Rajasthan	33	25
11	Tamil Nadu	32	06
12	Uttar Pradesh	75	40
	<b>Total</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>170</b>

**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	25	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 Baster (Dantewada), Kondagaon and Sukma.
3	Jharkhand	24	24	Ranchi, Gumla, Simdega, Lohardaga, Chaibasa, Saraikela, Jamshedpur, Hazaribagh Koderma, Chaitra, Giridih, Palamu, Latehar, Garhwa, Dhanbad, Bokaro, Dumka, Godda, Jamtara, Deogarh, Sahebgang, Pakur, Ramgarh, and Kunti.
4	Kerala	14	03	Kasargod, Wayand and Palakkad
5	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.
	<b>Total</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>143</b>	-

## 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 Atrocity Prone Areas	Spl. Officer	Spl. Police Stations
<b>States</b>									
1	Andhra Pradesh	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
2	Bihar	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
3	Chhattisgarh	Yes	Yes	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	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
8	Jammu & Kashmir	PoA Act does not extend to the State							
9	Jharkhand	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
10	Karnataka	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
11	Kerala	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
12	Madhya Pradesh	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
13	Maharashtra	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	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	No	No
18	Telangana	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
19	Uttar Pradesh	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
20	Uttarakhand	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
21	West Bengal	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
<b>NE Region</b>									
22	Arunachal Pradesh	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
23	Assam	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
24	Manipur	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
25	Meghalaya	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
26	Mizoram	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
27	Nagaland	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No

S. No	States	Special Courts	Exclusive Spl. Courts	Spl. Public Prosecutors	State / District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee	Nodal Officer	Identification of Atrocity Prone Areas	Spl. Officer	Spl. Police Stations
28	Sikkim	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
29	Tripura	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
<b>Union Territories</b>									
30	Delhi	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
31	Puducherry	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
32	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
33	Chandigarh	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
34	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	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 DURING 2017 UNDER THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND  
THE SCHEDULED TRIBES (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) {PoA} ACT, 1989.**

S. No	State/Union Territory	Number of Cases registered during the year 2017			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
<b>States</b>								
1	Uttar Pradesh	11232	88	11320	413.5 (20.7)	11.3 (0.6)	21.9	7.8
2	Madhya Pradesh	5892	2289	8181	113.4 (15.6)	153.2(21.1)	52.0	14.9
3	Bihar	6747	80	6827	165.6 (15.9)	13.3 (1.3)	40.7	6.0
4	Rajasthan	4238	984	5222	122.2 (17.8)	92.3(13.5)	34.7	10.7
5	Andhra Pradesh	1969	341	2310	84.5 (17.2)	26.3 (5.4)	23.3	13.0
6	Odisha	1969	700	2669	71.8 (17.1)	95.9 (22.8)	27.4	7.3
7	Karnataka	1869	401	2270	104.7 (17.1)	42.4 (7.0)	17.8	9.4
8	Maharashtra	1688	464	2152	132.7 (11.8)	105.1 (9.4)	12.7	4.4
9	Telangana	1465	435	1900	54.3 (15.4)	32.9 (9.3)	27.0	13.2
10	Gujarat	1477	319	1796	40.7 (6.7)	89.1 (14.8)	36.3	3.6
11	Tamil Nadu	1361	22	1383	144.3 (20.0)	7.9 (1.1)	9.4	2.8
12	Kerala	915	144	1059	30.4 (9.1)	4.8 (1.5)	30.1	30.0
13	Jharkhand	541	237	778	39.8 (12.1)	86.4 (26.2)	13.6	2.7
14	Haryana	760	0	760	51.1(20.2)	Nil	14.9	Nil
15	Chhattisgarh	283	399	682	32.7 (12.8)	78.2 (30.6)	8.6	5.1
16	West Bengal	138	122	260	214.6(23.5)	52.9 (5.8)	0.6	2.3
17	Punjab	118	0	118	88.6 (31.9)	Nil	1.3	Nil
18	Himachal Pradesh	108	3	111	17.2 (25.2)	3.9 (5.7)	6.3	0.8
19	Uttarakhand	96	11	107	18.9 (18.8)	2.9 (2.9)	5.1	3.8
20	Assam	10	65	75	22.3 (7.2)	38.8 (12.4)	0.4	1.7
21	Goa	10	2	12	0.25 (1.7)	1.4 (10.2)	40.0	1.4
22	Sikkim	5	6	11	0.28 (4.6)	2.0 (33.8)	17.8	3.0
23	Arunachal Pradesh	2	0	2	Nil	9.5 (68.8)	Nil	Nil
24	Tripura	1	1	2	6.5 (17.8)	11.6 (31.8)	0.2	0.1
25	Manipur	0	1	1	0.97 (3.8)	9.0 (35.1)	Nil	0.1
26	Nagaland	0	0	0	Nil	17.1(86.5)	Nil	Nil



S. No	State/Union Territory	Number of Cases registered during the year 2017			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
27	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0.17 (0.6)	25.5 (86.1)	Nil	Nil
28	Mizoram	0	0	0	0.1 (0.1)	10.3 (94.4)	Nil	Nil
29	Jammu & Kashmir	<i>PoA Act, 1989 did not extend in the State</i>			9.2 (7.4)	14.9 (11.9)	Nil	Nil
<b>Union Territories</b>								
30	Delhi	48	4	52	28.1 (16.8)	Nil	1.7	Nil
31	Puducherry	26	0	26	1.9 (15.7)	Nil	13.7	Nil
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	5	5	0.06 (1.8)	1.7 (52.0)	Nil	2.9
33	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	2	2	Nil	0.28 (7.5)	Nil	7.1
34	Chandigarh	1	0	1	1.9 (18.9)	Nil	0.5	Nil
35	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0.06 (2.5)	0.15 (6.3)	Nil	Nil
36	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	Nil	0.61 (94.8)	Nil	Nil
	<b>Total</b>	<b>42969</b>	<b>7125</b>	<b>50094</b>	-	-	-	-

**CASES REGISTERED BY POLICE AND THEIR DISPOSAL UNDER THE SCHEDULED CASTES  
AND THE SCHEDULED TRIBES (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) {POA} ACT, 1989,  
DURING THE YEAR 2017**

S. No.	State / UT	SCHEDULED CASTES										
		Number of cases pending from previous year	Number of cases registered during 2017	Cases Re-opened for investigation	Number of cases with police during 2017 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 2017
<b>States</b>												
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2445	1969	3	4417	0	0	3	735	1243	0	2436
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
3.	Assam	3	10	0	13	0	0	0	4	5	0	4
4.	Bihar	4322	6747	0	11069	0	0	0	598	6575	0	3896
5.	Chhattisgarh	44	283	0	327	0	0	0	5	285	0	37
6.	Goa	9	10	0	19	0	0	0	10	5	0	4
7.	Gujarat	153	1477	0	1630	2	1	0	58	1349	51	169
8.	Haryana	103	760	0	863	0	0	0	301	448	0	114
9.	Himachal Pradesh	31	108	0	139	0	0	0	27	70	0	42
10.	Jharkhand	946	541	0	1487	0	0	0	127	247	0	1113
11.	Karnataka	842	1869	0	2711	0	0	13	339	1488	1	870
12.	Kerala	550	915	1	1466	0	0	0	199	603	5	659
13.	Madhya Pradesh	488	5892	0	6380	0	0	0	58	6070	0	252
14.	Maharashtra	806	1688	0	2494	0	0	0	176	1343	6	969
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	1282	1969	0	3251	0	0	0	214	1909	0	1128
20.	Punjab	75	118	3	196	1	0	0	34	63	1	97
21.	Rajasthan	521	4238	0	4759	0	0	0	1908	2357	0	494
22.	Sikkim	1	5	0	6	0	0	0	1	4	0	1
23.	Tamil Nadu	638	1361	0	1999	0	0	1	263	1171	8	556
24.	Telangana	1040	1465	1	2506	0	0	0	303	845	5	1353
25.	Tripura	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0

S. No.	State / UT	SCHEDULED CASTES										
		Number of cases pending from previous year	Number of cases registered during 2017	Cases Re-opened for investigation	Number of cases with police during 2017 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 2017
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1579	11232	0	12811	0	0	0	1987	8816	2	2006
27.	Uttarakhand	37	96	0	133	0	0	0	35	42	0	56
28.	West Bengal	158	138	0	296	0	0	0	18	168	0	110
<b>Union Territory</b>												
29.	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	3	1	0	4	0	0	0	1	2	0	1
31.	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	71	48	0	119	0	0	1	0	38	1	77
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	1	26	0	27	0	0	0	0	26	0	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>16149</b>	<b>42969</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>59126</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>7403</b>	<b>35173</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>16448</b>

(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 2017**

S. No.	State / UT	SCHEDULED TRIBES										
		Number of cases pending from previous year	Number of cases registered during 2017	Cases Re-opened for investigation	Number of cases with police during 2017 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 2017
<b>States</b>												
1.	Andhra Pradesh	405	341	0	746	0	0	0	75	196	1	474
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	6	65	0	71	0	0	0	16	45	0	10
4.	Bihar	17	80	0	97	0	0	0	3	52	0	42
5.	Chhattisgarh	44	399	0	443	0	0	0	2	399	0	42
6.	Goa	8	2	0	10	0	0	0	3	4	0	3
7.	Gujarat	64	319	0	383	2	0	0	12	294	12	63
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4	3	0	7	0	0	0	1	5	0	1
10.	Jharkhand	363	237	0	600	0	0	0	52	109	0	439
11.	Karnataka	186	401	0	587	0	0	7	67	352	1	160
12.	Kerala	144	144	0	288	0	0	0	29	115	1	143
13.	Madhya Pradesh	137	2289	0	2426	0	0	0	17	2335	0	74
14.	Maharashtra	186	464	0	650	0	0	0	43	374	0	233
15.	Manipur	3	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
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	391	700	0	1091	0	0	0	53	612	0	426
20.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Rajasthan	159	984	0	1143	0	1	0	563	443	0	136
22.	Sikkim	0	6	0	6	0	0	0	1	4	0	1
23.	Tamil Nadu	8	22	0	30	0	0	0	7	16	0	7
24.	Telangana	339	435	0	774	0	0	0	65	293	2	414
25.	Tripura	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	1
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1	88	0	89	0	0	0	13	72	0	4
27.	Uttarakhand	4	11	0	15	0	0	0	0	11	0	4
28.	West Bengal	56	122	0	178	0	0	0	8	76	0	94

S. No.	State / UT	SCHEDULED TRIBES										
		Number of cases pending from previous year	Number of cases registered during 2017	Cases Re-opened for investigation	Number of cases with police during 2017 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 2017
<b>Union Territory</b>												
29.	A & N Islands	2	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	3	0	1
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	D & N Haveli	9	5	0	14	0	0	0	2	3	0	9
32.	Daman & Diu	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
33.	Delhi	2	4	0	6	0	0	0	0	4	0	2
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2541</b>	<b>7125</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9666</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1034</b>	<b>5818</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>2787</b>

(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, DURING THE YEAR 2017**

SCHEDULED CASTES						
Sl.	State/UT	Number of cases in Courts including B.F. in 2017	Cases Compounded or withdrawn	Number of cases in which trials completed		Number of cases pending with Courts at the end of 2017
				Convicted	Acquitted or Discharged	
<b>States</b>						
1	Andhra Pradesh	3837	3	48	818	2968
2	Bihar	33435	0	101	456	32878
3	Chhattisgarh	1094	0	72	171	851
4	Goa	27	0	1	6	20
5	Gujarat	8719	5	12	422	8280
6	Haryana	1128	0	46	208	874
7	Himachal Pradesh	364	9	4	29	322
8	Jharkhand	1612	0	19	58	1535
9	Karnataka	7937	2	21	567	7347
10	Kerala	2349	4	11	177	2157
11	Madhya Pradesh	19608	52	1055	1892	16609
12	Maharashtra	9089	6	79	922	8082
13	Odisha	8862	0	8	243	8611
14	Punjab	166	1	7	32	126
15	Rajasthan	14863	21	1673	937	12232
16	Tamil Nadu	5031	24	97	678	4232
17	Telangana	2552	12	38	433	2069
18	Uttar Pradesh	42271	0	1510	613	40148
19	Uttarakhand	153	0	6	8	139
20	West Bengal	2816	0	0	19	2797
<b>NE Region</b>						
21	Assam	8	0	0	0	8
22	Sikkim	4	0	1	0	3
23	Tripura	1	0	0	0	1
24	Manipur	3	0	0	0	3
<b>Union Territories</b>						
25	Chandigarh	5	0	0	0	5
26	D & N Haveli	4	0	0	2	2
27	Daman & Diu	1	0	0	0	1
28	Delhi	228	2	0	6	220
29	Puducherry	28	0	0	0	28
	<b>Total</b>	<b>166195</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>4809</b>	<b>8697</b>	<b>152548</b>

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 2017**

SCHEDULED TRIBES						
Sl.	State/UT	Number of cases in Courts including B.F. in 2017	Cases Compounded or withdrawn	Number of cases in which trials completed		Number of cases pending with Courts at the end of 2017
				Convicted	Acquitted or Discharged	
<b>States</b>						
1	Andhra Pradesh	728	0	2	173	532
2	Bihar	310	0	1	6	258
3	Chhattisgarh	1364	0	100	149	1327
4	Goa	17	0	0	3	14
5	Gujarat	2025	0	4	109	1730
6	Himachal Pradesh	15	0	0	0	10
7	Jharkhand	840	0	25	36	764
8	Karnataka	1596	0	4	190	1244
9	Kerala	404	1	3	45	512
10	Madhya Pradesh	7412	11	399	671	4839
11	Maharashtra	2632	1	15	238	2257
12	Odisha	3398	0	0	299	2786
13	Punjab	2	0	0	0	2
14	Rajasthan	3306	7	172	197	2863
15	Tamil Nadu	83	0	2	8	67
16	Telangana	767	3	7	144	571
17	Uttar Pradesh	162	0	2	5	90
18	Uttarakhand	15	0	2	2	4
19	West Bengal	322	0	1	14	423
<b>NE Region</b>						
20	Assam	45	0	0	0	45
21	Manipur	4	0	0	0	4
22	Sikkim	5	0	2	1	2
<b>Union Territories</b>						
23	A&N Islands	32	0	3	2	33
24	D & N Haveli	19	0	0	0	16
25	Daman & Diu	1	0	0	0	1
26	Delhi	10	0	0	0	10
	<b>Total</b>	<b>25514</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>744</b>	<b>2293</b>	<b>20361</b>

Source: National Crime Record Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs

## Annexure - 4.10

**CENTRAL ASSISTANCE RELEASED 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) ACT, 1989,  
DURING 2017-18 TO 2019-20 (as on 31.12.2019)**

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
<b>States</b>				
1	Andhra Pradesh	2609.01	3700.84	4814.3365
2	Bihar	1506.67	1220.00	1220.00
3	Chhattisgarh	507.12	Nil	1696.40
4	Goa	7.45	40.00	4.00
5	Gujarat	3010.755	1072.24	3446.98
6	Haryana	753.625	1041.419	858.00
7	Himachal Pradesh	42.485	-	56.00
8	Jharkhand	183.702	316.565	266.00
9	Karnataka	2864.77	6020.75	4151.00
10	Kerala	1105.46	Nil	375.00
11	Madhya Pradesh	6819.965	7224.67	7900.325
12	Maharashtra	2547.47	416.553	4304.00
13	Odisha	1124.435	1356.25	1300.00
14	Punjab	100.00	Nil	Nil
15	Rajasthan	3070.695	1820.26	1060.00
16	Tamil Nadu	1921.235	2525.015	1833.050
17	Telangana	1373.445	2306.275	1703.00
18	Uttar Pradesh	5100.47	10813.115	14113.545
19	Uttarakhand	76.487	144.28	102.867
20	West Bengal	409.00	256.041	274.00
<b>NE Region</b>				
21	Sikkim	21.00	25.00	25.00
22	Tripura	14.75	22.957	39.14
23	Assam	6.00	Nil	Nil
<b>Union Territories</b>				
24	Chandigarh	10.00	50.00	Nil
25	NCT of Delhi	Nil	48.00	16.00
26	Puducherry	400.00	152.00	65.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>35586.00</b>	<b>40572.23</b>	<b>49623.64</b>



**STATE/UT WISE CENTRAL ASSISTANCE RELEASED FOR INCENTIVE FOR INTER-CASTE MARRIAGES AND NUMBER OF COUPLES COVERED DURING 2017-18 to 2019-20**

(Rs in lakh)

S. No	States/UTs	Central Assistance Released (Rs. in lakhs)			Number of Beneficiaries covered under the Scheme		
		2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (Tentative coverage)
<b>States</b>							
1	Andhra Pradesh	362.50	1625.00	1625.00	1221	1300	1300
2	Bihar	<i>Nil (Did not seek Central assistance)</i>	<i>Nil (Did not seek Central assistance)</i>	<i>Nil (Did not seek Central assistance)</i>	NA	NA	NA
3	Chhattisgarh	75.00	186.00	375.00	205	291	300
4	Gujarat	250.00	1000.00	875.00	558	711	800
5	Goa	20.00	40.00	50.00	20	6	40
6	Haryana	300.00	600.00	600.00	608	1153	NA
7	Himachal Pradesh	91.00	0.00	Proposal Awaited	401	NA	NA
8	Karnataka	1406.00	3125.00	4521.00	4353	5583	7000
9	Kerala	414.375	0.00	Proposal Awaited	2271	NA	NA
10	Madhya Pradesh	550.00	812.50	900.00	620	738	900
11	Maharashtra	1697.50	1802.50	2137.50	5766	3362	1710
12	Odisha	250.00	600.00	1542.50	1086	1942	1234
13	Punjab	250.00	0.00	Proposal Awaited	1000	NA	NA
14	Rajasthan	1100.00	625.00	625.00	338	365	500
15	Tamil Nadu	244.25	0.00	410.375	1346	2080	2080
16	Telangana	397.625	1257.50	1048.75	641	768	839
17	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	--	NA	NA
18	Uttar Pradesh	30.00	0.00	0.00	66	24	120
19	West Bengal	285.00	300.00	885.00	756	571	1000
<b>N E Region</b>							
20	Sikkim	15.00	15.00	15.00	100	100	100
<b>Union Territories</b>							
21	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	
22	NCT of Delhi	0.00	25.00	20.00	3	NA	8
23	Puducherry	100.00	125.00	Proposal Awaited	36	NA	NA
24	Chandigarh	10.00	50.00	75.00	20	20	20
<b>Total</b>		<b>7848.25</b>	<b>12188.50</b>	<b>15705.125</b>	<b>21415</b>	<b>19014</b>	<b>17951</b>

