

# ANNUAL REPORT

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## 2020-21



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

# **Annual Report 2020-21**



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

**Government of India**

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

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# **INTRODUCTION**



# INTRODUCTION

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

## 1.1 Mandate, Vision & Mission of Department of Social Justice & Empowerment

The mandate of the Department of Social Justice & Empowerment (SJ&E) is empowerment of the socially, educationally and economically marginalized sections of the society including (i)

Scheduled Castes, (ii) Other Backward Classes, (iii) Senior Citizens, (iv) Victims of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse, (v) Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019 (vi) Beggars (vii) Denotified and Nomadic Tribes (DNTs), (viii) Economically Backward Classes (EBCs) and (ix) Economically Weaker Section (EWS). **(Box 1.1)**

### Box 1.1 Definitions

- **“Scheduled Castes”**-means such castes, races or tribes or parts of or groups within such castes, races or tribes as are deemed under Article 341 to be scheduled castes for the purposes of this Constitution. [Clause (24) of Article 366]
- **“Backward Classes”**-socially and educationally backward classes means such backward classes as are so deemed under article 342A for the purpose of this Constitution. [Article 366 Clause 266, Constitution of India]
- **“Senior Citizens”**-a citizen of India who has attained the age of 60 years or above. (Section 2, The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007)
- **“Victim of Substance Abuse”** - a person who is addicted to / dependent on alcohol, narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances or any other addictive substances (other than tobacco), e.g. pharmaceutical drugs, etc., and generally includes the immediate family members also.
- **“Transgender Person”** means a person whose gender does not match with the gender assigned to that person at birth and includes trans-man or trans-woman (whether or not such person has undergone Sex Reassignment Surgery or hormone therapy or laser therapy or such other therapy), person with intersex variations, gender queer and person having such socio-cultural identities as kinner, hijra, aravani and jogta (Section 2, The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019).
- **“Economically weaker section”** shall be such as may be notified by the State from time to time on the basis of family income and other indicators of economic disadvantage. [Article 15(6) Constitution of India]. For this purpose, persons who are not covered under the existing scheme of reservations for the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and the Socially and Educationally Backward Classes and whose family has gross annual income below Rs.8.00 lakh are to be identified as EWSs for the benefit of reservation. Family for this purpose will include the person who seeks benefit of reservation, his /her parents and siblings below the age of 18 years as also his/her spouse and children below the age of 18 years. The income shall include income from all sources i.e. salary, agriculture, business, profession etc. and it will be income for the financial year prior to the year of application. Also, persons whose family owns or possesses any one of the following assets shall be excluded from being identified as EWSs irrespective of the family income :
  - i) 5 acres of Agricultural land and above. ii) Residential flat of 1000 sq fit and above.
  - iii) Residential plot of 100 sq yards and above in notified municipalities.
  - 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 is 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%), as per Census, 2011

#### Other Backward Classes:

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

**Senior Citizens:** 10.38 Crore (8.57%) as per census 2011.

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

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

## 1.3 Organizational setup of the Department of SJ&E

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. Rattan 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) The Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their

Rehabilitation Act, 2013 and **(v) Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019**. The National Policy for Older Persons, 1999 is also administered by the Department.

## 1.5 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.

- xi. “ Article 342A provide for notification of the list of Socially and Educationally Backward Classes by the President and prescribes the procedure for inclusion or exclusion of Castes/Communities from such list.”

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

## 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. Babu Jagjivan 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 Empowerment came into existence w.e.f. 5.8.2004 after bifurcation of the erstwhile Standing Committee on Labour and Welfare. This Committee

is one of the 24 Department Related Standing Committees (DRSCs) constituted during the 16th Lok Sabha w.e.f. 1st September, 2014 vide Lok Sabha Bulletin Part-II dated 1st September, 2014 (ParaNo. 629). The Committee consists of 29 Members, 21 nominated by the Speaker, Lok Sabha from amongst the Members of Lok Sabha and 08 from Rajya Sabha nominated by the Chairman, Rajya Sabha from amongst the Members of Rajya Sabha. Smt. Rama Devi is Chairperson of the Committee. The names of the Members of Parliamentary Standing Committee attached to the Department of SJ&E are indicated at **Annexure 1.3**.

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

### Functions of the Committee

- 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 and 5 Members are of Rajya Sabha.

#### **Annexure 1.5.**





# **MAJOR EVENTS 2020-21**



## MAJOR EVENTS 2020-21

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

### 2.1 EVENTS RELATED TO SCHEDULED CASTE WELFARE

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 51,835 manual scavengers have been identified upto 31.10.2020. This is in addition to



14,857 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 66,692 manual scavengers have been identified till 31.10.2020.

### 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 686 workshops have been, so far, held at various ULBs etc.

### 2.1.4 New Initiatives under SRMS

The Department of Social Justice and Empowerment would modify the Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers to include a component to provide subsidy to the identified manual scavengers, sanitation workers involved in hazardous cleaning and their dependents for purchase of small machines for mechanized cleaning of sewers and septic tanks upto a cost of Rs. 5 lakhs where the subsidy component of the loan (maximum Rs.2.5 Lakhs) would be financed through the SRMS budget as was done earlier for the loans to Manual Scavenger. The main aim is to prevent deaths while cleaning of sewers/septic tanks and also to promote entrepreneurial activity among them to ensure sustainable livelihood and provide dignity of life.

### 2.1.5 Amendment in MS Act, 2013:

The following amendments are proposed in the MS Act, 2013 for its better implementation:

I. In section 2 of the Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013 (hereinafter

referred to as principal Act), in sub-section (1), in clause (d), after the words “sewer or septic tank”, the words **“system or sewage system, either existing construction or under construction, as the case may be”** shall be inserted;

II. In section 4 of the principal Act, in sub-section (1), after clause (c), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:-

“(d) ensure that septic tank **system or sewage system**, as the case may be, is constructed in accordance with such specification as may be prescribed.”.

III. “In section 7 of the principal Act, after the words “septic tank”, the words **“system or sewage system, either existing construction or under construction, as the case may be”** shall be inserted.

IV. In section 13 of the principal Act, after sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely: -

“(3) In the event of death of a person engaged in a hazardous cleaning activity, the State Government shall pay to the family of the deceased person such compensation as may be prescribed.”.

V. After section 18 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:-

“18A. (1) The State Government may, by notification, appoint the District Magistrate of a District as a Sanitation Authority for the purposes of this Act.

(2) The Sanitation Authority shall exercise and perform the following powers and functions, namely,-

a) implementation of the provisions of this Act within his jurisdiction;

- b) ensuring that the information has been given to the officer in charge of police station in the event of death or injury of a person engaged in a hazardous cleaning activity;
  - c) ensuring that payment of compensation made to the family of the deceased person engaged in a hazardous cleaning activity under this Act;
  - d) Such other powers and functions as may be prescribed.”
- VI. In section 33 of the principal Act,-
- (a) in sub-section (1), after the words” cleaning of sewers, septic tanks”, the words **“system or sewage system, either existing construction or under construction, as the case may be”** shall be inserted;
  - (b) in sub-section (2), after the words, brackets and figure, “sub-section (1)”, the words “ resulting in complete mechanization of the hazardous cleaning operation” shall be inserted”.
- VII. In section 37 of the principal Act, in sub-section (1), after clause (b), the following clauses shall be inserted, namely:-
- “(c) specification of construction of septic tank system or sewage system under clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 4;
  - “(d) payment of compensation to the family of the deceased person under sub-section (3) of section 13;
  - “(e) Other powers and functions of the Sanitation Authority under clause (d) of sub-section (2) of section 18A;”.



*Workshop on Prevention of Hazardous Cleaning of Sewers and Septic Tanks held on 02.11.2020 at Meerut Municipal Corporation, Uttar Pradesh.*



*Awareness cum Health Camp organized at Primary School, Keshav Puri, Doiwala, Dehradun (Uttarakhand) on 07.10.2020 in collaboration with HLFPPPT.*

### **2.1.6 Activities identified to commemorate 150<sup>th</sup> Birth Anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi.**

Department of Social Justice and Empowerment has proposed that following activities to be completed during 2020-21.

1. National Action Plan 2019-2022 for total elimination of manual cleaning of sewers and septic tanks has been finalized in GoM under the Chairmanship of Raksha Mantri and further actions have been initiated for its implementation.
2. Organize 3 Conferences in coordination with Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs on Technologies for Cleaning Sewers and Septic Tanks with the objective of eliminating the human entry into septic tanks/manholes two such conferences have been organised one in Delhi and other at Hyderabad. The second regional conference with the Northern states was also proposed to be held, but could not be organized due to Covid-19.

3. Organizing 150 Health - cum Awareness-Camps for Sanitation Workers.

Status: More than 181 Health cum Awareness Camps for Sanitation Workers have been organised.

4. Skill Development Training of 15000 Sanitation Workers

Status: 13506 Sanitation workers have been provided training so far, more training could not be done due to Covid-19.

5. 12 Lectures during Lecture series on thought of Mahatma Gandhi on social inclusiveness and environmental sustainability.

Status: Four (04) such lectures have being conducted so far, more lectures could not been conducted due to Covid-19.

### **2.1.7 National Commission for Safai Karamcharis (NCSK)**

The Tenure of the Commission had ended on 31.3.2020 and since then posts of Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Members are lying vacant. Moreover,



due to Covid-19 lockdown and the social distancing guidelines, no major events have taken place in the Commission.

### **2.1.8 129<sup>th</sup> Birth Anniversary of Babasaheb Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.**

The 129<sup>th</sup> 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.

### **2.1.9 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. Thaawarchand 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 the 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.

### **2.1.10 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.

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

The President of India, Shri Ram Nath Kovind led the nation in paying homage to Bharat Ratna Baba Saheb Dr. B.R. Ambedkar on 63<sup>rd</sup> Mahaparinirvan Diwas on 6 December 2019. The Vice President, Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu, Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi and the Lok Sabha Speaker 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 Chairpersonship of Vice-Chairman, NITI Aayog alongwith three Members has also been appointed by the Govt. of India, to complete the process of identification of the De-notified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Communities (DNCs) that have not yet been formally classified vide Gazette Notification dated 21.02.2019. Rs. 2,26,32,500 (Two Crore Twenty Six lakh Thirty Two Thousand Five Hundred) has been released to NITI Aayog for conducting ethnographic study of 62 tribes/communities listed in the list C of the "Idate Commission."

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

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

- To redress the grievances of DNTs communities and 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 the President to examine the issue of Sub-categorization within Other Backward Classes for the Central List. A commission has been constituted under the Chairpersonship of Justice (Retd) G. Rohini to examine the issue. The term of the Commission was extended till 31st January, 2021.

## 2.3 Events Related to Social Defence

### 2.3.1 Celebration of International Day of Older Persons:

Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, being the nodal Ministry for the welfare of senior citizens, observes International Day of Older Persons (IDOP) on 1<sup>st</sup> October every year. This year, on account

of lockdown due to COVID-19, the day has been celebrated digitally. Hon'ble Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment, Dr. Thaawarchand Gehlot and Hon'ble Minister of State for Social Justice and Empowerment, Shri Rattan Lal Kataria inaugurated the IDOP celebration programme online on 1st October 2020 and delivered Inaugural Address highlighting Ministry's Policy Initiatives and National Action Plan to improve the quality of life for the Senior Citizens in the country. A series of programmes through digital mode/webinars were organised in collaboration with Regional Resource and Training Centres (RRTCs) and All India Senior Citizens Confederation (AISCCON). The online programmes were on issues such as Dementia Care Management; Adult Vaccination; Property Rights and Reverse Mortgage; Trends, Challenges and Future of Senior citizens during COVID-19; Implementing programmes and services for the elderly; Building solidarity among the generations; Enhancing spirits during Pandemic; TV shows on food, yoga, health; Cultural events etc. and were organised for a fortnight. Programmes so organised have been shared by the collaborating agencies on Twitter / Facebook / Instagram / WhatsApp etc. for wider publicity of the celebration.

### 2.3.2. Camps of Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana (RVY)

Under the revised Scheme of Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana, aids and assistive living devices, namely walking sticks, elbow crutches, walkers/crutches, tripods / quad-pods, hearing aids, wheelchairs, artificial dentures, spectacles etc., are provided free of cost to senior citizens belonging to BPL category and to those having monthly income within 15,000/- per month and who suffer from age related disabilities. The Scheme is being implemented by Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India (ALIMCO), a Public Sector Undertaking under this Ministry, since 01.04.2017. This year, on account of lockdown due to COVID-19, distribution camps could not be organised as planned, and could

only begin from October 2020, following all safety measures as prescribed. As on 04.01.2021, a total of 4,04,742 devices have been distributed to 1,53,799 beneficiaries in 151 distribution camps.

### **2.3.3 National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction (NAPDDR)**

2.3.3.1. The Ministry has prepared a National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction (NAPDDR) 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.

2.3.3.2. 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.

2.3.3.3. 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.

### **2.3.4. Nasha Mukta Bharat Abhiyaan**

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

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

### **2.3.5. Transgender Persons**

2.3.5.1 The Ministry, on 05.12.2019 enacted an Act titled "THE TRANSGENDER PERSONS (PROTECTION OF RIGHTS) Act, 2019" to provide protection of rights of transgender persons and for their welfare.

2.3.5.2 As envisaged under section 22 of the Act, the Ministry has notified Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Rules, 2020 on 25th September, 2020. The Rules, inter-alia, provides for recognition of identity of Transgender Persons, Right to self perceived gender identity, non-discrimination against a Transgender Person, Right of Residence with parents and immediate family members.

2.3.5.3 National Council for Transgender Persons for addressing the grievances of Transgender persons has also been notified on 21<sup>st</sup> August, 2020 and the 1<sup>st</sup> meeting of the Council has been held on 15.10.2020.

2.3.5.4. As a part of welfare measure, 13 Community Based Organizations have been selected for setting up of “Garima Grih”- Shelter Homes for transgender persons on pilot basis during current financial year and the first pilot for the “Garima Grih” for 25 persons was inaugurated in Baroda, Gujarat on 25<sup>th</sup> November, 2020. Simultaneously, National portal for TG persons has been launched on 25<sup>th</sup> November, 2020 by Hon’ble Minister for Social Justice & Empowerment wherein TG persons can apply for obtaining certificate of identity from the concerned District Magistrate.

### **2.3.6 Rehabilitation of the persons engaged in the act of Beggary**

2.3.6.1 A proposed Central legislation on Vagrants and Destitute persons entitled “The Persons in Destitution (Protection, Care and Rehabilitation) Bill, 2020” is likely to be introduced in the forthcoming winter session of Parliament. The approach of the Ministry is rehabilitative rather than punitive.

2.3.6.2 The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment has initiated pilots for rehabilitation of persons engaged in the act of begging which would cover identification, rehabilitation, provision of medical facilities, counselling, education, skill development with the support of State Governments/UTs/ Local Urban Bodies and Voluntary Organizations, institutions etc. The Pilots will be implemented in 10 selected cities viz. Delhi, Chennai, Mumbai, Lucknow, Patna, Nagpur, Bengaluru, Indore, Ahmedabad and Hyderabad. 100% Assistance under the Pilots shall be provided to the States/UTs by the Ministry for its implementation.

### **2.3.7 Geo Tagging of Drug related Institutes**

2.3.7.1 To ensure transparency, Ministry has taken comprehensive steps for Geo-tagging the drug related institutes and organizations to enable quick location of these institutes by the general public in times of need.

### **2.3.8 Addiction Treatment Facility (ATF)**

2.3.8.1 In order to further streamline the drug related treatment, the Ministry is funding 125 ATFs to be set up in district hospitals in those districts where there are no Integrated Rehabilitation Centre for Addicts (IRCAs) with the help of NDDTC, AIIMS.

**2.3.9** International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking and National Awards for outstanding services in the field of Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse.

2.3.9.1 26th 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 to the awardees in a function to be held in New Delhi on the 26th 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 26th June, 2013, 26th June, 2014, 26th June, 2016 and 26th June, 2018.

2.3.9.2 The National Awards for outstanding services in the field of Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse, which were scheduled on 26th June, 2020 have been deferred due to Covid-19 pandemic.

## **2.4 Other Events**

### **2.4.1 Surajkund Mela-2020**

Participated in “Surajkund International Mela 2020”, Faridabad, Haryana from 1<sup>st</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> February, 2020. NSFDC was provided 50 Stalls. 72 beneficiaries assisted by NSFDC in the States/UTs of Chandigarh, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Puducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal participated in the Mela. The beneficiaries exhibited and sold their products to the tune of Rs.50.47 lakhs. It helped the beneficiaries to get exposure to present marketing trends. As per news report the Surajkund Mela attracted footfalls of more than 12 lakhs for more than 30 countries.









# **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 National Action Plan for Senior Citizens:

The Plan lays down in one document, the vision, mission and the plan of action of the Government of India for welfare and wellbeing of senior citizens of the country. It brings together articulation of each of the current schemes, future plans, strategies and targets and maps it with schemes/programmes, accountabilities, financials and clear outcomes. This Plan takes care of the top four needs of the senior citizens viz financial security, food, health care and human interaction/life of dignity. It also includes the facets of safety/protection and general wellbeing of the elderly beginning from awareness generation and sensitization of the society. The NAPSrC is an umbrella scheme, effective since 1st April 2020, has four sub-schemes under it, namely:

#### 3.1.1 Scheme of Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens (IPSrC)

Setting up of Homes to improve the quality of life of the Senior Citizens, especially indigent senior citizens by providing basic amenities like shelter, food, medical care and entertainment opportunities and by encouraging productive and active ageing.

#### 3.1.2 State Action Plan for Senior Citizens (SAPSrC)

The Government of India perceives a major and

critical role of all State Governments in partnering and implementing this Action Plan for welfare of senior citizens. Each State/UT is expected to plan and strategize taking into account their local considerations and frame their own State Action Plans for the welfare of their senior citizens.

#### 3.1.3 Convergence with Initiatives of other Ministries/Departments in Government of India in the field of Senior Citizens Welfare(CWMSrC)

The NAPSrC has identified initiatives to be taken by different Departments for the benefit of senior citizens. These initiatives would be collated, department-wise and communicated to them for proposing Annual Action Plans in collaboration with this Department.

#### 3.1.4 Media, Advocacy, Capacity Building, Research and Study, Pilots and any Other project aimed towards the Welfare of the Senior citizens and falling under the Scope and Coverage of the NAPSrC through NISD (NISDSrC)

National Institute of Social Defence (NISD), an autonomous body of this Department, is expected to be the resource centre on senior citizens in the country. It will be equipped to implement directly any project in furtherance of the objectives of the NAPSrC.

## 3.2 Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana (RVY)

Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana (RVY) was announced by Hon'ble Finance Minister in the Budget Speech of 2015-16. This is a Central Sector Scheme funded from Senior Citizens' Welfare Fund. Under the Scheme of RVY, aids and assistive living devices are provided to senior citizens belonging to BPL category and those senior citizens who have monthly income within Rs. 15,000/- and suffer from age related disabilities such as low vision, hearing impairment, loss of teeth and loco-motor disabilities. The aids and assistive devices viz. walking sticks, elbow crutches, walkers/crutches, tripods/quad-pods, hearing aids, wheelchairs, artificial dentures, spectacles etc. are provided to eligible beneficiaries, free of cost. The Scheme is being implemented by Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India (ALIMCO), a Public Sector Undertaking under the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. The National launch of Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana was held at Nellore (A.P.) on 1st April, 2017.

### 3.2.1 Vayoshreshtha Samman- A Scheme of National Award for Senior Citizens

National Award for Senior Citizens 'Vayoshreshtha Sammans' are conferred to eminent and outstanding institutions or organizations and individuals from different categories. The Vayoshreshtha Samman Awards are given on 1th October every year by Hon'ble President of India in a function organised at

Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi. The Awardees are given a Certificate, a memento and also Cash Award in some of the categories.

## 3.3 Categorization of Schemes

The schemes being implemented by the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment aim towards the economic, educational and social empowerment of its target groups. Sector-wise allocation of Annual Plan for the year 2020-21 given in **Table 3.1**. While schemes of **educational empowerment** of SCs, OBCs, EBCs and DNTs include (i) Scholarships Schemes (ii) Schemes relating to Construction of Hostels (iii) Schemes relating to Coaching of the students, schemes of **economic empowerment** of these target groups include (i) Loans at concessional 4rates of interest (ii) Micro credit and (iii) Skill development. The schemes aiming towards **social empowerment** of the target groups include (i) Curbing practice of untouchability, discrimination & atrocities (ii) Integrated development of SC majority villages (iii) Support to NGOs working for target groups like SCs and OBCs (iv) Recognition through National awards etc. The schemes being implemented for the social defence are mainly for Senior Citizens, and victims of Substance (Drug) Abuse and Alcoholism. The policy and schemes for Transgenders and Beggars are also under formulation. The scheme-wise distributions of funds among the schemes are given at the **Annexure 3.1**.

(Rs. In Cr)

S. No.	Target Group	Educational Development	Economic Development	Social Development	Rehabilitation & Manpower Development	Others	Total
1.	SCs	3442.33	1570.00	1276.00	110.00	806.76	7205.09
2.	OBCs	1905.00	250.00	---	--	9.24	2164.24
3.	Social Defence	--	35.00	575.00	-	20.00	630.00
4.	Establishment	--	60.00	44.24	--	--	104.24
<b>Total</b>		<b>5347.33</b>	<b>1915.00</b>	<b>1895.24</b>	<b>110.00</b>	<b>836.00</b>	<b>10103.57</b>

### 3.4 Major Schemes implemented by the Department

The Budget Allocations and Expenditure under the major schemes of the Department for 2020-21 are given in **Table 3.2** of the total budgetary

allocation of Rs. 10103.57 crore at BE stage during the year 2020-21, Rs. 8992.33 crore were allocated amongst 14 major schemes being implemented by the Department, accounting for 89% of the total allocation.

(Rs. in Crore)

<b>Table 3.2</b>					
<b>Expenditure under the Major Schemes of the Department</b>					
S. No.	Name of Schemes	BE 2020-21	R.E 2020-21	Exp. 2020-21 (As on 31-12-2020)	% of Exp. against R.E
1.	Post - Matric Scholarship for SC students	2987.33	3815.87	1317.04	36.42
2.	Post - Matric Scholarship for OBCs students	1415.00	1100.00	802.27	72.93
3.	Special Central Assistance (SCA) to SCSP	1200.00	300.00	262.44	87.48
4.	Pre-Matric Scholarship for SC Students (IX & X)	700.00	600.00	405.29	67.55
5.	National Fellowship for SCs	300.00	125.00	67.32	53.86
6.	Implementation of PCR, 1955 and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989	550.00	600.00	531.84	88.64
7.	Pre-Matric scholarship scheme for OBCs	250.00	175.00	118.09	67.48
8.	Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana	700.00	300.00	47.77	15.92
9.	Assistance to Voluntary Organization for SCs	100.00	125.00	34.58	27.66
10.	Self Employment Scheme for Manual Scavengers (SRMS)	110.00	30.00	11.10	37.00
11.	Integrated Programme for Rehabilitation of Beggars	100.00	0.00	0.00	00
12.	National Action Plan for Sr. Citizens	200.00	150.00	93.23	62.15
13.	National Action Plan on Drug Demand Reduction(NAPDDR)	260.00	180.00	108.38	60.21
14.	National Fellowship for OBCs and EBCs	120.00	45.00	18.00	40
<b>Total</b>		<b>8992.33</b>	<b>7545.87</b>	<b>3817.35</b>	<b>50.59</b>
<b>Other Schemes</b>		<b>1111.24</b>	<b>661.69</b>	<b>356.05</b>	<b>53.81</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>10103.57</b>	<b>8207.56</b>	<b>4173.40</b>	<b>50.85</b>

### 3.5 Allocation under categories

The schemes of the Department are mainly clubbed for the welfare of SCs, OBCs, and Social Defence

sectors which cover the entire target group. **Table 3.3** shows the percentage of fund allocated for welfare schemes specific target groups during the year 2020-21.

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

S. No	Category	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21	
		(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	5418.91	78.44	5562.58	71.77	6404.67	72.08	6908.33	68.38
2	Backward Classes	1237.30	17.91	745.00	22.52	1944.30	21.88	2015.00	19.94
3	Social Defence	179.99	2.61	292.16	3.77	434.10	4.89	595.00	5.89
4	Misc.	71.80	1.04	150.26	1.94	101.93	1.15	585.24	5.79
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6908.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>7750.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>8885.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>10103.57</b>	<b>100.00</b>

As seen in above Table, 68.37 % funds were allocated for SC welfare during 2020-21, while 19.94 % funds accounted for welfare of BCs and 5.89 % 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.72,936.29 crores in 2019-20 to Rs.83,256.62 crores in 2020-21, an increase of about 14.15%.*

## 4.1 An Overview

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

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

The Constitution of India, which came into effect on 26.01.1950, inter-alia, abolished “untouchability”

and provided several special safeguards for the Scheduled Castes, so as to ensure that they are able to attain equality with the other social groups in the shortest possible time. These safeguards enabled reservation in elections to the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies and reservation in Government jobs.

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

### 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

### (i) Offences under the Act

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

- a) Prevention from entering public worship places, [using sacred water resources] (Section 3).
- b) Denial of access to any shop, public restaurant, hotel, public entertainment, cremation ground etc. (Section 4).
- c) Refusal of admission to any hospital, dispensary, educational institutions etc. (Section 5).
- d) Refusal to sell goods and render services (Section 6).
- e) Molestation, causing injury, insult etc. (Section 7).
- f) Compelling a person on the ground of untouchability to do any scavenging or sweeping or to remove any carcass etc. (Section 7A).

**(ii) Punishments under the Act:**

- a) Cancellation or suspension of licenses on conviction (Section 8).
- b) Resumption or suspension of grants made by Government (Section 9).
- c) Punishment for willful neglect of investigation by a public servant (Section 10).
- 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 2019, 16 cases were registered under the Act, as compared to 257 cases in the year 2018. State-wise details of cases registered during 2019 under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 are given at **Annexure-4.2**. Progress of investigation of

cases by the police under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 during the year 2019 may be seen in **Table 4.1**.

**(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 2019, are given in **Table 4.2**.

**Table 4.1**  
**Investigation by Police during 2019**

SI	Item	Number of Cases			
		Number		Percentage to total	
		SC	ST	SC	ST
1.	<b>Total number of cases, including brought forward cases</b>	36	7	-	-
2.	Number of cases in which charge sheet filed in the courts	13	1	36.1	14.3
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	2	0	5.6	0
8.	Number of cases pending with the police at the end of the year.	21	6	58.3	85.7

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

**Table 4.2**  
**Cases by Courts under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 during 2019**

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>	1195	88	-	-
2.	Number of cases disposed of by Courts	13	4	1.1	4.5
	(a) Number of cases ending in conviction	0	0	0	0
	(b) Number of cases ending in acquittal	13	4	100	100
3.	Number of cases compounded or withdrawn	5	0	0.4	0
4.	Number of cases pending with Courts	1177	84	98.5	95.5

**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.
- (2) *The provisions of section 438 of the Code shall not apply to a case under this Act, notwithstanding any judgment or order or direction of any Court.”*

The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Act, 2018,



was notified in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary on 17.08.2018 and enforced on 20.08.2018.

- (iv) The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995 (PoA Rules), were notified on 31.03.1995, by the Central Government in exercise of powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 23 of the PoA Act. The Schedule to Rules, thereof, provides the 'Norms for Relief Amount' to the victims of atrocity. The PoA Rules as last amended were notified on 14.04.2016, which broadly relate to rationalization of the phasing of payment of relief amount, enhancement of relief amount between Rs. 85,000/- to Rs. 8,25,000/-, depending upon the nature of an offence, payment of relief within seven days, completion of trial of the case within sixty days, from the date of filing of the charge sheet.
- (v) The PoA Rules have been further amended by the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Rules, 2018 and notified in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, vide notification dated 27.06.2018. The amendments broadly relate to provision of relief to victims of unnatural offences (IPC 377, sr. no.44, col.(2) of Annexure -I to Schedule of PoA Rules), grievous hurt by throwing acid (IPC 326B, sr. no.24, col.(2) of Annexure. I to Schedule of PoA Rules), omission of limit of 25 members of State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee (SLVMC) {Rule 16(1) of PoA Rules}, provision of relief in case of death, injury, rape, gang rape, unnatural offences, grievous hurt by throwing acid etc., damage to property, in addition to any other right to claim compensation in respect thereof under any other law.

#### **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 2019, are given in **Annexure 4.7**. The State-wise disposal of cases by the Police against the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is at **Annexure-4.8 (A) & (B)**.

The progress of investigation of cases by Police during 2019 are indicated in **Table 4.3**.

**Table 4.3**  
**Progress of investigation of cases by Police under PoA Act during 2019**

Sl. No.	Items	Number of Cases			
		Number		Percentage to total	
		SC	ST	SC	ST
1	Total number of cases, including brought forward cases.	54,956	9,799	-	-
2	Number of cases in which charge sheet filed in courts	31,582	6,181	57.46	63.07
3	Number of cases withdrawn by the Government during investigation	1	0	0.0	0.0
4	Cases not investigated or in which investigation was refused	1	1	0.0	0.01
5	Cases transferred to other State/Agency	22	11	0.04	0.11
6	Cases quashed by Courts	83	13	0.26	0.13
7	Cases in which charge sheets were not laid but final report as true submitted during the year	8,016	1,231	14.58	12.56
8	Number of cases pending with the police at the end of the year.	15,251	2,362	27.75	24.10

From the above, it is seen that 57.46% of the cases relating to Scheduled Castes were charge sheeted in courts during the year and 14.58 % cases were charge sheet not laid but final report as true submitted during the year. Likewise 63.07%

of the cases related to Scheduled Tribes were charge sheeted during the year and 12.56% 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 2019 are given in the **Table 4.4** below.

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

**Table 4.4**  
**Disposal of cases by Courts under the PoA Act during 2019**

S.No.	Item	Number of Cases			
		Number		Percentage to total	
		SC	SC	ST	ST
1.	<b>Total number of cases, including brought forward cases.</b>	<b>1,58,730</b>	<b>28,687</b>	-	-
2.	Number of cases disposed of by Courts	10,979	2,619	6.9	9.12
(a)	Number of cases ending in conviction	3,583	734	32.6	28.02
(b)	Number of cases ending in acquittal	7,396	1,885	67.3	71.9
3.	Number of cases compounded or withdrawn	176	43	0.1	0.1
4.	Number of cases pending with Courts	1,47,575	26,025	92.9	90.7

From the above, it is seen that 6.9% of the total cases relating to Scheduled Castes were disposed of by courts during the year out of which 32.6% ended in conviction. Likewise 9.12% of the total cases relating to Scheduled Tribes were disposed of by courts during the year out of which 28.02% 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 five meetings wherein

implementation of the two Acts in 24 States and 4 Union Territories has been reviewed. The last meeting of the Committee was held on 09.01.2019.

### 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 implementing 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**.

**Table 4.5**  
**Budget Allocation, Actual Expenditure and Physical Progress under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes**

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
2018-19	403.72	403.72	405.72	59216	21167
2019-20	530.00	630.00	619.64	77322	22992
2020-21	550.00	-	531.79 (As on 31.12.2020)	72186 (Tentative)	18552 (Tentative)

**4.2.3.4** Twenty six States and UTs have so far been provided Central Assistance under the scheme during 2019-20 to 2020-21, 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**.,

**Table 4.6**  
**Number of Exclusive Special Courts**

S.No.	State	Number
1.	Andhra Pradesh	01
2.	Gujarat	16
3.	Madhya Pradesh	43*
4.	Maharashtra	03
5.	Tamil Nadu	06
<b>Total</b>		<b>69</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 2018-19 to 2020-21 (Up to 31.12.2020), 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 2018-19 to 2020-21 (Up to 31.12.2020), are given in the **Annexure**.

### **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.



*Seventh Central Monitoring Committee Meeting on SRMS*

- (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](http://www.mssurvey.nic.in). The States and the Union Territories have uploaded the data of 14,857 identified manual scavengers upto 31.10.2020. 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 51,835 manual scavengers were identified in the National Survey upto 31.10.2020. A total of 66,692 manual scavengers have been identified in the National Survey upto 31.10.2020.
- (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 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. One-time cash assistance of Rs. 40,000/- to the identified Manual Scavengers.
  - b. Loans for project cost upto Rs. 15.00 lacs on concessional rates of interest.
  - c. Credit linked back-end capital subsidy upto Rs. 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).**

#### **4.3.3 SFC Proposal for continuation of Scheme of SRMS and Health Insurance coverage of Manual Scavengers.**

**4.3.3.1** The Standing Finance Committee (SFC), under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Department of Social Justice and Empowerment, in its meeting held on 18th May 2020, while considering the proposal for continuation of the Central Sector Self Employment Scheme for the Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers beyond 31st March, 2020, also recommended for promote rehabilitation of identified Manual Scavenger and mechanization and elimination of sewer deaths, due to hazardous cleaning which are as under:

- (a) Providing 50% capital subsidy to identified manual scavengers, sanitation workers engaged in cleaning of sewers & septic tanks and their dependants, for their sanitation related projects costing upto Rs. Rs. 5.00 lakhs.
- (b) Coverage of the identified manual scavengers under Ayushman Bharat (PM-JAY) Scheme for providing them health insurance coverage.

**4.3.3.2** Department of Social Justice and Empowerment has taken up the proposal with the National Health Authority for coverage of identified manual scavengers under PM-JAY. The proposal is in advance stage of finalization of modalities for its implementation.

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

The existing measures have not succeeded in elimination of hazardous cleaning of sewers and septic tanks and a more serious, stringent and focused strategy framework is required to be put in place. The cleaning of the sewers and septic tanks is linked with developing facilities for transportation, disposal, treatment and utilization



of the sullage and is therefore closely linked with the Municipal administration and Gram Panchayat. Accordingly a “National Action Plan” has been formulated in consultation with Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs and D/o Drinking Water and Sanitation to eliminate manual cleaning of Sewer system & Septic tanks and rehabilitation of workers engaged in manual cleaning. National Action Plan for Mechanized Eco system is a coordinated Action by the above mentioned Ministries, wherein the

Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment will act as the nodal Ministry for implementing the same. It would ensure the role of a coordinating Ministry dealing primarily with monitoring, rehabilitation and skilling of sanitation worker engaged in hazardous cleaning. The above interaction by the M/o SJE involves no additional financial implication on its part. The intervention for promotion of mechanized cleaning would be through the ongoing SUY, a loaning scheme implemented by NSKFDC.

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

S. No.	Activity/Scheme/ Programme	Implementation Department/ Ministry	Timelines Proposed in the draft Action Plan	Funding if any
1	2	3	4	5
1	Modernization of existing sewage system and setting up of sewage system in new areas	Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) and Municipal Administration of State  Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DoDWS) and Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in States.	To start in 2021-22 and complete by 2023-2024.  To start in 2021-22 and complete by 2023-2024.	MoHUA under AMRUT/ SBM (Urban).  DoDWS under SBM (Rural).
2	Setting up of faecal sludge and septage management systems in non sewerred areas	MoHUA and Municipal Administration of State.  DoDWS and PRIs in States.	To start in 2021-22 and complete by 2023-2024.  To start in 2021-22 and complete by 2023-2024.	MoHUA under AMRUT/ SBM (Urban).  DoDWS under SBM (Rural).
3	Equipping Municipalities and Panchayats for mechanized cleaning of sewers and septic tanks	Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs and Department of Municipal Administration of concerned State Government for urban areas.  Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation and Panchayati Raj Institutions in States.  NSKFDC to private agencies and sanitation workers including Self Help Groups	To be completed by 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2024.  To be completed by 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2024.  By 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2024.	Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs under AMRUT/ SBM (Urban).  Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation under SBM (Rural).  Under Swachh Udyami Yojana and SRMS.

S. No.	Activity/Scheme/ Programme	Implementation Department/ Ministry	Timelines Proposed in the draft Action Plan	Funding if any
4	Appointment of Responsible Sanitation Authority (RSA)	State Government and UT Administration	By March, 2021.	No additional expenditure.
5	Setting up of Sanitation Response Unit (SRU)	State Governments and UT Administration through Municipalities and District Administration	By March, 2021.	Expenditure will be borne by State Government/UT Administration.
6	Training and Certification of Professionals	Municipalities	Continuous process	Municipalities
7	Licensing Agencies	Private Municipal Commissioner/CEO of Municipalities designated as RSA	Continuous process.	No expenditure. 51
8	Constitution of Monitoring Committees at District, State and Central Level	Central Level - by the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment.  State Level - by the Department of Municipal Administration of the State/UT.  District Level - by the District Magistrate.	By March, 2021.	No Expenditure.
9	Holding of National Conference and Regional Workshops	Jointly by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs and Department of Social Justice and Empowerment	As per prescribed schedule	Shared by MoHUA and DoSJE
10	IEC campaign	Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs and Ministry of Panchayati Raj	Continuous process.	Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs and Ministry of Panchayati Raj.
11	Setting up of Helpline	Municipalities	By December, 2020	State Government
12	Preventive Maintenance of Sewers and Septic Tanks	Municipalities and Panchayati Raj Institutions	Continuous process.	By the State Government/UT Admn..
13	Amendment of MS Act, 2013 and MS Rules, 2013	Department of Social Justice and Empowerment	By December, 2020.	No Expenditure.

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

#### 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 fulfil the following criteria:

- The student should be an Indian national belonging to SC community and studying in post matric classes.
- 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:

- 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
- Reimbursement of compulsory non-refundable fees
- Study tour charges upto Rs. 1600
- Thesis typing/printing charges for Research Scholars upto Rs. 1600
- Book allowance amounting to Rs. 1200 for students pursuing correspondence courses
- Book bank facility for specified courses ranging from Rs. 2400 to Rs. 7500
- 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, along with other measures of the Government, has been successful in increasing the enrolment of SC students in Post-matric education as shown in following **Table 4.7**

<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
2019-20 *	52.80 lakh

\*as reported by States/UTs as on 31.12.2020

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.**

**Table 4.8**  
**GER for Higher Education (Age group 18-23)**

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

#### 4.4.1.6 Revision of the Scheme

The funding pattern has been revised during 2020-21 from the existing concept of Committed Liability to a fixed pattern of 60:40 sharing ratio between the Centre and States (90:10 in case of North Eastern States) of the average demand for the scheme for three year period 2017-18 to 2019-20, with a 5% annual increase each year. The above shall be applicable **from 2020-21 onwards and the scheme will be continued up to the financial year 2025-26.**

#### 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.**

**Table 4.9**  
**Budgetary Allocation and Central Assistance under Post Matric Scholarship Scheme**

Year	Budget allocation (Rs. in Crore)	Revised Estimate (Rs. in Crore)	Amount released* (Rs. in Crore)	Beneficiaries (in Lakhs)
2016-17	2791.00	2820.70	2798.76	58.62
2017-18	3347.99	3347.99	3414.09	59.25
2018-19	3000.00	6000.00	5928.15	60.29
2019-20	2926.82	2690.00	2711.30	52.80 **
2020-21 (as on 31.12.2020)	2987.33	2000.00	1316.36	--

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

\*\* reported by States/UTs as on 31.12.2020

The State-wise financial and physical progress made under the scheme of the Post Matric scholarship during 2017-18 to 2020-21 (as per 15-01-2021) is at **Annexure -4.14**

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

#### 4.4.2.1 Introduction

This Centrally Sponsored Scheme was introduced

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

#### 4.4.2.2 Objective

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

less than Rs.2.5 lakh per annum are eligible under the scheme.

#### 4.4.2.3 Rates of admissible allowances

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

<b>Table 4.10</b> <b>Rates of Allowances under the Pre-Matric Scholarship scheme for SC students</b>			
<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>Component of Scheme</b>	<b>Amount admissible (Amount in Rupees)</b>	
		<b>Day Scholars</b>	<b>Hostellers</b>
1.	Monthly Scholarship ( for 10 months)	225	525
2.	Annual Ad-hoc Grant per student	750	1000

#### 4.4.2.4 Physical and Financial Achievements

The details of Budgetary Allocation and Central Assistance released during the last three years and current years are given in **Table 4.11**:

<b>Table 4.11</b> <b>Budgetary Allocation and Central Assistance under Pre Matric Scholarship Scheme for SC</b>			
<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>
2015-16	842.55	524.70	24.44
2016-17	550.00	506.15	20.20
2017-18	50.00	62.82	22.82
2018-19	125.00	115.40	26.30
2019-20	355.00	352.89	28.09 *
2020-21 (as on 31.12.2020)	750.00	404.93	-

\*reported by States/UTs as on 31.12.2020

State-wise financial and physical progress made under the Scheme during the year 2017-18 to 2020-21 (as on 15-01-2021) 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 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

#### 4.4.3.2 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

#### 4.4.3.3 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 4.12.**

**Table 4.12**  
*Rates of Allowances under the Pre-Matric Scholarship scheme for the Children of those engaged in occupations involving cleaning and prone to health hazards*

Sl	Component of Scheme	Amount admissible (Amount in Rupees)		
		Class	Day Scholars	Hostellers
1	Monthly Scholarship (for 10 months)	I-II	225	-
		III-X	225	700
2	Annual Ad-hoc Grant per student	Day Scholars -	750	
		Hostellers -	1000	

#### 4.4.3.4 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 4.13.**



**Table 4.13**  
**Budgetary Allocation and Central Assistance under Pre Matric Scholarship Scheme for the Children of those engaged in occupations involving cleaning and prone to health hazards**

Year	Budget Allocation (Rs. in Crore)	Central Assistance Released (Rs. in Crore)	No. of beneficiaries (in lakh)
2016-17	2.00	1.88	0.94
2017-18	2.70	0.35	0.02
2018-19	5.00	3.2	0.02
2019-20	30 (Revised Allocation)	29.40	2.008
2020-21	25	21.35	-

\* as on 31-12-2020

State-wise financial and physical progress made under the scheme during 2017-18 to 2020-21 (as on 15-01-2021) is at **Annexure -4.16**.

#### **4.4.4 National Overseas Scholarship for Scheduled Caste Students etc.**

##### **4.4.4.1 Introduction**

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

The Scheme provides for tuition fees charged by institutions as per actual, fixed maintenance allowance, air passage, visa fee, health insurance

premium, annual contingency allowance and incidental journey allowance.

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

##### **4.4.4.2 Admissible allowances**

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

**Table 4.14**  
**Current Rates for National Overseas Scholarship**  
**(With Effect from selection year 2013-14)**

Item	Amount admissible in UK (in GBP)	Amount admissible in US and other countries (in US \$)
<b>A. Allowance/Tax/Fee etc.</b>		
Annual Maintenance Allowance	9900	15400

Annual Contingency Allowance	1100	1500
Incidental Journey Allowance and Equipment Allowance	Equivalent to US \$ 20	
Poll Tax	Actual amount	
VISA Fee	Actual VISA fee in Indian Rupee	
Tuition Fee and Medical Insurance	Actual	
Premium	Actual as charged	
Local Travel	Second or coach class fare	

#### 4.4.4.3 Physical and Financial Performance

The details of Budgetary Allocation and funds released during 2016-17 to 2020-21 are given in **Table 4.15** below.

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

**Table 4.15**  
**Expenditure & Beneficiaries under National Overseas Scholarship Scheme for SCs etc**

Year	Budget Allocation	Expenditure	No. of Awards	No. of Finally Selected Candidates
2016-17	15.00	14.02	100 + 91*	108
2017-18	15.00	4.59	100 + 83 *	183
2018-19	15.00	5.97	100	100
2019-20	20.00	28.56	100	100
2020-21	20.00	18.48 #	100	79#

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

#As on 31-12-2020

#### 4.4.5 National Fellowships for SC Students

Grants Commission (UGC).

##### 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

##### 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.

<b>Table 4.16</b>				
<b>Duration of Fellowship under National Fellowship Scheme for SC Students</b>				
<b>Name of the Course</b>	<b>Maximum duration</b>	<b>Admissibility of JRF and SRF</b>		
		<b>Junior Research Fellowship (JRF)</b>	<b>Senior Research Fellowship (SRF)</b>	
<i>M.Phil</i>	<i>2 Years</i>	<i>2 Years</i>	<i>Nil</i>	
<i>Ph.D</i>	<i>5 Years</i>	<i>2 Years</i>	<i>Remaining 3 years</i>	
<i>M.Phil + Ph.D</i>	<i>5 Years</i>	<i>2 Years</i>	<i>Remaining 3 years</i>	

The rates of fellowship for JRF and SRF are kept at par with the UGC fellowships. The rates applicable w.e.f. 1.1.2020 are given in **Table 4.17** below.

<b>Table 4.17</b>				
<b>Rates of Fellowship under National Fellowship Scheme for SCs</b>				
<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Head</b>	<b>Rates Applicable for</b>		
		<b>Junior Research Fellowship (JRF)</b>	<b>Senior Research Fellowship (SRF)</b>	
<i>1.</i>	<i>Fellowship in all streams</i>	<i>Rs. 31,000/- P.M. for Initial two years</i>	<i>Rs. 35,000/- P.M. for remaining tenure</i>	
<i>2.</i>	<i>Contingency for Humanities &amp; Social Sciences</i>	<i>Rs. 10,000/- P.M. for Initial two years</i>	<i>Rs. 20,500/- P.M. for remaining tenure</i>	
<i>3.</i>	<i>Contingency for Sciences Engineering &amp; Technology</i>	<i>Rs. 12,000/- P.M. for Initial two years</i>	<i>Rs. 25,000/- P.M. for remaining tenure</i>	
<i>4.</i>	<i>Escort/Reader assistance (All subjects)for physically and Visually handicapped candidates</i>			

#### 4.4.5.3 Physical and Financial Performance

The details of Budgetary Allocation and Central Assistance released during the last three years and current financial year upto 18-12-2020 are given **Table 4.16** 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	255.81	1455	856	2311
2019-20	360.00	246.66	872	1507	2379
2020-21	300.00	67.32 *	--	--	Data awaited from UGC

\* As on 18-12-2020

#### 4.4.6 Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAGY)

##### 4.4.6.1 Introduction

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

To enable an area based development approach, a new scheme called the Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAGY) was launched on a Pilot basis during 2009-10, 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, the scheme 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 every year so that there is a pan-India coverage as well as continuity of 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

since 2018, 2019 and 2020 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 4.17**.

**Table 4.17**  
**Number of Villages selected and funds released under PMAGY**

<i>Phase</i>	<i>Period of intervention</i>	<i>No. of villages selected</i>	<i>Fund released (Rs. In Cr.)</i>
<i>Pilot Phase</i>	<i>2009-2014</i>	<i>1000</i>	<i>201.00</i>
<i>Phase-I</i>	<i>2014-2020</i>	<i>1500</i>	<i>346.85</i>
<i>Phase-II</i>	<i>2018-2021</i>	<i>13216</i>	<i>1291.15</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 has been 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 has also been included so that these villages can keep pace with the ever improving development benchmarks. It has also been prescribed that the PMAGY funds would be utilised within two years from the date of release of funds for new village as well as villages selected under additional round of funding. However, the convergent implementation and monitoring, will continue for another three years, in order to ensure

maintenance of the basic ‘Adarsh Gram’ milestones, and stabilization and further improvement in the Monitorable Indicators.

#### **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 along with 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 Steps taken in the COVID situation:**

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

allow preparation of interim VDPs(iVDPs) based on only Infrastructure need assessment of villages.

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

#### **4.4.6.6 Funding under the Scheme:**

- i. For every new village selected, the Scheme provides a total of Rs. 21 lakh per village, of which Rs.20.00 lakh is for the 'Gap-filling' component and Rs.1.00 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 will be released to the State Govt and the balance admissible Central Assistance would be released in respect of the VDPs finalized by the Gram Sabhas as 2nd installment.
- ii. In addition to 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.

#### **4.4.6.7 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 are being conducted on regular intervals through Video Conference due to travel restrictions consequent upon pandemic arisen out due to Corona outbreak.

#### **4.4.6.8 Release of Funds**

No funds was released to State/UT Government during 2020-21 as the work could not taken place due to restriction imposed on account of pandemic arisen out due to Corona outbreak.

The Details of funds allocated and released under PMAGY so far are given in **Table 4.19**.



**Table- 4.19**

<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	720.20 <i>(Out of this Rs.2.376 cr. has been released from Infrastructure Head of Scheme of SCA to SCSP)</i>
2020-21	700.00	162.92

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

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

#### **4.4.7.1 Salient Features**

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

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

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

#### **4.4.7.2 Funding Pattern**

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

##### **For Girls Hostels:**

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

##### **For Boys Hostels:**

- (a) 50% central assistance is provided to State Governments on matching share basis.
- (b) 100% central assistance to UT Administrations.



- (c) 90% central assistance to Central Universities/Institutions. The remaining 10% cost is to be borne by the Central University/ Institution concerned.
- (d) For State Universities/ Institutions, the central assistance is 45%. The remaining 55% cost is to be borne by the State University/ Institution and the State Government/UT Administration concerned in the ratio of 10:45.

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

#### 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.

#### 4.4.7.4 Infrastructure Maintenance

The central assistance for repair and maintenance

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

#### 4.4.7.5 Release of Central Assistance

Construction/expansion of hostel building:

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

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

- The second and final instalment will be released upon receipt of physical and financial progress reports along with photographs of the site after (i) completion of construction of work at least upto roof level, and (ii) full utilization of the amount of first instalment of grants-in-aid released by Ministry of SJ&E together with the matching share, as applicable, by the implementing agencies concerned.
- The admissible grants-in-aid to the implementing agencies would be released to them directly.
- In case of expansion of a girl hostel, the implementing agency may confirm availability of lady wardens & guards while submitting the proposal.
- One time Grant for cot, table, etc. will be released on production of completion certificate of hostels. Repair and Maintenance:

- The central assistance for repair and maintenance of hostels would be released on demand and receipt of proposal. While the State Governments and UT Administrations may submit the request to the Ministry directly, the Central & State Universities/Institutions are required to submit their proposals as per procedure prescribed.
- Such proposals should necessarily be accompanied by the detailed cost estimate vetted by PWD/CPWD/Central or State Government construction agencies, as the case may be and should be as per SOR of the State Government.
- At the time of submission of the proposal, hostel must be operational and having minimum occupancy of 50% total inmates sanctioned with at least 70% of these being SC students. 6.10 The hostels for girls must have lady wardens and lady guards in place. The implementing agencies may undertake to ensure their availability while submitting proposal for repair and maintenance of these hostels.

#### 4.4.7.6 Physical and Financial performance

The number of beneficiaries and expenditure under the Scheme from 2016-17 to 2020-21 are as in **Table 4.23** below.