NA:- Not Available

**STATE/UT WISE CENTRAL ASSISTANCE RELEASED FOR RELIEF TO  
ATROCITY VICTIMS DURING 2017-18 TO 2019-20 (As on 31-12-2019)**

(Rs in lakhs)

S. No.	States/UTs	Central Assistance Released (Rs. in lakhs)			Number of persons covered		
		2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (Anticipated)
<b>States</b>							
1	Andhra Pradesh	82.50	105.00	165.00	5408	10995	10995
2	Bihar	1160.50	1170.00	1170.00	2342	3266	3500
3	Chhattisgarh	300.00	508.60	550.00	883	773	870
4	Goa	0.00	10.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA
5	Gujarat	1087.50	1150.00	900.00	2287	1741	2450
6	Haryana	500.00	650.00	700.00	626	1003	Not reported
7	Himachal Pradesh	25.00	0.00	Proposal awaited	173	NA	NA
8	Jharkhand	150.00	300.00	322.15	595	556	1000
9	Karnataka	550.00	2204.00	1400.00	2277	2128	2500
10	Kerala	195.25	0.00	Proposal awaited	420	NA	NA
11	Madhya Pradesh	3000.00	4750.00	5250.00	8872	6338	10105
12	Maharashtra	1685.25	2500.00	2500.00	1808	2184	2000
13	Odisha	600.00	750.00	1180.60	1385	1796	2200
14	Punjab	100.00	0.00	Proposal awaited	<i>Not reported</i>	<i>Not reported</i>	<i>Not reported</i>
15	Rajasthan	2184.00	2034.00	1429.00	3648	3727	3000
16	Tamil Nadu	970.90	1525.465	940.50	2067	1580	2000
17	Telangana	87.50	126.37	1019.40	1007	4976	5500
18	Uttarakhand	102.00	148.50	150.00	125	142	225
19	Uttar Pradesh	6736.22	8000.00	12450.00	16507	16507	17000
20	West Bengal	50.00	80.00	120.00	61	108	120
<b>NE States</b>							
21	Tripura	4.00	5.00	12.00	2	1	10
<b>Union Territories</b>							
22	A & N Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA
23	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA
24	NCT of Delhi	0.00	59.00	79.84	22	11	Not reported
25	Puducherry	134.88	100.00	Proposal awaited	NA	NA	NA
<b>Total</b>		<b>19705.50</b>	<b>26175.935</b>	<b>30338.49</b>	<b>50515</b>	<b>57832</b>	<b>63475</b>

**STATUS OF COMPREHENSIVE REHABILITATION OF MANUAL SCAVENGERS  
from 2017-18 to 2019-20 (As on 31-12-2019)**

PHYSICAL (upto 31.12.2019)										
S. No.	State	Onetime cash assistance provided @Rs.40000/- per beneficiary (Number of Beneficiaries)			Training (Number of Beneficiaries covered)			Capital Subsidy Sanctioned (Number of Beneficiaries)		
		2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-20 (Upto 31.12.2019)	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-20 (Upto 31.12.2019)	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-20 (Upto 31.12.2019)
1	Andhra Pradesh	2	1334	75	0	0	104	0	0	0
2	Assam	144	538	6	7	38	50	0	0	0
3	Bihar	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0
4	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Gujarat	0	96	9	7	12	0	0	0	0
6	Jharkhand	0	108	0	0	24	0	0	0	0
7	Karnataka	293	920	153	51	29	0	0	0	0
8	Kerala	0	504	6	0	161	120	0	0	0
9	Madhya Pradesh	0	305	0	0	49	0	0	0	0
10	Maharashtra	0	4605	879	0	0	206	0	0	0
11	Odisha	1	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0
12	Punjab	1	126	5	6	29	0	0	1	0
13	Rajasthan	23	2038	13	73	107	126	0	0	0
14	Tamilnadu	38	41	26	0	29	0	0	0	75
15	Uttar Pradesh	669	5154	9458	126	1041	373	151	147	39
16	Uttarakhand	0	1755	104	1	163	119	0	3	0
17	West Bengal	0	555	28	35	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>1171</b>	<b>18079</b>	<b>10762</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>1682</b>	<b>1098</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>114</b>

**Note:-** The data is reported by the State Government [www.mssurvey.nic.in](http://www.mssurvey.nic.in).

**STATUS OF COMPREHENSIVE REHABILITATION OF MANUAL SCAVENGERS  
from 2017-18 to 2019-20 (As on 31-12-2019)**

(Rs. In Lakh)

FINANCIAL (upto 31.12.2019)										
S.N	State	Onetime cash assistance provided @Rs.40000/- per beneficiary			Training (Expenditure on course fee and stipend)			Capital Subsidy Sanctioned		
		2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-20 (Upto 31.12.2019)	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-20 (Upto 31.12.2019)	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-20 (Upto 31.12.2019)
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.80	533.60	30.00	0.00	0.00	4.34	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Assam	57.60	215.20	2.40	0.35	0.88	5.84	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.97	2.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Gujarat	0.00	38.40	3.60	0.00	0.27	0.61	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Jharkhand	0.00	43.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.63	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Karnataka	117.20	368.00	61.20	0.00	1.93	2.39	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Kerala	0.00	201.60	2.40	0.00	0.00	20.25	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	122.00	0.00	1.26	1.08	3.33	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Maharashtra	0.00	1842.00	351.60	0.00	3.84	7.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Odisha	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	Punjab	0.40	50.40	2.00	3.76	0.00	3.19	0.00	0.93	0.00
13	Rajasthan	9.20	815.20	5.20	8.38	3.63	8.97	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Tamilnadu	15.20	16.40	10.40	0.00	0.00	2.60	0.00	0.00	18.71
15	Uttar Pradesh	267.60	2061.60	3783.20	332.60	63.43	123.91	115.80	122.86	37.80
16	Uttarakhand	0.00	702.00	41.60	0.00	0.08	9.60	0.00	2.69	0.00
17	West Bengal	0.00	222.00	11.20	0.00	2.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>468.40</b>	<b>7231.60</b>	<b>4304.80</b>	<b>348.49</b>	<b>79.81</b>	<b>193.61</b>	<b>115.80</b>	<b>126.48</b>	<b>56.51</b>

## Annexure -4.14

## CENTRAL ASSISTANCE RELEASED AND BENEFICIARIES COVERED UNDER POST MATRIC SCHOLARSHIP SCHEME FOR SC STUDENTS (PMS-SC) FROM 2016-17 TO 2019-20 (upto 31.12.2019)

(Rs. in lakh)

S. No.	States/UTs	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20
		CA released	Beneficia-ries	CA released	Beneficia-ries	CA released	Beneficiaries	CA released
1	Andhra Pradesh	14398.00	685102	31742.54	658534	9000.00	660193	28767
2	Assam	1690.00	38366	0	23874	1500.00	7606	0
3	Bihar	4081.00	NA	0	89213	0	96189	0
4	Chandigarh	0.00	3000	145.97	2203	797.00	1086	0
5	Chhattisgarh	190.00	90871	3902.02	95565	323.00	104900	327
6	Daman & Diu	0.00	170	0	0	0	0	0
7	Delhi	473.76	NA	0	20100	702.00	14057	0
8	Goa	0.00	108	14.99	280	0	280	0
9	Gujarat	5244.00	166582	14339.54	131169	18055.00	127102	0
10	Haryana	10735.00	94377	0	123062	5809.00	123062	0
11	Himachal Pradesh	2400.00	55213	7425	33057	5325.00	24949	0
12	Jammu & Kashmir	202.00	4094	1362.76	11040	0	7159	0
13	Jharkhand	2071.00	NA	892.95	20177	1723.00	22629	0
14	Karnataka	3300.00	297478	39546.98	322606	2918.00	302286	12147
15	Kerala	4267.20	131314	8391	132286	0	146998	120
16	Madhya Pradesh	3308.00	323642	23042.54	361268	0	361268	0
17	Maharashtra	10669.00	404656	50497.96	540993	143392.00	426506	0
18	Manipur	583.31	7310	750.56	6566	754.00	5516	794
19	Meghalaya	0.00	146	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	19879.80	106668	4747.56	202125	20891.00	202917	14071
21	Puducherry	0.00	NA	0	6241	0	6241	0
22	Punjab	28008.40	309468	11573.21	274730	63131.00	200553	0
23	Rajasthan	20056.00	310639	32922.79	191184	7768.00	339157	31454
24	Sikkim	255.50	328	0	361	104.00	387	104
25	Tamil Nadu	74324.00	796206	43448.24	761114	140738.00	761114	16288
26	Telangana	33166.00	278363	14024.24	212706	0	272169	0
27	Tripura	1904.68	14943	1991.84	14652	2597.00	16982	3542
28	Uttar Pradesh	27000.00	1095469	25420.46	1238139	167288.00	1274740	65516
29	Uttarakhand	7301.00	39864	3969.00	69504	0	73920	0
30	West Bengal	4369.00	607744	21256.91	382795	0	450004	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>279876.65</b>	<b>5862121</b>	<b>341409.06</b>	<b>5925544</b>	<b>592815</b>	<b>6029970*</b>	<b>173130</b>

\*As reported by States/UTs as on 31.12.2019

**CENTRAL ASSISTANCE (CA) RELEASED AND BENEFICIARIES COVERED UNDER PRE-MATRIC  
SCHOLARSHIP FOR SC STUDENTS STUDYING IN CLASSES IX AND X  
DURING THE YEARS 2016-17 TO 2019-20**

(Rs. in Lakh)

S. No.	States/UTs	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20
		CA re-leased	Benefi-ciaries	CA re-leased	Benefi-ciaries	CA re-leased	Beneficia-ries	CA re-leased
1	Andhra Pradesh	1798.74	139710	0	0	0	0	0
2	Assam	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Bihar	0.00	0	0	491564	0	480497	2349
4	Chandigarh	46.75	2078	18.98	2569	0	2268	27
5	Chhattisgarh	2496.29	119014	0	0	0	84747	435
6	D&N Haveli	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Daman & Diu	0.00	0	2.68	119	0	0	0
8	Delhi	0.00	0	2.36	104	0	39	268
9	Goa	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Gujarat	2100.12	90949	0	0	0	73716	647
11	Haryana	0.00	0	1500.00	147104	0	0	368
12	Himachal Pradesh	363.80	16146	143.01	27079	0	0	0
13	Jammu & Kashmir	129.83	5770	0	0	0	1093	70
14	Jharkhand	0.00	0	0	41305	1634.00	45992	565
15	Karnataka	5819.59	221674	0	0	0	222775	1542
16	Kerala	1654.25	84210	0	75728	0	0	19
17	Madhya Pradesh	13352.88	347356	0	0	0	0	406
18	Maharashtra	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Manipur	0.00	0	38.92	1367	0	1149	0
20	Meghalaya	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Odisha	3140.88	139595	1849.79	217746	996.00	183072	1063
22	Punjab	2821.02	125161	1843.00	205791	0	0	0
23	Rajasthan	2101.16	19942	0	0	3075.00	228633	1265
24	Sikkim	0.00	0	5.74	230	0	233651	1745
25	Tamilnadu	7382.39	350251	0	284495	0	127	4
26	Tripura	205.48	9133	55.34	14385	259.00	256720	0
27	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0	0	0	2706.00	0	0
28	Uttarakhand	0.00	0	325.53	421000	0	15823	100
29	West Bengal	7201.58	349674	300.12	301845	2870.00	531589	6328
30	Puducherry	0	0	196.53	8735	0	0	204
31	Telangana	0	0	0	41088	0	268475	842
	<b>Total</b>	<b>50614.76</b>	<b>2020663</b>	<b>6282</b>	<b>2282254</b>	<b>11540</b>	<b>2630366*</b>	<b>18247</b>

\*As reported by States/UTs as on 31.12.2019

**CENTRAL ASSISTANCE RELEASED AND BENEFICIARIES COVERED UNDER THE CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME OF PRE-MATRIC SCHOLARSHIP TO THE CHILDREN OF THOSE ENGAGED IN OCCUPATIONS INVOLVING CLEANING AND PRONE TO HEALTH HAZARDS during 2016-17 to 2019-20 (upto 31.12.2019)**

(Rs. In lakh)

S. No.	States/UTs	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20
		CA released	Beneficiaries	CA released	Beneficiaries	CA released	Beneficiaries	CA released
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
2	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
3	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
4	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
5	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
6	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
7	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	300
8	Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
9	Himachal Pr.	0.00	0.00	35.07	2265	10.16	1761	0
10	J & K	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
11	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
12	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
13	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
15	Maharashtra	170.00	94295	0.00	0.00	298.00	0	0
16	Mizoram	18.17	440	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
17	Odisha	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
18	Pondicherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
19	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
20	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
21	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.80	75	0
22	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
23	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
24	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
25	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
26	West Bengal	0.00	00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>188.17</b>	<b>94735</b>	<b>35.07</b>	<b>2265</b>	<b>311.96</b>	<b>1836*</b>	<b>300</b>

\*As reported by States/UTs as on 31.12.2019

**PRADHAN MANTRI ADARSH GRAM YOJANA (PMAGY) – THE STATE WISE NUMBER  
OF VILLAGES ELIGIBLE AND SELECTED SO FAR UNDER PHASE-II**

S. No.	Name of the State	Scheduled Caste population	Total eligible Villages	Villages selected under Phase-II		
				2018	2019	Total
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	84,45,398	495	103	78	<b>181</b>
2	ASSAM	22,31,321	617	238	137	<b>375</b>
3	BIHAR	165,67,325	1456	348	268	<b>616</b>
4	CHHATTISGARH	32,74,269	769	135	108	<b>243</b>
5	GUJARAT	40,74,447	25	25	0	<b>25</b>
6	HARYANA	51,13,615	366	148	82	<b>230</b>
7	HIMACHAL PRADESH	17,29,252	417	90	88	<b>178</b>
8	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	9,24,991	261	71	190	<b>261</b>
9	JHARKHAND	39,85,644	720	152	115	<b>267</b>
10	KARNATAKA	104,74,992	1315	264	249	<b>513</b>
11	KERALA	30,39,573	1	1	0	<b>1</b>
12	MADHYA PRADESH	113,42,320	1146	400	281	<b>681</b>
13	MAHARASHTRA	132,75,898	277	145	62	<b>207</b>
14	MANIPUR	97,328	16	12	4	<b>16</b>
15	MEGHALAYA	17,355	4	4	0	<b>4</b>
16	ODISHA	71,88,463	994	275	196	<b>471</b>
17	PUDUCHERRY	1,96,325	10	10	0	<b>10</b>
18	PUNJAB	88,60,179	2097	161	211	<b>372</b>
19	RAJASTHAN	122,21,593	1415	288	234	<b>522</b>
20	TAMIL NADU	144,38,445	2044	271	206	<b>477</b>
21	TELANGANA	54,09,000	169	138	22	<b>160</b>
22	TRIPURA	6,54,918	31	31	0	<b>31</b>
23	UTTAR PRADESH	413,57,608	6394	724	665	<b>1389</b>
24	UTTARAKHAND	18,92,516	312	124	70	<b>194</b>
25	WEST BENGAL	214,63,270	5617	0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>1982,76,045</b>	<b>26968</b>	<b>4158</b>	<b>3266</b>	<b>7424</b>



**STATE-WISE CENTRAL ASSISTANCE RELIESED AND BENEFICIARIES COVERED DURING THE YEARS 2016-17 to 2019-20  
UNDER BABU JAGJIVAN RAM CHHATRAWAS YOJANA (SC GIRLS HOSTEL)**

(Rs. In Lakh)

S. No.	States/ UTs	2016-17			2017-18			2018-19			2019-20(as on 15.01.2020)		
		Expr. (Rs. In lakhs)	Bene-ficiaries	No. of Hostels	Expr. (Rs. In lakhs)	Bene-ficiaries	No. of Hostels	Expr. (Rs. In lakhs)	Bene-ficiaries	No. of Hostels	Expr. (Rs. In lakhs)	Bene-ficiaries	No. of Hostels
1	AP	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	126	84	1	0	0	
2	Assam	0.00	0	0	718.44	450	8	622.0232	200	4	0	0	
3	Haryana	244.17	*	*	404.89	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	
4	HP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5	J&K	0	0	0	160.41	50	1	0	0	0	0	0	
6	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0	150	100	1	0	0	
7	Kerala	0	0	0	300	100	1	0	0	0	0	0	
8	MP	352.34	500	10	3547.66	800	4	0	0	0	100.00	*	
9	Maharashtra	90.00	0	0	103.05	*	*	101.25	*	*	0	0	
10	Manipur	271.55	*	*	628.37	0	0	149	**	**	1.62	**	
11	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	262.50	150	
12	Orissa	653.73	200	2	283.73	100	1	0	0	0	0	0	
13	Punjab	571.78	100	1	273.88	100	1	399	270	3	0	0	
14	Rajasthan	2.50	0	0	81.46	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	
15	Sikkim	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	175	100	1	0	0	
16	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	300	100	1	0	0	0	0	0	
17	Telangana	0	0	0	0	0	0	288.8	*	*	0	0	
18	Tripura	157.50	150	2	157.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
19	West Bengal	666.41	200	2	41.25	**	**	0	0	0	0	0	
20	Puduchery	0	0	0	0	0	0	300	200	2	0	0	
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3009.98</b>	<b>1150</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>7000.64</b>	<b>1700</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>2311.07</b>	<b>954</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>364.12</b>	<b>150</b>	
												<b>1</b>	

\* second instalment

\*\* it includes one time grant

Annexure-4.19

STATE-WISE CENTRAL ASSISTANCE RELIESED AND BENEFICIARIES COVERED DURING THE YEARS 2016-17 to 2019-20  
UNDER BABU JAGJIVAN RAM CHHATRAWAS YOJANA (SC BOYS HOSTEL)

(Rs. In Lakh)

S. No.	States/ UTs	2016-17			2017-18			2018-19			2019-20(as on 15.01.2020)		
		Exp.	Benef.	Hostels	Exp.	Benef.	Hostels	Exp.	Benef.	Hostels	Exp.	Benef.	Hostels
1	AP	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Assam	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	324.18	600	12	0	0	0
3	Gujrat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	123.18	*	*
4	HP	60	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	J&K	0	0	0	0	0	0	40.62	50	1	0	0	0
6	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Karnataka	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	135	100	1	0	0	0
8	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	114.52	1	100
9	MP	240.00	500	10	240	*	*	412.5	250	1	120.00	*	*
10	Maharashtra	65.79	*	*	67.5	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Manipur	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	118	0	0	0	0	0
12	Orissa	50.00	100	1	0	0	0	188.4	0	0	0	0	0
13	Punjab	71.71	100	1	26.84	*	*	23.4	*	*	0	0	0
14	Rajasthan	2.5	**	**	45	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	110.66	100	1	0	0	0	137.92	*	*
16	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	102.5	*	*	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>490</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1344.6</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>495.63</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100</b>