(Rs. in crore)

<b>Table 4.23</b>					
<b>Physical and Financial performance for SC Boys and Girls Hostels under BJRCY</b>					
<b>Girls Hostel</b>					
<b>Year</b>	<b>BE</b>	<b>RE</b>	<b>Utilization*</b>	<b>No. of hostels sanctioned</b>	<b>No. of inmates</b>
2016-17	40.00	30.00	30.10	18	1250
2017-18	150.00	150.00	70.00	17	1700
2018-19	155.45	20.00	23.10	12	954
<b>Boys Hostel</b>					
2016-17	5.00	5.00	4.90	12	700
2017-18	5.00	5.00	4.90	01	100
2018-19	5.00	12.00	13.44	15	1000
<b>SC Boys and Girls Hostels</b>					
2019-20	107.76	25.00	24.99	11	1000
2020-21	30.00	30.00	27.07	12	950

# Separate allocation of funds for Boys and Girls hostels has not been made for 2020-21.

State-wise details of Central assistance released and beneficiaries covered during the years 2018-19 to 2020-21 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 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

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

### 4.4.8.3 Mode of implementation

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

**Mode 1:** A total of two thousand slots (seats) are distributed amongst reputed coaching institutes empanelled under the Scheme. Mode 1 of the Scheme is implemented through the reputed coaching institutions/ centres run by

the Central Government/State Governments/ UT Administrations/ PSUs/Autonomous Bodies under Central/ State Governments; Central & State Universities including the Deemed & Private Universities recognized by concerned authority; and Registered Private Institutions/ NGOs.

**Mode 2:** The Ministry directly selects a total of two thousand students on the recommendations of Selection Committee under the Scheme. These students shall have the liberty to pursue the coaching course in any institute of their choice.

### 4.4.8.4 Category-wise Ratio of Candidates

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

### 4.4.8.5 Eligibility criteria for applying for Empanelment of Coaching Institutions:

- (i) The institute should be a registered body or run by any organization registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860/ Companies Act, 2013 or any other relevant Act of the State/Union Territory.
- (ii) The institute should have been registered at least for a period of 3 years as on date of calling of applications from States/UTs/ Coaching Institutions for empanelment by the Ministry.
- (iii) The institute should have been fully functional for a minimum period of 3 years at the time of applying under this Scheme and having a minimum enrolment of 100 students in the courses each year for at least two years, immediately prior to the year in which selected for empanelment.
- (iv) The institute must have proper infrastructure including provision for aadhar based

biometric attendance for students and faculty to meet all requirements for providing coaching in the courses applied for.

#### 4.4.8.6 Selection of Institutions:

The proposals for empanelment of coaching institutions will be considered by a **Selection Committee** and recommended for selection based on their past record of performance and other criteria to be determined by the Selection Committee. The institutions for providing coaching will finally be selected by the Ministry based on the recommendations of the Selection Committee chaired by Joint Secretary. The institutions, once selected, enter into an **Agreement** with the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India with regard to the courses to be offered, terms and conditions of empanelment, fee structures, number of slots, duration of courses, furnishing of Utilization Certificates, etc.

#### 4.4.8.7 Selection of beneficiary students:

- i. Only students belonging to SCs and OBCs having total family income from all sources of Rs.8.00 lakh or less per annum will be eligible for benefits under the Scheme.
- ii. In Mode-1, the students are selected by the coaching institution based on academic criteria prescribed by the institution itself. However, the institution may relax these criteria for SC/OBC candidates as per terms to be laid down in the Agreement. In Mode-2, the students are selected by the Ministry based on the recommendations of Selection Committee.
- iii) Benefits under the Scheme can be availed by a particular student not more than twice, irrespective of the number of chances he/she may be entitled to take in a particular competitive examination. The coaching institution will also be required to take an

affidavit from the students that they have not taken benefit more than twice under the Scheme.

- iv) Where examination is conducted in two stages viz. Preliminary and Main, the candidates will be entitled for free coaching for both the examinations. They will be entitled for free coaching upto two times each for Preliminary and Main examinations as per their convenience. However, there will be no restriction in number of chances for coaching for Interview, if the candidate is selected for interview.
- v) The selected students shall have to attend all classes. In the event of any student remaining absent for more than 15 days without any valid reason, benefits of free coaching to him/her shall be discontinued under intimation to this Ministry.

#### Major Revision under the Scheme effective from 2020-21

- (i) Annual income ceiling has been enhanced from 6 lakh to 8 lakh.
- (ii) New criteria for selection of 2000 students has been introduced under mode-2 of the scheme. Under which applications will be called directly through the portal and selected awardee will get the scholarship through DBT directly from this ministry.
- (iii) Rates of stipend for local and outstation students have been increased as under:  
  
Outstation from Rs. 5000/- to Rs. 6000/- per month  
  
Local from Rs. 2500/- to Rs. 3000/- per month

#### 4.4.8.8 Funding Pattern

The grant in aid will be in two parts- Fee and

Stipend. Under Mode-1, the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment will fund the entire fees for the coaching provided to selected SC/OBC candidates as per the terms and conditions of the Scheme and as mutually agreed to at the time of empanelment. Stipend will be paid through DVT into account of students directly. Under Mode-2, since the students are selected directly from this department, therefore both part of grant in aid i.e. Fee and stipend will be paid into account of students as per the guidelines of the scheme.

#### 4.4.8.9 Review of performance and monitoring:

- i. A Technical Support Group(TSG) shall be set up in the Ministry to assist in scrutiny and processing of the applications, as well as for monitoring the progress of the candidates.
- ii. There will be a review of the performance of the selected candidates availing the benefits of the scheme based on the information obtained from the candidates about their success or otherwise in the competitive exams.

#### 4.4.8.10 Physical and Financial Progress

Physical and Financial achievements during the years 2016-17 to 2020-21 are in **Table 4.24**.

*(Rs. in crore)*

<b>Table 4.24</b>			
<b>Physical and Financial achievements 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	30.00	13.26	1345
2020-21	30.00	7.45	514

*(As on 31-12-2021)*

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

#### 4.4.9.1 Salient Features

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

#### 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. 3,000 per month per student subject to actuals.
- (iii) Books & Stationery @Rs. 5,000 per annum per student and subject to actuals.
- (iv) A computer with full accessories limited to Rs. 45,000 per student as one time assistance.

#### Major Revision under the Scheme effective from 2020-21

- (i) Annual income ceiling has been enhanced from 6 lakh to 8 lakh.
- (ii) Coverage of institutes has been increased from 220 to 256 and fresh beneficiaries have also been increased from 1500 to 4200.
- (iii) Rates of Scholarship have been increased under the following category.  
  
Living Expense from Rs. 2220/- to Rs. 3000/-per month.  
  
Books and Stationery from Rs. 3000/- to Rs. 5000/-per annum.

#### 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**.

**Table 4.25**  
**Budgetary Allocation and Central Assistance**  
**(Rs. in crore)**

Year	Budget Allocation	Expenditure	Beneficiaries
2016-17	21.00	28.50	2033
2017-18	35.00	33.94	1883
2018-19	35.00	25.48	1385
2019-	40.50	39.70	1375
2020-21 (as on 31-12-2020)	40.00	24.03	1550

#### 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 the 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 thrusts on economic development of SC population in order



to bring them above poverty line through self-employment or training.

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

#### **4.4.10.4 Eligibility Criteria**

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

are eligible for grants under the Scheme.

- As regards definition of poverty line and selection of SC families living below poverty line is concerned, the guidelines issued by the erstwhile Planning Commission and the procedure laid down by the Ministry of Rural Development for selecting the beneficiaries through the Panchayati Raj institutions may be adopted.

#### **4.4.10.5 Scheme Components**

##### **➤ Income Generating Schemes**

- Boost Entrepreneurship among SCs
- Subsidy of Rs 10000/- per beneficiary or 50% of loan

##### **➤ Skill Development Programmes**

- Enhance Capacity Building through training
- Skill Training in line with National Framework

##### **➤ Infrastructure Development**

- Development Programmes in SC majority villages
- Fills critical gaps in overall development

##### **➤ Monitoring and Evaluation**

- Up to 3 % of the total SCA released to the States/UTs can be utilized by the States/UTs for supervision, monitoring and evaluation of economic development schemes implemented with the support of SCA funds.
- In order to assist the State Scheduled Caste Corporation for various Administrative expenses, the States/UTs may incur up to 1% of the total SCA released to the States/UTs as part of the permissible expenditure for supervision, monitoring and evaluation.



#### 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

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

#### 4.4.10.8 Allocation Criteria

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

<i>i. SC Population of the States/UTs</i>	40%
<i>ii. Relative backwardness of the States/UTs.</i>	10%
<i>iii. Percentage of SC families in the States/UTs covered by Composite economic development programmes in the State</i>	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 Coverage:

- Scheme implemented in 28 States/UTs
- Not Covered States/UTs:
  - States: Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Meghalaya & Mizoram
  - UTs: A & N Islands, Dadra Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Ladakh & Lakshadweep.

#### 4.4.10.13 Release of Funds to the States/UTs

- (i) The Government of India, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment will intimate the tentative allocation of SCA to State Governments/UT Administrations at the beginning of the financial year and will release the first instalment of SCA on the basis of SC Population and relative backwardness of the States/UTs during the first quarter of the financial year. While releasing the first instalment, the Utilization

Certificate of the grants released for the previous to last year Financial Year would be necessary.

- (ii) The second instalment to the State Government/UTs Administration would be released subject to the following conditions:
- a. The State Government/UT Administration should furnish the information on effort based criteria i.e percentage of families covered by Composite Economic Development Programmes & Special Component Plan to the Annual Plan as compared to the SC population latest by the month of August every year.
  - b. Utilization of atleast 50% of the SCA released to them in the previous financial year should be submitted by the State Governments/UTs Administrations.
  - c. The State Governments/UTs Administrations should have submitted their Annual Action Plan (AAP) including details of Allocation and Utilization of AWSC/SCSP funds.
  - d. The Project Appraisal Committee (PAC) set up under the scheme should have appraised and approved the activities based on the Annual Action Plan and reviewed the implementation of AWSC/SCSP.

#### 4.4.10.14 Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation

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

adequate funding for the target population.

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

Format-II (A-D) and III (A to C) respectively.

- d. Separate Account of SCA released to the implementing agencies may be maintained and utilization of SCA funds by the implementing agencies may be examined regularly through periodical progress reports from the implementing agencies. Annual Audit of SCA accounts of State and District may be ensured.

#### **4.4.10.15 Constraints faced:**

- a. The implementation Guidelines incorporating proper implementation framework for activities which can be undertaken under the Schemes were issued during 2018-19. Submission of Annual Action Plan by the States was mandatory.
- b. The proposal for enhancement of the Subsidy from Rs. 10,000 to Rs 50,000 under the income generation component could not be implemented due to pending approval of Cabinet pending since 2018-19. The meager subsidy of Rs. 10,000 per beneficiary under the Income Generation Activities which form major component of the Scheme is not able to incentivize the process and lacking in adoption of the Scheme at the beneficiary level.
- c. Allocation under Infrastructure component was enhanced from 10% to 30% during 2018-19 so the works under this component are still to come up to the point of expectations.
- d. It has also been observed, that due to non-release of funds by the State Treasuries to the implementation Departments has resulted in the poor implementation during Pandemic situation prevailing in the Country.
- e. Sometimes poor budgetary planning at the State level is also resulting in the non-release of the funds by the State Treasury

to the implementation Departments like in Karnataka.

#### 4.4.10.16 Action Initiated for improvements:

- During 2020-21, out of 28 States implementing the Scheme, 26 have submitted their Annual Action Plans. The Monitoring of the Scheme implementation has been enhanced and regular follow-up/consultation through VC / WhatsApp is being done with States/UTs.
- Letters to Chief Ministers already sent to Bihar, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Karnataka and Maharashtra which are poor performing at the moment.
- For proper planning and implementation

of the Scheme our NIC Team is working on development of Web-based System which will have facility for need based decentralized planning, proposal preparation, its appraisal, submission, evaluation, approval and implementation along with financial tracking. Beneficiaries wish to avail benefits under the Skill Development and Income Generation Components would also be brought under the proposed portal. We are planning to launch the portal for next financial year.

#### 4.4.10.17 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 4.26**.

(Rs. In Crore)

Year	Revised Estimate	Actual Release	Utilization w.r.t. RE (in %)	Beneficiaries	
				Income Generating Schemes	Skill Development
2017-18	800	731.2700	91.40	207768	97153
2018-19	900	897.2500	99.69	171389*	41353*
2019-20	1100	1114.3000	101.30	130714*	19248*
2020-21#	1200	192.4300	16.03	Yet to be reported	Yet to be reported

# as on 31-10-2020; \* as reported up to 31-08-2020

Funds released to the States/UTs and number of beneficiaries under the Scheme of Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCA to SCSP) from 2018-19 to 2020-21 at **Annexure 4.20**.

#### 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 socioeconomic upliftment and overall development Assistance released to VOs etc from 2017-18 to 2020-21 (as on 31-12-2020) is in **Annexure 4.22**.

##### 4.4.11.2 Eligibility for VOs

- Registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 (XXI of 1860) or any relevant Act of the State/Union Territory; or

(Rs in Crore)

- 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) New projects will be taken up only for schools/hostels for classes IX to XII. Only in cases of two categories of students i.e., destitute children (boys and girls) and/or girls only, funding for classes I to VIII will be considered
- g) The voluntary organization should have been registered for, at least two 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.
- h) Number of Scheduled Caste beneficiaries should not be less than 60% in the projects run by the voluntary organizations.
- i) Any other organization or training institution of repute, which may be approved by the Secretary, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.
- j) 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 2020-21 is given in **Table 4.27**.

<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	67.17
2020-21	100	35.13 (upto 31-12-2020)

#### **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 22 States and 5 UTs. They are playing an extremely useful role in mobilization of finance of economic development of the Scheduled Castes living below the poverty line. They have been acting as promoters and catalysts for generating credit from financial institution, providing missing inputs by way of margin money loans and subsidy to the target groups

##### **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 2016-17 to 2020-21 funds released to SCDCs as Central Share in Capital Assistance, are given in **Table 4.28.**



(Amount in Rs. crore)

**Table 4.28**  
**Funds released to SCDCs**

Year	Budget Allocated	Expenditure	Beneficiaries Covered by SCDCs
2016-17	20.00	20.00	124723
2017-18	20.00	20.00	117766
2018-19	20.00	20.00	72641
2019-20	20.00	20.00	73,000
2020-21	25.00	11.69 (31-12-2020)	75000 (Estimate)

#### 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.

The present corpus of VCF-SC fund is Rs. 576.18 Crore with Rs. 509.22 Crore Contributed by Govt. of India and Rs. 66.96 Crore contributed by IFCI Ltd.

#### 4.4.13.2 Eligibility Criteria

(i) The projects/units being set up in manufacturing, services and allied sector, including start-ups and units being incubated in the technology business

incubators, ensuring asset creation out of the funds deployed;

(ii) 30% of the beneficiaries assisted under the fund should preferably be women\* and/or Disabled\*\* SC entrepreneurs, holding at least 51% of the shareholding in the company.

(iii) For Companies applying for assistance up to Rs. 50 lakh: Companies having:

a. At least 51% shareholding by Scheduled Castes entrepreneurs for the past 6 months with management control OR;

b. A new Company provided that the new Company is a successor entity of a Proprietary Firm or Partnership Firm of One Person Company (OPC) or Limited Liability Partnership (LLP) or any other establishment incorporated under any law in force with sound business model which has been in operation for over 6 months, and the predecessor entity had at least 51% shareholding of the Scheduled Castes entrepreneurs with management control.

(iv) For Companies applying for assistance up to Rs. 50 lakh: Companies having:

a. At least 51% shareholding by Scheduled Castes entrepreneurs for the past 12 months with management control OR;

b. A new Company provide that the new Company is a successor entity of a Proprietary Firm or Partnership Firm of One Person Company (OPC) or Limited Liability Partnership (LLP) or any other establishment incorporated under any law in force with sound business model which has been in operation for over 6



- months, and the predecessor entity had at least 51% shareholding of the Scheduled Castes entrepreneurs with management control.
- (v) For technology oriented innovative projects:
- a. Innovative ideas selected by Technology Business Incubators (TBIs) for incubation funding to cover the cost of operation and maintenance subject to a ceiling of Rs. 10 lakh on an average per year for a period of three years subject to satisfactory progress.
- b. New Companies having at least 51% shareholding by first time Scheduled Caste entrepreneurs who have been working in technology oriented innovative projects:
- with the support of incubation centers at IITs, NITs, Premier Business Schools, Universities, Institutions, Medical Collages, NSTEDB under Department of Science & Technology (DST) or supported by corporate, with good potential of commercialization and project is at implementation stage; and /or;
  - without the support of Incubations centers but are having patent/ copyrights with good potential of commercialization and project is at implementation stage;
  - Projects sanctioned by departments of Government of India after due appraisal.
- (vi) For Companies with sanctioned assistance of above Rs. 5 Crore, the money released by Trust/Fund Manager would be in proportion to the loan tranche released by Bank/department of Govt. of India, except in the cases being supported under Innovative ideas category selected by Technology Business Incubators (TBIs) as mentioned at point V(a) above.
- (vii) Documentary proofs of being SC will have to be submitted by the Entrepreneur at the time of submitting the proposals.
- (viii) Documentary proofs / certificate from the incubation centers/corporate or document w.r.t patent/ copyrights in the name of SC entrepreneur need to be submitted at the time of submitting the proposal.
- (ix) Sanction letter of department of Government of India.
- (x) E-documents will also be accepted.

#### **4.4.13.3 Nature of Financial Assistance**

1. Shares (CCPS) (maximum up to 25% of the corpus) can be invested subject to the following:
  - i. Such investment may be limited to innovative Technology-oriented projects/ start-ups fulfilling the conditions mentioned under Eligibility Criteria;
  - ii. The maximum equity investment in a company can be 49%, subject to maximum investment of Rs.5 crore;
  - iii. Such investment shall be at face value of shares in every company, subject to applicable laws;
  - iv. In every investment under the Fund, minimum 25% investment shall be in the form of debentures.
2. Compulsorily Convertible Debentures (CCDs), Optionally Convertible Debentures (OCDs), Non-Convertible Debentures (NCDs), etc. These instruments shall be considered for all companies who are not falling under the category 1 above.

#### 4.4.13.4 Size of financial assistance

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

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

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

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

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

#### 4.4.13.6 Tenure of financial assistance

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

#### 4.4.13.7 Funding Pattern

Investment under the fund will be categorized as follows:

##### (i) Financial assistance upto Rs 5 Crore

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

through Govt subsidy under various schemes of central or state Govt.;

##### (ii) Financial assistance above Rs. 5 Crore

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

#### 4.4.13.8 Achievements

Achievements under the scheme are given in **Table 4.29**.

<i>Total sanctions under the Fund</i>	<i>Rs. 444.14 Crore</i>
<i>No. of companies where in the sanction have been granted</i>	<i>118</i>
<i>Total disbursements under the Fund</i>	<i>Rs. 258.17 Crore</i>
<i>No. of disbursed companies</i>	<i>82</i>

#### 4.4.13.9 Venture Capital Fund for Backward Classes (VCF-BC):

##### A. Background:

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

Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, GOI is the Anchor investor and IFCI Venture Capital Funds Ltd. is the lead investor and Sponsor in the Fund. IFCI Venture is also the Investment Manager of the fund. VCF-BC was launched in April 2018. The present corpus of VCF-BC fund is Rs.105.85 crore with Rs.100.78 Crore contributed by Govt. of India and Rs.5.07 Crore contributed by IFCI Venture Capital Funds Ltd.

### **B. Eligibility Criteria:**

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

the new Company is a successor entity of a Proprietary Firm or Partnership Firm or One Person Company (OPC) or Limited Liability Partnership (LLP) or any other establishment incorporated under any law in force, with sound business model which has been in operation for over 12 months, and the predecessor entity had at least 51% shareholding of the Backward Classes promoters with management control.

- Documentary proofs of being BC will have to be submitted.

### **C. Nature of Financial Assistance**

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

### **D. Size of financial assistance:**

- Rs.20 Lakh to Rs.5 Crore

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

### **E. Returns/ Coupons/ Interest for financial assistance**

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

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

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

## F. Tenure of financial assistance

- Up to 8 years including moratorium period.

## G. Funding Pattern:

Investment under the fund will be categorized as follows:

- **Financial assistance upto Rs 1 Crore -**
  - Investment under this category shall be funded maximum upto 75% of the project cost and the balance 25% of the project cost will be funded by the promoters;
- **Financial assistance above Rs. 1 Crore -**
  - Investment under this category shall be funded maximum upto 50% of the project cost. At least 25% of the project cost shall be funded by promoters and balance 25% of the project cost can be funded either by promoters or by the bank or any other Financial Institutions as the case may be.
  - For financial assistance above Rs.1 crore, IFCI Venture will conduct technical and feasibility study from an independent source.

## H. Achievements: (As on 30th October 2020)

Total sanctions under the Fund	Rs.43.19 Crore
No. of companies where in the sanction have been granted	15
Total disbursements under the Fund	Rs.5.15 Crore
No. of disbursed companies	2

### 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, Dr. Thaawarchand Gehlot, Minister of State for Social Justice and Empowerment on 6th 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 17 banks due to merger of Banks) under

the Scheme. IFCI issues Guarantees to MLIs for Term Loan/Composite Term Loan/ Working Capital facility (**Table 4.30**).

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 31.10.2020, loans aggregating to Rs 43.83 crore have been sanctioned by some of the Member Lending Institutions against which the total guarantee cover of Rs.31.66 crore has been provided by IFCI since inception of the Scheme in 2015-16.

**Table 4.30**  
**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 **31.12.2020**, 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.5973.37 crores covering about 13.63 lakh beneficiaries. NSFDC functions through Channel Finance System in which concessional loans are routed to the beneficiaries through the 37 State Channelizing Agencies (SCAs) appointed by the respective State Governments/ Union Territories.

**4.4.15.2** Besides the above, to expand outreach, from the financial year 2013-14, NSFDC has signed Memoranda of Agreements with 07 Public Sector Banks, 33 Regional Rural Banks, 3 Cooperative Bank/ Societies, 3 Non-Banking Financial Company – Micro Institutions (NBFC-MFIs) and 4 other Institutions. NSFDC has developed an alternate channel of

funding in the form of Public Sector Banks, Regional Rural Banks, NBFC-MFIs and Other Institutions which would also be implementing NSFDC's schemes in different States/UTs as Channelizing Agencies (CA) of NSFDC. As on 31.12.2020, the Corporation has 50 **(after amalgamation of PSBs & RRBs)** Alternate Channelizing Agencies (CAs). 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/CAs are indicated in **Table 4.31**.

Scheme	Unit Cost	Maximum Loan limit up to 90% of Unit Cost *	Interest Per Annum		Repayment Period
			SCA/CA	Beneficiary	
Term Loan (TL)	Up to Rs.50.00 lakh	Rs.47.50 lakh	3-6% #	6-9% #	Within 10 years
Micro-Credit Finance (MCF)	Up to Rs.1,40,000	Rs.1,25,000	2%	5%	Within 3.5 years
Mahi-laSamridhiYojana (MSY)	Up to Rs.1,40,000	Rs.1,25,000	1%	4%	Within 3.5 years
Mahila Adhi-karita Yojana (MAY)	Up to Rs.5.00 lakh	Rs.4.50 lakh	2.5%	5.50%	Within 6 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	Rs.13.50 lakh	3%	6%	
Stand-up India (SI)	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
Swachhta UdyamiYojana (SUY)	Up to Rs.15.00 lakh	Rs.13.50 lakh	2%	4%	Within 10 years.
		(Under Project -Finance) Rs.15.00 lakh (Under Refinance)	(Men) 1% (Women)	(Men) 3% (Women)	
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

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 4.32:**

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. 1,40,000	Rs.1,25,000	3% (Men) 2% (Women)	11% (Men) 10% (Women)	Within 3.5 Years

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 4.33:**

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	4%	12%	Within 6 Years

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

During the current financial year (2020-21), under Credit Based Schemes, NSFDC has disbursed Rs.14197.61 lakhs for 14,355 beneficiaries. The scheme-wise financial and physical achievements are given in **Table 4.33(A).**

Sl. No.	Scheme	Financial (Rs. in lakh)	Physical (Numbers)
(i)	Term Loan (TL)	349.24	56
(ii)	LaghuVyavasayYojana (LVY)	11751.42	10795
(iii)	Green Business Scheme (GBS)	0.00	0
(iv)	UdyamNidhiYojana (UNY)	0.00	0
(v)	Educational Loan Scheme (ELS)	158.21	72

(vi)	Vocational Education & Training Loan Scheme (VETLS)	450.00	250
(vii)	Micro Credit Finance (MCF)	822.75	1690
(viii)	Mahila Samridhi Yojana (MSY)	591.25	1341
(ix)	Aajeevika Microfinance Yojana (AMY)	74.74	151
<b>Total</b>		<b>14197.61</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#
2018-19	137.39	137.39	671.21	*	29,100	52,331	81,431#
2019-20	100.00	14.60	681.50	*	33,061	50,909	83,970
2020-21 31.12.2020)	180.00	0.00	141.98	*	7,997	6358	14355

\*As per the signed MoU (2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20 & 2020-21), there is no target for beneficiaries.

# Per Capita Investment (PCI) increased to Rs.0.81 lakh in 2019-20 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 (2020-21) as against the target for providing Employment/Self-Employment through Skill Development Training Programme of 10,533 persons NSFDC has sanctioned skill development training programmes to train 14,532 persons, however, due to on-going COVID-19 pandemic, the training programmes are to be commenced and the placement of trainees will take place on completion of the training programmes. The State-wise details of major training courses and training institutions sponsored by NSFDC during 2020-21 (upto 31.12.2020) are enclosed at **Annexure-7.1**.

The physical achievements of last five financial years and current financial year are as under in **Table 4.34**.

**Table 4.34**  
**Physical achievements of last five financial years and current financial year**

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	20,000*	9,673	9,772	19,445#
2020-21 (up to 31.12.2020)	10,533	8,720	5,812	14,532

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

# Information pertains to training programmes commenced by 31.3.2020.

**(iii) Exhibitions/Fairs & Marketing Training**

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

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

On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization declared the novel corona virus (COVID-19) as a pandemic. The Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India, vide Order No.40-3/2020 dated March 24,

2020 declared national lockdown. Besides the toll that this outbreak has had on human life, it has also disrupted the social, economic and financial structure resulting in significant reduction in global and local economic activities.

However, the operations of the Corporation have not been disrupted. The Corporation has responded to the changed business environment and as per RBI Circular dated 23.05.2020 permitting to extend the moratorium period up to 30.09.2020, along with repayment schedule. NSFDC stepped up its level of routine and CSR interventions true to its ethos of helping the marginalized at all times. They are summarized as under:

- (i) NSFDC disbursed Rs.84.54 crores in the last week of March post lockdown for facilitating concessional financing to 10,464 beneficiaries in various States/UTs. In addition, payments amounting to Rs.1.53 crores for 1,980 trainees were released to Training Institutes under various Skill Training Development Programmes sponsored by the Corporation.
- (ii) NSFDC contributed an amount of Rs.20.00 lakhs to PMCARES Fund under its CSR initiative. Further as part of Individual Social Responsibility by NSFDC employees contributed from their salaries, an amount of Rs.4.34 lakhs to PMCARES Fund for promoting quality treatment and encourage research on ways to contain Corona virus along with Rs.8.70 lakhs to NBCFDC for intervention towards COVID-19 pandemic among marginalized sections.
- (iii) Distribution of 8,22,000 cooked meal packets through Implementation Partners i.e Society for Promotion of Youth and Masses, Anugraha Drishtidaan and Earth Saviours Foundation at 96 locations of Delhi ; Gurugram.
- (iv) Distribution of 5625 Dry ration kits through Implementation Partners i.e. Anugraha Drishtidaan, Probuddha Bharati International, Muskan Foundation, Mahavir International, Society for Promotion of Youth and Masses, Mahila Mandal Barmer Agor, Surge Impact Foundation, Rajkiya Polytechnic, Pudducherry Adi Dravidar and Housing Development Corporation at Delhi, Rajasthan, Telangana, Haridwar and Puducherry States/UTs respectively.
- (v) 1600 PPE Kits through Implementation Partners i.e. The Kerala State Women Development Corporation – Kerala Social Security Mission, Punjab Virsa Sabyacharak Society, Sulab International Centre for Action Sociology and Hindustan Latex Family Planning Promotion Trust at Kerala, Punjab, Bihar and Maharashtra.
- (vi) Disinfection of 160 Community Toilets through Implementation Partner Tech Mahindra Foundation at Dharavi and other slums Mumbai, Maharashtra.
- (vii) Animated Video Film on COVID 19 and Mask distribution through Implementation Partner Centre for Indian Bamboo Resource and Technology at Baharaich, U.P
- (viii) Medical Equipments for treatment of COVID 19 patients at District (Government) Hospital, Churachandpur, Manipur.
- (ix) 11 COVID 19 Awareness during Health Camp at Delhi and Haridwar.

#### **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 wastepickers), Manual Scavengers and their dependants throughout India. The loan schemes/programmes of NSKFDC are implemented through

its State Channelizing Agencies (SCAs) nominated by the State Govts./UT Administrations, Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) and Public Sector Banks (PSBs). The financial assistance is provided at concessional rates of interest to the SCAs/RRBs/PSBs for sanction and release of financial assistance under various NSKFDC schemes to the target group of NSKFDC. The vision and mission of NSKFDC may be seen in **Box 4.5**.

#### **Box 4.5**

#### **Vision and Mission of NSKFDC**

##### **VISION**

- *To rehabilitate the target group i.e. Safai Karamcharis, Manual 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 4.35**.

**Table 4.35**  
**Loan based Schemes of NSKFDC**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name of the scheme</b>	<b>Maximum Limit (upto)</b>	<b>Rate of interest to</b>		<b>Repayment period (upto)</b>
			<b>CAs</b>	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	
1.	General Term Loan (GTL)	Rs.15.00 lacs	3% p.a.	6% p.a.	10 years*
2	Mahila Adhikarita Yojana (MAY)	Rs.2.00 lac	2% p.a.	5% p.a.	5 years*
3	Mahila Samridhi Yojana (MSY)	Rs.1.00 lac	1% p.a.	4% p.a.	3 years*
4	Micro Credit Finance (MCF)	Rs.1.00 lac	2% p.a.	5% p.a.	3 years*

**Table 4.35**  
**Loan based Schemes of NSKFD**

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	Maximum Limit (upto)	Rate of interest to		Repayment period (upto)
			CAs	Beneficiaries	
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 4.560 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	Sanitary Marts (SM)	Rs.15.00 lacs	2% p.a.	4% p.a. @	10 years*
7	Green Business (GB)	Rs.2.00 lacs	2% p.a.	4% p.a. (1% rebate for women)	6 years***
8	Scheme for "Pay and Use" community toilets	Rs.25.00 lacs	2% p.a. @	4% p.a. @	10 years**
9	<b>Swachhta Udyami Yojana (SUY) - "Swachhta se Sampannta Ki Aur"</b> (Scheme for procurement of sanitation related equipments/ vehicles)				
a)	Individual / SHG / JRG / Cooperative	Rs. 15.00 lacs per unit	2% p.a. @	4% p.a. @	10 years**
b)	Municipal Corporation/Jal Boards, Public Health & Engineering Departments, Cantonment Boards/ Railways	Rs.50.00 lacs per unit (no. of unit could be more than 1)	NA	4% p.a. (1% rebate for timely repayment)	10 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

### Swachhta Udyami Yojana (SUY) - "Swachhta Se Sampannta Ki Aur"

- i. The "Swachhta Udyami Yojana (SUY)" is for providing financial assistance for Procurement & Operation of Sanitation related equipments/Vehicles with a view to promote mechanized cleaning. .
- ii. The Scheme was launched on 2nd October,

2014, the birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi by Hon'ble Minister of State for Social Justice & Empowerment.

- iii. This Scheme has twin objective of cleanliness and providing livelihood to Safai Karamcharis and liberated Manual Scavengers to achieve the overall goal of "Swachh Bharat Abhiyan" initiated by the Hon'ble Prime Minister.



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

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

**Eligibility:**

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

**Purpose:**

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

**Quantum of loan:**

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

**Rate of interest:**

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

**Repayment period:**

Upto ten years

**Moratorium period:**

Six Months in addition to implementation period of three months.

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

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

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

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

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

The scheme has been modified during the F.Y. 2019-20 to also provide direct financial assistance to Govt.

organizations involved in sanitation related activities such as Municipal Corporations/Municipalities/Jal Boards/Public Health & Engineering Dept./Cantonment Boards/Railways for procurement of sanitation related equipments/vehicles to promote mechanized cleaning, as per details given below:-

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

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

• **Quantum of loan:-**

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

• **Ownership:-**

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

The achievements under NSKFDC loan schemes are given in **TABLE 4.37**.

• **Utilization and moratorium period:-**

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>SCHEMES</i>	<i>Cumulative disbursement during the year 2020-21 (as on 31.12.2020) (Rs. in lac)</i>	
		<i>Fin.</i>	<i>Phy.</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>General Term Loan (GTL)</i>	<i>114.30</i>	<i>63</i>
<i>2</i>	<i>Mahila Adhikarita Yojana (MAY)</i>	<i>6.75</i>	<i>8</i>
<i>3</i>	<i>Micro Credit Finance (MCF)</i>	<i>2.70</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>4</i>	<i>Mahila Samridhi Yojana (MSY)</i>	<i>299.79</i>	<i>366</i>
<i>5</i>	<i>Education Loan (EL)</i>	<i>81.45</i>	<i>15</i>
<i>6</i>	<i>Swachhta Udayami Yojana (SUY): (through CAs)</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0</i>

S. No.	SCHEMES	Cumulative disbursement during the year 2020-21 (as on 31.12.2020) (Rs. in lac)	
		Fin.	Phy.
	Swachhta Udayami Yojana (SUY): ULBs (Directly)	0.00	0
7	Sanitary Marts (SM)	0.00	0
8	Green Business (GB)	0.00	0
	<b>Total (in Lac)</b>	<b>504.99</b>	<b>457</b>

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

## B. Non- Loan Based Schemes

### Skill Development Training

- i. **Eligibility:** Safai Karamcharis (including Wastepickers), Manual Scavengers and their dependants are eligible for the scheme. However, the admission requirements of the training institute need to be fulfilled. The age limit is between 18 - 45 years.
- ii. **Purpose:** The purpose of the Skill Development Training is to provide employment-linked training to Safai Karamcharis (including Wastepickers), Manual Scavengers and their dependants to make them self reliant through appropriate technical training in the field of traditional & technical occupations and entrepreneurship

for taking up income generating activities in industry, service and business sector.

- iii. **Quantum of Assistance:** Assistance is provided 100% in the form of grant towards actual fee and stipend of Rs. 3000/- p.m. to Manual Scavengers/ dependants & Rs.1500/- p.m to Safai Karamcharis/ dependants. In case of residential training programme stipend to Manual Scavengers will remain same, however for Safai Karamcharis/ dependants the stipend is Rs.500/- p.m. In case of RPL Rs.1000/- to waste-pickers and Rs.500/- for Sanitation Works.

Details of Skill Development Training Programmes of NSKDFC are given in **Table 4.38** and at **Annexure-7.2.**

**Table 4.38**  
**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>
Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) Programme/Skill Up-gradation Training Programme	The 20 days RPL Programme for Sanitation workers focuses on improved and mechanised sanitation practices, personal health and safety, provisions of MS Act, 2013 and other social skills.	100% grant in aid towards conduct of training programme 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.	20 days
Short Term Training in various courses	Skill Development Training is provided in broad pursuance of common norms to the target group in a range of courses through the Central/State Government training Institutions (including Autonomous bodies) and Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) to enable them to take up suitable job/self-employment.	Financial assistance in the form of 100% grant and stipend @ Rs 1500/- per month/per candidate to Safai Karamcharis and their dependants and @ Rs 3000/- per month/per candidate to identified Manual Scavengers and their dependants is provided to the candidates having minimum 75% attendance in a month.	Ranging from 200 Hrs and above depending upon the course duration etc.



*Makeup Artist by Media at Nashik.*

## 4.5 National Commissions

### 4.5.1 National Commission for Safai Karamcharis (NCSK)

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 31<sup>st</sup> 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.

#### 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.*

*As per the "Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013", "Manual scavenger" means a person engaged or employed, at the commencement of this Act or at any time thereafter, by an individual or a local authority or an agency or a contractor, for manually cleaning, carrying, disposing of, or otherwise handling in any manner, human excreta in an insanitary latrine or in an open drain or pit into which the human excreta from the insanitary latrines is disposed of, or on an a railway track or in such other spaces or premises, as the Central Government or a State Government may notify, before the excreta fully decomposes in such manner as may be prescribed, and the expression "manual scavenging" shall be construed accordingly.*

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

<b>Table</b>	
<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
27-3-2019	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 suomotu 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 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 for information with respect to any matter specified above from any Government or local or other authority.

**IV. The details of the incumbents of the Commission upto 31.03.2020\* is given in table below:**

<i>Table</i>		
<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Name of the incumbent</b>	<b>Designation</b>
1	Sh. Manhar Valji Bhai Zala	Chairman
2	Vacant	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. Ganga Ram Ghosre (Valmiki)	Member

*\*The tenure of the Chairman and Members of the Commission had ended on 31.3.2020 and since then posts of chairman, vice-chairman and members are vacant.*

**4.6 Foundation**

**4.6.1 DR. AMBEDKAR FOUNDATION (DAF)**

**4.6.1.1 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.

#### **4.6.1.2 Programmers and Schemes of DAF**

#### **4.6.1.3 Celebration/observance of Birth Anniversary/Mahaparinirvan Diwas of Dr. Ambedkar.**

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

#### **4.6.1.4 Dr. Ambedkar Chairs**

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

#### **4.6.1.5 Dr. Ambedkar Medical Aid Scheme**

The Scheme provides financial aid to poor SC

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

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

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

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

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

highest marks after first, second and third position.

#### **4.6.1.8 Dr. Ambedkar National Relief for SC/ ST Victims of Atrocity**

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

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

#### **4.6.1.9 Dr. Ambedkar Scheme for celebration of Birth/Death Anniversaries of Great Saints**

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

Namdev, Jyotiba Phule, Savitri Bai Phule and Dr. Ambedkar and other saints, as approved by the Foundation from time to time. The upper limit of the amount of grant-in-aid provided in each case, under the scheme is (i) Recognized universities/ institution - Rs. 5.00 Lakh and (ii) Registered NGOs upper limit Rs. 2.0 Lakh.

#### **4.6.1.10 Dr. Ambedkar Scheme for Social Integration through Inter-Caste Marriages**

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

- a. An Inter-caste marriage, for the purpose of this Scheme means a marriage in which one of the spouses belongs to Scheduled Caste and the other belongs to a Non- Scheduled Caste.
- b. The marriage should be valid as per the law and duly registered under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955. An affidavit of their being legally married and in matrimonial alliance would be submitted by the couple.
- c. No incentive is available on second or subsequent marriage.
- d. Proposal would be treated as valid if submitted within one year of marriage.
- e. If the couple has already received any incentive from the State Govt./UT Admn. for this purpose the amount approved/ released to the couple will be adjusted from the total incentive that could be released to them under this scheme.
- f. The application along with a recommendation

of a sitting MP/MLA or is to be forwarded to the Foundation by the DM/ DC/ state Govt. alongwith the requisite documents like copies of the marriage certificate under Hindu Marriage Act 1955, caste certificate of the husband/wife who belong to SC category, joint bank account etc. During the year 2020-21, the foundation had released incentive to 186 eligible couples.

#### **4.6.1.11 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.

#### **4.6.2 Babu Jagjivan Ram National Foundation**

**4.6.2.1** 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 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 designated development schemes for their social, culture, 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.
- 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 arms and objects of the Foundation but which promote these objectives?

#### **4.6.2.2 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.

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

- Babu Jagjivan Ram Chair Scheme:- The Babu Jagjivan Ram National Foundation has established Babu Jagjivan Ram Chairs in the following universities:-
  - (i) Ch. Charan Singh University-Meerut.
  - (ii) Acharya Nagarajna University- A.P.
  - (iii) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar University of social sciences - Mhow
  - (iv) Investment of Fund:- In order to get higher rate of interest, surplus fund was re-invested in different Nationalized Banks after obtaining approval of Financial Committee of the Foundation.

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

##### **4.7.1 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).

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

**4.7.2.1** 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.

**4.7.2.2** 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 25th November, 2010. The Task Force recommended a differentiated Ministry/Department-wise earmarking of Plan funds for SCSP under the four following categories:

- i) Required to earmark more than 16.2 % of their Plan Outlays under SCSP (6 Ministries/Departments);
- ii) Required to Earmark between 15-16.2% of their Plan Outlays under SCSP (9 Ministries/Departments);
- iii) Required to do partial Earmarking (less than 15 % with regard to SCSP) (10 Ministries/Departments) and;
- iv) No obligation for Earmarking Funds under SCSP (43 Ministries/Departments).

**4.7.2.3** In pursuance to the above report, number of Ministries/Departments earmarking funds under DAPSC are given in **Table 4.45**.

**Table 4.45**  
**Number of Ministries/Departments earmarking funds under DAPSC since 2015-16**

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

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

**4.7.2.4** 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.

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

**4.7.3.1** 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.

**4.7.3.2** The details of Budget allocations of all the Ministries/Departments made under SCSP and Actual Expenditure for 2011-12 to 2020-21 (upto 31-12-2020) is given **Table 4.46**.

**Table 4.46**  
**The details of Budget allocations of all the Ministries/Departments made under SCSP and Actual Expenditure**

Sl. No.	Year	SCSP of all Ministries/Departments		Actual Expenditure of SCSP	% of Actual Expenditure w.r.t R.E.
		B.E.	R.E.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	2011-12	31434.46	29917.52	28535.10	95.38
2.	2012-13	37113.03	33085.04	33160.94	100.23
3.	2013-14	41561.13	35800.60	34722.13	96.99
5	2014-15	50548.16	33638.11	30035.07	99.29
6	2015-16	30850.88	34674.74	30603.70	88.26
7	2016-17	38832.63	40919.70	34333.67	83.90
8	2017-18	52603.33	52340.72	47017.19	89.83
9	2018-19	56618.50	62473.86	55073.17	88.15
10.	2019-20	81340.74	72936.29	70645.29	96.86
11	2020-21	83256.62	--	*38863.77 (upto 31-12-2020)	46.68(BE).

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



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

**4.7.3.4** 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 2020-21 is Rs 456590.31 crores, out of which Rs 83256.62 crores (BE) have been allocated for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes which is 18.23 % 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.

**4.7.3.5** Status of implementation of DAPSC from the year 2016-17 to 2020-21 (Upto 31-10-2020 is given in **Table 4.47**.

**Table 4.47**  
**Status of Implementation of DAPSC from 2016-17 to 2020-21**

(Rs. in Crore)

Items	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
No. of Schemes	237	270	304	308	304
No. of Depts./Ministries	23	26	29	41	41
SCSP Allocation (RE)	40919.70	52340.72	62473.86	72936.29	83256.62 (BE)
Actual Expenditure	34333.67	47017.19	55073.17	70645.21	38863.77* (upto 31-12-2020)

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

**4.7.3.6** 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.

**4.7.3.7** 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.





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

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

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

A four-member Commission headed by Justice G. Rohini, former Chief Justice of High Court at Delhi, has commenced functioning on 11.10.2017, from its office at Vigyan Bhawan Annexe, New Delhi and

has begun meetings with the stake holders. The composition of the Commission is as follows:

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

The Commission was required to present their Report to the President within a period of twelve weeks of assumption of charge by the Chairperson of the Commission. The period is now extended till

31st January, 2021. On receipt of the Report of the Commission, the Central Government will consider ways and means for equitable distribution of the benefits of the reservation in Central Government jobs and admission in Central Government Institutions amongst all strata of the Other Backward Classes. While extending the term of the Commission for the eight times the following was added to the term of reference of the Commission.

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

## 5.4 Statutory Framework

54.1 Relevant Constitutional provision for Backward Classes given in the **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 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
- vi. 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 Government 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)**

**5.5.1** 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** Committee under the Chairperson of Vice-Chairman, NITI Aayog along-with 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.

### **5.5.3 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. STATE/UT-WISE NUMBER OF ENTRIES IN THE CENTRAL LIST OF OBCs (As on 31-12-2020) is at **Annexure-5.1**.

- Pre-Matric Scholarship to the OBCs
- Post-Matric Scholarship for the OBC students
- Construction of Hostel for OBC Boys & Girls
- Assistance for Skill Development of OBCs/ DNTs/EBCs (NGO Scheme)
- National Fellowship for OBC students

- Dr. Ambedkar Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loans for Overseas Studies for Other Backward Classes (OBCs) & Economically Backward Classes (EBCs)
- Dr. Ambedkar Scheme of Post-Matric Scholarship for EBC Students
- Dr. Ambedkar Pre -Matric and Post-Matric Scholarship for DNT Students
- Nanaji Deshmukh Scheme of Construction of Hostels for DNT Boys and Girls
- 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 day scholars: Rates will be Rs. 100/- p.m. for 10 months for class I to X
- For Hostellers : Rates will be Rs. 500/- p.m. for 10 months for class III to X

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

**Table 5.1**  
**Physical and Financial Achievements under Pre-Matric Scholarship to the OBCs**

Year	Budget Allocation (Rs. in crore)		Achievement	
	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	114.81
2019-20	220.00	220.00	201.42	94.17
2020-21	250.00	175.00	118.09 (As on 31.12.2020)	200.00 (As on 31.12.2020)

@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 2018-19 to 2020-21 (up to 31-12-.2020) 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.2.50 lakh per annum for FY 2020-21.

**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**:

**Table 5.2**  
**Physical and Financial Achievements under Post-Matric Scholarship to the OBC Students**

Year	Budget Allocation		Achievement	
	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Financial Rs. (in cr.)	Physical (in lakh)@
2015-16	885.00	885.00	822.75	44.43
2016-17	885.00	885.00	875.87	39.79
2017-18	885.00	885.00	829.62	39.68
2018-19	1100.00	983.25	1000.46	43.12
2019-20	1360.00	1397.50	1299.19	40.94
2020-21	1415.00	1100.00	802.27 (As on 31.12.2020)	80.00**(As on 31.12.2020)

@ 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 2018-19 to 2020-21 (up to 31-12-2020) is 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 :

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

Or

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

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

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

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

<b>Table 5.3</b>				
<b>Budget Allocation and Release</b>				
<i>(Rs. in Crore)</i>				
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>BE/RE</b>	<b>Financial</b>	<b>Physical (No. of seats)</b>
1.	2014-15	45.00/30.22	30.21	2950
2.	2015-16	45.00/41.30	40.30	2800
3.	2016-17	40.00/40.00	40.00	2719
4.	2017-18	40.00/40.00	42.50	600
5.	2018-19	50.00/30.00	36.05	900
6.	2019-20	30.00/30.00	21.28	1750
7.	2020-21	50.00/35.00	11.57 <i>(As on 31.12.2020)</i>	900 <i>(As on 31.12.2020)</i>

**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 2018-19 to 2020-21 (up to 31.12.2020) 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 and skilling sector, through National

Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC), to improve educational and socio economic conditions of the target group i.e. OBCs/DNTs/EBCs etc. by way of upgrading their skill to enable them to start income generating activities on their own or get gainfully employed in some sector or the other. The Government of India meets 90% of the approved expenditure of

the training programme. The scheme was revised in 2017-18 to bring focus on various skill development training programmes in line with the common norms issued by the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship.

**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	34	40.32	30491
7.	2020-21	50.00	13.89 (As on 31-12-2020)	17469# (As on 31-12-2020)

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

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

## 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:**

<b>Table 5.6</b>					
<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	70.00	52.50	2900*	2900*
5.	2020-21	120.00	45.00	18.00(As on 31-12-2020)	2900**(As on 31-12-2020)

\* Provisional \*\* Anticipated beneficiaries

### **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 i.e. Rs.8.00 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)

<b>Table 5.7</b>					
<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	15.00	26.09	26.09	3293*
7.	2020-21	35.00	35.00	13.44(as on 31.12.2020)	5000**(as on 31.12.2020)

\* Provisional \*\* Anticipated beneficiaries



**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 2018-19 to 2020-21 (up to 31-12-2020) is **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. 2.50 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	0.21 lakh
6.	2019-20	23.00	13.00	13.99	2.17 lakh**
7.	2020-21	25.00	25.00	20.00(as on 31.12.2020)	0.50 lakh**(as on 31.12.2020)

\*\*Provisional as details to be submitted by some Stated / 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 2018-19 to 2020-21 (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.2.50 Lakh per

annum. This scheme is implemented through State Governments /UT Administrations. The expenditure is shared between Centre and State in 75:25 ratio. The rates under the scheme are as follows:

#### **a. Pre-Matric Scholarship to DNT Students :**

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

#### **b. Post Matric Scholarship to DNT Students :**

The rates under different Post Matric Courses range

between Rs.1200 per month and Rs.380 per month for hostellers. For the day scholars, the range is Rs.550 to Rs.230 per month

**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	10.00	10.00	9.00	0.56
7.	2020-21	10.00	10.00	5.71(as on 31.12.2020)	0.60**(as on 31.12.2020)

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

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

**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 2016-17 to 2020-21 (up to 31-12-2020) 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 2020-21**

BE : Rs. 60.00 crore

RE : Rs 20.00

Release : Nil

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

##### **5.6.11.1 OBJECTIVES:**

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

The objective of the proposed Scheme is to provide direct benefit of lower rate of interest to the eligible Self-Help Groups (SHGs) formed under National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) or National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) or NABARD/ individual beneficiaries who have availed loans through Public Sector Banks (PSBs), Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) and similar financial institutions hereinafter referred to as Lending Institutions.

##### **5.6.11.2 Implementing Agencies:**

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

### **5.6.11.3 Period of Scheme: Year 2020—21.**

### **5.6.11.4 Guidelines for Implementation:**

#### **5.6.11.5 Self Help Groups**

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

### **5.7 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.

**5.7.2** 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 31.12.2020 is Rs.1499.40 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

## 5.9 Types of loan

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

### i) Term Loan

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

less than Rs. 3.00 Lakh can obtain loan upto Rs.2,00,000/- @ 5% p.a. subject to NBCFDC share being within 95% of the project cost.