\* second instalment

\*\* it includes one time grant

**ASSISTANCE OF VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATION WORKING FOR WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES GIA RELEASED DURING THE YEAR 2017-18 TO 2019-20 (As on 31-12-2019)**

Rs. in Lakh

S. No.	Agency	Gross Releases 2017-18	Gross Releases 2018-19	Gross Releases 2019-20 (As on 31-12-2019)
1	Aai Deomogra Mahila Mandal-[ADMM(Mah)]			
2	Aai Tuljabhavani Mahila Shikshan & Prashikshan Sanstha-[Tulja]	18.46	10.23	
3	Abha shiksha Samiti-[ABHA]			
4	Adarsh Kalyan Sewa Samiti-[AKSS]	6.33		25.34
5	Adarsh Saraswati Shiksha Samiti-[ADSA]		3.58	
6	Adarsh Seva Sangasthan-[Adarhsseva]	44.35		
7	Adarsh Shikshan Prasarak Mandal-[Adarshshikshan]		25.32	25.29
8	Adarsha Seva Sangathana-[ASSO]			
9	Adhyayana Vidya Trust-[avt629]	32.33		
10	Adrash Bal Vatika Vidhalya Samiti Rawatsar-[ABV]			
11	Ahilyadevi Holkar Shikshan Prasarak Mandal-[AHSPM]	16.19	4.06	16.20
12	Akhil Bhartiya Nav yuvak Kala Sangam-[abnyks]			
13	All India Centre for Urban and Rural Development-[Kashmir]		5.24	
14	Aniket Bhauuddeshiya Sanstha-[ABSS]	43.6	5.23	
15	Ankita Bal Vidya Mandir Shiksha Samiti-[Khandelwal]			
16	Ankur Education & Foundation Trust-[AEFT1]	31.14		15.47
17	Annapurna Shikshan Sanstha-[ANNAPURNA]		32.62	
18	Apang Mahila Mandal-[APANG1]	26.42	25.2	
19	Arun Institute of Rural Affairs-[AIRA]	25.23		6.30
20	Arya Sugandh Sansthan-[ARYA]	38.36	29.52	12.63
21	Ashapala Shiksha Samiti-[ASHA]			
22	Ashapuri Shikshan Prasarak Mandal-[Ashapuri13]	18.14	32.25	
23	Ashirwad Shaikshanik & Samajik Sansthan-[ASHIRWAD1]	37.49	14.14	
24	Ashwini Priyadarshini Rural Development Social Educational and Health Organisation-[aprdsehokh]		17.22	
25	Asim Samaj Seva Sansthan-[Asim]	12.98		6.49

S. No.	Agency	Gross Releases 2017-18	Gross Releases 2018-19	Gross Releases 2019-20 (As on 31-12-2019)
26	Atal Gramodyog Sewa Samiti-[AtalGSS]	16.14	4.03	
27	Atihasik Mahila Shiksha Samiti-[Atima]		21.49	
28	Baba Ram Nath Shikshan Samiti-[Babaramnath]	5.03		
29	Baba Ramnath Shiksha Samiti-[babaram]		32.04	
30	Bal Bani Avom Nirbal SevaNari Kala Kendra Samiti-[Balbani]	60.57		
31	BAL BODH VIDHYA PEETH SANSTHA MAHAJAN-[BBVPS]		17.22	
32	Bal Kalyan Kendra-[Pindra]		12.1	
33	Balram Adrash Vidhyalaya Samiti-[BAV]			14.35
34	Banki Anchalika Adivasi Harijan Kalyan Parisad-[BAAHKP]	44.24		
35	Basic Utthan evam Gramin sewa Sansthan, Barabanki-[basicup]	14.86	15.94	
36	Bhagyodaya Vidya Vardhak Sangh-[Chincholi]	5.51		
37	BHAIRABI CLUB-[BHAIRABI]			
38	Bharat Multipurpose Education Society-[Multi]	24.98	6.33	
39	Bharat Sevashram Sangha, Kolkata-[BSSS]		11.31	
40	Bhartiya Kalyan Samiti-[BKS]			
41	Bhartiya Manav Shiksha Samiti-[BMSSDelhi]			
42	Bhartiya Samaj Sewa Sansthan, Lucknow-[BSSSL]		5.28	21.12
43	Bhimalpen Aadiwasi Gram Vikas Sanstha-[bagvs]	18.41		
44	BRIGHT FUTURE INSTITUTE SANSTHA-[BFIS]			14.35
45	CAUVERY RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY-[CAUVERY]			
46	CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT AND COMMUNICATION TRUST-[CFDACT]		24.97	25.24
47	Centre for Rural Education and Development Society-[cfreds]	48.96		25.02
48	Centre for Women Development Manipur-[MN/2010/0036397]		6.51	
49	Chanamma Charitable Trust-[Chanamma]			
50	CHETANA SHIKSHAN SANSTHA AURANGABAD-[CSSA]			
51	Chiranabin-[Chiranabin]	20.35	13.85	
52	Council for Development of Poor & Labourers-[CDPL]		3.81	
53	Deendayal Research Institute-[drt]			

S. No.	Agency	Gross Releases 2017-18	Gross Releases 2018-19	Gross Releases 2019-20 (As on 31-12-2019)
54	Divyajyothi Vidya Kendra-[Divyajyothi]			
55	Divyajyoti Gramin And Shahari Vikas Sevabhavi Shaikshnik Sanstha-[dgsvsss1]	44.59	4.86	
56	Diwakar Sarvjanik Vanchnalay-[Diwakar485]		2.09	
57	DR BABA SAHEB AMBEDKAR VIDYA VARDHAKA SANGHA-[KA/2011/0040573]	24.04		5.54
58	DR. AMBEDKAR MISSION-[DAM]	27.63	16.24	16.25
59	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Shikshan Prasarak Mandal-[DBASPM]	4.61	13.85	4.61
60	Educational and Rural Development Organisation-[ERDO]		6.34	6.37
61	Ekatmata Samajik Shikshan Mandal-[ESSM]	32.27	4.38	
62	Gandhian Institute of Technical Advancement (GITA)-[gita]			
63	Giriraj Social Welfare Trust-[GSWT]			
64	Global Health Immunisation & Population Control	34.39		17.19
64	Global Health & Education Centre-[GHEC]	16.12	12.89	4.29
65	Goutham Education Society-[gaedso]	6.34	25.34	
66	GRAAMEEYAM MAKKAL ABIVIRUDHI IYAKKAM-[graameeyam]		25.03	
67	Gram Vikas Bahuuddeshiya Sanstha-[Grviba]	41.28		
68	Gram Vikas Parishad, Nagaon-[Gram]	17.19		
69	GRAMIN KALYAN SOCIETY-[GRAMINRAJASTHAN]			
70	Gramin Yuva Vikas Mandal Serdha-[gyvmserdha]	6.07		
70	Gramiya Social Welfare Society-[GSWS1]		4.34	
71	Gramothan Kalyan Parishad, Delhi-[GKP]		3.45	
72	Gyan Bharti Mahila Kalyan Evam Shiksha Prasar Samiti-[GBMKESPS]	12.67		20.09
73	Gyandeep Public School Samiti-[Gyandeep]			14.32
74	Harijan Sevak Sangh-[HSS]	63.64	34.8	51.9
75	Harisunder Mahila Bahuddeshiya Shikshan Prasarak Mandal-[HMBSPM]	30.18	24.79	17.41
76	Help Bahuudeshiy Samajik Sanstha-[HELPBSS]			
77	HELPING HANDS SOCIETY-[HHS]			
78	Holy Home-[HH]	43.06	6.15	
79	IGNOU-OINAM-IBOHAL Polytechnic Community College-[OIP]		3.33	

S. No.	Agency	Gross Releases 2017-18	Gross Releases 2018-19	Gross Releases 2019-20 (As on 31-12-2019)
80	Indira mahila Balkalyan & Apang Punarvasan Vikas Mandal-[IMBAPVM]	13.01		
81	Institute of management Resource Development-[IMRDASS]			
82	International Educational Society-[inedso]	21.12	21.08	
83	Jack & Jill Society-[jackjill]		3.58	
84	Jai Jawan Jai Kisan Education Society-[JJJKS]		14.14	3.82
85	Jaiprakash Gram Kalyan Sanstha-[JGKS]			18.53
86	Jan Kalyan Seva Sangh-[Jankalyan]			
87	Jana Kalyana Trust (Regd.)-[JKTCRDD]		18.02	
88	Janakalyan Samiti-[JS]			
89	Jankalyan Sewa Samiti, Kanpur (UP)-[JKSSKP]			
90	JEEVAN JYOTI CLUB FOR SOCIAL WELFARE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT-[JJC]	47.03		6.26
91	Jeevan Vikas Pratisthan, Aurangabad-[jvpa]	30.25		
92	Jignasha Seva Sangh-[Jignasha]			
93	Jijamata Bahuuddeshiya Mahila Mandal-[JBMM]			
94	JIJAMATA SHIKSHAN PRASARAK MANDAL SALAGARA (D)-[JSPM]	35.06		
95	Jijau Bhhudeshiya Sanstha-[jijau1]	9.99		
96	JNANA JYOTHI JAIBHEEM EDUCATION SOCIETY-[JJJES]	6.61		26.42
97	Jnanesh Education Society(R)-[JES]			
98	Jogaimata Sanskrutik Samajik Shaikshnik Mandal-[JOGaimatasans]	32.67	23.24	
99	Jungalee Unayan Parisad-[JUP]	25.34	6.33	
100	Jyoti Mahila Mandal-[MH/2016/0101479]	31.74		
101	Jyotiba Phule Seva Trust Nanded Maharashtra-[JPSTNANDED]		18.46	15.37
102	Jyotiba Phule Shikshan Prasarak Mandal-[JPSPMP]			3.65
103	Kai.Manji Naik Education Society-[friday]	5.07		
104	Kainura Naik Bahuuddeshiya Shikshan Sanstha-[Kainura]	17.03	13.85	3.17
105	Kaveri Education Society-[KAVERIBANGALORE]			
106	Kristu Jyoti Social Welfare Society-[KJSWSS]	9.76	11.74	
107	Late Lala R.R.M. Memorial Welfare Society-[Late Lala]			
108	Late Tehlaram Khurana Pratishthan-[KHPR]		13.85	4.61

S. No.	Agency	Gross Releases 2017-18	Gross Releases 2018-19	Gross Releases 2019-20 (As on 31-12-2019)
109	Lok Kalyan Foundation-[LKFI]		0.3	
110	Loka Seva Kendram-[loseke]	4.08	16.09	
111	lokjagruti Bahuddeshiya Sevabhavi Sanstha-[MHLA00005535]	14.14	4.67	
112	M.D.Public School Samiti-[00505]	19.98	20.37	
113	Maa Nirmala Dyal Manav Samaj Sewa Samiti-[00003520]		18.81	
114	MADDIRALA SIVAIAH MEMORIAL EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY-[msmedu@1106]	17.22	17.19	
115	Madhya Pradesh Anusuchit Jaati jan Jaati Evam Pichhda Varg Kalyan Sangh-[mpajjepvks]			
116	Madhya Pradesh Bairwa Sanskritik Parishad-[mpbairwa]	22.59		23.04
117	Maharashtra Shikshan prasarak Mandal,Parabhani-[MSPMP]	31.06		40.88
118	MAHARASHTRA SHIKSHAN PRASARAK MANDAL-[MSPM]			
119	Mahaveer Bal Shiksha Avam Vikash Samity-[MBSVS]			
120	Mahila Bahuudeshiya Shikshan Prasark Mandal-[MBSPM]	25.73	1.53	3.84
121	Mahila Utakarsh Pratisthan	52.84		
122	Women Economic Development	12.90		
121	MAHILA UNNAYAN PATHAGAR-[MUP]	18.77		4.95
122	MANAV KALYAN SEVA SAMITI-[SAHAS]	6.51	11.76	1.62
123	Manav Utthan Educational &Welfare Society-[MUEWS]	17.10		
124	Manhor Bal Mandir Samiti, Rajasthan-[00242]			
125	Manjeet Vikas Avam Prashikshan Samiti-[MVAPS]			
126	Modern Shiksha Vikas Samiti-[ModernSVS]	10.42	16.13	
127	Nabiha Shikshan Prasarak Mandal-[najkdgsg]			
128	Nagai Pratisthan Dhule-[NAGAI]	32.99	4.71	
129	National Safai Karamcharis Finance & Development Corporation-[NSKFDC]	1,400.00		
130	National Scheduled Castes Finance & Development Corporation-[NSFDC]	2,950.00	1750	2020
131	National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation-[nscfdc]			
132	National Youth Welfare Mission-[NYWM]	42.08		
133	Navoday Navyuvak Mandal-[NNMG]	1.07		

S. No.	Agency	Gross Releases 2017-18	Gross Releases 2018-19	Gross Releases 2019-20 (As on 31-12-2019)
134	Navodaya Bal Vidhyalya Samiti-[Rakesh]			14.35
135	Nehru Model School Samiti, Distt. Sri Ganga Nagar, Rajasthan.-[NMSS1]			
136	NEHRU SEVA SANGHA-[NSSANGH]	33.59		
137	NEW PUBLIC SCHOOL SAMITI-[NPSS1]			
138	NIKHILA UTKAL HARIJAN ADIVASI SEVA SANGHA-[NUHASS]	25.34		6.32
139	NIRASHRIT MAHILA BAL VIKAS GRAMODYOG SHIKSHA SAMITI-[NMNVGSS]		2	
140	Om Sri Sri Sidhyapatarani Yubak Sangha-[OSP]	1.89	0.3	
141	Padmavathi Pallesseema Abhivrudhi Mahila Mandali-[Padmavathi]	49.31	25.56	
142	Pandit Dindayal Upadhya Seva Pratisthan-[MHND00007604]			
143	Pandit Dindayal Upadhyay Shaikshanik Bahuuddeshiya Sanstha-[Jaishriram]			
144	Paramananda Mission-[Paramananda]			
145	Parisharam Mahila Seva Sangh-[PMSS]			
146	Pathari Vocational Institute-[PVI]		3.85	
146	Pragati Bahuddeshiya Shaikshanik	17.99	17.99	17.48
147	Pawan Seva Sansthan-[Pawan Seva]		7.96	31.87
148	Pawansut Hanuman Vyayam Shala Va Bahuuddeshiya Sanstha-[MHYA00007340]		39.28	
149	Pracheta Shiksha Samiti-[PSS0097]		21.79	
150	Prasavi Sansthan-[Prasavi]	11.20	14.35	
151	Prerana Janseva Sanstha-[PJSHNL]			
151	Priyadarshani shikshan santha koregaon-[PSSK]	17.8	37.52	
152	Priyadarshini Seva Kendra Trust (Regd)-[PSKT]			
153	PUBLIC SEVA SOCIETY-[PSSSGNR]			
154	Public Welfare Society-[societypublic]			
155	Ramakrishana Mision Ashrama-[rkmam]	41.52	4.8	
156	Ramakrishna Mission Ashrama-[rkmawb]		14.21	
157	Ramakrishna Mission, Delhi-[Ashram]			
158	Ravi Jan Seva Samaj Samiti-[ravij]			
159	Rupahi Kohinoor Club-[rukocl]	4.88	6.51	
160	Rural Social & Educational Development Association-[RSEDA]		9.53	
161	Sadguru Rohidasji Bahuuddeshiya Gramin Vikas Pratisthan-[MH/2016/0104081]	111.00	59.29	1.53



S. No.	Agency	Gross Releases 2017-18	Gross Releases 2018-19	Gross Releases 2019-20 (As on 31-12-2019)
162	SADJYOTIKA-[Sadjyotikaorissa]	17.70		
163	Samaj Sanshodhan & Sarvangin Vikas Sanstha-[SSSVS]	14.95	4.98	
164	Samaj Seva Sangh-[SSSBD]	24.76	17.18	
165	Samaj Seva Sansthan-[SSSansthan]		2.62	9.12
166	Samta Gram Vikas Bahuudeshiya Sanstha-[SGVBS]	32.67		
167	Samyak Samajik Vikas Pratisthan-[MH/00009860]			
168	Sant Gajanan Maharaj Shikshan Prasarak Mandal-[SGMSPM]	33.33	19.4	
169	Sant Gora Kumbhar Shikshan Sanstha-[SGKNED]	17.69	13.85	
170	SANTOSHI MAHILA AVAM BAL KALYAN SAMITI-[SMABKS]			
171	Saraswati Mahila Mandal-[SMMBHALKI]			
172	Sarvodaya Ashram-[Sarvoashram]	16.81		67.26
173	Savitribai Fule Bahuuddeshiya Va Mahila Vikas Sanstha-[SFBVMS]		39.93	
174	Servants of India Society-[SOIS]	6.11		
175	Shanti Public School Samiti-[ShantiPSS]		13.45	
176	Shanti Sarvodaya Sansthan-[SSSG]		35.7	16.14
177	SHARDA MAHILA MANDAL-[SMM]	17.64	17.63	
178	Shishu Niketan Pathshala Samiti-[suratgarh]			14.35
179	Shradhalaya Ashram Samiti-[Shradhalaya Ashram Samiti]			
180	Shree Ramakrishna Ashrama-[ramakrishna]			
181	Shree Siddharth Vidyavardhaka Sangh Kalakeri-[KABJ00003484]	25.30	26.29	
182	Shri Chandika Gramin Vikas Mandal-[Chandika]		18.5	
183	Shri Durgadevi Banjara Seva Sangh-[Durgadevi]	38.01	8.88	
184	Shri Hanuman Shikshan Prasarak Mandal-[SHR]		6.41	
185	Shri Krishan Vidhayalya Prabandhak Samiti, Padampur-[SKVPS]		14.35	
186	Shri Mahila Bal Kalyan & Apang Punarvasan Vikas Mandal-[Apang]	48.42		
187	Shri Mukhtiar Singh Samariti Shiksha Samiti-[Mukhtiar]	9.83	50.46	
188	SHRI SANT GADGE MAHARAJ MISSION-[SGMML]	8.6	8.6	