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

### ii) Micro Finance

- a. **Micro Finance Scheme:** NBCFDC's Micro Finance Scheme is implemented by Channel Partners (SCAs & Banks). The maximum loan limit per beneficiary is Rs.1,25,000/- and per Self-Help Group (SHG) is Rs.15.00 Lakh. The rate of interest is 5% p.a. from beneficiary subject to NBCFDC share being within 90% of the project cost.
- b. **Mahila Samridhhi Yojana (Micro Finance Scheme for Women):** NBCFDC's Mahila Samridhhi Yojana is implemented by Channel Partners (SCAs & Banks). The maximum loan limit per beneficiary is Rs.1,25,000/- and per Self-Help Group (SHG) is Rs.15.00 Lakh. The rate of interest is 4% p.a. from beneficiary subject to NBCFDC share being within 95% of the project cost.
- c. **Small loan:** Loans to the individual maximum upto Rs. 1,25,000/- comes under small loan category. The rate of interest is 6% p.a. from SCA to beneficiary subject to NBCFDC share being within 85% of the project cost.



- d. **NBFC-MFI Loan:** Under this scheme, loan assistance is available through Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) to SHGs. The maximum loan limit per Group is Rs. 15.00 Lakh and loan per beneficiary in SHG is Rs. 1,25,000/- at an interest rate of 12% p.a. subject to NBCFDC share being within 90%

of the project cost.

### 5.9.1 Physical & Financial Achievements for loan disbursement

The financial and physical achievements during the last four years and current year upto 31.12.2020 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
2016-17	100	387.35	-	-	-	170555
2017-18	90	467.81	-	24071	114517	138588*
2018-19	100	524.29	-	41400	111444	152844*
2019-20	155.40	604.17	-	40976	132548	173524
2020-21 (upto 31.12.2020)	30.00	298.31	-	17725	56211	73936

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

The State wise disbursement and Number of Beneficiaries assisted of NBCFDC during the years 2016-17 to 2020-21 upto 31.12.2020 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, MFIs and PSBs. An amount of Rs. 106.80 crores has been disbursed to PSBs/RRBs/MFIs out of the total Rs. 298.31 crores disbursed up to 31.12.2020.

### 5.10 Other Developmental Activities

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

#### a. Skill Development

During 2020-21, NBCFDC plans to facilitate skill development of target group under Pradhan Mantri Dakshta Aur Kushalta

Sampann Hitgrahi (PM-DAKSH) Yojana. The Corporation has accordingly signed MoU with 13 more Training Institutes (TIs) and 1 State Skill Development Missions (SSDMs). So far, the corporation has sanctioned skill training of 17469 beneficiaries for short term, upskilling and Entrepreneurship Development Training Programme and Long Term Training.

#### b. Promoting Marketing Linkages

Besides other developmental activities, the Corporation is promoting, marketing facilities for the artisans of the target group by providing opportunities to participate in the country's leading fairs like Indian International Trade Fair, Shilpotsav-DilliHaat and Surajkund International Crafts Mela etc. as well as in the exhibitions/fairs organised in their respective States. The events not only give much needed marketing exposure to these artisans, but also provide an



opportunity to market their products at good price which usually they find difficult in their own places. NBCFDC helps traditional BC artisans by way of providing them platform to exhibit their products in the exhibitions to establish marketing linkages. NBCFDC also motivates the Channel Partners to organise or participate in exhibitions to showcase the schemes of the Corporation and also to exhibit the diverse products and services for which NBCFDC has provided financial assistance to the members of Backward Classes in different parts of the country through Channel Partners. The objective of such exhibitions is to generate awareness about the NBCFDC schemes as well as to give exposure to the artisans of the target group to a bigger market. Beneficiaries are also being provided to & fro expenses, freight expenses, daily allowance etc. so as to incentivize first/second timers, who are otherwise diffident to participate in such fairs. NBCFDC also motivates its beneficiaries to take benefit of online portals. Workshops on E-marketing of products and GST are also held for making the beneficiaries/ artisans more aware.

**c. 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. During the year, NBCFDC has released Rs.121.29 Lakh of PLGIA to 18 Channel Partners based on their performance and in terms of the policy. Additionally, to motivate the Channel Partners for adopting Social Benefit Management System (SBMS) Corporation provides incentives of Rs.2.00 lakh to the Channel Partners for augmenting their IT infrastructure.

**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.90.24 Lakh for 327 members of

Handloom Weaving Cluster, Ceramic Pottery, Terracota & Hand Embroidery Craft Cluster and Cutting & Tailoring & Fabric Art Cluster of Backward Classes in the State/UT of Assam, Haryana and J&K during current financial year (2020-21). Till now a cumulative sanction of Rs.3.49Crore has been made in the last two years & current year to provide assistance to 1,035 OBC artisans and their families.

**e. IT initiatives**

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

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

**(ii) Social Benefit Management System (SBMS):** Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment

along with National e-Governance Division (NeGD) has developed an online portal called Social Benefits Management System (SBMS) for use by prospective beneficiaries to apply for loan and avail online sanction of loan. The system will allow Channel Partners to obtain any information from loan applicants. The system sends message alerts to applicants at different stages of processing. This initiative becomes all the more relevant in the present COVID times of mandatory social distancing.

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

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

**f. Awareness Camps :** NBCFDC spreads awareness about its various schemes amongst target group

by organizing Awareness Camps 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 2020-21, So far, forty four (44) such camps have been sanctioned in some States to cover large number of people.

In the current scenario of Covid-19 and need

to maintain social distancing and with an objective to give to impetus to awareness and implementation of its schemes specially for the states which lagged behind, NBCFDC has also invited proposals from the Banks and State Channelizing Agencies and offered them a Special Grant for creating awareness through Digital Mediums. The preference has been given to the States where publicity and implementation of NBCFDC scheme need to be prioritized and enhanced. NBCFDC has already sanctioned to some Channel partners.

**g. CSR initiatives of NBCFDC during 2020-21 may be seen in Box 5.2.**

**Box 5.2**

**CSR and similar initiatives of NBCFDC during 2020-21**

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

**I. CSR and Covid-19 Relief Initiatives of NBCFDC**

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

- a. Mobile Health Van Intervention in Mewat (Aspirational District):** A CSR Project is being implemented for 'Improving Access to Healthcare Services through Mobile Van for, Mewat, Haryana' targeting to cover 6000 Vulnerable Children, Youth and community in rural areas of two blocks viz. Nuh & Taoru, Mewat, Haryana.
- b. National Gandhi Museum, New Delhi** were sanctioned a programme for **"Taking Gandhi Heritage to Youth/Students"** in various Schools/Colleges/Institutions for targeting about 3000 Students of 40 Schools/Colleges/Institutions by conducting programme **ONLINE** as it is no longer feasible to physically hold such programme. Some such programmes have already been organised and received well by students and teaching community. These numbers are in addition to 21 programmes sanctioned in 2018-19 for benefit of 2100 students.
- c. Flood Relief in Assam:** NBCFDC distributed 200 Kits containing Dry Ration & other relief items to 200 flood affected families in Dhemaji and Sivasagar districts of Assam to benefit 1000 flood affected persons
- d. Flood Relief in Odisha:** NBCFDC sanctioned 1000 Kits containing Dry Ration to 1000 flood affected families in Jajpur district of Odisha to benefit about 5000 flood affected persons.
- e. Mask making and distribution of 15000 masks by Transgender persons** for transgender community in Patna, Bihar' for 'COVID-19 Emergency ,wherein approx. 3700 transgender persons got the masks.
- f. Medical Camps:** NBCFDC organised 10 general medical camps in poor localities of different states, where about 2100 poor people availed free medical facilities and medicines including 852 free spectacles.

**g. Summary of COVID 19 Interventions:** Besides CSR funds of NBCFDC, so funds were also mobilised from CSR grants of other Public Sector Enterprises, employees of the Corporations under the Ministry of SJ&E and other donors in a special drive under Section 80 G of Income Tax Act,1961 with a view to enlarge the coverage under the covid relief programme. Thus the Corporation initiated various measures focussed to mitigate hunger related suffering of poor daily wagers, casual workers and migrant labour in various poor localities and also providing protection to front line Covid Warriors using its CSR funds as also voluntary contributions. Some highlights of coverage areas under:

**h.**

- I.** NBCFDC contributed Rs.15 lakhs from CSR funds and Rs.2.28 lakh as voluntary contribution of employees to the Prime Ministers CARES Fund
- II.** 49125 meal packets distributed to poor and migrating labour at some locations in Delhi.
- III.** 2550 Ration Kits at few locations in Delhi, Haryana in 20-21 and 500 kits sanctioned in Karnataka in March,20.
- IV.** 1150 PPE kits distributed at few locations in the hospitals in Delhi ,Kerala and Uttar Pradesh
- V.** 56300 Masks distributed in some states
- VI.** 45100 nos. of Sanitary pads were distributed to poor women in Delhi slums
- VII.** 80 TV sets sanctioned to our channel partner in Kerala for enabling 2400 poor school children to attend online educational classes in community halls near their localities,
- VIII.** 5000 community health workers of Night Shelters/Rescue Centers, given first aid training in Delhi
- IX.** NBCFDC mobilized CSR funds from Container Corporation of India (CONCOR) and CONCOR Air Ltd. to benefit about 36500 migrant workers/truck drivers/poor in around CONCOR facilities in Delhi, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan.

**II. Interventions under Ministry's Scheme for Welfare of Transgender Community:** The Corporation was sanctioned to utilise grant funds to the extent of Rs.135 lakhs by the Ministry to undertake initiatives for welfare and support of Transgender community who were facing financial deprivation, social isolation and mental stress due to drying of their traditional source of income because of Covid-19 related issues. Summary of interventions follows:

- i. COVID-19- Subsistence Allowance to Transgender Community under the Ministry's Grants:** Acting on the proactive directives of M/o Social Justice & Empowerment & with the meticulous inputs collated by National Institute of Social Defence (NISD), the Corporation initiated disbursement of subsistence allowance @Rs.1500/- per person directly into the account of the 5711 Transgender(TGs) left without livelihood due to COVID-19 lockdown since March,20.
- ii.** 229 No. of TGs given one time Subsistence Allowance @Rs. 1500/- per person in Bishnupur, Kamrup, Raipur and Thoubal through the respective District Collectors. 1000 TGs were given Ration kits in Delhi and NOIDA.
- iii.** Five Transgender Medical Camps have been organized wherein 497 Transgender persons attended the Camps in three States, i.e. Bihar, Delhi and Uttarakhand. More such camps are planned in current year.
- iv.** About 260 TGs callers have been provided psychological counselling through a free Helpline in 21 States/UTs.



# **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 old age homes, mobile medicare units, etc. For victims of substance abuse, the programme is for drug demand reduction which is achieved through awareness campaign and treatment of addicts and their detoxification so that they are integrated back in the society. These programmes are implemented through Non-Governmental Organizations with financial support from the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment.

The Ministry is also entrusted with the task of formulation of policies and programmes for the rehabilitation of beggars and welfare of Transgender persons.

## 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:

**Table 6.1: Population (2011)**

(Fig. in crores)

	Persons	Males	Females
All India Population	121.05	62.31	58.74
Population of Senior Citizens (60+)	10.38	5.11	5.27
As % of total	8.57	8.20	8.97

Source: Census, 2011

**6.3.1.2** number of female senior citizens is highest in the State of Uttar Pradesh, followed by Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. The population of male senior citizens is highest in Uttar Pradesh, followed by Maharashtra and Bihar. The number of senior citizens in the total population is highest in Uttar Pradesh, followed by Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. Lakshadweep has the lowest population of people aged 60 years and above. State-wise population of persons aged 60+ by Sex, as per Census 2011 is at **Annexure-6.1**.

**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, followed by Bihar and Arunachal Pradesh. Percentage of senior citizens living in urban areas is highest in Chandigarh and NCT of Delhi. Details of percentage of elderly population by residence (Urban-Rural) in States and Union Territories, as per the Census 2011, are 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 1st March) as per the May 2006 Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections constituted by the National Commission on Population published by the Office of the Registrar General of India, is as under:

**Table 6.2: Population aged 60+ and their percentage share**

(Per thousand productive population)

Year	Projected Senior Citizens Population (Crore)			As % of total population		
	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
2016	11.81	5.81	5.99	9.3	8.8	9.8
2021	14.32	7.06	7.26	10.7	10.2	11.3
2026	17.32	8.46	8.86	12.4	11.7	13.1

**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 in **Table 6.3**:

**Table 6.3: Old age Dependency Ratio in India**

Year	1991	2001	2011
Oldage Dependency Ratio	122	131	142

As per the Census 2011, Kerala has the highest and Dadra and Nagar Haveli has the lowest Oldage Dependency Ratio. State-wise (Highest and Lowest) Old Age Dependency Ratio by Residence, 2011 is given in **Annexure 6.4**.

### **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 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.

### **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 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 been notified and brought into force by all State Governments/UT Administrations. Consequential steps like notification of Rules (except Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland), Maintenance Tribunals, Appellate Tribunals and Maintenance Officers have also been carried out by the States/UTs. The Act is not applicable to the State of Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh has its own Act for Senior Citizens. Detail in this regard is given at **Annexure 6.5**.

**6.3.3.3** The Act has been under implementation for more than a decade now. Based on the experience of implementation of the Act including the feedback received from the stakeholders, it has been found expedient to suitably amend the provisions of the

Act in order to make it more contemporary and effective. The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens (Amendment) Bill, 2019 has been introduced in the Lok Sabha on 11.12.2019. Major amendments introduced in the Bill are given below:

- Definition of “children” expanded to include son-in-law, daughter-in-law, biological/adoptive/step son and daughter, minors (through legal guardian).
- Definition of “parent” expanded to include father-in-law, mother-in-law and grandparents, whether or not a senior citizen;
- Definition of ‘senior citizen’ expanded to include uniform adoption of age criteria for all benefits extended by the Central/State Govt./Semi-Govt./Pvt. to senior citizens. (This shall not adversely affect the already existing benefits being extended by these agencies to those below the age of 60 years).
- Definition of ‘maintenance’ and ‘welfare’ expanded to include housing, safety and security to enable parents and senior citizens to lead a life of dignity;
- Means of submission of application for claiming maintenance allowance expanded (includes Registered Post/Online etc.).
- Removal of ceiling of Rs.10,000 as maximum maintenance amount to be awarded to senior citizens/parents (quantum of maintenance may be decided on the basis of earning and standard of living of senior citizens/parents and children/relative)
- Provision of Appeal extended to children/relatives also, provided that on appeal, the children or relative who is required to pay maintenance amount, as per orders of the Maintenance Tribunal, continue to pay to such parent or senior citizen.

- Role of Maintenance Officer expanded (to ensure compliance of the order of the Tribunal; to act as point of contact for the senior citizens/parents)
- Provision for registration of Senior Citizens Care Home (erstwhile Old Age Home), Multi-Service Day Care Homes and agencies providing Home Care Services to senior citizens.
- Central Government to prescribe Minimum Standards required for the establishment, running and maintenance of Senior Citizens Care Homes.
- State Government to designate Regulatory body to monitor the functioning of such registered Institutions.
- Every Police Station shall have a ‘Nodal Officer for Senior Citizens’ to deal with issues related to parents and senior citizens.

### **6.3.4 Scheme of National Action Plan for the Welfare of Senior Citizens (NAPSrC)**

**6.3.4.1** The Plan lays down in one document, the vision, mission and the plan of action of the Government of India for welfare and wellbeing of senior citizens of the country. It brings together articulation of each of the current schemes, future plans, strategies and targets and maps it with schemes/programmes, accountabilities, financials and clear outcomes. This Plan takes care of the top four needs of the senior citizens viz financial security, food, health care and human interaction /life of dignity. It also includes the facets of safety/protection and general wellbeing of the elderly beginning from awareness generation and sensitization of the society.

**6.3.4.2.** The National Action Plan for the Welfare of Senior Citizens (NAPSrC) is an umbrella scheme, effective since 1st April 2020, has four sub-schemes under it, namely:

- **Scheme of Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens (IPSrC):** Setting up of Homes to improve the quality of life of the Senior Citizens, especially indigent senior citizens by providing basic amenities like shelter, food, medical care and entertainment opportunities and by encouraging productive and active ageing.
- **State Action Plan for Senior Citizens (SAPSrC):** The Government of India perceives a major and critical role of all State Governments in partnering and implementing this Action Plan for welfare of senior citizens. Each State/UT is expected to plan and strategize taking into account their local considerations and frame their own State Action Plans for the welfare of their senior citizens.
- **Convergence with Initiatives of other Ministries/Departments in Government of India in the field of Senior Citizens Welfare (CWMSrC):** The NAPSrC has identified initiatives to be taken by different Departments for the benefit of senior citizens. These initiatives would be collated, department-wise and communicated to them for proposing Annual Action Plans in collaboration with this department.
- **Media, advocacy, capacity building, research and study, pilots and any other project aimed towards the welfare of the senior citizens and falling under the scope and coverage of the NAPSrC through NISD (NISDSrC):** National Institute of Social Defence (NISD), an autonomous body of this Department, is expected to be the resource centre on senior citizens in the country. It will be equipped to implement directly any project in furtherance of the objectives of the NAPSrC.

### 6.3.5 Scheme of Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens (IPSrC)

**6.3.5.1** Under the Scheme of Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens (IPSrC), grants upto 100% of project cost are given for running and maintenance the following projects:-

- Senior Citizens' Homes for 25 destitute Senior Citizens to provide food, care and shelter.
- Senior Citizens' Homes for 50 Elderly Women including those under Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) to provide food, care and shelter.
- 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.
- Mobile Medicare Units to provide medical care to the Senior Citizens living in rural, isolated and backward areas.
- Physiotherapy Clinics for Senior Citizens for a minimum of 50 Senior Citizens per month.
- Regional Resource and Training Centres (RRTCs) monitors and provides technical support, advocacy, networking, training and capacity building for effective delivery of service by the Centres for Senior Citizens, funded by the Ministry.
- Other activities considered suitable to meet the objectives of the scheme, including implementation of the provisions of National Policy for Senior Citizens (NPSrC)

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

- Priority to be given to the State Governments / UT Administrations for supporting the projects under the Scheme of IPSrC through Registered Societies/ Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) / Local bodies, in the vicinity of Hospitals, as far as possible;
- Non-Governmental/Voluntary Organizations;
- Institutions or Organizations set up by Government as autonomous/ subordinate

bodies;

- Government Recognized Educational Institutions, Charitable Hospitals/ Nursing Homes, and recognized youth organizations such as Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS)

**6.3.5.3** The financial and physical achievements under the Scheme during the last three years are given in the table given below in **Table 6.4:-**

*(Amount in Crores)*

Year	Plan Outlay and Actual Expenditure			Physical Progress		
	Budget Estimate (BE)	Revised Estimate (RE)	Amount Released	Achievements		
				No. of NGOs Assisted	No. of Projects Assisted	No. of Beneficiaries
<b>2018-19</b>	60.00	65.07	65.07	354	702	34920
<b>2019-20</b>	90.10	107.30	107.30	379	930	41655
<b>2020-21*</b>	99.00		93.92	431	605	37245

*\*till 31.12.2020*

Details of Grants released during 2020-21 (till 31.12.2020) under IPSrC schemes may be seen at **Annexure 6.6.**

### **6.3.6 State Action Plan for Senior Citizens (SAPSrC)**

**6.3.6.1** The Government of India perceives a major and critical role of all State Governments in partnering and implementing the Action Plan for welfare of senior citizens. Appreciating the critical and significant role of States/UTs, each State/UT is expected to plan and strategize taking into account their local considerations and frame their own State Action Plans for the welfare of their senior citizens. This State Action Plan may comprise a long-term strategy for five years as well as Annual Action Plans. Department of Social Justice and Empowerment shall release funds to the States/UTs

for formulation and implementation of their State Action Plans.

**6.3.6.2** Under the SAPSrC, the States are expected to put in their own funds to augment the resources available for the purpose. While the states are free to include their own strategies and programmes as a part of their State Action Plans, the design of the SAPSrC for which funding will be admissible under this sub scheme from 2020-21 onwards has been finalised which should be implemented on priority by all the States/UTs out of the funds released under NAPSrC. Under the State Action Plan, Annual Action Plans have been received from several States/UTs and an amount of Rs. 26.3 crore has been approved by Screening Committee for release to the States. The funds to be released shortly as per details given below:



(as on 01.01.2021)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Funds to be released
1	Punjab	8,44,25,040/-
2	Odisha	7,17,29,600/-
3	Bihar	91,06,400/-
4	Uttarakhand	19,23,840/-
5	Manipur	1,56,48,480/-
6	Mizoram	2,78,77,680/-
7	Assam	8,30,880/-
8	Andhra Pradesh	1,80,72,200/-
9	Telangana	3,27,20,240/-
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>26,23,34,360/-</b>

### 6.3.7 International Day of Older Persons (IDOP)

**6.3.7.1** Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, being the nodal Ministry for the welfare of senior citizens, observes International Day of Older Persons (IDOP) on 1<sup>st</sup> October every year. This year, on account of lockdown due to COVID-19, the day has been celebrated digitally. Hon'ble Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment, Dr. Thaawarchand Gehlot and Hon'ble Minister of State for Social Justice and Empowerment, Shri Rattan Lal Kataria joined on 1st October to inaugurate IDOP celebration programme online and delivered Inaugural Address highlighting Ministry's Policy Initiatives and National Action Plan to improve the quality of life for the Senior Citizens in the country.



*Hon'ble Minister (SJ&E), Dr. Thaawarchand Gehlot and Hon'ble Minister of State (SJ&E), Shri Rattan Lal Kataria inaugurated the IDOP celebration programme online.*

**6.3.7.2** A series of programmes through digital mode/webinars were organised in collaboration with Regional Resource and Training Centres (RRTC) namely Anugraha, Delhi; Nightingales Medical Trust, Bengaluru; Calcutta Metropolitan Institute of Gerontology, Kolkata; Janseva Foundation, Pune; Centre for Study of Social Change, Mumbai; Heritage Foundation, Hyderabad; National Resource Centre for Women Development,

Odisha; and Integrated Rural Development and Educational Organisation, Manipur. The online programmes were on issues such as Dementia Care Management; Adult Vaccination; Property Rights and Reverse Mortgage; Trends, Challenges and Future of Senior citizens during COVID-19; Implementing programmes and services for the elderly; Building solidarity among the generations; Enhancing spirits during Pandemic; TV shows on

food, yoga, health; Cultural events etc. have been organised for a fortnight. Programmes so organised have been shared by them collaborating agencies on Twitter / Facebook / Instagram / Whatsapp etc. for wider publicity of the celebration.

**6.3.7.3** The Department also supported All India Senior Citizens Confederation (AISCCON) to organize a series of programmes on the ground,

taking all safety guards as prescribed under the COVID-19 lockdown period. Prayer meetings, Motivational speeches, awareness generation programmes etc. were organised at various Senior Citizen Homes in Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Mumbai and Punjab. Song and Elocution competitions were also organised on Zoom App for entertainment of senior citizens.



*Members of All India Senior Citizens Confederation (AISCCON) observing the day at one of their centres in Andhra Pradesh.*



*Residents of a Senior Citizen Home for Elderly Women offering prayer as part of the celebration of IDOP on 1st October 2020.*



### 6.3.8 Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana (RVY): Scheme for providing Physical Aids and Assisted-Living Devices for Senior Citizens

**6.3.8.1** As per the announcement made in the Budget Speech 2015-16, the Scheme of Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana (RVY) has been formulated by Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. The Scheme was launched on 1st April, 2017 with an objective to provide aids and assisted living devices viz. walking sticks, elbow crutches, walkers/crutches, tripods/quad-pods, hearing aids, wheelchairs, artificial dentures and spectacles, free of cost to senior citizens belonging to BPL category who suffer from age related disabilities/infirmities such as low vision, hearing impairment, loss of teeth and loco-motor disabilities. The Scheme has been revised w.e.f. F.Y. 2020-21. Under the revised Scheme, the criteria of selection of beneficiaries have been extended to include not only those senior citizens belonging to BPL category but also senior citizens with monthly income not more than Rs. 15000/- and who suffer from age related disabilities/infirmities as mentioned above.

**6.3.8.2** Under the revised Scheme of RVY, the number of devices hitherto provided has been increased. At present, following are the items that have been included for distribution:

- (a) **Generic Items:** (1) Walking sticks (2) Elbow crutches (3) Walkers/Crutches, (4) Tripods/Quadpods (5) Hearing Aids (6) Artificial Dentures, and (7) Spectacles.
- (b) **Special Items:** (1) Wheelchairs, (2) Wheel Chairs with Commode, (3) Chair/Stool with Commode, (4) Silicon Foam Cushion, (5) Knee Brace, (6) Spinal Support, (7) Cervical Collar, (8) Lumbosacral Belt (LS), (9) Walker/Roalator with Brakes, (10) Walking Stick with Seat, (11) Foot Care Kit:- (i) Flexi Gel Socks, (ii) Socks Cusion Sandal, (iii) Silicon Insole (Complete Foot/Ankle) and (iv) Insole with Pressure Point Relief.

However, due to COVID-19, followed by announcement of lockdown, distribution camps could not be organized before October, 2020. The first distribution camp, this year, has been held in Manipur on 13.10.2020, taking all safety measures as directed.