S. No.	Agency	Gross Releases 2017-18	Gross Releases 2018-19	Gross Releases 2019-20 (As on 31-12-2019)
189	Shri Sant Shiromani Manmath Swami Shikshan Prasarak Mandal-[SSSMSSPM]	6.38	25.34	
190	Shri Swami Samartha Shikshan Sanstha-[Samartha]		21.12	
191	Shubham Educational Welfare Samiti-[SHUEDUWELSAM]			
192	SHUBHAM SHIKSHAN PRASARK MANDAL-[SHSHPM]	26.40	6.72	25.56
193	Shushrut Shiksha Samiti-[SSS Delhi]		4.83	
194	SNEH BAHUUDESHIYA SANSTHA-[SBS]	15.4	11.78	7.06
195	Sonali Mahila Vikas Chertiable Trust-[smvct]			
196	Sri Ambika Education trust-[saet]			
197	Sri Hoysala Vidya Samsthe (R)-[shvs]		25.45	
198	Sri radhuvansh purv madhyamik vidhyalay-[UP/2016/0105259]		22.49	
199	Sri Sai Stayu Nirog Sanstha & Biotech Research Society-[Satayu]	17.18	4.44	
200	Sri Sri HarichandMatua Sevashram (trust)-[SSHCMST]	21.92		
201	Sri Vivek Education Society-[vivekedu]			
202	Sritungabhadra Vidya Samste-[KA/2011/0039626]	20.4	16.51	
203	Sudha Devi Shiksha Samiti-[SDSSI]		15.85	15.85
204	Suhit Jan Kalyan Samiti-[Suhit jan Kalya Samiti]			
205	SUMMER HILL VIDYALAYA SAMITI-[SUMMERHILLRAJASTHAN]			21.12
206	Suryodya Sevabhavi Sanstha-[surodaya1000]		4.88	
207	Sw. Tapeswar Ram Kalyan Samiti-[Tapeswar]		27.39	
208	Swabhimaan Education Society-[swabhimaan]	40.79	39.49	
209	Swami Chakradhar Shikshan Prasark Mandal-[SCSPML]		5.97	
210	Swamy Vivekanand Shikshan Prasarak Mandal-[SWAMY]		13.85	
211	Swapnasakar Bahuuddeshiya Shikshan Sanstha-[sbss]	31.16	4.38	
212	The Eastern Social Welfare Association (ESWA)-[TESWA]		12.9	4.30
213	The Manipur Scheduled Caste Welfare Association-[mscwa]			
214	The Women's Economic Development Society (WEDS)-[WEDS]			

S. No.	Agency	Gross Releases 2017-18	Gross Releases 2018-19	Gross Releases 2019-20 (As on 31-12-2019)
215	Tirupati Balaji Sevabhavi & Shaikshanik Sanstha-[MH/2016/0100170]	13.85		22.06
216	Type Writing Institution & Rural Development Services (TWIRDS)-[TWIRDS]		14.22	
217	Ujwal Rural Development Society-[UJWAL]	13.85	4.61	18.32
218	Upasana Jan Kalyan Seva Samiti-[Upasana]		18.2	
219	Urban & Rural welfare and Development Society-[URWDS]		9.66	
220	Utkarsh Khadi Seva Samiti-[UKSS1]			
221	Vendemataram Foundation (Society)-[Vendemataram]		6.53	18.26
222	Vidhyarthi Vikas Shikshan Sanstha-[VVSS]	11.22	11.22	
223	VISHWA JEEVAN SEVA SANGHA-[VJSS]	54.21	4.72	4.72
224	WESTERN RURAL SOCIO ECONOMIC DEV. ORGN.-[WRSEDO]	12.9		4.30
225	Yashodanandan Gramodyog Seva Evam Shikshan Sansthan-[yasho]	61.31	37.25	
226	YAUWAN SANSTHAN-[YAUWAN]			
227	Gramin Yuva Vikas Mandal Serdha-[gyvmserdha]			
228	Priyadarshani shikshan santha koregaon-[PSSK]			
229	Sri Sai Stayu Nirog Sanstha & Biotech Research Society-[Satayu]			
230	Sri Venkateswara Mahila Mandali-[SVMM1]	48.38	26.42	
231	Sritungabhadra Vidya Samste-[KA/2011/0039626]			
232	Lakshmi Mahila Mandali		12.74	
233	SANGAMESHWAR EDUCATION SOCIETY		10.98	
234	Sai Baba Education		1.8	
235	AL AMIN LIBRARY FOUNDATION		2.94	2.94
236	Ma Anandmayee Shiksha samiti		10.64	
237	India Rashtriya Chetna Evam Sanstha		26.42	
238	JagatJyoti Gramin Bahuddeshiya Snstha		1.17	
239	Manipur Scheduled Caste Welfare Associaltion		4.91	
240	Akashdeep Seva Sanstha		5.21	
241	Shri khandobaray seva sanstha		1.31	16.09
242	CHANDRAGIRI SHIKSHAN PRASARAK MANDAL			1.53
243	CHILDREN HOLY PUBLIC SHIKSHA SAMITI			1.31
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7000</b>	<b>3610.73</b>	<b>2883.77</b>

## DETAILS OF MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENTS EXECUTED BY NSFDC DURING 2019-20

Sl. No.	Name & Address of the Agency	Type of Agency	Date of Signing
1	Paschim Banga Gramin Bank, Natabar Paul Road, Chatterjee Para More, Tikiapara, Howrah - 711 101 (West Bengal).	RRB	27.6.2019
2	Baroda Rajasthan KshetriyaGramin Bank, Plot No.2343, 2nd Floor, Anna Sagar Circular Road, Vaishali Nagar, Ajmer - 305 004 (Rajasthan).	RRB	10.7.2019
3	Andhra Pradesh State Financial Corporation (APSFC), D.No.58-7-15, Level-3, Vaishnavi Plaza, PantaKaluva Road, New P&T Colony, Patamata, Vijayawada - 520 010.	SCA	19.08.2019
4	Indian Bank, 254-260, Avvaishanmugam Salai, Royapettah, Chennai - 600 014.	PSB	27.12.2019

**Note :** RRB - Regional Rural Bank.

SCA - State Channelizing Agency.

PSB - Public Sector Bank.

**STATE-WISE DISBURSEMENT MADE AND BENEFICIARIES COVERED BY NSFDC DURING  
THE LAST TWO YEARS & CURRENT YEAR [2017-18 to 2019-20]**

(Rs. in lakh)

S. No.	State/UT	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20 (Up to 31.12.2019)	
		Amount Disbursed	Beneficiaries Covered (No.)	Amount Disbursed	Beneficiaries Covered (No.)	Amount Disbursed	Beneficiaries Covered (No.)
1	A&N Islands	1.55	1	0.00	0	0.00	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	3510.69	2030	21085.40	14485	11618.42	3632
3	Assam	222.11	104	78.39	87	0.00	0
4	Bihar	1853.23	3328	114.48	122	75.32	92
5	Chandigarh	31.17	6	35.63	106	0.92	1
6	Chhattisgarh	1142.69	365	806.68	347	29.38	29
7	D&N Haveli, Daman & Diu	12.36	5	0.00	0	0.00	0
8	Delhi	300.77	123	421.96	265	211.99	83
9	Goa	10.94	2	3.40	1	9.52	3
10	Gujarat	1968.86	695	3268.19	700	2366.49	3815
11	Haryana	541.86	326	789.68	597	540.26	265
12	Himachal Pradesh	92.48	36	39.17	62	97.83	156
13	Jammu & Kashmir	775.40	358	992.88	235	5.80	3
14	Jharkhand	688.17	1179	21.75	23	36.20	45
15	Karnataka	1409.13	716	6732.13	5827	78.12	96
16	Kerala	1861.94	1160	2065.63	1492	2036.56	1286
17	Lakshadweep Islands	0.00	0	0.36	1	0.00	0
18	Madhya Pradesh	3179.54	4754	2217.63	3377	981.27	920
19	Maharashtra	6037.52	2952	157.87	174	1071.82	757
20	Manipur	2.80	1	0.00	0	0.00	0
21	Meghalaya	0.00	0	4.86	6	0.00	0
22	Mizoram	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0

S. No.	State/UT	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20 (Up to 31.12.2019)	
		Amount Disbursed	Beneficiaries Covered (No.)	Amount Disbursed	Beneficiaries Covered (No.)	Amount Disbursed	Beneficiaries Covered (No.)
23	Odisha	392.30	269	312.75	277	177.95	201
24	Puducherry	1.63	3	0.00	0	0.00	0
25	Punjab	3368.45	2410	3719.58	3295	1855.52	1831
26	Rajasthan	3050.35	3192	573.50	695	7554.60	6126
27	Sikkim	115.15	48	37.18	11	63.00	30
28	Tamil Nadu	8770.68	14934	340.31	346	4618.40	2625
29	Telangana	712.21	280	1084.20	841	48.88	48
30	Tripura	6223.06	9144	1048.71	228	101.16	36
31	Uttar Pradesh	7408.87	12117	17337.12	17294	4651.95	8624
32	Uttarakhand	287.55	229	137.97	138	169.46	277
33	West Bengal	6114.97	47573	3693.86	30399	2928.41	25305
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>60088.43</b>	<b>108340</b>	<b>67121.27</b>	<b>81431</b>	<b>41329.23</b>	<b>56286</b>

**STATE/UT-WISE NUMBER OF ENTRIES IN THE CENTRAL LIST OF OBCs  
2019-20 (As on 30-11-2019)**

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
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>2479</b>

\*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 2017-18 TO 2019-20 (UP TO 30.11.2019)**

(Figures: Funds - Rs in Lakh and Beneficiaries in Thousands)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
		Amount released	Beneficiaries	Amount released	Beneficiaries	Amount released	Beneficiaries
1	Andhra Pradesh	402.00	58.00	890.00	64.00	841.00	
2	Bihar	1782.00	\$	0.00	\$		
3	Chhattisgarh	0.00	953.00	460.00	\$		
4	Goa	173.00	10.00	30.00	6.00	19.50	
5	Gujarat	942.00	68.00	1090.00	97.00	775.50	
6	Haryana	126.13	\$	190.00	\$	190.00	
7	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	\$		
8	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	\$		
9	Jharkhand	514.00	1145.00	595.00	54.00	565.00	
10	Karnataka	952.00	1892.00	1105.00	1333.00	1046.00	
11	Kerala	521.00	\$	453.75	180.00	572.00	
12	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	\$		
13	Maharashtra	921.00	\$	0.00	\$		
14	Odisha	395.00	10.00	482.67	111.00	717.00	
15	Punjab	0.00	0.00	198.00	254.00	474.00	
16	Rajasthan	1247.00	322.00	930.00	\$	881.25	
17	Tamil Nadu	590.25	\$	0.00	\$	1235.00	\$
18	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	\$		
19	Uttar Pradesh	3112.00	103.00	3605.00	257.00	3418.00	
20	Uttrakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	\$		
21	West Bengal	879.84	295.00	1650.00	536.00	1173.00	
22	Assam	0.00	10.00	0.00	\$		
23	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	\$		
24	Sikkim	2.50	1.00	4.49	1.00	7.31	
25	Tripura	142.00	59.00	300.00	60.00	208.00	
26	Andaman & Nicobar	36.00	\$	9.23	1.00		
27	Chandigarh	2.98	1.00	10.05	\$	10.00	
28	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.02	1.00	0.90	\$		
29	Daman & Diu	60.00	1.00	79.82	\$		
30	Delhi	0.00	0.00	58.75	10.00	88.62	
31	Puducherry	21.00	\$	41.25	3.00	5.25	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>12822.72</b>	<b>4929.00</b>	<b>12183.91</b>	<b>2967.00</b>	<b>12226.43</b>	

\$ awaited from State Govt/UT Administration



**SCHEME OF POST-MATRIC SCHOLARSHIP TO OBC STUDENTS  
(PMS-OBC SCHEME): REGROUPING OF COURSES**

**Group of Courses**

<b>Group A</b>	<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 &amp; 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 &amp; 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>
<b>Group B</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 &amp; Catering, Travel/Tourism/Hospitality Management, Interior Decoration, Nutrition &amp; 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>
<b>Group C</b>	<p>All other courses leading to a graduate degree not covered under Group A &amp; B e.g. BA/B Sc/B Com etc.</p>
<b>Group D</b>	<p>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.</p>

**STATE/UTs-WISE FUNDS DISBURSED AND COVERAGE OF BENEFICIARIES  
OF THE SCHEME OF POST-MATRIC SCHOLARSHIPS TO OBC DURING  
THE YEARS 2017-18 TO 2019-20 (UP TO 31.12.2019)**

(Figures: Funds - Rs in Lakh and Beneficiaries in Thousands)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UTs	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
		Amount released	Beneficiaries	Amount released	Beneficiaries	Amount released	Beneficiaries
1	Andhra Pradesh	4399.11	864.00	4121.81	816.00	5159.00	
2	Bihar	0.00	256.00	8842.71	\$		
3	Chhattisgarh	2282.26	285.00	2172.00	\$		
4	Goa	132.53	6.00	297.05	6.00	158.00	
5	Gujarat	5335.74	159.00	5145.00	206.00	6346.00	
6	Haryana	0.00	27.00	1235.46	\$		
7	Himachal Pradesh	609.15	10.00	588.00	\$	543.75	
8	Jammu & Kashmir	650.25	7.00	801.10	\$		
9	Jharkhand	2956.86	135.00	2811.00	30.00	3467.00	
10	Karnataka	5474.32	599.00	5205.00	838.00	6420.00	
11	Kerala	2950.14	155.00	2845.00	130.00	3509.00	
12	Madhya Pradesh	6504.32	13.00	6185.00	18.00	7628.00	
13	Maharashtra	5844.00	60.00	9575.00	\$	8857.50	
14	Odisha	2178.75	180.00	3534.81	138.00	4402.00	
15	Punjab	1440.00	\$	0.00	\$		
16	Rajasthan	5663.47	67.00	5782.49	55.00	6358.16	
17	Tamil Nadu	4550.00	136.00	6142.00	169.00	7575.00	\$
18	Telangana	1851.00	\$	0.00	\$		
19	Uttar Pradesh	17882.03	610.00	20450.66	549.00	17276.62	
20	Uttarakhand	525.00	14.00	269.46	\$		
21	West Bengal	8179.08	306.00	6702.51	307.00	7638.89	
22	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	14.66	1.00	11.00	1.00		
23	Dadra & Nagar Havali	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
24	Daman & Diu	0.00	2.00	28.00	\$		
25	Chandigarh	85.34	0.33	61.00	0.20	137.25	
26	Delhi	100.00	0.00	154.00	1.00	289.53	
27	Puducherry	31.99	2.00	32.00	2.00	50.25	
28	Assam	0.00	48.00	3634.92	\$		
29	Manipur	622.37	10.00	653.31	12.00	1024.00	
30	Tripura	2150.00	15.00	2450.00	18.00	1365.00	
31	Sikkim	549.98	1.00	316.10	2.00	210.70	
	<b>Total:</b>	<b>82962.35</b>	<b>3968.33</b>	<b>100046.39</b>	<b>3298.00</b>	<b>88415.65</b>	

\$ awaited from State Govt/UT Administration

**STATE/UTS-WISE AMOUNT RELEASED AND PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS PERTAINING  
TO SCHEME OF CONSTRUCTION OF HOSTELS FOR OBC BOYS AND GIRLS  
DURING THE YEARS 2017-18 TO 2019-20 (AS ON 30.11.2019)**

(Figures: Funds - Rs in Lakh and Physical Achievement in number)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
		Amount released	Physical achievement	Amount released	Physical achievement	Amount released	Physical achievement
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0	0.00	0		
2	Bihar	0.00	0	0.00	0		
3	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0	0.00	0		
4	Goa	0.00	0	0.00	0		
5	Gujarat	0.00	0	0.00	0		
6	Haryana	0.00	0	0.00	0		
7	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0	0.00	0		
8	Jammu & Kashmir	536.64	0	0.00	0		
9	Jharkhand	0.00	0	0.00	0		
10	Karnataka	0.00	0	0.00	0		
11	Kerala	0.00	0	0.00	0		
12	Madhya Pradesh	1434.22	200	342.23	0		
13	Maharashtra	0.00	0	0.00	0		
14	Odissa	0.00	0	0.00	0		
15	Punjab	0.00	0	0.00	0		
16	Rajasthan	0.00	0	0.00	0		
17	Tamil Nadu	205.39	0	0.00	0	1057.75	1000
18	Telangana	0.00	0	0.00	0		
19	Uttar Pradesh	273.75	0	84.13	0		
20	Uttarakhand	0.00	0	0.00	0		
21	West Bengal	0.00	0	259.60	0		
22	Andaman Nicobar	0.00	0	0.00	0		
23	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	0.00	0	0.00	0		
24	Daman & Diu	0.00	0	0.00	0		
25	Chandigarh	0.00	0	0.00	0		
26	Delhi	0.00	0	0.00	0		
27	Podicherry	0.00	0	0.00	0		
28	Assam	0.00	0	0.00	0		
29	Manipur	141.75	0	1197.00	400		
30	Tripura		0	0.00	0		
31	Sikkim	608.00	0	283.50	0		
32	Central Universities	1050.00	400	1438.75	500	150.98	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4249.75</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>3605.21</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>1208.48</b>	<b>1000</b>

**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 2017-18 TO 2019-20 (UP TO 31.12.2019)**

(Figures: Funds - Rs in Lakh and Beneficiaries in Thousands)

Name of the Scheme	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		Remarks
	Fund re-leased	No. of benefi-ciaries	Fund re-leased	No. of benefi-ciaries	Fund re-leased	No. of benefi-ciaries	
Dr. Ambedkar Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loan for Overseas Studies for OBCs/EBCs  <b>(launched in 2014-15)</b>	1987.00	1.82*	1000.00	3.16*	1500.00	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 2017-18 TO 2019-20 (UP TO 31.12.2019)**

S. No.	States/ UTs	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
		Funds Released	No. of Beneficiaries	Funds Released	No. of Beneficiaries	Funds Released	No. of Beneficiaries
1	Andhra Pradesh	154.05	\$	0.00			\$
2	Bihar	0.00	\$	0.00			
3	Gujarat	200.00	4.82	1306.45			
4	Himachal Pradesh	300.00	8.83	200.00	3.19		
5	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	\$	244.45			
6	Kerala	0.00	\$	0.00			
7	Odisha	25.95	\$	0.00	0.92	430.42	
8	Rajasthan	0.00	\$	0.00			
9	Uttarakhand	0.00	\$	118.80			
10	Manipur	200.00	\$	0.00			
11	Sikkim	200.00	0.97	230.30	1.66	393.55	
12	Tripura	0.00	\$	0.00	0.82		
13	Chandigarh	20.00	\$	0.00	0.12		
14	Goa	0.00	0.00	200.00			
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1100.00</b>	<b>14.62</b>	<b>2300.00</b>	<b>6.72</b>	<b>823.97</b>	

\$ 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 2015-16 TO 2019-20 (UP TO 31.12.2019)**

(Amount in lakh & Beneficiaries in Lakh)

S. No.	State	2015-16			2016-17			2017-18			2018-19			2019-20		
		Funds Released	Benefi- ciaries	Funds Released	Benefi- ciaries	Funds Released	Benefi- ciaries	Funds Released	Benefi- ciaries	Funds Released	Benefi- ciaries	Funds Released	Benefi- ciaries			
1	Himachal Pradesh	-		178.35	\$	-		-		-		-		-		
2	Gujarat	-		-		539.25	0.42	900.00	0.53	780.00					\$	
3	Jammu & Kashmir	-		47.55	\$	-		-		-		-		-		
4	Karnataka	-		-		-		-		-		-		-		
5	Maharashtra	378.11	2.56	224.10	\$	-		-		-		-		-		
6	Rajasthan	71.89	\$	-		-		-		-		-		-		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>450.00</b>	<b>2.56</b>	<b>450.00</b>		<b>539.25</b>	<b>0.42</b>	<b>900.00</b>	<b>0.53</b>	<b>780.00</b>						

\$ 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	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
<b>I</b>	<b>States:</b>										
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	2500.00	3750	1500.00	25000
2	Assam (Through NEDFI)	900.00	6300	500.00	3500	400.00	3000	0.00	0	400.00	830
3	BIHAR	0.00	0	0.00	0	1078.81	1723	0.00	0	0.00	0
4	Chattishgarh	0.00	0	100.00	200	100.00	200	500.00	511	0.00	0
5	Goa	75.00	100	200.00	212	50.00	47	150.00	64	150.00	109
6	Gujarat	490.00	2147	1199.70	4905	1210.00	2406	1310.57	2453	3730.00	11072
7	Haryana	350.00	1118	1200.00	3557	825.00	2475	1100.00	1331	1100.00	1689
8	Himachal Pradesh	475.35	1015	1837.19	4697	425.79	673	436.24	232	500.00	313
9	Jammu & Kashmir	200.00	790	200.00	1100	300.00	1300	200.00	350	300.00	450
10	Jharkhand	0.00	0	500.00	1680	100.00	130	700.00	1154	0.00	0
11	Karnataka	2600.00	10224	3500.00	18026	3500.00	18466	3500.00	9516	0.00	0
12	Kerala	14290.00	78048	8500.00	54595	10650.00	45345	17200.00	56730	22142.50	56430
13	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0	0.00	0	353.18	562	203.58	246	1324.51	1287
14	Maharashtra	500.00	2280	1000.00	5050	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
15	Manipur (Through NEDFI)	600.00	4200	500.00	3500	400.00	3000	0.00	0	0.00	0
16	Punjab	300.00	700	500.00	2423	1300.00	8935	2380.87	6051	1800.00	1431
17	Rajasthan	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	264.75	375	300.00	508
18	Sikkim	0.00	0	200.00	1053			0.00	0	50.00	60
19	Tamil Nadu	5500.00	46827	7500.00	61320	10000.00	62673	7500.00	44269	7500.00	37724

SL No.	Name of States/ UTs/PSBs	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
20	Telangna	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	44.45	32	0.00	0
21	Tripura	2100.00	7510	2300.00	10880	2500.00	5790	3500.00	5150	2100.00	4120
22	Uttar Pradesh	500.00	1495	500.00	5000	1355.00	4235	3800.00	4156	3285.00	4663
23	Uttarakhand	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	100.00	88	100.00	120
24	West Bengal	300.00	1914	250.00	1835	500.00	1992	300.00	1139	772.50	1994
	<b>Sub Total (1 to 24)</b>	<b>29180.35</b>	<b>164668</b>	<b>30486.89</b>	<b>183533</b>	<b>35047.78</b>	<b>162952</b>	<b>45690.46</b>	<b>137597</b>	<b>47054.51</b>	<b>147800</b>
<b>II</b>	<b>UTs:</b>										
25	0.00	0	25.00	75	0.00	0	0.00	0	10.00	26	26
26	0.00	0	0.00	0	17.00	20	8.50	7	21.62	34	34
27	500.00	2025	1000.00	4550	500.00	2500	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
	<b>Sub Total (25 to 27)</b>	<b>500.00</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>1025.00</b>	<b>4625</b>	<b>517.00</b>	<b>2520</b>	<b>8.50</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>31.62</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>III</b>	<b>PSBs:</b>										
28	Vijaya Bank	0.00	0	0.00	0	3171.30	5083	982.02	914	4842.38	4484
29	Dena Bank	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	100.00	70	0.00	0
30	Punjab National Bank	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	500.00	500
	<b>Sub Total (28 to 30)</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>		<b>3171.30</b>	<b>5083</b>	<b>1082.02</b>	<b>984</b>	<b>5342.38</b>	<b>4984</b>
	<b>G. Total (I+II+III)</b>	<b>29680.35</b>	<b>166693</b>	<b>31511.89</b>	<b>188158</b>	<b>38736.08</b>	<b>170555</b>	<b>46780.98</b>	<b>138588</b>	<b>52428.51</b>	<b>152844</b>

NEDFI :North Eastern Development Finance Corporation



## 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	HIMAHAL 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
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>103836714</b>	<b>51065214</b>	<b>52771500</b>

**SSIZE 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	%	
	<b>India</b>	<b>73281496</b>	<b>70.57</b>	<b>30555218</b>	<b>29.43</b>	<b>103836714</b>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6108091	<b>73.78</b>	2170150	<b>26.21</b>	8278241
2.	A&N Islands	17939	<b>70.56</b>	7485	<b>29.44</b>	25424
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	56361	<b>88.56</b>	7278	<b>11.43</b>	63639
4.	Assam	1747513	<b>84.07</b>	331031	<b>15.92</b>	2078544
5.	Bihar	6868186	<b>89.11</b>	838959	<b>10.88</b>	7707145
6.	Chandigarh	1098	<b>1.64</b>	65980	<b>98.38</b>	67078
7.	Chhatisgarh	1598547	<b>79.77</b>	405362	<b>20.23</b>	2003909
8.	D & N Haveli	8638	<b>62.18</b>	5254	<b>37.82</b>	13892
9.	Daman & Diu	3583	<b>31.54</b>	7778	<b>68.46</b>	11361
10.	NCT of Delhi	27134	<b>2.36</b>	1120311	<b>97.63</b>	1147445
11.	Goa	65787	<b>40.24</b>	97708	<b>59.76</b>	163495
12.	Gujarat	2884326	<b>60.26</b>	1902233	<b>39.74</b>	4786559
13.	Haryana	1512891	<b>68.96</b>	680864	<b>31.04</b>	2193755
14.	Himachal Pradesh	649292	<b>92.36</b>	53717	<b>7.64</b>	703009
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	651969	<b>70.66</b>	270687	<b>29.34</b>	922656
16.	Jharkhand	1832861	<b>77.77</b>	523817	<b>22.23</b>	2356678
17.	Karnataka	3897069	<b>67.29</b>	1893963	<b>32.71</b>	5791032
18.	Kerala	2197552	<b>52.41</b>	1995841	<b>47.59</b>	4193393
19.	Lakshadweep	1099	<b>20.85</b>	4171	<b>79.15</b>	5270
20.	Madhya Pradesh	4194606	<b>73.42</b>	1518710	<b>26.58</b>	5713316
21.	Maharashtra	6969540	<b>62.75</b>	4137395	<b>37.25</b>	11106935
22.	Manipur	119289	<b>63.56</b>	68405	<b>36.44</b>	187694
23.	Meghalaya	109520	<b>78.85</b>	29382	<b>21.15</b>	138902
24.	Mizoram	32496	<b>47.35</b>	36132	<b>52.65</b>	68628
25.	Nagaland	81285	<b>79.13</b>	21441	<b>20.87</b>	102726
26.	Odisha	3439653	<b>86.33</b>	544795	<b>13.67</b>	3984448
27.	Puducherry	36448	<b>30.26</b>	83988	<b>69.74</b>	120436
28.	Punjab	1957710	<b>68.31</b>	908107	<b>31.69</b>	2865817
29.	Rajasthan	3923792	<b>76.75</b>	1188346	<b>23.25</b>	5112138
30.	Sikkim	33200	<b>81.47</b>	7552	<b>18.53</b>	40752
31.	Tamil Nadu	4029097	<b>53.65</b>	3480661	<b>46.35</b>	7509758
32.	Tripura	205763	<b>71.06</b>	83781	<b>28.94</b>	289544
33.	Uttar Pradesh	12446468	<b>80.61</b>	2993436	<b>19.39</b>	15439904
34.	Uttarakhand	676014	<b>75.05</b>	224795	<b>24.95</b>	900809
35.	West Bengal	4896679	<b>63.25</b>	2845703	<b>36.75</b>	7742382

Source: Census of India, 2011

**STATE/UT-WISE PROJECTED SENIOR CITIZENS POPULATION BY SEX  
(AS % OF TOTAL POPULATION)**

<b>Projected Senior Citizens Population (as % of total population) - Indian States except Goa and Combined NE States (excluding Assam)</b>				
		<b>2016</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2026</b>
<b>All India</b>	<b>Persons</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>12.4</b>
	<b>Male</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>11.7</b>
	<b>Female</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>13.1</b>
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
Jharkhand	Persons	8.3	9.7	11.3
	Male	8.2	9.6	11.2
	Female	8.4	9.8	11.4

**Projected Senior Citizens Population (as % of total population) - Indian States  
except Goa and Combined NE States (excluding Assam)**

		<b>2016</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2026</b>
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
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

**Projected Senior Citizens Population (as % of total population) - Indian States  
except Goa and Combined NE States (excluding Assam)**

		<b>2016</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2026</b>
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

### OLDAGE 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
<b>Top 5</b>		<b>Bottom 5</b>	
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

**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	J& Kashmir	Act not applicable					
9	Jharkhand	12.04.2008	01.04.2008	2014	14.02.2009	14.02.2009	14.02.2009
10	Karnataka	27.03.2008	01.04.2008	19.11.2009	13.09.2010	19.02.2009	19.02.2009
11	Kerala	24.09.2008	24.09.2008	28.08.2009	17.08.2009	17.08.2009	17.08.2009
12	Madhya Pradesh	23.08.2008	23.08.2008	02.07.2009	02.07.2009	02.07.2009	02.07.2009
13	Maharashtra	27.02.2009	01.03.2009	23.06.2010	04.05.2010	04.05.2010	28-9-2010
14	Odisha	20.09.2008	01.10.2008	24.09.2009	01.10.2009	01.10.2009	01.10.2009
15	Punjab	15.07.2008	15.07.2008	17.10.2012	27.08.2008	27.08.2008	27.08.2008
16	Rajasthan	31.07.2008	01.08.2008	18.06.2010	19.09.2008	19.09.2008	19.09.2008
17	Tamil Nadu	29.09.2008	29.09.2008	31.12.2009	31.12.2009	31.12.2009	31.12.2009
18	Telangana	22.04.2008	28.04.2008	28.12.2011	Action taken	19.08.2008	19.08.2008
19	Uttar Pradesh	25.09.2012	25.09.2012	24-2-2014	31-10-2014	20-10-2014	20.10.2014
20	Uttarakhand	11.11.2008	01.11.2008	19.12.2011	07.08.2014	07.08.2012	07.08.2012
21	West Bengal	05.12.2008	05.12.2008	12.01.2009	20.01.2009	20.01.2009	20.01.2009
<b>North-eastern States :</b>							
22	Meghalaya	22.06.2012	22.06.2012	2012	25.09.2012	8-5-2014	8-5-2014
23	Sikkim	03.05.2012	01.02.2012	2014	27.06.2012	18-12-2011	18-12-2011
24	Tripura	14.08.2008	15.08.2008	22.08.2008	15.12.2008	15.08.2008	15.08.2008

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
25	Assam	04.10.2008	04.10.2008	27.09.2012	02.08.2008	02.08.2008	02.08.2008
26	Manipur	29.10.2009	30.10.2009	02.12.2011	06.07.2012	06.07.2012	14-9-2012
27	Mizoram	29.12.2008	01.01.2009	9-7-2014	1-12-2014	1-12-2014	1-12-2014
28	Nagaland	22.04.2008	22.04.2008	*	7-2-2014	7-2-2014	7-2-2014
29	Arunachal P.	08.08.2008	06.08.2008	*	19.06.2012	19.06.2012	19.06.2012
<b>Union Territories :</b>							
30	Andaman & Nicobar Island	21.05.2008	21.05.2008	29-2-2012	04.03.2010	04.03.2010	04.03.2010
31	Chandigarh	21.10.2008	22.10.2008	12.8.2009	17.04.2012	22.12.2008	22.12.2008
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	17.09.2008	17.09.2008	6-5-2010	07.04.2010	07.04.2010	07.04.2010
33	Daman & Diu	17.09.2008	17.09.2008	04.05.2010	07.04.2010	07.04.2010	07.04.2010
34	Delhi	08.09.2008	01.09.2008	30.06.2009	01.10.2009	01.10.2009	11.02.2011
35	Lakshadweep	25.10.2008	22.09.2008	16.03.2015	16.03.2015	16.03.2015	16.03.2015
36	Puducherry	31.10.2008	01.11.2008	27.10.2011	27.10.2011	27.10.2011	27.10.2011

\* Action pending



## Details of Grant-in-Aid released during 2019-20 under the Scheme of IPSr.C

Sl. No.	States/ UTs	Funds released	No. of NGO assisted	No. of Sr.CH	No. of DCC	No. of MMU	OTHERS	TOTAL	No. of beneficiaries covered
<b>ROC States</b>									
1	Andhra Pradesh	1132.546	57	101	9	0	0	110	6250
2	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Chhattisgarh	18.24	1	2	0	0	0	2	50
4	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Gujarat	36.74	13	4	0	0	2	6	150
6	Haryana	216.62	14	19	0	1	1	21	575
7	Himachal Pradesh	46.11	2	2	1	0	0	3	450
8	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Karnataka	910.34	31	68	1	0	2	71	2350
11	Kerala	60.69	6	5	0	0	0	5	125
12	Madhya Pradesh	96.36	15	8	0	0	1	9	250
13	Maharashtra	945.96	57	63	2	1	8	74	2785
14	Odisha	802.99	45	66	2	0	3	71	2625
15	Punjab	12.46	3	1	0	0	1	2	64
16	Rajasthan	49.62	5	6	0	0	1	7	200
17	Tamil Nadu	969.36	51	84	6	4	6	100	5075
18	Telangana	274.35	18	21	1	0	1	23	925
19	Uttar Pradesh	222.72	13	14	0	1	2	17	450
20	Uttarakhand	9.45	3	1	0	0	0	1	25
21	West Bengal	287.58	19	15	2	2	0	19	1300
	<b>Total ROC</b>	<b>6092.136</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>23649</b>

Sl. No.	States/ UTs	Funds released	No. of NGO assisted	No. of Sr.CH	No. of DCC	No. of MMU	OTHERS	TOTAL	No. of beneficiaries covered
<b>UTs</b>									
22	A & N Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Dadra & Nagar Havali	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Delhi	35.68	2	2	0	1	1	4	100
28	Puducherry	1.8	2	1	0	0	0	1	25
	<b>Total UTs</b>	<b>37.48</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>125</b>
<b>NE Region States</b>									
29	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Assam	211.86	19	18	3	0	0	21	1650
31	Manipur	459.98	24	33	2	0	2	37	1625
32	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Nagaland	27.62	2	2	0	0	0	2	50
35	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Tripura	21.71	4	3	0	0	0	3	75
	<b>Total NE Region</b>	<b>721.17</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>3400</b>
	<b>Grant Total</b>	<b>6850.786</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>27174</b>

## 339 DISTRICTS SELECTED FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF RASHTRIYA VAYOSHRI YOJANA

Sl. No.	State/UT	Sl. No.	Districts Selected
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.	South Andaman
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2.	Middle & North Andaman
3.	Andhra Pradesh	1.	Visakhapatnam
4.	Andhra Pradesh	2.	Nellore
5.	Andhra Pradesh	3.	Vizianagaram
6.	Andhra Pradesh	4.	Chittoor
7.	Andhra Pradesh	5.	Rajahmundry (East Godavari District)
8.	Andhra Pradesh	6.	Kurnool
9.	Andhra Pradesh	7.	Cuddapah
10.	Andhra Pradesh	8.	Prakasam
11.	Andhra Pradesh	9.	Guntur
12.	Andhra Pradesh	10.	Srikakulam
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.	West Kameng
14.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.	Pasighat
15.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.	Changlang
16.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.	Tirap
17.	Arunachal Pradesh	5.	West Siang
18.	Arunachal Pradesh	6.	Tawang
19.	Arunachal Pradesh	7.	Namsai
20.	Assam	1.	Kamrup
21.	Assam	2.	Sonitpur
22.	Assam	3.	Nagaon
23.	Assam	4.	Lakhimpur
24.	Assam	5.	Darrang
25.	Assam	6.	Guwahati
26.	Assam	7.	Dhubri
27.	Assam	8.	Barpeta
28.	Assam	9.	Goalpara
29.	Assam	10.	Baksa
30.	Assam	11.	Udalguri
31.	Assam	12.	Hailakandi
32.	Bihar	1.	Buxar

Sl. No.	State/UT	Sl. No.	Districts Selected
33.	Bihar	2.	West Champaran
34.	Bihar	3.	Patna
35.	Bihar	4.	Bhojpur
36.	Bihar	5.	Nawada
37.	Bihar	6.	Muzaffarpur
38.	Bihar	7.	Katihar
39.	Bihar	8.	Begusarai
40.	Bihar	9.	Sheikhpura
41.	Bihar	10.	Araria
42.	Bihar	11.	Sitamarhi
43.	Bihar	12.	Khagaria
44.	Bihar	13.	Purnia
45.	Bihar	14.	Aurangabad
46.	Bihar	15.	Banka
47.	Bihar	16.	Gaya
48.	Bihar	17.	Jamui
49.	Bihar	18.	East Champaram
50.	Chandigarh	1.	Chandigarh
51.	Chhattisgarh	1.	Raipur
52.	Chhattisgarh	2.	Bastar
53.	Chhattisgarh	3.	Janjgir-Champa
54.	Chhattisgarh	4.	Raigarh
55.	Chhattisgarh	5.	Bilaspur
56.	Chhattisgarh	6.	Rajnandgaon
57.	Chhattisgarh	7.	Korba
58.	Chhattisgarh	8.	Mahasamund
59.	Chhattisgarh	9.	Bijapur
60.	Chhattisgarh	10.	Dantewada
61.	Chhattisgarh	11.	Kanker
62.	Chhattisgarh	12.	Kondagaon
63.	Chhattisgarh	13.	Narayanpur
64.	Chhattisgarh	14.	Sukma
65.	Chhattisgarh	15.	Surguja
66.	Chhattisgarh	16.	Durg