*A Senior Citizen receiving a Wheelchair at Distribution Camp held in Manipur on 13.10.2020*



*A Senior Citizen receiving Hearing Aids at Distribution Camp held in Manipur on 13.10.2020*

**6.3.8.3** Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana is a Central Sector Scheme funded from Senior Citizens' Welfare Fund (SCWF). The scheme is being implemented by Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India (ALIMCO) which is a Public Sector Undertaking under the Ministry of Social Justice and

Empowerment.

At present, 373 districts have been selected for implementation of the scheme. Detail given at **Annexure-6.7**. Brief statistics regarding RVY as on 04.01.2021 are given below:

*(As on 04.01.2021)*

No. of camps held	No of Beneficiaries	No. of Devices Distributed	Fund Released (Cr.)
151	153799	404742	124.01

### **6.3.9 Senior Citizens Welfare Fund**

**6.3.9.1** A Senior Citizen Welfare Fund (SCWF) was established in 2016 for providing financial assistance to such Schemes that promote financial security of senior citizens, healthcare and nutrition of senior citizens, welfare of elderly widows and other innovative schemes directed towards welfare of senior citizens. The Fund comprises of the

amounts available under Saving Schemes of the Central Government that remain unclaimed for a period of seven years from the date of the account being declared as inoperative account.

**6.3.9.2** The Fund is administered by an Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) with the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment as the Nodal Ministry for administration of the Fund. Secretary,

Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is the chairperson of the Inter-Ministerial Committee. The members of the Committee include representatives from Department of Financial Services, Ministries of Health and Family Welfare, Rural Development, Housing & Urban Affairs, and Labour and Employment.

**6.3.9.3** Schemes such as Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana (RVY), being implemented by this Ministry, is funded from this Scheme. Part funding has been also received by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, under SCWF, towards Longitudinal Ageing Study in India (LASI) and Senior Citizens' Health Insurance Scheme (SCHIS). Ministry of Civil Aviation's provision for electric Golf Carts at Airports has been also funded under SCWF.

### **6.3.10 National Council of Senior Citizens**

**6.3.10.1** 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 and advise the Government in the formulation and implementation of policy and programmes for the aged. In 2012, the NCOP was reconstituted in order to encourage more participation from every region and renamed as National Council of Senior Citizens (NCSrC).

**6.3.10.2** 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. It has representatives from Central Ministries, State Social Welfare Departments, Senior Citizen Associations, Pensioners' Associations, Non-Governmental Organizations, Experts in the field of Ageing and related matters. The members of the Council have tenure of three years and a meeting is held every year. The meeting of the newly constituted Council members could not be

held so far due to COVID-19 lockdown.

## **6.4 Substance/Drug Abuse**

### **An Overview - Substance/Drug Abuse**

The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is the nodal Ministry for drug demand reduction. It coordinates and monitors all aspects of drug abuse prevention which include assessment of the extent of the problem, preventive action, treatment and rehabilitation of addicts, dissemination of information and public awareness. The Ministry provides community-based services for the identification, treatment and rehabilitation of addicts through voluntary organizations.

#### **6.4.1 Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985**

The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic substances Act, 1985, was enacted, inter alia, to curb drug abuse, Section 71 of the Act (Power of Government to establish centres for identification, treatment, etc. of addicts and for supply of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances) provides that "The Government may establish, recognize or approve as many centres as it thinks fit for identification, treatment, management, education, after-care, rehabilitation, social reintegration of addicts and for supply, subject to such conditions and in such manner as may be prescribed, by the concerned Government of any narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances to the addicts registered with the government and to others where such supply is medical necessity." Accordingly the Department has been supporting Integrated Rehabilitation Centre for Addicts (IRCA) under the Scheme of Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse being run by Voluntary organizations.

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

Ministry of finance in consultation with all stakeholders including the Department of Social



Justice and empowerment has brought out narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Policy (NDPS Policy). It aims to:

- (a) Spell out the policy of India towards narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;
- (b) Serve as a guide to various Ministries and organizations in the Government of India and to the State Governments as well as International Organizations, NGOs, etc. and
- (c) Re-assert India's commitment to combat the drug menace in a holistic manner.

**6.4.2.1** The policy reaffirms the three pronged strategy for demand reduction of Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances by way of awareness building, Community based intervention for motivational counseling, identification, treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts, and Training of volunteers/service providers and other stakeholders with a view to build up a committed and skilled cadre. The policy also envisages that a mechanism shall be identified to assess the extent of drug abuse in the country through National Household Survey or otherwise. Such survey shall be repeated every five years so that the change and pattern of drug abuse can be studied and the impact of various measures taken for drug supply and demand reduction can be assessed.

### **6.4.3 Relevant UN Conventions**

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

- (i) Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961;
- (ii) Convention on Psychotropic substances, 1971; and
- (iii) Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic substances, 1988.

Thus India has an international obligation to, inter alia, curb drug abuse. The United Nations General

Assembly, in its 20th Special Session in 1988, has accepted demand reduction as an indispensable pillar of drug control strategies. The demand reduction strategy consists of education, treatment, rehabilitation and social integration of drug addicts for prevention of drug abuse.

## **6.5 National Survey on Extent and Pattern of Substance Use in India**

Ministry of Social Justice and empowerment has conducted the first National Survey on Extent and Pattern of Substance Use in India through the National Drug Dependence Treatment Centre (NDDTC) of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi during 2018. The report of the survey was released in February, 2019. The report of the Survey presents the major findings in terms of proportion of Indian population using various substances and those affected by substance use disorders. As per para 2.2 of the report, Alcohol is the most common psychoactive substance used by Indians followed by Cannabis and Opioids. Para 2.3 states that about 16 Crore persons consume alcohol in the country, 3.1 Crore individuals use cannabis products and 2.26 Crore use opioids. 2.4 More than 5.7 Crore individuals are affected by harmful or dependent alcohol use and need help for their alcohol use problems, about 25 lakh suffer from cannabis dependence and approximately 77 lakh individuals are estimated to need help for their opioid use problems.

## **6.6 National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction (NAPDDR)**

**6.6.1** Based on the report of the National survey, Ministry has formulated NAPDDR. During the current financial year, NAPDDR has been revised and the previous Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse has also been merged into scheme for NAPDDR, combining efforts of the Government of India, State/UT Governments, implementing agencies like PRIs, NGOs, Trusts, ULBs, Autonomous



organizations, Technical Forums, Hospitals, UGC, AICTE etc. The resultant scheme of NAPDDR is an umbrella scheme under which all the projects, components and interventions would be converged and implemented in a focused manner with flexible utilization of funds allocated and human resources engaged for the scheme.



*Nainital, Uttarakhand*

**6.6.2** Under the said scheme, financial assistance is provided to (i) 'State Governments/ Union Territory (UT) Administrations for Preventive Education and Awareness Generation, Capacity Building, Skill development, vocational training and livelihood support of ex-drug addicts, Programmes for Drug Demand Reduction by States/UTs etc. and (ii) 'NGOs/VOs for running and maintenance of Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts (IRCA), Community based peer Led Intervention (CPLI) for early Drug Use Prevention among Adolescents and Outreach and Drop In Centres (ODIC) and Addiction treatment facilities (ATFs) in Government Hospitals'.

### **6.6.3. The objectives of the NAPDDR are to:**

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

**6.6.4.** Under this scheme, financial assistance up to 90% of the approved expenditure is given to the voluntary organizations for identification, counselling, treatment and rehabilitation of addicts and other eligible agencies for setting up/running Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts (IRCAs), State Level coordinating Agencies (SLCAs), Community based peer Led Intervention (CPLI) for early Drug Use Prevention among Adolescent and Outreach and Drop In Centres (ODIC) and Addiction treatment facilities (ATFs) in Government Hospital etc.

**6.6.5.** 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.

**6.6.6.** During 2020-21 (till 04.12.2020), an amount of Rs. 105.00 Crore has been released under the Scheme of NAPDDR. Out of Rs.105.00 crore, Rs.3.71 Crores has been released to States/UTs for awareness generation, capacity building and specific intervention programmes to be carried out by them, an amount of Rs. 27.2 Crores has been released to NISD for taking various activities under NAPDDR and an amount of Rs. 0.34 crore has been released to NICSII for providing manpower for online GIA Proposals.

**6.6.7.** The financial and physical achievements for the last three financial years and current financial year under the scheme are given as under -

*(Amount in Rs crore)*

<b>Financial and Physical achievements</b>					
<b>Year</b>	<b>Budget Estimate</b>	<b>Revised Estimate</b>	<b>Grants Sanctioned</b>	<b>No. of Projects assisted</b>	<b>No. of Beneficiaries (approx.)</b>
<b>Scheme for Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse</b>					
2016-17	35.00	47.00	47.00	430	1,14,759
2017-18	46.00	46.00	48.97	253	1,00,737
2018-19	50.00	80.00	80.00	510	77,479
2019-20	130.00	110.00	108.93	492	93,364
<b>National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction (NAPDDR) – State Action Plan (SAP) only</b>					
2018-19	130	113.50	112.33	36	-
2019-20	135.00	135.00	134.88	36	-
<b>National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction (NAPDDR)</b>					
This scheme includes scheme for Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse, State Action Plan and proposals of ODIC and CPLI					
2020-21	260.00	180.00	110.00	545	97000

State-wise details of Grant-in-aid released to NGOs under the Scheme NAPDDR during 2020-21 is at **Annexure-6.8.**

**6.6.8.** 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.

**6.6.9.** The online NGO Portal of this Ministry has been integrated with the NITI Aayog Portal for validation of Unique ID of the NGOs and their PAN details. From 2018-19, NGOs need not require to submit the documents in physical form and all the documents are uploaded by them on the online portal.

**6.6.10** 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.

**6.6.11** For implementation of EAT module a training was conducted for all NGOs/VOs and SLCAs under SD Bureau through online platform from 24.08.2020 to 07.09.2020 in 10 sessions.

**6.6.12** Presently, 623 no. of NGOs registered on EAT Module under NAPDDR. Out of that 203 NGOs are implementing EAT Module (as on 02.12.2020).

## **6.7 Nasha Mukht Bharat Abhiyan**

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

**6.7.2.** The States have launched Nasha Mukht Bharat Abhiyaan on 15th August 2020 in identified districts.

The efforts are afoot to train responsible young population to increase community participation and public cooperation in the reduction of demand for dependence-producing substances and promote collective initiatives to prevent the usage of drugs in the first place. Major focus would be on Youth and Higher educational Institutions in this Abhiyaan.



*NASHA Mukht Bharat Campaign, 2020-21, Thoubal Manipur*

**6.7.3.** Every identified State will have a State Level Nasha Mukht Campaign Committee under chairpersonship of Principal Secretary Social Welfare (Drugs) and further, every identified District will have a District Level Nasha Mukht Bharat Campaign Committee formed under chairmanship of District Collector.

**6.7.4.** An amount of Rs. 10 lakhs per district would be given as Grant-in-Aid by the Ministry.

**6.7.5.** Municipalities or Sub-District Campaign Committees may be formed and the functions would be defined accordingly by the District Collector.

**6.7.6.** The campaign has started on 15th August 2020 and would run through till 31st March 2021.

**6.7.7.** In so far as 25 States/ UTs have formed their State Level Committee.

**6.7.8.** In so far as 235 districts have formed their District Level Committee.

**6.7.9.** An amount of Rs.27.20 crore have been released to NISD for onward transfer to concerned District Collectors for implementation of NMBA.

## **6.8 Transparency**

**6.8.1.** In order to comply with the provisions of proactive disclosure by the organizations under NAPPDR by 30.09.2020, the guidelines for installation of CCTV Cameras in IRCA, ODIC and CPLI was approved by the Ministry, and NGOs are required to install and share login credentials of their CCTV cameras with the Ministry for proper monitoring.

**6.8.2.** Further, in order to streamline the funds distribution, all NGOs are required to register and implement the PFMS and EAT module. It has been ensured that "funds shall not be released to those agencies/organizations, who have not registered or registered but have not started implementing EAT module by 30.09.2020.

**6.8.3** All NGOs are required to open/ make a website and keep all their activity at the site for disclosure of general public. It was also directed to add CCTV icon from the website, so that the Ministry as well as PMU State Coordinator may watch the live streaming of the centre at any time.

## **6.9 National Consultative Committee on De-addiction and Rehabilitation (NCCDR)**

A National Consultative Committee on De-addiction and Rehabilitation (NCCDR), under the Chairpersonship of Minister for Social Justice & Empowerment, was constituted in July, 2008. NCCDR has been reconstituted during the current financial year and the Committee has representation of various stakeholders, which also include agencies dealing with supply and demand

reduction. The Committee advises the Government on issues connected with drug demand reduction, education/awareness building, de-addiction and rehabilitation of drug-addicts. Fourth meeting of the NCCDR was held under the chairpersonship of Hon'ble Minister for SJ&E on 18.08.2020 through Video Conference.

## **6.10 Financial Assistance to Voluntary Organizations**

### **6.10.1. 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.

**6.10.2.** 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 as below-



**Financial and Physical achievements under Scheme of 'General Grant-in-Aid Programme for Financial Assistance in the Field of Social Defence'**

Year	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Grants Released	No. of NGOs assisted	Approx no. of Beneficiaries/Remarks*
2016-17	3.00	3.00	3.00	1	7,857
2017-18	3.00	3.00	3.00	1	7,187
2018-19	3.00	3.00	3.00	1	7,687
2019-20	3.00	3.00	3.00	1	*
2020-21	4.00	3.00	#		*

\* Total No. of beneficiaries is awaited from J&K State Rehabilitation Council, Social Welfare Department.

# UC for last grant released to J&K State Rehabilitation Council, Social Welfare Department for financial year 2019-20 is awaited.

### 6.11 National Toll Free Drug De-addiction Helpline

A National Toll Free Drug De-addiction Helpline Number 1800-11-0031 has been set up on 7th January, 2015 to help the victims of drug abuse, their family and society at large. The Helpline has been made functional 24 x 7 w.e.f. March, 2017.

### 6.12 State Level Coordinating Agency (SLCA)

Ministry have designated Organizations/Institutions of repute with adequate experience in the field of Drug Demand Reduction and having consistently good track record as Regional Resource Training Centre (RRTC) following the procedure prescribed by it. RRTCs so designated are essentially being responsible for devolution of the mandate of NCDAP in their jurisdictional area. Now these already designated RRTCs and to be further selected in future shall be called as a State Level Coordinating Agency (SLCA). Following are the roles and responsibilities of these SLCAs-

- These SLCAs shall act as technical support group to the State Government.

- These SLCAs will help the State Government for preparing their Annual Action Plan.
- To coordinate with the State Government in proper implementation of the Annual Action Plan.
- To prepare an annual action plan for their activities which should include visits, capacity Building, Monitoring and evaluation exercise (IRCAs, Agencies implementing ODIC & CPLI).
- To report their field visits on the e- Anudaan portal, uploading the photograph and their observation as and when the visit is carried out. This will help the Ministry in taking decision for renewal of project.

A list of SLCAs under NAPDDR, with the details of States/UTs attached to them may be seen at **Annexure-6.9.**

### 6.13 Transgender Persons

**6.13.1** 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.

**6.13.2** The Ministry, on 05.12.2019 enacted an Act titled “THE TRANSGENDER PERSONS (PROTECTION OF RIGHTS) Act, 2019” to provide protection of rights of transgender persons and for their welfare.

**6.14.3** As envisaged under section 22 of the Act, the Ministry has notified Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Rules, 2020 on 25th September, 2020. The Rules, inter-alia, provides for recognition of identity of Transgender Persons, Right to self perceived gender identity, non-discrimination against a Transgender Person, Right of Residence with parents and immediate family members.

**6.14.4** National Council for Transgender Persons for addressing the grievance of Transgender persons has also been notified on 21st August, 2020 and the 1st meeting of the Council has been held on 15.10.2020.

**6.14.5** During the year 2019-20, this Ministry has released an amount of Rs.1.50 Crore to NBCFDC for the welfare and skill development training of members of transgender community and for organizing health camp for the Transgender community and Rs.3.00 Crore to NISD for undertaking programs for Empowerment and Rehabilitation of Transgenders.

**6.14.6.** As a part of welfare measure, 13 Community Based Organizations have been selected for setting up of “Garima Greh”- Shelter Homes for transgender persons on pilot basis during current financial year and the first pilot for the “Garima Greh” for 25 persons was inaugurated in Baroda, Gujarat on 25th November, 2020. An interim grant of Rs. 10 Lakhs was released to improve upon the already existing home being run by the Lakshya Trust, in Baroda, Gujarat. Simultaneously, National

portal for TG persons has been launched on 25th November, 2020 by Hon'ble Minister for Social Justice & Empowerment wherein TG persons can apply for obtaining certificate of identity from the concerned District Magistrate.

## **6.14 Beggary**

**6.14.1** 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.

**6.14.2.** 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” which criminalizes the act of beggary.

**6.14.3.** The Ministry is proposing to formulate a Central legislation on Vagrants and Destitute persons named “The Persons in Destitution (Protection, Care and Rehabilitation) Bill, 2020”. The approach of the Ministry is rehabilitative rather than punitive. The Bill is likely to be introduced in the forthcoming winter session of Parliament.

**6.14.4.** The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment has initiated pilots for rehabilitation of persons engaged in the act of begging which would cover identification, rehabilitation, provision of medical facilities, counselling, education, skill development with the support of State Governments/UTs/ Local Urban Bodies and Voluntary Organizations, institutions etc. The Pilots will be implemented in 10 selected cities viz. Delhi, Chennai, Mumbai, Lucknow,



Patna, Nagpur, Bengaluru, Indore, Ahmadabad and Hyderabad. 100% Assistance under the Pilots shall be provided to the States/UTs by the Ministry for its implementation.

**6.14.5** City specific Action Plans from Indore, Patna, Hyderabad, Nagpur and Delhi have been received in the Ministry.

**6.14.6** First installment of funds for undertaking the pilots have been released to Indore, Hyderabad, Patna, Nagpur and Delhi.

### **6.15. National Institute of Social Defence (NISD)**

**6.15.1** 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 State Level Coordinating Agencies (formerly known as Regional Resource & Training Centres (RRTC's)), Schools, Colleges, Universities, NSS, NYKs, SIRDs, PRIs, Police Academies and other Institutes/Organisations.

**6.15.2.** The amount received and expenditure incurred by NISD during the financial years 2019-20 and 2020-21 (till date) is as under:

<b>2019-20</b>				
<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Programmes</b>	<b>Opening Balance (Rs. In Cr.)</b>	<b>GIA Received (Rs. In Cr.)</b>	<b>Expenditure (Rs. In Cr.)</b>
1	Salaries	-	4.15	3.11
2	General (Programme)	-	15.40	3.30
3	Schemes (GIA)	-	60.94	13.22
4	Target Intervention	25.00	25.00	12.23
5	Capital Assets	-	3.00	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>25.00</b>	<b>108.49</b>	<b>31.86</b>
<b>2020-21 (Upto 30<sup>th</sup> September 2020)</b>				
<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Programmes</b>	<b>Opening Balance (Rs. In Cr.)</b>	<b>GIA Received (Rs. In Cr.)</b>	<b>Expenditure (Rs. In Cr.)</b>
1	Salaries	3.88	-	3.40
2	General (Programme)	16.15	-	3.53
3	Nasha Mukta Bharat Campaign	-	27.20	7.70
4	Schemes (GIA)	90.04	-	11.91
5	Target Intervention	12.77	-	0.40
6	Capital Assets	3.00	-	0.16
<b>Total</b>		<b>82.69</b>	<b>125.84</b>	<b>27.20</b>

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

### 6.16 National Centre for Drug Abuse Prevention (NCDAP) in NISD

**6.16.1.** 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.

**6.16.2** Presently, NCDAP has been conducting Online training to functionaries of Integrated Rehabilitation Centre for Addicts (IRCA), Outreach Drop in Centre (ODIC), Community Based Peer led Intervention (CPLI) and enhances their knowledge on drug prevention issues. The Online training is in continuation and functionaries are imparted knowledge on, Counselling, Treatment and Rehab issues. Detail of NISD online training are as under:

Online Training held by NCDAP/NISD for ODIC, CPLI and IRCAs functionaries during 2020-21

Sl. No.	Resource Person	Topic	Functionaries of Participating Centre	No. of Participant
1.	Dr. Alok Agrawal, Assoc Professor NDDTC, AIIMS	Understanding various substances and use disorders. Magnitude of substance use disorders	ODIC/CPLI	190
2.	Dr. Anish, Rajagiri, School of Social work	Overview about ODIC project, Outreach planning	ODIC/CPLI	195
3.	Dr. Anish, Rajagiri, School of Social work	Overview about CPLI project, Planning Community based activities	ODIC/CPLI	200
4.	Dr. Thirumagal, Chennai	Communication skill Counselling skills	ODIC/CPLI ODIC/CPLI	205
5.	Mrs Kalyani New Delhi	Life skills training	ODIC/CPLI	190
6.	Dr. Abhishek, PGI, Chandigarh	BCC- Behavioural change communication	ODIC/CPLI	200
7.	Sh. Harikesh Sharma, Ex. Senior Research Officer, AIIMS	Multi-dimensional aspects of rising Alcohol use in the Country	IRCA	138
8.	Moothedan Francis Project Director Medical College & Hospital Kolencherry, Ernakulum, Kerala	Inhalant use among Children	IRCA	143
9.	Dr. Alok Agrawal, Associate Professor, NDDTC AIIMS	Treatment aspects for substance use disorders (Specific to Alcohol) Part I	IRCA	150

Sl. No.	Resource Person	Topic	Functionaries of Participating Centre	No. of Participant
10.	Dr. Ravindra Rao, Associate Professor NDDTC, AIIMS	Drug (Substances) Abuse Management Strategy	IRCA	153
11.	Dr. AlokAgrawal, Associate Professor NDDTC AIIMS	Treatment aspects for substance use disorders (Specific to Alcohol) - Part II	IRCA	78
12.	Sh. Harikesh Sharma, Ex Senior Research Officer, AIIMS	Rising alcohol consumption in India challenges & Management	IRCA	94
13.	Sh. Deepak Yadav, Sr MSSO, NDDTC AIIMS	Counseling, it's issues, Types.	IRCA	162
14.	Sh. Deepak Yadav, Sr MSSO, NDDTC, AIIMS	Counseling issues, Specialized area of substance use counselling like motivation enhancement therapy, relapse prevention, rehabilitation & reintegration, family counselling Type Part -I	IRCA	169
15.	Sh. Deepak Yadav, Sr MSSO, NDDTC, AIIMS	Counseling, It's issues- Specialized areas of substance use counselling like motivation enhancement therapy, relapse prevention, rehabilitation and reintegration, family counselling -Part-II	IRCA/ ODIC and CPLI	230
16	Dr Roshan Bhad Asst Professor NDDTC, AIIMS	Psychosocial Treatment of Substance Use Disorders	IRCA/ ODIC and CPLI	75
17	Sh. Harikesh Sharma, Ex. Senior Research Officer, AIIMS	Community Based Intervention to Manage Substance Abuse Problem	IRCA/ ODIC and CPLI	110
18	Dr Roshan Bhad Asst Professor NDDTC, AIIMS	Psychoactive substances - Characteristics and consequences	IRCA/ ODIC and CPLI	114
19	Sh. Ratnesh Kumar, MSSO, NDDTC, AIIMS	Assessment of COMPLIANCE and REGULARITY in follow up of substance abuse effected persons at the community clinic	IRCA/ ODIC and CPLI	130
20	Sh. Ratnesh Kumar, MSSO, NDDTC, AIIMS	Screening, Follow up and After care issues in person with substance abusers	IRCA/ODIC and CPLI	118
21	Dr Roshan Bhad Asst Professor NDDTC, AIIMS	Prevention of Substance Use Disorders	IRCA/ODIC and CPLI	127

Sl. No.	Resource Person	Topic	Functionaries of Participating Centre	No. of Participant
22	Sh. Francis Moothedan, Project Incharge	Skill for Managing Co- occurring Disorders.	IRCA/ODIC and CPLI	147
23	Mr. Suneel Vatsayan	Rehabilitation: Role of families in Rehabilitation Process	IRCA/ODIC and CPLI	180

**6.16.3.** NISD has conducted 220 Nos of Awareness generation programmes in collaboration with NGOs covering about 24600 nos of beneficiaries. The programs details are as under:

<b>NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL DEFENCE</b>			
<b>List of Awareness Generation Programs Organised During the Year 2020-21</b>			
Sr. No.	Name of Agency	Nos. of Awareness Program	Nos. of beneficiaries
1	Nav Vikalp Sansthan, Jaipur Rajasthan	20	2300
2	Gaon Connection, Lucknow, UP	20	2500
3	Ladli Foundation Trust, New Delhi	20	2200
4	Socio-Service Art Group, Delhi	20	2300
5	Life Skill Development Consultancy-Gurgaon, Haryana	20	2000
6	Patel Lok Sanskritik Sansthan, Greater Noida, U.P	20	2400
7	Birbhumir Grammen Unnayan Society (BIGUS), West Bengal	20	2000
8	Performing Art Centre, Ranchi, Jharkhand	20	2200
9	NITCON, Chandigarh	20	2000
Sr. No.	Name of Agency	Nos. of Awareness Program	Nos. of beneficiaries
10	Dostana Safar, Patna Bihar	20	2500
11	Goenka Institute of Education & Research, Sikar, Rajasthan	20	2200
<b>Total</b>		<b>220</b>	<b>24600</b>

**6.16.4.** NISD has also sanctioned Online Training to State Level Coordinating Agency (SLCA), Manipur for imparting training functionaries of Integrated Rehabilitation Centre for Addicts (IRCA), raised their knowledge and Capacity building on drug prevention issues. The Online training has been conducted successfully. More Online training programs by other SLCAs across the country are in pipeline. The details of Online training programme are as under:

## NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL DEFENCE

### List of NAPDDR Programmes Organized During the Year 2020-21

Sr. No.	Name of Agency	Nos. of Awareness Generation & Capacity Building Program	Nos. of beneficiaries (Approx.)
1	Galaxy Club, Imphal, Manipur (SLCA)	10	210
2	Green valley Foundation, Andhra Pradesh (SLCA)	10	255
3	Calcutta Samaritans (SLCA)	10	235
4	Kripa Foundation, Nagaland (SLCA)	10	200
5	Mizoram Social Defence & Rehabilitation Board, Mizoram (SLCA)	10	210
6	Nashabandhi Mandal, Gujarat (SLCA)	10	170
7	New Hope Association, Hyderabad (SLCA)	08	100
8	Samagra Gramin Vikas Samiti, Uttarakhand (SLCA)	10	210
9	Sankalp Sanskritik Samiti, Chhattisgarh (SLCA)	10	190
10	Sister Nivedita Memorial Trust, Patna (SLCA)	10	190
11	Society for Promotion of Youth & Masses (SLCA)	08	160
12	Sri Shakthi Association, Karnataka (SLCA)	10	230
13	TT Ranganathan Clinical Research Foundation, Chennai (SLCA)	10	220
14	Kripa Foundation, Mumbai (SLCA)	10	150
15	Jila Nasha Mukti Abhiyan Sangathan, Madhya Pradesh (SLCA)	10	170
16	J & K Society for Promotion of Youth & Masses, Jammu (SLCA)	10	195
17	Gunjan Organisation for Community Development, Dharamshala (SLCA)	10	195
18	Committee on Socio Economic & Health Development, Assam (SLCA)	10	135
19	Changanacherry Social Service Society, Kerala (SLCA)	10	200
20	Ankush Foundation, Haryana (SLCA)	10	200
21	Association for Voluntary Action, Odisha (SLCA)	10	270
<b>Total</b>		<b>206</b>	<b>4095</b>







# **SKILL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME**



# SKILL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

*The Skill Development programme for Scheduled Castes, Safai Karamcharis and Backward Classes is being implemented by the three Finance and Development Corporations under the Department of Social Justice & Empowerment viz. (i) National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (ii) National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation, and (iii) National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation. 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, Safai Karamcharis and Backward Classes is being implemented by

the three Finance and Development Corporations under the Department of Social Justice & Empowerment viz. (i) National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (ii) National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation, and (iii) National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation. All Skill trainings programmes have been aligned with the National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF) as stipulated in the Common Norms issued by the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship **(Box 7.1)**.