Sl. No.	State/UT	Sl. No.	Districts Selected
67.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli
68.	Daman and Diu	1.	Daman and Diu
69.	Delhi	1.	Chandni Chowk
70.	Delhi	2.	Karol Bagh
71.	Delhi	3.	South Delhi
72.	Delhi	4.	West Delhi
73.	Delhi	5.	East Delhi
74.	Delhi	6.	North East Delhi
75.	Delhi	7.	North West Delhi
76.	Goa	1.	North Goa
77.	Goa	2.	South Goa
78.	Gujarat	1.	Vadodara
79.	Gujarat	2.	Ahmadabad
80.	Gujarat	3.	Bhavnagar
81.	Gujarat	4.	Junagarh
82.	Gujarat	5.	Rajkot
83.	Gujarat	6.	Kutch
84.	Gujarat	7.	Narmada
85.	Gujarat	8.	Dahod
86.	Gujarat	9.	Mehsana
87.	Gujarat	10.	Bharuch
88.	Gujarat	11.	Gandhi Nagar
89.	Gujarat	12.	Mahisagar
90.	Haryana	1.	Karnal
91.	Haryana	2.	Ambala
92.	Haryana	3.	Rewari
93.	Haryana	4.	Sonipat
94.	Haryana	5.	Faridabad
95.	Haryana	6.	Gurgaon
96.	Haryana	7.	Palwal
97.	Haryana	8.	Mewat
98.	Haryana	9.	Yamunanagar
99.	Himachal Pradesh	1.	Shimla
100.	Himachal Pradesh	2.	Hamirpur
101.	Himachal Pradesh	3.	Chamba

Sl. No.	State/UT	Sl. No.	Districts Selected
102.	Himachal Pradesh	4.	Una
103.	Himachal Pradesh	5.	Solan
104.	Himachal Pradesh	6.	Bilaspur
105.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.	Sri Nagar
106.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.	Udhampur
107.	Jammu and Kashmir	3.	Ramban
108.	Jammu and Kashmir	4.	Doda
109.	Jammu and Kashmir	5.	Kathua
110.	Jammu and Kashmir	6.	Jammu
111.	Jammu and Kashmir	7.	Anantnag
112.	Jammu and Kashmir	8.	Kupwara
113.	Jammu and Kashmir	9.	Baramulla
114.	Jharkhand	1.	Gumla
115.	Jharkhand	2.	Ranchi
116.	Jharkhand	3.	Giridih
117.	Jharkhand	4.	East Singhbhum
118.	Jharkhand	5.	Koderma
119.	Jharkhand	6.	West Singhbhum
120.	Jharkhand	7.	Sahebganj
121.	Jharkhand	8.	Pakaur
122.	Jharkhand	9.	Godda
123.	Jharkhand	10.	Latehar
124.	Jharkhand	11.	Lohardaga
125.	Jharkhand	12.	Palamu
126.	Jharkhand	13.	Ramgarh
127.	Jharkhand	14.	Simdega
128.	Jharkhand	15.	Bokaro
129.	Jharkhand	16.	Chatra
130.	Jharkhand	17.	Dumka
131.	Jharkhand	18.	Garhwa
132.	Jharkhand	19.	Hazaribagh
133.	Jharkhand	20.	Khunti
134.	Karnataka	1.	South Bangalore
135.	Karnataka	2.	Dharwad

Sl. No.	State/UT	Sl. No.	Districts Selected
136.	Karnataka	3.	Bijapur
137.	Karnataka	4.	Shimoga
138.	Karnataka	5.	Uttara Kannada
139.	Karnataka	6.	Belagavi
140.	Karnataka	7.	Yadgir
141.	Karnataka	8.	Raichur
142.	Karnataka	9.	Gadag
143.	Karnataka	10.	Kalaburgi
144.	Karnataka	11.	Kollar
145.	Kerala	1.	Kochi
146.	Kerala	2.	Thiruvananthapuram
147.	Kerala	3.	Kozhikode
148.	Kerala	4.	Pathanamthitta
149.	Kerala	5.	Kottayam
150.	Kerala	6.	Kannur
151.	Kerala	7.	Wayanad
152.	Lakshadweep	1.	Lakshadweep
153.	Madhya Pradesh	1.	Ujjain
154.	Madhya Pradesh	2.	Khandwa
155.	Madhya Pradesh	3.	Gwalior
156.	Madhya Pradesh	4.	Sehore
157.	Madhya Pradesh	5.	Indore
158.	Madhya Pradesh	6.	Ratlam
159.	Madhya Pradesh	7.	Vidisha
160.	Madhya Pradesh	8.	Shivpuri
161.	Madhya Pradesh	9.	Sagar
162.	Madhya Pradesh	10.	Damoh
163.	Madhya Pradesh	11.	Singrauli
164.	Madhya Pradesh	12.	Barwani
165.	Madhya Pradesh	13.	Chhatarpur
166.	Madhya Pradesh	14.	Rajgarh
167.	Madhya Pradesh	15.	Guna
168.	Madhya Pradesh	16.	Tikamgarh
169.	Madhya Pradesh	17.	Sidhi

Sl. No.	State/UT	Sl. No.	Districts Selected
170.	Madhya Pradesh	18.	Ashoknagar
171.	Maharashtra	1.	Nagpur
172.	Maharashtra	2.	Dhule
173.	Maharashtra	3.	Pune
174.	Maharashtra	4.	Mumbai North-East
175.	Maharashtra	5.	Kurla & Bandra
176.	Maharashtra	6.	Jalna
177.	Maharashtra	7.	Wardha
178.	Maharashtra	8.	Nandurbar
179.	Maharashtra	9.	Washim
180.	Maharashtra	10.	Osmanabad
181.	Maharashtra	11.	Gadchiroli
182.	Maharashtra	12.	Jalgaon
183.	Maharashtra	13.	Nanded
184.	Maharashtra	14.	Amravati
185.	Maharashtra	15.	Buldana
186.	Maharashtra	16.	Hingoli
187.	Maharashtra	17.	Ratnagiri
188.	Maharashtra	18.	Satara
189.	Manipur	1.	Imphal West
190.	Manipur	2.	Imphal East
191.	Manipur	3.	Thoubal
192.	Manipur	4.	Bishnupur
193.	Manipur	5.	Churachandpur
194.	Manipur	6.	Ukhrul
195.	Manipur	7.	Chandel
196.	Manipur	8.	Senapati
197.	Manipur	9.	Tamenglong
198.	Manipur	10.	Kangpokpi
199.	Manipur	11.	Tengnoupal
200.	Manipur	12.	Pherzawl
201.	Manipur	13.	Noney
202.	Manipur	14.	Kamjong
203.	Manipur	15.	Jiribam
204.	Manipur	16.	Kakching



Sl. No.	State/UT	Sl. No.	Districts Selected
205.	Meghalaya	1.	East Jaintia Hills
206.	Meghalaya	2.	Ri Bhoi
207.	Meghalaya	3.	West Garo Hills
208.	Meghalaya	4.	East Khasi Hills
209.	Meghalaya	5.	West Khasi Hills
210.	Meghalaya	6.	East Garo Hills
211.	Mizoram	1.	Aizawl
212.	Mizoram	2.	Champhai
213.	Mizoram	3.	Lunglei
214.	Mizoram	4.	Mamit
215.	Mizoram	5.	Lawngtlai
216.	Mizoram	6.	Serchhip
217.	Nagaland	1.	Dimapur
218.	Nagaland	2.	Kohima
219.	Nagaland	3.	Mon
220.	Nagaland	4.	Mokokchung
221.	Nagaland	5.	Tuensang
222.	Nagaland	6.	Zunheboto
223.	Nagaland	7.	Kiphire
224.	Odisha	1.	Sundargarh
225.	Odisha	2.	Angul
226.	Odisha	3.	Hinjili
227.	Odisha	4.	Mayurbhanj
228.	Odisha	5.	Dhenkanal
229.	Odisha	6.	Nuapada
230.	Odisha	7.	Balangir
231.	Odisha	8.	Gajapati
232.	Odisha	9.	Kalahandi
233.	Odisha	10.	Kandhamal
234.	Odisha	11.	Koraput
235.	Odisha	12.	Malkajgiri
236.	Odisha	13.	Rayagada
237.	Puducherry	1.	Olukara
238.	Puducherry	2.	Karaikal
239.	Punjab	1.	Gurdaspur

Sl. No.	State/UT	Sl. No.	Districts Selected
240.	Punjab	2.	Hoshiarpur
241.	Punjab	3.	Bathinda
242.	Punjab	4.	Fazilka
243.	Punjab	5.	Mansa
244.	Punjab	6.	Jalandhar
245.	Punjab	7.	Firozpur
246.	Punjab	8.	Moga
247.	Punjab	9.	Ludhiana
248.	Punjab	10.	Kapurthala
249.	Punjab	11.	Pathankot
250.	Rajasthan	1.	Jhalawar
251.	Rajasthan	2.	Bikaner
252.	Rajasthan	3.	Jaipur
253.	Rajasthan	4.	Jodhpur
254.	Rajasthan	5.	Pali
255.	Rajasthan	6.	Bhilwara
256.	Rajasthan	7.	Sawai Madhopur
257.	Rajasthan	8.	Baran
258.	Rajasthan	9.	Jaisalmer
259.	Rajasthan	10.	Dholpur
260.	Rajasthan	11.	Karauli
261.	Rajasthan	12.	Sirohi
262.	Rajasthan	13.	Barmer
263.	Sikkim	1.	East Sikkim
264.	Sikkim	2.	South Sikkim
265.	Sikkim	3.	North Sikkim
266.	Sikkim	4.	West Sikkim
267.	Tamil Nadu	1.	Kanya Kumari
268.	Tamil Nadu	2.	South Chennai
269.	Tamil Nadu	3.	Kancheepuram
270.	Tamil Nadu	4.	Theni
271.	Tamil Nadu	5.	Nagapattinam
272.	Tamil Nadu	6.	Salem
273.	Tamil Nadu	7.	Ramanathapuram

Sl. No.	State/UT	Sl. No.	Districts Selected
274.	Tamil Nadu	8.	Virudhunagar
275.	Tamil Nadu	9.	Dharmapuri
276.	Telangana	1.	Hyderabad
277.	Telangana	2.	Karimnagar
278.	Telangana	3.	Mahbubnagar
279.	Telangana	4.	Chevella
280.	Telangana	5.	Nizamabad
281.	Telangana	6.	Rangareddy
282.	Telangana	7.	Bhupalpally
283.	Telangana	8.	Asifabad
284.	Telangana	9.	Khammam
285.	Telangana	10.	Adilabad
286.	Telangana	11.	Warangal
287.	Telangana	12.	Kamareddy
288.	Tripura	1.	Unakoti
289.	Tripura	2.	Dhalai
290.	Tripura	3.	West Tripura
291.	Tripura	4.	Khowai
292.	Uttarakhand	1.	Haridwar
293.	Uttarakhand	2.	Almora
294.	Uttarakhand	3.	Nainital
295.	Uttarakhand	4.	Tehri Garhwal
296.	Uttarakhand	5.	Udham Singh Nagar
297.	Uttarakhand	6.	Pauri Garhwal
298.	Uttarakhand	7.	Bageshwar
299.	Uttarakhand	8.	Chamoli
300.	Uttarakhand	9.	Champawat
301.	Uttarakhand	10.	Dehradun
302.	Uttarakhand	11.	Pithoragarh
303.	Uttarakhand	12.	Rudraprayag
304.	Uttarakhand	13.	Uttarkashi
305.	Uttar Pradesh	1.	Lucknow
306.	Uttar Pradesh	2.	Pilibhit
307.	Uttar Pradesh	3.	Varanasi

Sl. No.	State/UT	Sl. No.	Districts Selected
308.	Uttar Pradesh	4.	Lalitpur
309.	Uttar Pradesh	5.	Chandauli
310.	Uttar Pradesh	6.	Gorakhpur
311.	Uttar Pradesh	7.	Noida
312.	Uttar Pradesh	8.	Mirzapur
313.	Uttar Pradesh	9.	Allahabad
314.	Uttar Pradesh	10.	Ghazipur
315.	Uttar Pradesh	11.	Chitrakoot
316.	Uttar Pradesh	12.	Balrampur
317.	Uttar Pradesh	13.	Bahraich
318.	Uttar Pradesh	14.	Sonbhadra
319.	Uttar Pradesh	15.	Shrawasti
320.	Uttar Pradesh	16.	Siddharthnagar
321.	Uttar Pradesh	17.	Fatehpur
322.	Uttar Pradesh	18.	Bareilly
323.	Uttar Pradesh	19.	Amethi
324.	Uttar Pradesh	20.	Raebareli
325.	Uttar Pradesh	21.	Sultanpur
326.	Uttar Pradesh	22.	Baghpat
327.	Uttar Pradesh	23.	Kanpur
328.	Uttar Pradesh	24.	Aligarh
329.	Uttar Pradesh	25.	Ballia
330.	West Bengal	1.	Asansol
331.	West Bengal	2.	Darjeeling
332.	West Bengal	3.	Jayanagar
333.	West Bengal	4.	Paschim Medinipur
334.	West Bengal	5.	Arambagh
335.	West Bengal	6.	Ranaghat-Nadia
336.	West Bengal	7.	Birbhum
337.	West Bengal	8.	Dakshin Dinajpur
338.	West Bengal	9.	Malda
339.	West Bengal	10.	Murshidabad

**State-wise details of Grants-in-aid released to NGOs under the Central Sector Scheme for Assistance of Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse during 2019-20 (up to 31.12.2019)**

(Amount in Rupees)

S. No.	Name of the NGO with address	Projects	Details of GIA released during 2019-20 for the period 2017-18 to 2019-20			
			Arrears, if any, for	For 2019-20	Total	
<b>STATE 1 - ANDHRA PRADESH</b>						
1	Health Care and Social Welfare Society, 2-274, C.S. Puram Post & Mandal, Prakasam District, Andhra Pradesh	IRCAs at Prakasam	2017-18	-	989520	989520
			2018-19	-		
			Total	-		
2	Health Care and Social Welfare Society, 2-274, C.S. Puram Post & Mandal, Prakasam District, Andhra Pradesh	IRCAs at Prakasam	2017-18	-	--	849630
			2018-19	849630		
			Total	849630		
3	Health Care and Social Welfare Society D.NO. 24/825 BATWADIPALEM, MULAPETA, NELLORE-524004	IRCAs at Nallore	2017-18	-	1129410	1129410
			2018-19	-		
			Total	-		
4	Society for Education & Environment Development(SEED), 1-199- 3 Saptagiri NagarOpp Alivelumangamma Temple Chinamushidiwada Sujathanagar Visakhapatnam PIN No. 531173	2IRCAs at Vijayanagaram &	2017-18	-	--	2102780
			2018-19	2102780		
			Total	2102780		
5	Society for Education & Environment Development(SEED) 45-52-5/2, Aravind Apartments, Abidnagar, Akkayyapalem, Visakhapatnam, AP	IRCAs at Visakhapatnam	2017-18	-	--	997762
			2018-19	997762		
			Total	997762		
6	Devi Education Society , Dno 4-43-9A/1 Subbaraopeta Tadepalligudem, Near Baba Mandhiram- Andhra Pradesh534101	IRCA at West Godawari	2017-18	-	--	2219940
			2018-19	2219940		
			Total	2219940		
7	Pushkara Matha Convent Committee D.No. 4-218/4, L.N.Nagar, Dowlaiswaram-533125	IRCA at East Godawari	2017-18	-	--	2258820
			2018-19	2258820		
			Total	2258820		
8	Peoples Action for Social Service VIMUKTHI- DRUG-DE-ADDICTION CENTRE TUDA plots, No.47, Rayal Nagar, R.C.Road, Tirupati	IRCA at Chittoor	2017-18	-	--	2219316
			2018-19	2219316		
			Total	2219316		
9	Narasaraopet Taluha Schulude Triber Youth Club D.No. 13-1-330, S.T.Colony, Vinukonda Road, Narasaraopet - 522601 Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh	IRCA at Guntur	2017-18	-	--	396468
			2018-19	396468		
			Total	396468		
10	Green Velley Foundation Visakhapatnam, D.No.1-10, Visalakshi Nagar, Jodugullapalem, Kailasagiri Foothills, Visakhapatnam PIN-530043	IRCA at Visakhapatnam	2017-18	-	--	2095760
			2018-19	2095760		
			Total	2095760		

S. No.	Name of the NGO with address	Projects	Details of GIA released during 2019-20 for the period 2017-18 to 2019-20			
			Arrears, if any, for	For 2019-20	Total	
<b>HARYANA</b>						
1	Haryana State Council For Child Welfare, Nizampur Road, Bal Bhawan. Narnaul	Narnaul	2017-18	--	--	1987312
			2018-19	435993		
			Total	435993		
2	Haryana State Council for child welfare, Drug De addiction Center (IRCA) Near Govt Sr Sec School Circular Road Near Kanod Gate, Rewari-123401	Rewari	2017-18	--	2350110	4320600
			2018-19	250007		
			Total	250007		
3	Society for All Around Human Development, 59/5 Indra Park Line Par Bahadurgarh District Jhajjar PIN- 124507	Jhajjar	2017-18	--	2350110	4320600
			2018-19	--		
			Total	--		
4	Society for All Around Human Development, 59/5 Indra Park Line Par Bahadurgarh District Jhajjar PIN- 124507	Bahadurgarh	2017-18	--	--	3111300
			2018-19	2226420		
			Total	2226420		
5	Ankush Foundation	Hisar	2017-18	--	--	1501637
			2018-19	--		
			Total	--		
6	Distt. Red Cross Society Office of Red Cross Society, Red Cross Bhawan, Sector-12, Faridabad	Faridabad	2017-18	--	2350110	4320600
			2018-19	--		
			Total	--		
7	Adras Sarasswati Shiksha Samiti No.2 Kakroi Road Sonipat, Haryana	Sonipat	2017-18	--	2350110	4121670
			2018-19	1855350		
			Total	1855350		
8	Modern Education Society Regd Office Modern Education Society Mandora Distt Sonipat Haryana Pin Code 131103 Admn Office H. No-241 Gali No 1 Gopalpur Road Kharkhoda Distt Sonipat Haryana Pin Code 131401	Sonipat	2017-18	--	1175055	2867035
			2018-19	2226420		
			Total	2226420		
9	Modern Education Society Regd Office Modern Education Society Mandora Distt Sonipat Haryana Pin Code 131103 Admn Office H. No-241 Gali No 1 Gopalpur Road Kharkhoda Distt Sonipat Haryana Pin Code 131401	Sonipat	2017-18	--	1192155	3162645
			2018-19	2226420		
			Total	2226420		