### Box 7.1

#### **National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF)**

*The National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF) is a competency-based framework that organizes all qualifications according to a series of levels of knowledge, skills and aptitude. These levels, graded from one to ten, are defined in terms of learning outcomes which the learner must possess regardless of whether they are obtained through formal, non-formal or informal learning. NSQF in India was notified on 27th December 2013.*

*Specific outcomes expected from implementation of NSQF are:*

- i. Mobility between vocational and general education by alignment of degrees with NSQF*
- ii. Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL), allowing transition from non-formal to organised job market*
- iii. Standardised, consistent, nationally acceptable outcomes of training across the country through a national quality assurance framework*
- iv. Global mobility of skilled workforce from India, through international equivalence of NSQF*

- v. *Mapping of progression pathways within sectors and cross-sectorally*
- vi. *Approval of National Occupational Standards and Quality Packs as national standards for skill training*

*The NSQF provides for a five year implementation schedule which stipulates that after the third anniversary (27.12.2016) date of the notification of the NSQF, (i) Government funding would not be available for any training/ educational programme/ course which is not NSQF-compliant (ii) All government-funded training and educational institutions shall define eligibility criteria for admission to various courses in terms of NSQF levels (iii) The recruitment rules of the Government of India and PSUs of the central government shall be amended to define eligibility criteria for all positions in terms of NSQF levels. The State Governments and their PSUs shall also be encouraged to amend their recruitment rules on above lines. Further, after the fifth anniversary (27.12.2018) date of the notification of the NSQF,(i) It shall be mandatory for all training/educational programmes/courses to be NSQF-compliant and (ii) All training and educational institutions shall define eligibility criteria for admission to various courses in terms of NSQF levels.*

*All training providers empanelled/approved by the various Ministries/Departments of the Government of India/State Governments NSDA/NSDC/Sector Skill Councils need to comply with the requirements of the NSQF, failure to do which would lead to their delisting by the concerned empanelling/approving authority.*

*Source: M/o Skill Development & Entrepreneurship*

## **7.2 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)**

#### **7.2.1.1 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.

#### **7.2.1.2 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 Channelizing Agencies/ Channel Partners.

#### **7.2.1.3 Achievements during 2020-21**

During the 2020-21, as against the reduced target of 10,533 persons due to COVID-19 pandemic, NSFDC sanctioned skill development training programmes to train 14,532 persons belonging to target group. The list of training courses may be seen at **Annexure 7.1.**

#### **7.2.1.4 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:

- Outcome of skilled development training has been linked to overall employment (both wage & self) of 70% of trainees.
- Payment to Training Providers has been linked to percentage placement of trainees.
- Training providers have been advised to ensure Aadhaar enrolment and transfer of fund to trainees by digital means i.e.

NEFT/ RTGS.

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

NSFDC entered into Memorandum of Agreements (MoAs) with following agencies during the FY 2020-21 given in **Table 7.1**.

**Table 7.1**

#### *Details of Memorandum of Agreements entered into by NSFDC during 2020-21*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name &amp; Address of the Channelizing Agency/Training Partner</i>	<i>Type of Agency</i>
1.	National Center for Excellence of RSETIs (NACER), Renukaleela, #1210, 80 Feet Road, Chandra Layout, Bengaluru - 560040.	Government Training Institute
2.	New Directions Educational Society, Plot No.17, Subrabhat Colony, Balkampet, Hyderabad-500016.	Society
3.	NHFDC Foundation Unit 11812 Ground Floor, Okhla, Phase-I, New Delhi - 110 020.	Trust

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

During 2020-21 a target of training candidates has been assigned to the 3 Corporations. The Corporation-wise targets and their achievements upto 31.12.2020 are given in **Table 7.2**:

**Table 7.2**

#### *Skill Development Targets & Achievements during 2020-21*

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Organization</i>	<i>Targets</i>	<i>Achievements</i>	
			<i>Sanctioned</i>	<i>Trained/Commenced</i>
1	<i>National Scheduled Caste Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC)</i>	10,533	14,532	100
2	<i>National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC)</i>	14925	17469	1237*
3	<i>National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC)</i>	22500	22500	1335
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>47958</b>	<b>54501</b>	<b>2672</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**).

#### 7.2.3.2 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 (training of 80 hours) Rs.2500/- to waste-pickers and sanitation workers and in case of RPL (training of 40 hours) Rs.1250/- for Sanitation Works and waste-pickers to be provided towards compensation of their wage loss.

#### 7.2.3.3 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 Prior Learning (RPL) Programme/ Skill Up-gradation Training Programme</i>	<i>The RPL/up-skilling training Programmes is provided to Sanitation workers and waste-pickers 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. The trainees will be paid Rs.2500/- per person per programme, in the form of stipend, for duration of training of Up-skilling/RPL, towards compensation of their wage lose, during the period of training.</i>	<i>As per DAKSH the training programmes will be 32 to 80 hours.</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>



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

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>		
Year	Target (Numbers)	Achievements (Numbers)
2015-16	14,800	14,805
2016-17	17,000	17,008
2017-18	17,000	17,088
2018-19	18,600	19,089
2019-20	20,000	19,445
2020-21 (up to 31.12.2020)	16,000	4,199*

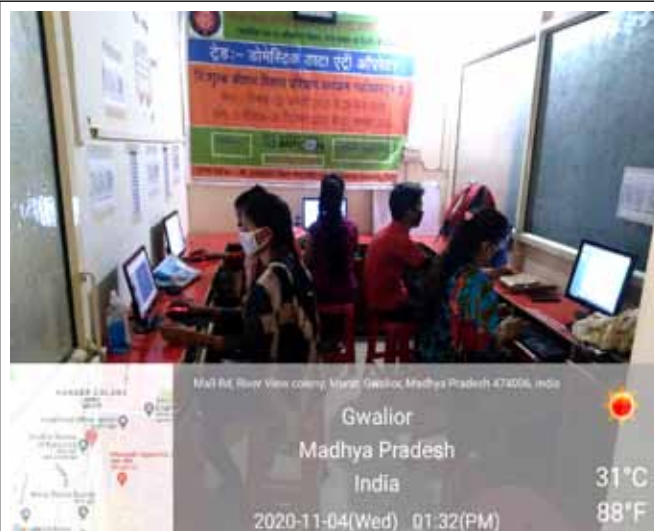
\* Figure pertains to sanction.



NSKFDC sponsored Skill Development Training for Assistant Beauty Therapist at Chhabra, Baran district, Rajasthan.



*Assistant Beauty Therapist by Nitcon at Nakasha Pilibhit*



*Domestic Data Entry Operator by MPCON at Gwalior MP*

## 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) without income criteria or to category of Economically Backward Classes (EBCs) with annual family income below Rs. 1.00 Lakh or be Sr. Citizens or Transgender or Member of Beggars' Community or Victim of Substance Abuse. During 2020-21, NBCFDC plans to facilitate skill development of target group under Pradhan Mantri Dakshta Aur Kushalta Sampann Hitgrahi (PM-DAKSH) Yojana. The Corporation has accordingly signed MOU with 13 more Training Institutes (TIs) and 1 State Skill Development Missions (SSDMs). So far, the corporation has sanctioned skill training of 17469 beneficiaries for short term, upskilling, Entrepreneurship Development Programme and Long Term training.

### 7.2.4.2 Identification of beneficiaries

While sanctioning of training programme to the Institution/SSDMs/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. The Corporation has also introduced psychometric test for selection of trainees for the training programmes (based on their personality type) on pilot basis, so that candidates with appropriate orientation are enrolled in the training programmes. 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.



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

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

During 2020-21 no target of training has been assigned to the 3 Corporations by D/o Public Enterprises ongoing to the COVID-19 and the lockdown restrictions. However the internal targets projected in PM-DAKSH have been revised considering the commencement of Skill Training Programmes in the second half of 2020-21. The Corporation-wise targets and their achievements upto 31-12-2020 are given in **Table 7.2:**

**Table 7.2**  
**Skill Development Targets & Achievements during 2020-21**

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)	14925	17469	1237*



3	National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC)	25000	22990	12831
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>59925</b>	<b>62957</b>	<b>23133</b>

\*Have commenced only from October 2020 that too with strict pursuance of COVID-19 restrictions.

Achievements on skill training during the last five years and current financial year upto 31.12.2020 by each of the three Corporations of the Department are given in **Table 7.3**.

**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	28600	30491
2020-21 (upto 31-12-2020)	17500*	23414**

<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	28600	30491
2020-21 (upto 31-12-2020)	14925	17469

<b>National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation</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	14000	14033
2019-20	15000	12684
2020-21 (upto 31-12-2020)	16000	4199



# **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**.

**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 Pra-desh	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

**8.1.2** 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%.

**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 from 2013-14 to 2020-21 are given in **Table 8.2**.

(Rs. In Crore)

<b>BE, RE and Expenditure from 2013-14 to 2020-21</b>				
<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>BE</b>	<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>% of Exp. (B.E)</b>
1.	2013-14	230.00	76.98	33.47
2.	2014-15	229.00	215.00	93.90
3.	2015-16	236.400	173.00	73.18
4.	2016-17	246.200	198.00	80.43
5.	2017-18	253.13.00	160.12	63.26
6.	2018-19	318.03	270.37	85.01
7.	2019-20	343.81	212.56	61.82
8.	2020-21	392.00	115.82 (As on 31-12-2020)	29.55

## **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 2020-21 is given in **Table 8.3**.

(Rs. In Crore)

**Table 8.3**  
**Scheme-wise BE/RE/Exp. during 2020-21**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Programme/Schemes</b>	<b>Budget Estimate (B.E)</b>	<b>Revised Estimate (R.E)</b>	<b>Expenditure (As on 31-12-2020)</b>
1	Post Matric Scholarship	66.30	76.06	48.98
2	Free Coaching for SCs and OBCs	0.60	0.60	0.00
3	Pradhan Mantri Adharsh Gram Yojana	14.00	6.00	18.10
4	Strengthening of machinery for Enforcement of Protec-tion of Civil Right Act 1955 and Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989	11.00	12.00	0.00

**Table 8.3**  
**Scheme-wise BE/RE/Exp. during 2020-21**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Programme/Schemes</b>	<b>Budget Estimate (B.E)</b>	<b>Revised Estimate (R.E)</b>	<b>Expenditure (As on 31-12-2020)</b>
5	Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatra-vas Yojna for SC Girls and Boys Hostels	0.60	0.60	0.00
6	Assistance to Vol. Orgns. for SCs	2.00	2.50	0.00
7	Pre-matric Scholarships for the children of those en-gaged in unclean occupation	0.50	0.54	0.00
8	State Scheduled Castes De-velopment Corporations	1.00	0.40	0.00
9	Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Castes Sub Plan	24.00	6.00	6.79
10	Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (SRMS)	2.20	0.60	11.88
11	Top Class Education for SCs	0.80	1.00	--
12	Pre Matric Scholarship for SCs	14.00	12.00	0.00
13	National Action Plan for Senior Citizens	20.00	15.30	0.00
14	National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction (NADDR)	26.50	18.00	0.00
15	Information Mass Education Cell.	2.00	0.50	0.00
16	Scheme for Trasgender Persons	1.00	0.00	0.00
17	Integrated Programme for Rehabilitation of Beggars	10	0.00	0.00
18	Pre-matric Scholarship to OBCs	25.00	17.50	1.77
19	Asstt. To Vol.Orgns for OBCs	5.00	5.00	0.00
20	Boys & Girls Hostels for OBCs	5.00	3.50	0.00
21	Post-Matric Scholarship for OBCs	157.00	141.20	27.05
22	Scheme for Educational and Economical Development of De-notified and Nomadic Tribes	1.00	1.00	0.00
23	Post Matric Scholarship for Economically Backward Classes	2.50	2.50	1.25
<b>Total</b>		<b>392.00</b>	<b>322.80</b>	<b>115.82</b>

## 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 National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction (NAPDDR), financial assistance of 90% of the approved expenditure is given to voluntary organizations. However, in case of North Eastern States and Sikkim, the quantum is 95% of the total admissible expenditure.
- iii. Under the Scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarship for OBCs, 50% Central Assistance is provided to State Governments over and above their committed liability. However, North Eastern States are exempted from committed liability.
- iv. In the revised Scheme of Hostels for OBC boys and Girls, Central Assistance to North Eastern States and Sikkim has been enhanced from 50% to 90%. However, in case of other States, the Central Assistance will be restrictive to 50% of the cost.
- v. In order to provide publicity, various Schemes implemented by the Department have been put on its website.
- vi. The Department has been seeking help of the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (DONER) and the North Eastern Council (NEC), to impress upon the NE States for sending complete proposals on adequate scale under the various schemes implemented in the region by this Department.

- vii. To boost the expenditure in the region and to identify the problems being faced by the State Governments in utilizing the funds, the Department has been organizing meetings with Social Welfare Secretaries & other officers of Social Welfare Departments of 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 2019-20, NSFDC had disbursed Rs.1298.45 lakhs for 1,293 beneficiaries in the North East Region. Against the same, during the current financial year (2020-21), NSFDC has disbursed Rs.113.36 Lakhs for 65 beneficiaries.

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

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

During 2019-20, 1,250 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 (2020-21), skill development training programmes to train 630 persons (as on 31.12.2020) belonging to target group have been sanctioned.

### 8.5.2 National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation

State/Scheme-wise achievements of NBCFDC in

the North Eastern Region during 2020-21 (upto 31-12-2020) is given in **Table 8.4**

<i>Scheme</i>	<i>BE (Rs.)</i>	<i>Total Release (Rs.)</i>	<i>Assam (ARTFED)</i>	<i>Manipur (NEDFi)</i>	<i>Sikkim</i>	<i>Tripura</i>
NBCFDC	5.54	11.13	1.00	-	-	10.13

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

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

During 2019-20, 5950 persons belonging to target group were trained under NBCFDC sponsored skill development training programmes in the North East Region. During the current financial year (2020-21), skill development training programmes to train 1455 persons of the target group belonging to the North-East have been sanctioned as on date.

#### **8.5.3 National Safai Karamchari Finance and Development Corporation**

##### **Credit Based Schemes**

During 2019-20, NSKFDC disbursed Rs.514.80 lakhs for covering 310 beneficiaries in the States of Nagaland and Tripura. During the current Financial Year 2020-21 (as on 31.12.2020), NSKFDC has not disbursed any amount so far to North Eastern region. **(Table 8.5)**

**Table 8.5**  
**Funds disbursed in North Eastern states during**  
**2019-20 and 2020-21 (as on 31.12.2020) under Credit Based Schemes of NSKFDC**

*(Rs. In Lac)*

<i>Sl.</i>	<i>Name of State/UT</i>	<i>2019-20</i>		<i>2020-21</i>		<i>Total</i>	
		<i>Fin</i>	<i>Phy</i>	<i>Fin</i>	<i>Phy</i>	<i>Fin</i>	<i>Phy</i>
1	Nagaland	144.00	120	0.00	0	144.00	120
2	Tripura	370.80	190	0.00	0	370.80	190
	<b>Total</b>	<b>514.80</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>514.80</b>	<b>310</b>

##### **Non- Credit Based Scheme**

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

During the current 2020-21, NSKFDC has sanctioned 1010 candidates from the target group of NSKFDC as given in **Table 8.6:-**

**Table 8.6**  
**Skill Training sanctioned in North Eastern States by NSKFDC during**  
**2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21 ( as on 31.10.2020)**

*(Rs. In Lakhs)*

Sl. No	Name of State/UT	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20 *		2020-21 #		Total	
		Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy
1	Assam	53.00	128	99.00	570	65.01	492	117.05	972	334.06	2162
2	Manipur	0.00	0	0.00	180	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	180
3	Nagaland	0.00	0	0.00	150	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	150
4	Tripura	0.00	0	0.00	0	5.25	47	3.04	38	8.29	85
	<b>Total</b>	<b>53.00</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>99.00</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>70.26</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>120.09</b>	<b>1010</b>	<b>342.35</b>	<b>2577</b>

\* Data pertains to commencement # Data pertains to sanction

## 8.6 National Action Plan for Senior Citizens (NAPSrC)

The National Action Plan for Senior Citizens (NAPSrC) is an umbrella scheme, effective since 1st April 2020, includes:

### 8.6.1. Scheme of Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens (IPSrC):

The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment implements a Scheme of Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens (IPSrC) under which grant-in-aid are given for running and maintenance of Senior Citizens Homes, Continuous Care Homes, Mobile Medicare Units etc to the Implementing Agencies (IAs) such as State Governments, Union Territory Administrations (through Registered Societies), Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), Local bodies and Non-Governmental/Voluntary Organizations. Details of Financial Assistance provided to the North-East Region under the Scheme of IPSrC are given below:

*(Rs. in Crore)*

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	Expenditure ( As on 31.10.2020)			
		Fund released (Rs.)	Number of NGOs assisted	Number of Projects assisted	Number of beneficiaries covered
1.	Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens (IPSrC)	1744.67	47	160	9815

### 8.6.2 State Action Plan for Senior Citizens (SAPSrC):

Under this, each State/UT is expected to plan, strategize and frame, taking into account their local considerations, their own State Action Plans for the welfare of their senior citizens. This Department shall release funds to the States/UTs for formulation and implementation of their State Action Plans. The States are expected to put in their own funds to augment the resources available for this purpose. Under the State Action Plan, Annual Action Plans have been received from several States/UTs and the funds are to be released shortly as per details given below:

*(Amount in Lakhs)*

Name of the Scheme	NE Region	Expenditure ( as on 01.01.2021)
State Action Plan for Senior Citizens (SAPSrC)	Assam, Manipur & Mizoram	443.57





# **GENDER BUDGETING**



# GENDER BUDGETING

*The purpose of gender budgeting is to monitor expenditure and public service delivery from a gender perspective, as a means of mainstreaming women's concerns in all activities and improving their access to public resources. Gender Budget Statement was first introduced in the Union Budget 2005-06. The Gender Budget Statement indicates, in two parts, the budget provisions for schemes that are substantially meant for the benefit of women. Part A details schemes in which 100% provision is for women, Part B reflects schemes where the allocations for women constitute at least 30% of the provision. More and more Ministries/Departments are reviewing programmes and schemes to address the quantum of resources that have the budgetary potential to impact and address the development needs of women.*

## 9.1 Introduction

Gender Budgeting is an exercise to translate stated gender commitments of the Government into budgetary commitments. This is a strategy for ensuring gender sensitive resource allocation and enables tracking and allocating resources for women empowerment. Since the target groups of the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment are the most disadvantaged sections of society, women in these target groups face still greater discrimination and lack access to various services. There has been continuous endeavour on the part of the Ministry to specially focus on women in the existing schemes and programmes. Further, there has also been an effort to take up schemes which are especially meant for women.

## 9.2 Women Centric Schemes

The following schemes of the Department have special provisions for women beneficiaries incorporated in the scheme design itself:

- i. **Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana** - Under the girl's hostel component of the scheme, 100% Central Assistance is provided for new construction and expansion of existing girls' hostel building to State Governments (as against 50% assistance for boys' hostels).
- ii. **Dr. Ambedkar Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loan for Overseas Studies for OBCs & EBCs** - Under the Scheme, at least 50% of the budgetary allocation is earmarked for women.
- iii. **Scheme for National Overseas Scholarship** - Under the Scheme, at least 30% of the budgetary allocation is earmarked for women.
- iv. **Scheme for Top Class Education for SC students**- Under the Scheme, at least 30% of the budgetary allocation is earmarked for women.
- v. **Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCA to SCP)**- Under the Scheme, 15% of the budgetary allocation is earmarked for women.
- vi. **Scheme of Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens (IPSRc)**

The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment implements the Scheme of Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens (IPSRc) under which grant-in-aid are given for running and maintenance of Senior Citizens Homes, Continuous Care Homes, Mobile Medicare Units etc to the Implementing Agencies (IAs) such as State Governments, Union Territory Administrations (through Registered Societies), Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) etc.

The budget of the Scheme of IPSrC is gender neutral. However, there is a specific programme

in the Scheme viz. “Senior Citizens’ Homes for 50 Elderly Women” in which grant-in-aid is given for implementing agencies for maintenance of such Homes, where the inmates are provided food, shelter, care, recreation facilities, etc. free of cost. Till 01.01.2021, a total of 110 such Senior Citizens Homes for elderly women have received financial assistance under IPSrC. Female senior citizens are also present in other programmes under the Scheme such as Senior Citizen Homes (for both males and females), Physiotherapy Clinics, Mobile Medicare Units, etc.

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

Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana (RVY) was announced by Hon’ble Finance Minister in the Budget Speech of 2015-16. This is a Central Sector Scheme funded from Senior Citizens’ Welfare Fund. Under the Scheme of RVY, aids and assistive living devices are provided free of cost to senior citizens belonging to BPL category and to those having monthly income within Rs. 15,000/- and who suffer from age related disabilities such as low vision, hearing impairment, loss of teeth and loco-motor disabilities. The aids and assistive devices viz. walking sticks, elbow crutches, walkers/crutches, tripods/quadpods, hearing aids, wheelchairs, artificial dentures, spectacles etc. are provided to eligible beneficiaries.

The budget of the Scheme of Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana is gender neutral. However, the Scheme includes the provision that in any State or Union Territory, 30% of the total beneficiaries shall be women.

**viii. Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (SRMS)**

**I. Major Observations:**

These observations are based on a Survey of Manual Scavengers who received One Time Cash

Assistance (OTCA) across the selected states.

- 1. Status of Budgetary Provisions:** It has emerged during the discussion with officials that the actual expenditure on the scheme depends upon the level of participation of states in the identification of Manual Scavengers. NSKFDC which is the implementing agency for the scheme on rehabilitation of manual scavengers has an adequate corpus fund.
- 2. Socio-Economic Profile:** Interestingly, female participation was found considerable as compared to the male counterpart. The similar picture has also emerged from the primary verification. Also, it is found that around 74.7 percent of the beneficiaries are under the age of 45 years followed by 21.4 of the total sampled beneficiaries who have reported their age between 45 years and 60 years. The proportion of beneficiaries above the age of 60 years is limited i.e. about 3.9 percent. The average family size of the beneficiaries was about 5 members that are comparable with national figures.
- 3. Release and Use of OTCA:** The study finds that about 94 percent of the beneficiaries have received the OTCA while 6 percent of them are still waiting. The main purpose of OTCA is to support the MSs during the period of rehabilitation. In 19.1 percent cases, it was found that OTCA money has been used for establishing small enterprises which is an interesting phenomenon.
- 4. Income Classification:** While the actual change in income of the beneficiaries will be realized mainly after completion of training and employment in alternative occupation, yet there is a considerable shift in the income classification before and after the disbursement of OTCA among the beneficiaries. It is noted that

the increase in the family income of most of the beneficiaries is because OTCA has supported them in switching to more remunerative employment opportunities.