S. No.	Name of the NGO with address	Projects	Details of GIA released during 2019-20 for the period 2017-18 to 2019-20			
			Arrears, if any, for	For 2019-20	Total	
<b>HIMACHAL PRADESH</b>						
1	Himachal Pradesh Voluntary health Association HPVHA Complex, B-37, Phase-I, Sector-II, New Shimla-171009	Shimal	2017-18	--	232750	220500
			2018-19	220500		
			Total	220500		
2	Gunjan Organisation for Community Development Shamnagar, Near Eagle Motor Service Station, Dharmsala, District Kangra, Himachal Pradesh - 176215	KANGRA	2017-18	--	--	2027264
			2018-19	2027264		
			Total	2027264		
3	Indian Red Cross Society De-addiction Centre Apna Ghar Prayas Bhawan Dharamshala Distt. Kangra H.P. 176215	Kangra (Dharmasala)	2017-18	255341	--	255341
			2018-19	--		
			Total	255341		
<b>KARNATAKA</b>						
1	Shri vaishnavi Rural development society sindagi Goli Bar Maddi, Near Sangam Bar,Bandal Road, Sindagi, Dist Bijapur-586128	BIJAPUR	2017-18	1925100	--	4183920
			2018-19	2258820		
			Total	4183920		
2	Abyudaya Centre for Humanity and rural Development ACHRD Siddaganga, 8th Cross, 5th Main, S.S. Puram, Tumkur-572102	Tumkur	2017-18	--	--	2661300
			2018-19	2661300		
			Total	2661300		
3	Annapurna Association Mangalwar peth Tilakwadi Belgaum, Near Railway Station-590006	Belgaum	2017-18	255341	--	4517640
			2018-19	--		
			Total	4517640		
4	Ashrita Charitable trust Anakanur gate Chikkaballapur 562101	CHIK BALLAPUR	2017-18	220500	--	220500
			2018-19	--		
			Total	220500		
5	Bhuvaneshwari Association Doddibeedi, Harihar - 577 601, Davangere Distt., Karnataka	Davangere	2017-18	--	--	2258820
			2018-19	2258820		
			Total	2258820		
6	Date Charitable Society Behind Vaibhav Hotel (NH-4), Vidya Nagar, Chitradurga-577501	Chitradurga	2017-18	3519628	--	5374978
			2018-19	1855350		
			Total	5374978		
7	Dhwani Institute for Rural development Dhwani Institute for Rural Development, T.B. Extension, Nagamangala-571 432	Mandya	2017-18	1555635	--	1555635
			2018-19	--		
			Total	1555635		
8	Dhwani Institute for Rural development Dhwani Institute for Rural Development, T.B. Extension, Nagamangala-571 432	Mandya	2017-18	1555635	--	--
			2018-19	--		
			Total	1555635		
9	Eshwar Education and Welfare Society No.113/77, 14th Cross, Srigandhanagar, Hegganahalli, Peenya 2nd Stage, Bangalore-91, Bangalore Urban District	Bangalore	2017-18	--	--	2118752
			2018-19	2118752		
			Total	2118752		
10	Rajivgandhi No.405/1, 2nd Stage, Rajiv Nagar, Mysore-570019	Chamarajanagar	2017-18	--	--	2226420
			2018-19	2226420		
			Total	2226420		

S. No.	Name of the NGO with address	Projects		Details of GIA released during 2019-20 for the period 2017-18 to 2019-20		
				Arrears, if any, for	For 2019-20	Total
11	Salesion Trust St. Mary's Convent, Chamarajpet, Bangalore 18. Pin 560018	Mysore	2017-18	220500	--	220500
			2018-19	--		
			Total	220500		
12	Seva Sangama society Janatha Colony Near Ksrtc Bus Stand Soluru Main Road Magadi Talluk Bangalore Rural District	Bangalore	2017-18	1555257	--	1555257
			2018-19	--		
			Total	1555257		
13	Seva Sangama society Janatha Colony Near Ksrtc Bus Stand Soluru Main Road Magadi Talluk Bangalore Rural District	Bangalore	2017-18	1555257	--	1555257
			2018-19	--		
			Total	1555257		
14	Shanthi Sadesha Trust Shanthidham, Nithyanandanagar, Dakshin Kannada, Karnataka - 575018	Haveri	2017-18	1866780	--	1866780
			2018-19	--		
			Total	1866780		
15	Shree Akshya Niketan Trust Soonagahally, Tq. & Distt. Mandya (Karnataka), PIN-571403	Mandya	2017-18	1866780	--	1866780
			2018-19	--		
			Total	1866780		
16	Sri Baba trust and Foundation No. 1149, 13th Cross, 1st Phase, 1st Stage, Chandra Layout, Bangalore-560072	Bangalore	2017-18	1702566	--	1702566
			2018-19	--		
			Total	1702566		
17	Sri Maitri Association 242, Sugar Factory Road, Doddabathi (P.O.), Davangere-577566	Gadag	2017-18	--	--	2258820
			2018-19	2258820		
			Total	2258820		
18	Sri Maitri Association 242, Sugar Factory Road, Doddabathi (P.O.), Davangere-577566	Bellary	2017-18	--	--	1551600
			2018-19	1551600		
			Total	1551600		
19	Sri Maitri Association 242, Sugar Factory Road, Doddabathi (P.O.), Davangere-577566	Dharwad	2017-18	--	--	2518200
			2018-19	2518200		
			Total	2518200		
20	Sri Sai International Charitable trust Regd. No. 2618, 9th Cross, 4th Main, E Block, Sahakar Nagar, Bangalore-560092	Bangalore	2017-18	--	--	2246490
			2018-19	2246490		
			Total	2246490		
21	Sri shakthi Association Tapovana IRCA, Sugar Factory Road, Doddabathi Davangere-577566	Davangere	2017-18	2905200	--	6131160
			2018-19	3225960		
			Total	6131160		
22	Sri Shakthi Association IRCA Near LIC office Madikeri Kodagu 571201	Kodagu	2017-18	--	--	2258820
			2018-19	2258820		
			Total	2258820		
23	Sri shakthi Association Chikkamagaluru. Nariguddanahalli Jyothi Nagara- 577102	Chikmagalur	2017-18	--	--	2258820
			2018-19	2258820		
			Total	2258820		
24	Surabee Mahila Mandali 8th Main Road, P.J.Extension, Devanagar - 577002 Davangere, Karnataka	Shimoga	2017-18	--	--	1876950
			2018-19	1876950		
			Total	1876950		



S. No.	Name of the NGO with address	Projects		Details of GIA released during 2019-20 for the period 2017-18 to 2019-20		
				Arrears, if any, for	For 2019-20	Total
25	Surabee Mahila Mandali Surabee Samagrah Punarvasathi Kendra Sankariwada Kajubagh Karwar-581301	Karwar	2017-18	--	--	2226420
			2018-19	2226420		
			Total	2226420		
26	Surabee Mahila Mandali No14/4, 1st Cross Kennal Road,Near FCI gowden, Koppal-583231	Koppal	2017-18	--	--	1855350
			2018-19	1855350		
			Total	1855350		
27	The Society of the sisters of joesph of tarbes Stuti Ranga,St. Joseph'S Convent, Nilguri Road Mysore, Puttur District, Puttur	Puttur	2017-18	774946	--	774946
			2018-19	--		
			Total	774946		
28	Shri Ramana Maharishi Trust for Disabled Person Kolar, Parandahalli, (Via) K.G.F. Bangarpet Taluk, Kolar Distt	Kolar	2017-18	1899180	--	1899180
			2018-19	--		
			Total	1899180		
<b>PUNJAB</b>						
1	Guru Nanak Charitable Trust Gurmat Bhawan Mullanpur Dakha Mandi Pin Code 141101 Dist. Ludhiana Punjab	Ludhiana	2017-18	1435613	--	3124380
			2018-19	1688767		
			Total	3124380		
2	Indian red Cross Chandigarh	Chandigarh	2017-18	1235435	--	1235435
			2018-19	-		
			Total	1235435		
3	Indian Red Cross Society bal bhawan, court road, mansa 151505	Mansa	2017-18	946143	--	946143
			2018-19	-		
			Total	946143		
4	Punjab red Cross Chandigarh Punjab State Branch, Red Cross Bhawan, Sector-16-A, Chandigarh Pin- 160016	Mohali	2017-18	-	--	1596183
			2018-19	1596183		
			Total	1596183		
5	Punjab red Cross Chandigarh Red Cross Bhawan, Sector-16-A, Chandigarh Pin- 160016	Patiala	2017-18	--	--	2356491
			2018-19	2356491		
			Total	2356491		
<b>RAJASTHAN</b>						
1	Amrapali Prashikshan Sansthan APS Nashamukti Kendr Nh 12 Hindoli District Bundi Rajasthan PIN- 323025	Bundi	2017-18	1899180	--	1899180
			2018-19	--		
			Total	1899180		
2	Amrapali Prashikshan sansthan Karigar Mohalla, Ward No. 4 Deoli, Tonk, Rajasthan - 304804	Tonk	2017-18	--	--	2102730
			2018-19	2102730		
			Total	2102730		
3	Gramin Uthan Mahav Sansthan Ward No -03 Mandi Dantaur, Tehshil Khajuwala, District - Bikaner (Raj.)	Sirohi	2017-18	1819432	--	4078252
			2018-19	2258820		
			Total	4078252		
4	Gramin Uthan Mahav Sansthan Integrated Rehabilitation Centre for Addicts On Shamtipura Road, Laxmi Nagar, Near ITI College, Jalore PIN- 343001	Jalore	2017-18	1402620	--	3257970
			2018-19	1855350		
			Total	3257970		

S. No.	Name of the NGO with address	Projects		Details of GIA released during 2019-20 for the period 2017-18 to 2019-20		
				Arrears, if any, for	For 2019-20	Total
5	Manohar Bal Mandir samiti 5-D BLOCK, SRI GANGANAGAR	Ganganagar	2017-18	1899180	--	4071600
			2018-19	2172420		
			Total	4071600		
6	Narayan Swa Samiti 59 B Block, Ward No.19, Behind Hanuman Mandir, Raisingh Nagar, District-Ganganagar, Rajasthan, Pin Code-335051, Pin-335051	Hanumangarh	2017-18	--	--	220500
			2018-19	220500		
			Total	220500		
7	Rajasthan Navchetna Samiti village Surana Tehsil Shahpura District Jaipur pin code 303120	Nagaur	2017-18	--	--	2783025
			2018-19	1855350		
			Total	1855350		
8	Gyanaram Jamman Lal Manav Seva Samiti 67/56 A Near Mandara Bus Stand, New Sanganer Road, Jaipur (Raj.)	Jaipur	2017-18	--	--	220500
			2018-19	220500		
			Total	220500		
9	Tapavan Nasha Mukti Avam Punarwas Sansthan Opp. Tehsil Office, Jawahar Nagar, SRI Ganganagar 335001	Sriganganagar	2017-18	--	--	2905848
			2018-19	2905848		
			Total	2905848		
10	Vinayak research and welfare society kota B- 155 Talwandi Kota Rajasthan	Baran	2017-18	220500	--	220500
			2018-19	--		
			Total	220500		
<b>TAMIL NADU</b>						
1	Annai Karunlaya Social Welfare sAssociation 57/82, Indra Nagar, Marakkanam Road, Dindivanam 604002, Villupuram Distt.	Villupuram	2017-18	--	1126410	1126410
			2018-19	--		
			Total	--		
2	Athencottasan Muthamizh Kazhagam Amk 7-46B, Niduvoorkarai, Mondaikad, Kanya Kumari Distt - 629252.	Kanyakumari	2017-18	--	2190420	2190420
			2018-19	--		
			Total	--		
3	Avvai Village welfare society Kilvelur, Nagapattinam District -611 104, Nagapattinam	Nagapattinam	2017-18	--	2258820	2258820
			2018-19	--		
			Total	--		
4	Bharathi Women Development Centre Villagam-Kattur, Manakkal, Ayyempatai, Via Kattur P.O. Thiruvarur Dist.	Thiruvarur	2017-18	--	1129410	1129410
			2018-19	--		
			Total	--		
5	Centre For Action And Rural Education, 55, Kambar Street, Teacher'S Colony,Erode -638 011.	Nammakkal	2017-18	--	931121	931121
			2018-19	--		
			Total	--		
6	Centre For Action And Rural Education 59,Madhavi Street, Teachers Colony, Near Panchayat Office Backside Erode - 638011. ERODE	Erode	2017-18	--	923762	923762
			2018-19	--		
			Total	--		
7	Faith Research Foundation Sub Registrar Office, Kodambakkam, Chennai-600024	Ramanathapuram	2017-18	--	--	2226420
			2018-19	--		
			Total	--		
8	Gandhi peace centre 4/106/1, Attur Main Road, Manjini Post, Attur Taluk, Salam Distt.	Salem	2017-18	--	2242620	2242620
			2018-19	--		
			Total	--		

S. No.	Name of the NGO with address	Projects		Details of GIA released during 2019-20 for the period 2017-18 to 2019-20		
				Arrears, if any, for	For 2019-20	Total
9	Gandhi peace centre 4/106/1, Attur Main Road, Manjini Post, Attur Taluk, Salam Distt.	Nilgiris	2017-18	--	1113210	1113210
			2018-19	--		
			Total	--		
10	Grama Dhana Nirmana Sangam 5/357, Solai Nagar, Kamarajar Colony, Melur Road, Sivagangai-630561	Shivganga	2017-18	--	1129410	1129410
			2018-19	--		
			Total	--		
11	Gramiya social welfare Society No.35, Railway Street, Malliyam, Mayiladuthurai Taluk, Nagapattinam District, Tamil Nadu, Pin.609806	Nagapattinam	2017-18	--	1113210	1113210
			2018-19	--		
			Total	--		
12	Kalaselvi Karunalaya Social Welfare Society Mogappair West, Chennai-600058	Villupuram	2017-18	--	2258820	2258820
			2018-19	--		
			Total	--		
13	Khajamalai Ladies Association Khajamalai Near TNHB Quarters & noor mahal Trichy, 620023	Trichy	2017-18	--	1733146	3419296
			2018-19	1686150		
			Total	1686150		
14	M.S. Chellamuthv trust and research foundation 643,K.K. Nagar , Madurai -625020, Madurai	Madurai	2017-18	-	--	2616300
			2018-19	2616300		
			Total	2616300		
15	Madhar Nala thondu Niruvanam Pathiriuppam Cuddalore -607002	Cuddalore	2017-18	--	1129410	1129410
			2018-19	--		
			Total	--		
16	Mass Action Network India Trust No 14. First floor, West sivan Kovil street , Vadapalani, Chennai-26 Chennai.	Thiruvallur	2017-18	--	--	3225960
			2018-19	3225960		
			Total	3225960		
17	People action trust 61/123, Rasi Veethi, Thiruvannamali Road, Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri	2017-18	--	1129410	3232140
			2018-19	2102730		
			Total	2102730		
18	Society Uplift Network 5/1, Thandupathi Street, Annasagaram Post, Dharmapuri Tk & Dist., PIN - 636704	Dharmapuri	2017-18	--	1129410	1129410
			2018-19	--		
			Total	--		
19	Sri Victoria Educational Society Thanjavur, Enathukkanpatti (Post) Puthukkottai Road, Mathakkottai Village -613005, Thanjavur	Thanjavur	2017-18	--	2258820	2258820
			2018-19	--		
			Total	--		
20	Social For Rural Development 83 Kamarajar Street Neelapadi Masinaickenpatti Ayothiyapattinam (Via) Salem Dist Pin Code 636 103	Salem	2017-18	--	--	408685
			2018-19	408685		
			Total	-		
21	Sisters of Cross Society for Education Development	Tiruchirapalli	2017-18	--	935209	935209
			2018-19	--		
			Total	--		
22	Institute for Community Development Service H-68 G, R.M. Colony Main Road, Near 7th Cross, Dindigul-624001.	Dindigul	2017-18	--	--	469683
			2018-19	469683		
			Total	469683		

S. No.	Name of the NGO with address	Projects	Details of GIA released during 2019-20 for the period 2017-18 to 2019-20			
			Arrears, if any, for	For 2019-20	Total	
<b>TELANGANA</b>						
1	Development Organization for Village Environment (DOVE) H.No 2-5-299, Tirupelly, Adilabad 504001-ADILABAD	Adilabad	2017-18	--	--	1855350
			2018-19	1855350		
			Total	1855350		
2	Development Organization for Village Environment (DOVE) 14-53, Sai Complex, Main Road, Amangal-509321 Ranga Reddy	Ranga Reddy	2017-18	1892518	--	3995248
			2018-19	2102730		
			Total	3995248		
3	Development Organization for Village Environment (DOVE) 1-92/2/A, Prabhatnagar Colony, Chaitanyapuri, Dilsukhnagar, Hyderabad-500060 (Telangana).	Vikrabad	2017-18	--	--	2226420
			2018-19	2226420		
			Total	2226420		
4	New Hope Association 16-11-20/4/A Saleem Nagar Colony Moosrambagh Hyderabad 500036	Hyderabad	2017-18	--	--	2446920
			2018-19	2446920		
			Total	2446920		
5	Sankalp Welfare Society 1-93, Prabhatnagar Colony, Chaitanyapuri, Dilsushnagar	Mahububnagar	2017-18	--	--	2226420
			2018-19	2226420		
			Total	2226420		
6	Sneha Mahila Mandali Flate No. 103, Satya Apts. Chappal Bazar, Kachiguda, Hyderabad	Medchala	2017-18	1272960	--	1272960
			2018-19	--		
			Total	1272960		
7	Society for health Awareness and rural Enlightenment	Khamam	2017-18	--	--	356508
			2018-19	356508		
			Total	356508		
8	VISION H.No.12-156/3, Srinagar Colony, Patancheru, Medak distt. (Telangana)	Sangareddy	2017-18	--	--	2206356
			2018-19	2206356		
			Total	2206356		
9	Prakriti Envioment Society H.No.5-3-182 Ashok Nagar Karimangar Andhra Pradesh 505001	Karimnagar	2016-17	220500	--	220500
			2017-18	--		
			2018-19	--		
			Total	220500		
<b>PUDUCHERRY</b>						
1	Bharatha Matha Bharatha Matha De-Addiction Centre, No.45, Sudalai St., Ariyankuppam, Manaveli, Puducherry 605 007	Puducherry	2017-18	--	--	1894320
			2018-19	1894320		
			Total	1894320		
<b>SIKKIM</b>						
1	Association for Social health in India SD Lepcha Building AmdoGolai P.O. Tadong East Sikkim 737101	Gangtok	2017-18	--	--	1855350
			2018-19	1855350		
			Total	1855350		
<b>MEGHALAYA</b>						
1	Kripa Foundation Shillong Mt. Carmel Church 81/A, chepel Road Bandra(West) 400050	De-addiction Centre at Shillong	2017-18	1408234	--	2815644
			2018-19	1407410		
			Total	2815644		

S. No.	Name of the NGO with address	Projects		Details of GIA released during 2019-20 for the period 2017-18 to 2019-20		
				Arrears, if any, for	For 2019-20	Total
2	Khasi Jaintia Presbyterian Assembly	De-addiction Centre at Shillong	2017-18	638152	--	638152
			2018-19	--		
			Total	638152		
<b>NAGALAND</b>						
1	Kripa Nagaland Mt.carmel church, 81/A, chapel Road,, Bandra (W) Mumbai-400050	Kohima	2017-18	--	--	1855350
			2018-19	1855350		
			Total	1855350		
2	Goodwill Society Post Box No 393 HPO Kohima Post Kohima Pin 797001 State Nagaland Branch Office near SIB Colony Tuensang	Tuensang	2017-18	--	--	232750
			2018-19	232750		
			Total	232750		
3	Ayolta human Resources society Orangkong Village, Longleng District, Pin Code No-798625, Post Longleng, State Nagaland	Longleng Town	2017-18	--	2350110	2350110
			2018-19	--		
			Total	--		
4	Charity Welfare Society Khezhakeno Village, P.O/P.S- Pfutsero, Phek Dist. Nagaland.	PHEK	2017-18	--	--	494578
			2018-19	494578		
			Total	494578		
5	Needy People Society DE-ADDICTION CENTRE NPS Post Jalukie Dist Peren Nagaland	PEREN	2017-18	--	--	495321
			2018-19	495321		
			Total	495321		
<b>TRIPURA</b>						
1	De-addiction Centre, Kendriya Sansodhanagar, Tripura, Bishalgarh, sepahijal	Sepahijal	2017-18	-	--	245000
			2018-19	245000		
			Total	245000		
<b>ASSAM</b>						
1	committee on Socio Economic Health Development Assam Sixmile Jayanagar Road House No 35 Guwahati 781022 Assam	(Guwahati) Kamrup Metropolitan	2017-18	--	1175055	3525165
			2018-19	2350110		
			Total	2350110		
2	Global Health Immunization population Control Organization Rangaloo PO Jumarmur Dist Nagaon State Assam PIN 782427	Biswanath	2017-18	--	--	232750
			2018-19	232750		
			Total	232750		
3	Global Health Immunization population Control Organization Gotlong, P.O. Kaliabhumura (Near All India Radio) Tezpur, Dist. Sonitpur Assam- 784027	Sonitpur	2017-18	--	1192155	1192155
			2018-19	--		
			Total	--		
4	Gram Vikas Parishad College Road, Moirabari Town,Near Moirabari Railway Station Dist. Morigaon, State-Assam- 782126	Morigaon	2017-18	--	--	1192155
			2018-19	1192155		
			Total	1192155		
5	Gram Vikas Parishad Vill Kamalabari PO Kamalabari Dist Majuli PIN 785106 Assam	Majuli	2017-18	--	--	232750
			2018-19	232750		
			Total	232750		
6	Guwahati Youth Society Bijaynagar Town PO Bijaynagar Dist Kamrup Rural Assam - 781122	KAMRUP	2017-18	--	--	232750
			2018-19	232750		
			Total	232750		

S. No.	Name of the NGO with address	Projects		Details of GIA released during 2019-20 for the period 2017-18 to 2019-20		
				Arrears, if any, for	For 2019-20	Total
7	Guwahati Youth Society Dakhin Tiniali, Kahilipara Guwahati 781019 District Kamrup (Metro) Assam	UDALGURI	2017-18	--	--	232750
			2018-19	232750		
			Total	232750		
8	Jagriti Sanmilita Unnayan Kendra Bongalmora Po Islamgaon Pin 787054	Lakhimpur	2017-18	--	--	1876440
			2018-19	1876440		
			Total	1876440		
9	jaluguti agragami Mahila samiti Phulbari Morigaon Town Post office Morigaon Police Station Morigaon District Morigaon State Assam Pin 782105	Morigaon	2017-18	--	--	2350110
			2018-19	2350110		
			Total	2350110		
10	Khorapathar Sanmilita Yuvak samaj Village And P.O.-Sandahkhowa, Pin - 787054, Lakhimpur, Assam	Lakhimpur	2017-18	1532198	--	1532198
			2018-19	--		
			Total	1532198		
11	North Eastern Buddhist cultural Niz Kodomoni Boiragimath Dibrugarh-786003	Dibrugarh	2017-18	--	11132	1113210
			2018-19	--		
			Total	--		
12	North Eastern Centre for Education Prof S A Mondal Secretary North Eastern Centre for Education PO Bidyapara Dist Dhubri Assam PIN 783324	Dhubri	2017-18	--	--	1157955
			2018-19	1157955		
			Total	1157955		
13	South Borband Gram Unnayan samity P.O. Borbond District Hailakandi Pin 788164	Hailakandi	2017-18	--	1192155	2384310
			2018-19	1192155		
			Total	1192155		
14	The State anti Drug and Prohibition Council Assam Goswami Bhavan, Silpukhuri, Guwahati - 781003	Jorhat	2017-18	--	--	1525738
			2018-19	1525738		
			Total	1525738		
15	The State Anti-Drug And Prohibition Council Assam Rabindra nagar Lane, Vivekananda Road Near Sub Post Office, Silchar Assam- 788007	Silchar (Cachar)	2017-18	--	--	1476451
			2018-19	1476451		
			Total	1476451		
16	Sreemanta Sankar Mission	Nagaon	2017-18	1251900	--	1251900
			2018-19	--		
			Total	1251900		
17	North East Voluntary of Rural Development (NEVARD)	Barpeta	2017-18	--	1175055	1175055
			2018-19	--		
			Total	--		
18	WODWICHEE P.O. Lakshirbond District Hailakandi Pin - 788155	Cachar (Silchar)	2017-18	--	--	1175055
			2018-19	1175055		
			Total	1175055		

**LIST OF REGIONAL RESOURCE & TRAINING CENTRES (RRTCs) UNDER DRUG PREVENTION  
DIVISION OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT**

Sl. No.	Name and address of the organisation	State allocated
1	Mrs. Maya Varadharajan Trustee, TT Ranganathan Clinical Research Foundation, IV Main Road, Indira Nagar, Chennai-600020 Email - <a href="mailto:ttrcrf@gmail.com">ttrcrf@gmail.com</a>	Puducherry, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Andaman Nicobar and Lakshadweep
2	Dr. Rajesh Kumar, Executive Director Society for Promotion of Youth & Masses, 111/9 Aruna Asif Ali Marg, Opp. Sector B-4, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi-110070 Email- <a href="mailto:spymdelhi@gmail.com">spymdelhi@gmail.com</a>	Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Delhi, Punjab, Haryana
3	Shri Aboy Mere, Director, RRTC North East Zone-II Kripa Foundation, Red Cross Complex, Raj Bhavan Road, Kohima -797001 Email- <a href="mailto:rrtcne2@gmail.com">rrtcne2@gmail.com</a>	Nagaland, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh
4	Mrs. Premila Pavvamani, Hony. Director, Calcutta Samaritans, Regd. office:48, Rippon Street, Kolkata - 700016 Email- <a href="mailto:rrtccalsam@gmail.com">rrtccalsam@gmail.com</a>	Jharkhand, Bihar, Sikkim and West Bengal
5	Dr. A. Jayanta Kumar, President Galaxy Club, Singjamei Mathak, Chongtham Leikai, Imphal - 795 001. Email- <a href="mailto:jayanta_dr@yahoo.com">jayanta_dr@yahoo.com</a>	Manipur, Assam
6	Ms. Mukta Puntambekar, Deputy Director, Muktangan Mitra, "Krishna", Patrakar Nagar, S.B. Road, Pune, Maharashtra - 411016 Email- <a href="mailto:rrtcwest@gmail.com">rrtcwest@gmail.com</a>	Goa, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Daman and Diu, Dadar & Nagar Haveli
7	Ms. Lalhlupuii Sailo, Chief Executive Officer, Mizoram Social Defence & Rehabilitation Board, P. Rohmingthanga Building, Chaltlang Dawrkawn, Aizawl -796001 Email- <a href="mailto:rrtc_aizol@yahoo.com">rrtc_aizol@yahoo.com</a>	Mizoram & Tripura
8	Fr. Joseph Kalarikkal, Secretary, Changanachery Social Service Society, P.B. No.20, Arch Bishop's House, Changanacherry, Distt. Kottayam, Kerala, Pin-686101 Email - <a href="mailto:southrrtc@gmail.com">southrrtc@gmail.com</a>	Kerala
9	Shri Sundeep Parmar, Executive Director, Gunjan, Tapovan Road, Siddhbari, Tehsil - Dharamsala, Himachal Pradesh - 176057 Email- <a href="mailto:gocd.hp@gmail.com">gocd.hp@gmail.com</a>	Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir

Sl. No.	Name and address of the organisation	State allocated
10	Dr. Narayan Singh Manaklao, Patron, Opium De-addiction Treatment Training and Research Trust, V.P.O. - Manaklao, Via - Mathaniya, Jodhpur (Rajasthan), Pin - 342 002 Email- <a href="mailto:nsmanaklao@gmail.com">nsmanaklao@gmail.com</a>	Rajasthan & Gujarat
11	Shri Duryodhan Parida, Secretary, Association for Voluntary Action (AVA), Plot No.16, Road Number-1, Gangotri Nagar, Bhubaneswar, Odisha - 751002 Email- <a href="mailto:avaorg.puriorissa@rediffmail.com">avaorg.puriorissa@rediffmail.com</a>	Odisha
12	Shri V.M. Shashi Kumar, Secretary, Sri Shakthi Association, Guttur Colony, Harihar, Harihar, Devangere Dist., Karnataka - 577601 Email- <a href="mailto:shakthi1992@yahoo.co.in">shakthi1992@yahoo.co.in</a>	Karnataka



### MAJOR TRAINING COURSES ORGANIZED BY THE NSFDC DURING 2019-20

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, HLPFPT, 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, HLPFPT, 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
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 Pradesh

Sl. No.	Major Indicative Courses	Major Training Institutes	States
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 & HLFPT	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, MESC, PSSC, HLFPT & HCSSC	Madhya Pradesh
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

Sl. No.	Major Indicative Courses	Major Training Institutes	States
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, NTF 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
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

## MAJOR TRAINING COURSES ORGANIZED BY NSKFC DURING 2019-20

Sl. No.	Name of SSC/TI	States	Name of Trade
1	Apparel Training & Design Centre (ATDC)	Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal	Self Employed Tailor, Sewing Machine Operator (SMO)
2	Beauty & Wellness Sector Skill Council	Karnataka, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh	Assistant Beauty Therapist
3	Central Institute of Plastic Engineering & Technology (CIPET)	Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal	Machine Operator Assistant- Plastic Processing, Machine Operator Assistant- Injection Moulding, Machine Operator Assistant- Plastic Extrusion, Machine Operator Assistant- Blow Moulding
4	Domestic Workers Sector Skill Council	Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand	Housekeeper cum Cook
5	Electronics Corporation of India Limited	West Bengal	Telecom / Handset Repair Engineer (Level- II), Data Entry Operator
6	Electronics Sector Skill Council of India	Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal	Mobile Phone Hardware Repair Technician, Solar Panel Installation Technician, DTH-Set Top Box Installation
7	Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship	Assam	Self Employed Tailor, DTH Set Top Box Installation & Service, Bamboo Mat Weaver, Assistant Beauty Therapist, Jacquard Weavers- Handloom, Carpenter- Wooden Furniture
8	Indian Iron & Steel Sector Skill Council	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Haryana, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan and West Bengal	Housekeeping with Mechanized Equipment, Iron and Steel Utility Hand- Plant Hand
9	Instrumentation , Automation , Surveillance & Communication Sector Skill Council	Gujarat, Rajasthan, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand	DTH Set Top Box Installer and Service Technician
10	Management & Entrepreneurship & Professional Skills Council	Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu	Office Assistant
11	Media & Entertainment Skills Council	Bihar, Delhi, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh	Hairdresser, Makeup Artist

Sl. No.	Name of SSC/TI	States	Name of Trade
12	National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD)	Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab, Telangana and Uttar Pradesh	Sewing Machine Operator (AMH/Q0301), Assistant Beauty Therapist (BWS/Q0102), Retail Sales Associate (RAS/Q0104), Field Technician- Refrigerator
13	National Skill Development Corporation India (NSDC)	Uttar Pradesh	Sewing Machine Operator, Self Employed Tailor, Hand Embroider, Field Technician - Computing and Peripherals, Assistant Electrician, Warehouse Packer
14	NITCON Limited	Odisha, Punjab, Sikkim and Tripura	Self Employed Tailor, Housekeeping Supervisor
15	Power Sector Skill Council	Andaman & Nicobar Island, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Delhi, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal	Electrician Domestic Solutions (PSS/Q 6001)
16	Security Sector Skill Development Council	Delhi, Haryana, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal	Unarmed Security Guard (USG)
17	Sports, Physical Education, Fitness and Leisure Skills Council	Kerala, West Bengal	Life Guard Pool & Beach, Sports Masseur
18	Webcon Consulting (India) Ltd.	Andaman & Nicobar, Sikkim and West Bengal	Jute Product Maker, Basic Closing Operator
19	Telecom Sector Skill Council	Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan and Telangana	Customer Care Executive (Call Centre), Field Sales Executive, E-Waste Collector, Handset Repair Engineer (Level- II)
20	Skill Council for Green Jobs (RPL/Skill Upgradation)	Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal	Safai Karamchari/ SGJ/ Q6102, Wastepicker (SGJ/Q6103)
21	Tourism & Hospitality Skill Council (RPL/Skill Upgradation)	Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Telangana and Uttar Pradesh	House Keeping Attendant (Manual Cleaning)

### TRAINING COURSES ORGANISED BY THE NBCFDC DURING 2019-20 (As on 31-12-2019)

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 (CIIL)	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 Extrusion (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
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)

Sl. No:	Name of the SCA/ INSTITUTIONS	State	Name of Trades
12	Logistic Sector Skill Council	Andhra Pradesh, Telengana, 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 and Professional Skills Council(MEPSC)	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, Telengana, Assam, Tripura, Karnataka, Kerala	*Compression Molding Operator
			*Injection Molding Operator
			*Tyre Fitter
			*Material Handling &Storage Operator
			*Latex Harvest Technician
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	Chattisgarh, 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

Sl. No:	Name of the SCA/ INSTITUTIONS	State	Name of Trades
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
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
27	Pickle Making Technician
28	Squash and Juice Processing Technician

S. No.	Training Programmes
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
57	Casting Operator
58	Engraving Artisans
59	Bamboo Basket Maker

S. No.	Training Programmes
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

**Annexure 11.1**

**Representation of SC/ST/OBCs and the appointments made during 2018 upto 31.12.2019 (Main Secretariat)**

Group	Representation SCs/STs/OBCs (as on 31.12.2019)				Number of appointments during the calendar year 2019									
	Total number of employees	SCs	STs	OBCs	By direct recruitment			By promotion			By Deputation			
					Total	SCs	STs	OBCs	Total	SCs	STs	Total	SCs	STs
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Group A	57	7	9	6	0	0	0	0	6	3	2	4	1	1
Group B	102	32	9	25	0	0	0	0	27	9	1	0	0	0
Group C	76	25	2	10	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

**Annexure 11.2**

**Representations of the persons with Disabilities in service in D/o SJ&E (as on 31.12.2019) (Main Secretariat)**

Group	Number of Employees				
	Total	In the identified post	Visually handicapped	Hearing Handicapped	Orthopedically handicapped
Group A	1	1	0	0	1
Group B	3	3	0	0	2
Group C	2	2	2	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>

**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 and 2nd April, 2019. The Action Taken Report (ATR) from the Government of Tamil Nadu and Punjab has been received, which are under examination. Other remaining three States namely Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra have been again requested to expedite the Action Taken Report vide letter dated 23rd January, 2020.

## Major Abbreviations and Definitions

Abbreviation	Full Form	Description
<b>ACTs</b>		
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 6th December, 2013.
<b>SCHEMES</b>		
PMS-SC	Post Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Castes	The objective of the Scheme is to provide financial assistance to Scheduled Caste students studying at postmatriculation 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.
RGNF-SCs	Rajiv Gandhi 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
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	The PMAGY aims to ensure integrated development of the selected villages having more than 50% SC population, into "model villages.
GIA to VOs for the SCs	Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary Organizations working for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes	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.
<b>COMMISSIONS</b>		
NCSC	National Commission for Scheduled Castes	The National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which was set up 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 89th Constitutional (Amendment) Act, 2003.
NCSK	National Commission for Safai Karamcharis	The 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 through Resolutions, with approval of the Cabinet.

Abbreviation	Full Form	Description
<b>CORPORATIONS</b>		
NSFDC	National Scheduled Castes Finance & Development Corporation	The National Scheduled Castes Finance & Development Corporation (NSFDC) was set up 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, living below Double the Poverty Line.
NSKFDC	National Safai Karamcharis Finance & Development Corporation	NSKFDC was established on 24th 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.
<b>FOUNDATIONS</b>		
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 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 etc.
<b>OTHERS</b>		
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.
<b>BACKWARD CLASSES DEVELOPMENT</b>		
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.



Abbreviation	Full Form	Description
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 the 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 Section 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.
	Central Lists of OBCs	The list of those communities who are in the Central List. In pursuance of the Supreme Court's Judgement 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	The National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC) was setup in August 1993 as per the provision of the NCBC Act 1993.  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.  The erstwhile NCBC Act, 27 of 1993 was simultaneously repealed w.e.f. 15.8.2018 as per NCBC (Repeal) Act, 2018.
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 State wise list of castes belonging to Denotified, and Nomadic Tribes.

Abbreviation	Full Form	Description
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.
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 13th January, 1992 as a company 'not for profit' under Section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956 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.
AD	Admissible Demand	The amount calculated after deducting unspent balance and Committed Liability from the demand made by the State / UT for implementation of a Centrally Sponsored Scheme.
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, 90:10 etc.
CS	Central Sector Scheme	These are 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.
CL	Committed Liability	It is the amount of annual State share fixed for a Plan period.
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	Due to budgetary constraint, the Central Government allocates the budget notionally to States/UTs on the basis of population of the State/UT.
PMS-OBC	Pre-Matric Scholarship for OBC students	This is a scholarship scheme for OBC children who are studying in recognized institutes in Pre-Matric stage.

Abbreviation	Full Form	Description
PMS-OBC	Post-Matric Scholarship for OBC students	This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Scholarships for OBC students studying in Post-Matric classes, i.e. above Class-X. The scheme is being run 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 subsequent releases.
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.
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	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

Acronym	Full Form
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
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

Acronym	Full Form
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
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

Acronym	Full Form
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
SCB	Senior Citizen Branch
IFD	Integrated Finance Division
SCD	Scheduled Castes Development
BC	Backward Class

Department of Social Justice & Empowerment  
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