5. **Child Education:** Most of the children i.e. 82 percent of the identified manual scavengers are studying in a government school and 17 percent are studying in private schools. There are only one percent students studying in NGO/ Trust run schools and private schools. All school-going children have reported that they are receiving scholarships under state sponsored schemes with an average amount of Rs. 200/ month.
6. **Access to Loan:** Very limited proportion of the beneficiaries i.e. 9.8 percent had shown interest in availing loan facilities. Among those who applied for a loan, about 17 percent households reported that their loan is still pending while 6 percent have stated that their loan application was rejected mainly due to lack of proper and required documents. Irrespective of the purpose for which loan was taken, the beneficiaries have utilized the loan amount for their personal/ consumptive purpose in a larger extent i.e. 73 percent. Only 24 percent respondents have used the loan for starting a business. A large proportion of respondents (90.2%) did not show interest in availing a loan. The major reasons behind such reluctance were lack of confidence of getting a loan (45.7% cases) followed by lack of interest (23.4%) and lack of awareness (13.2%). Around 1.8 percent respondents did not apply for a loan due to lack of confidence of getting a loan and 3.7 percent did not approach bank as they had defaulted previously.
7. **Health Issues:** The study pointed out that manual scavengers are facing several health-related issues. Around 59.8 percent of the respondents are reportedly facing

severe health problems. It was found that Limbs Infection and Respiratory problems were the two major diseases in 28 percent and 27 percent beneficiaries respectively. The other common problems faced by the beneficiaries were eye infection followed by Gastro-intestinal problems and skin diseases. It may be noted that to address the health problems of manual scavengers, organizing free medical check-ups was included in the Scheme from 2018-19 onwards. NSKFDC has been organizing health camps to provide free medical check-up.

8. **Willingness to switch to alternative occupations:** While most of the beneficiaries have shown their interest in switching to some alternative job but there are 19 percent of the respondents who are of the view that doing the sanitary and cleaning related works with proper machine and equipment will be easier for them than switching to alternative occupation. It has been found that most of the beneficiaries i.e. 64 are aware of the MS Act 2013 which prohibits the manual scavenging. However, their awareness about the observance of safety measures as per the act is very meagre i.e. around 47 percent.
9. **Status of Insurance subscription:** The insurance not only support the concerned worker but also their family. An attempt has been made to understand the status of insurance facility among the beneficiaries. It has been found that on an average about 18.27 percent of the beneficiaries have availed insurance facilities. The respondents in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh have availed this facility in a larger extent with the proportion of about 54.1 and 46.71 percent respectively and followed by 34.66 percent in Karnataka. While in Punjab and Gujarat, there is no beneficiary with an insurance

policy. The proportion of beneficiaries with an insurance policy in remaining states ranged from 2.85 percent in Uttar Pradesh to 31.6 percent in Kerala.

## II. Recommendations

1. It may be noted that the beneficiaries are not receptive to avail loans due to lack of entrepreneurial skills. The financial institutions as well as NSKFDC through their frequent interaction in awareness camps attempt to motivate the beneficiaries to avail loans, but usually beneficiaries or their dependent are not opting for it. However, it is expected that once majority of the beneficiaries are equipped with skill training, their entrepreneurial skills will be enhanced and demand for loan may arise. Hence, the NSKFDC may expedite the implementation of skill training component of the scheme.
2. Keeping in view low education and awareness levels of manual scavengers and their hesitation in availing loan for self-employment projects, it is recommended that arrangements should be made for adequate handholding of the manual scavengers so that they can avail loans for self-employment and also run their projects efficiently.
3. As many of the manual scavengers are not willing to shift to occupations other than sanitation related works, they should be assisted for availing sanitation related projects. Robust system of handholding, right from availing loan to employment of sanitation related vehicles/ machines, for making the projects profitable, should be put in place by roping in capable organisations.
4. At present majority of manual scavengers are not willing to apply for loan due to their inhibition that the banks do not extend desired cooperation. Therefore, agreements should be made with major banks for extending loan to manual scavengers.
5. Main reason for backwardness of the manual scavengers is their low level of education. Special drive should be started for enrolment of out of school children of school going age by involving social service organisations.
6. It has been observed that manual scavengers are not willing to participate in Skill training and not to shift from their bastis to get other gainful employment. Therefore, possibilities may be explored to provide them skilling and gainful employment near their place of residence.
7. There is limited coverage of individuals under social security program like an insurance scheme. Keeping in view this, a special program is needed to bring them under insurance policies. In a recently concluded Evaluation Study of “Social Security Scheme of Sheep Breeders sponsored by Central Wool Development Board (under Ministry of Textiles)” the team of TRUAGRICO found the scheme highly effective and widely accepted. Subsidised insurance facility for rehabilitated Manual Scavengers in association with LIC can be introduced under the SRMS scheme as well.

### 9.3 Allocations under gender budgeting

The allocations under Gender Budgeting for the year 2020-21 is given in **Table 9.1**.



**Table 9.1**  
**Allocation under Gender Budgeting for the year 2020-21**

<b>S.N.</b>	<b>Name of the schemes</b>	<b>Allocation</b>
1	Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatravas Yojna for construction of hostels for Scheduled Castes Boys and Girls.	9.00
2	Post Matric Scholarship for SCs	896.00
3	Free Coaching for SCs and OBCs	9.00
4	Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana	210.00
5	Pre Matric Scholarship for OBCs	75.00
6	Special Central Assistance to SC Sub Component (based on RE of 500 cr)	360.00
8	National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation	72.00
9	National Fellowship for SCs	90.00
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	30.00
13	National Backward Classes Finance & Development Corporation	60.00
14	Top Class Education for SCs	12.00
15	Assistance to VOs. for Providing Social Defence Services	1.20
16	Pre Matric Scholarship for SCs	210.00
17	Venture Capital Funds for SCs	19.50
18	National Institute of Social Defence	10.50
19	Post Matric Scholarship for Economically Backward Classes	7.50
20	National Overseas Scholarship for OBCs	10.50
21	National Fellowship for OBCs and EBCs	36.00
22	Assistance to Voluntary Organization. for SCs	30.00
23	Assistant for Skill development of OBCs and EBCS.	15.00
24	Boys & Girls Hostels for OBCs	15.00
25	Post-Matric Scholarship to OBCs	424.50
26	Scheme for Educational and Economical Development of De-notified and Nomadic Tribes	3.00
27	State Scheduled Castes Development Corporations	15.00
28	Pre-Matric Scholarship to the Children of those engaged in occupations involving cleaning and prone to health hazards	7.50
29	National Scheduled Caste Finance and Development Corporations	54.00
30	Strengthening of machinery for Enforcement of Protection of Civil Right Act 1955 and Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989	165.00
31	National Action Plan for Senior Citizens.	60.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2886.20</b>
	<b>%age of Gender Budgeting against the total allocation of Rs 10103.57 crore of the Department for the year 2020-21.</b>	<b>28.57%</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. Mahila Samridhi Yojana (MSY)

Considering the fact that Agriculture is constituting 73% of women work force, NSFDC had

introduced the scheme titled 'Mahila Adhikarita Yojana (MAY)' w.e.f. 04.09.2020. Under the scheme, Term Loan up to Rs.4.50 lakhs is provided at an interest rate of 5.5% p.a., exclusively to women beneficiaries, for taking up income generating ventures in Agriculture and/or Mixed Farming related economic activities.

##### B. Mahila Kisan Yojana (MKY)

Considering the fact that Agriculture is constituting 73% of women work force, NSFDC had introduced the scheme titled 'Mahila Kisan Yojana (MKY)' w.e.f. 01.05.2008. Under the scheme, Term Loan up to Rs.2.00 lakh is provided at an interest rate of 5% p.a., exclusively to women beneficiaries, for taking up income generating ventures in Agriculture and/or Mixed Farming related economic activities.

##### C. Norms for coverage of Women Beneficiaries under other Schemes

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Norms
(i)	Term Loan	40%
(ii)	Micro Credit Finance	: 40%
(iii)	Laghu Vyavasay Yojana	: 40%
(iv)	Green Business Scheme	: 40%
(v)	Stand-up India Scheme (SIS)	: 40%
(vi)	Educational Loan Scheme	: 40%, 0.5% interest rebate.
(vii)	Vocational Education & Training Loan Scheme	: 40%, 0.5% interest rebate.
(viii)	Aajeevika Microfinance Yojana	: 40%, 1% interest rebate.
(ix)	Skill Development Training Programme	: 40%
(x)	Udyam Nidhi Yojana	: 40%

**9.4.1.3** 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**

Financial Year	Physical		Financial	
	Norm	Actual	Norm	Actual
2015-16	40%	73.96%	40%	50.71%
2016-17	40%	75.51%	40%	48.64%
2017-18	40%	67.06%	40%	41.23%
2018-19	40%	64.26%	40%	41.21%
2019-20	40%	66.44%	40%	40.72%
2020-21 (As on 31.12.2020)	40%	43.50%	40%	41.45%

Similarly, the actual coverage of women trainees under Non-Credit Based Scheme (Skill Development Training Programme) during last four financial years and current financial year is given as under **Table 9.3**.

**Table 9.3**  
**Coverage of women beneficiaries by NSFDC under Non-Credit Based Scheme**

Financial Year	Physical	
	Norm	Actual
2015-16	40%	48.00%
2016-17	40%	57.94%
2017-18	40%	43.24%
2018-19	40%	48.66%

2019-20	40%	50.25%
2020-21 (As on 31.12.2020)	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 dedicated schemes for women i.e. Mahila Adhikarita Yojana (MAY) & Mahila Samridhi Yojana (MSY) for maximum coverage of woman beneficiaries from its target group. Preference is also being given by NSKFDC for coverage of woman beneficiaries under its other loan schemes.

**9.4.3.2** Rebate in interest rate is provided to women beneficiaries in other loan schemes to incentivise them to avail the benefits of the loan schemes of NSKFDC. A rebate of 0.5% in the Rate of Interest is also being provided to women beneficiaries under its Education Loan scheme. Further, lower rate of interest is charged from women beneficiaries under Swachhta Udyami Yojana and Green Business Scheme.

**9.4.3.3** Financial & Physical achievements under MSY & MAY schemes, which are dedicated for women beneficiaries during last two financial years and current financial year is given in **Table 9.5**

**Table 9.5**  
**FINANCIAL & PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS FOR WOMEN UNDER NSKFDC SCHEMES DURING LAST TWO FINANCIAL YEARS AND CURRENT FINANCIAL YEAR (AS ON 31.12.2020)**

(Rs. in lac)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	2018-19		2019-20		2020-21	
		FIN.	PHY.	FIN.	PHY.	FIN.	PHY.
1	Mahila Samridhi Yojana (MSY)	1514.29	3140	12800.09	17793	299.79	366
2	Mahila Adhikarita Yojana (MAY)	1529.90	1898	635.76	707	6.75	8
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3044.19</b>	<b>5038</b>	<b>13435.85</b>	<b>18500</b>	<b>306.54</b>	<b>374</b>

**9.4.3.3** Financial & Physical achievements under Skill Development Training Programme during last 5 year and current financial year is given in **Table 9.6**

**Table 9.6**  
**Actual coverage of women trainees under Skill Development Training Programme of NSKFDC**

Sr. No.	Name of the scheme	Financial Year	Beneficiaries covered/ Sanctioned	Women coverage /Sanctioned	Coverage of Women beneficiaries %age
1	Skill Development Training Programmes	2015-16	9600	5499	57.28%
		2016-17	10314	7633	74.00%
		2017-18	13954	5267	37.75%
		2018-19	16240	6234	38.39%
		2019-20	19044	9595	50.38%
		2020-21 (as on 31.10.2020)	1335	820	61.42%
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>70487</b>	<b>35048</b>	



*Carving Artisan Stoneware by Handicraft at Dausa*





*Pickle Making Technician by MPCON at Durg Chhattisgarh*

#### **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.1,25,000/-& 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 2019-20 and 2020-21 (upto 31.12.2020) are given in **Table 9.4:**

Sr. No.	Name of the scheme	2019-20		2020-21 (upto 31.12.2020)	
		Financial Achievement (in Rs. Cr.)	Physical Achievement (in Numbers)	Financial Achievement (in Rs. Cr.)	Physical Achievement (in Numbers)
1	Mahila Samriddhi Yojana (under Micro Finance Scheme)	139.56	70,860	107.58	36275
2	New Swarnima (under Term Loan Scheme)	31.89	3,938	8.62	1674
3	Other Loan Schemes	256.11	57,750	89.27	18262
4	<b>Total Women Bene-ficiaries</b>	<b>427.56</b>	<b>1,32,548</b>	<b>205.47</b>	<b>56211</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**

Sr. No.	Name of the scheme	Financial Year	Beneficiaries covered/ Sanctioned	Women coverage /Sanctioned	Coverage of Women beneficiaries %age
1	Skill Development Training Programmes	2015-16	15146	6880	45.42%
		2016-17	18748	9088	48.47%
		2017-18	23380	11179	47.81%
		2018-19	25040	13850	55.31%
		2019-20	30491	15495	50.82%
		<b>2020-21 (31-12-2020)</b>	<b>17469*</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>61.92#</b>
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>130274</b>	<b>57258</b>	<b>43.73%</b>

\* Figures pertain to number sanctioned. Issue of sanction of more training programmes is under process.

# Due to COVID-19 restrictions, training programmes were commenced only for 1237 trainees, out of which 766 trainees are women (61.92%).





# **MONITORING AND EVALUATION**



# MONITORING AND EVALUATION

## 10.1 Monitoring the performance of the Schemes/Programmes

The Department of Social Justice & Empowerment implements its various schemes through (i) State Governments/UT Administrations (ii) Non-Governmental Organizations and (iii) its own organizations viz. National Institute, Corporations etc. Financial assistance is provided to the implementing agencies for programmes meant for the various target groups of the Department. Concessional loans (and in appropriate cases, subsidy) are also made available to members of target groups for income generating activities through the National Finance & Development Corporations. The Department and its Corporations have developed the mechanisms for monitoring the progress of the schemes/programmes being implemented through the various agencies.

### 10.1.1 Monitoring Mechanism for the Programmes/Schemes implemented through State Governments/UT Administrations

Various initiatives taken by the Department of SJ&E for monitoring the progress of implementation of its schemes and programmes include the following:-

- i. Performance of schemes is monitored through the quarterly/annual progress reports furnished by the State Governments/UT Administrations.
- ii. For the effective monitoring of all the schemes, Department of SJ&E has designated Divisional Heads as Nodal Officers for various regions and States/UTs. During the field visits of Officers of this

Department to States/UTs, discussions are held in order to identify constraints and to take corrective measures.

- iii. Financial and physical performance is reviewed by the Secretary (SJ&E) with Programme Divisions regularly to ensure that the allocations provided for the schemes of the Department of SJ&E are fully utilized.
- iv. Selected high priority schemes are monitored at the level of Minister (SJ&E) regularly.
- v. Department of SJ&E also organizes Conferences of State Social Welfare Ministers and the State Welfare Secretaries wherein all the schemes of the Department of SJ&E are reviewed. States/UTs are also advised to strengthen their monitoring mechanism. In addition, video conferences are also held with the states/UTs periodically.
- vi. Online system for monitoring of schemes is also being developed. One such system has already been developed for PMAGY which ensure continuous monitoring at all level.
- vii. The Department of SJ&E also sponsors evaluation studies from time to time through independent evaluation agencies to check whether the benefits of the Schemes reach the target groups.

The following important steps are taken by the Department of SJ&E for monitoring the implementation of the various schemes implemented through NGOs:

- a) Department of SJ&E, in consultation with NIC has put in place a System for online submission of proposals of NGOs by State Governments to this Department in respect of the Schemes of Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary Organizations working for SCs, OBCs and Integrated Programme for Older Persons.
- b) With a view to ensuring quality of services rendered through the NGOs, the Department of SJ&E has prepared a Manual on Minimum Standards for the programmes under the Scheme '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.
- c) The feedback from the stakeholders as well as the outcome of the independent evaluation of the schemes/programmes is taken into consideration while undertaking the revision in the schemes/ projects for effective implementation.
- d) In all cases recommended by the State Governments' Grants-in-Aid Committee within the State's notional allocation, the first installment of GIA to the extent of 50% of the recommended amount is considered for release without detailed scrutiny of the proposal, but subject to the condition that no Utilization Certificate of more than one year is pending. Thereafter, the second installment in each case is considered for release only after detailed scrutiny.
- e) Earlier, NGOs needed to submit, with their proposal every year, the following documents, which normally remain unchanged, over the years: (a) Registration Certificate under the Societies Registration Act, 1860/Indian Trust Act, 1982; (b) Memorandum of Association, and (c)

Rules and Bye-laws of the Society/Trust. In order to dispense with the requirement of repeated submission of these documents, it was decided that except Registration Certificate, the other two documents are not required to be submitted by the NGO every year, unless there is some change.

## 10.2 Evaluation of Programmes/ Schemes of the Ministry

The D/o Social Justice & Empowerment has revised the scheme - "Grant-in-aid rules for research and publications", 2013 as "**Evaluation & Outcome Based Monitoring Programme 2017**". Under the revised scheme, evaluation studies of the welfare schemes/ programmes implemented by the Ministry are undertaken. The evaluation studies sponsored by the Department of Social Justice & Empowerment pertain to schemes relating to Scheduled Castes, Other Backward Classes, Denotified Tribes, Nomadic and Semi-nomadic Tribes, senior citizens, victims of drug abuse and Beggary or any other target group of the Department. E-Bids are invited from Organisations having requisite qualifications to undertake evaluation studies of programmes and schemes of the Department.

**10.2.1** The following studies have been awarded during the year 2020-21.

1. Post Matric Scholarship for SCs
2. Top Class Education for SCs
3. Pre Matric Scholarship for Children of those Engaged in Unclean Occupations
4. Free Coaching for SC Students
5. National Fellowship for SCs
6. National Overseas Scholarship for SCs
7. Venture Capital Fund for SCs
8. Credit Guarantee fund for SCs
9. Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for SCs

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>10. National Fellowship for OBCs student</p> <p>11. Dr. Ambedkar Scheme for Interest Subsidy on Educational Loans for Overseas studies</p> <p>12. Assistance for Skill Development of Other Backward Classes (OBCs) / De-Notified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes (DNTs) / Economically Backward Classes (EBCs)</p> <p>13. Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens (IPSrC)</p> <p>14. Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana (RVY)</p> <p>15. Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for providing Social Defence Services</p> <p>16. Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers</p> <p>17. Functioning of Dr. Ambedkar Foundation (DAF)</p> <p>18. Functioning of National Institute of Social Defence(NISD)</p> <p>19. Functioning of National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC)</p> <p>20. Functioning of National Backward Classes Finance &amp; Development Corporation (NBCFDC)</p> <p>21. Functioning of National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC)</p> | <p>(iii) 81.03% institutes have adequate facilities and 18.97% of the institutes are not adequate. This is mainly due to not having enough civic amenities.</p> <p>(iv) 67.76% institutes have adequate facilities and 32.24% of the institutes are not adequate. This is mainly due to not having enough classrooms and staff to some extent.</p> <p>(v) Most of the institutions i.e., 84.79% are in urban areas of the states and 15.21% are in rural areas. Students travel to the urban areas and study during their higher education.</p> <p>(vi) It is observed that 1.4% of the beneficiaries are employed, 8% are unemployed and 2.4% are self-employed. Whereas 88.1% of them are students and still utilizing the benefits of the scheme.</p> |
|---|--|

**10.2.2 Major Finding of some studies are given below:-**

**1. POST MATRIC SCHOLARSHIP FOR SC**

- (i) Among the beneficiaries of seven states, about 56.3% are male and 43.7% are female under PMS-SC. About 25 members i.e., 0.02% of the total beneficiaries are transgender in Rajasthan State.
- (ii) 55% parents of surveyed beneficiaries are farmers, 31.5% are casual labour, 7.7% are employed and 4.3% are doing small business. Majority of the parents or guardians of the

**2. FREE COACHING SCHEME FOR SC AND OBC STUDENTS**

- (i) There are substantial number of students belonging to SCs and OBCs; however the sponsorship is available to limited number of students. Thus, there is scope for bringing more eligible students under sponsorship, as participation as well as rate of appearance in various examinations was considerably higher for non-sponsored students as compared to sponsored students.
- (ii) Success rate in sponsored candidates belonging to SCs and OBCs was also noticeable, which indicates that sponsorship has played an important role in bringing the marginalized sections of the society into the mainstream considerably, especially

students of these categories belonging to farming family or from the family of daily wage earners.

- (iii) There were two types of faculty deployed by the coaching institutes as part-time and full times. It was noticed that about 31 percent of the total faculty deployed was part-time but largely i.e. 69 percent, it was appointed on regular basis.
- (v) Study shows that the participation of male candidates was higher at 65 percent as compared to female counterparts (35%) that constituted only 35 percent.
- (vi) Students' perceptions regarding the impact of the scheme show that majority of students i.e. 86 to 96 percent believe that the coaching helped a lot in clearing not only desired exams but also other exams (if not qualified in the desired exam), built confidence and improving analytical skill among them, thus the program played an important role in the overall personality development of the students as well.

### **3. TOP CLASS EDUCATION FOR SCs**

- (i) Active Point of Contact from Ministry: Emails/queries sent to scd1.msje@gmail.com are not responsive. An active point of contact is required to quickly resolve issues.
- (ii) Since the process of approval of scholarship takes quite a bit of time, An authorization letter may be issued to the successful candidates which may be used by the students to seek waiver of term fees.
- (iii) Timely communication to the institutions regarding scheme guidelines, and sanction orders through emails.

### **4. NATIONAL OVERSEAS SCHOLARSHIP FOR SCHEDULED CASTES (SC)**

- (i) Most of the parents were under the income

slab of more than Rs. 20000 as their monthly income. 47.1% of parents were in the income slab of more than Rs. 20000, 29.4% in more than Rs. 10000 upto Rs. 15000, 17.6% under less than Rs. 10000 and 5.9% in more than Rs. 15000 upto Rs. 20000 income slabs.

- (ii) Majority of the respondents' parents were doing private jobs (47.1%), followed by self-employed (23.5%), casual workers (17.6%) and agricultural workers (11.8%). The present employment of beneficiaries' father was considered.
- (iii) Out of the total beneficiaries studied, 70.6% beneficiaries spent on domestic, education, health and overall maintenance of their houses. Only 17.6% of beneficiaries spent on domestic items, followed equally by health and overall maintenance of their houses (5.9%).
- (iv) The income ceiling prescribed for the scheme is 6 lakhs. It observed that most of the beneficiaries' income would have been more than the ceiling. However, the income ceiling may be revised keeping in view the Market Price Index (MPI).

### **5. VENTURE CAPITAL FUND FOR SCHEDULED CASTES (VCF-SC)**

- (i) Presently, the scheme is implemented in 17 Indian States, namely (1) Andhra Pradesh, (2) Bihar (3) Assam (4) Delhi NCR (5) Chhattisgarh (6) Gujarat (7) Karnataka (8) Maharashtra (9) Pondicherry (10) Punjab (11) Tamil Nadu (12) Telangana (13) Uttar Pradesh (14) West Bengal (15) Uttarakhand (16) Himachal Pradesh and (17) Haryana.
- (ii) The Venture Capital Fund for Scheduled Castes Entrepreneurs is the only Scheme to promote entrepreneurship amongst the Scheduled Castes and to increase financial inclusion for SC entrepreneurs to motivate



them for further growth in the society.

- (iii) Women have had 28.1% representation out of 98 VCF set-ups. The maximum number of ventures have been set up in Maharashtra (32.7%), followed by Andhra Pradesh (15.3%) and Telangana (12.2%). The women representation is about 25% in Maharashtra, followed by Telangana (21%) and Andhra Pradesh (13%).

#### **6. ASSISTANCE TO VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS WORKING FOR SCHEDULED CASTES (SCs)**

- (i) It has been observed that the voluntary organisations involved in the program implementation have substantial experience in running the institutions. But, institutions like schools and hostel were located in remote places. The status of infrastructure available with the institutions was noticeable. Because the majority of the institutions were operating in a rented building that may cause uncertainty in the sustainable functioning of the institutions.
- (ii) The procedure of selection of the students that opted by the VOs as first come first was also found undesirable at a larger extent. In such circumstances, merit can be ignored, and needy person can also be deprived of the benefits of the scheme.
- (iii) As per the provisions, the VOs have provided certain facilities that include infrastructure, study-related facilities, food and health and so on. All these facilities are available at the schools and hostels. But there exist gaps between availability and adequacy of facilities that are essential to give due attention in general and food and health-related facilities in particular. The reasons behind the gaps were shortage and inadequate resources with VOs.

- (iv) This programme has brought certain attitudinal changes not only among the students but also their parents and community as well. Still, there is a need to aware the marginalised section of the society to bring forward and make them capable to be part of the process of development.

#### **7. ASSISTANCE FOR SKILL DEVELOPMENT OF OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES (OBCs)/ DE-NOTIFIED AND SEMI-NOMADIC TRIBES (DNTs)/ ECONOMICALLY BACKWARD CLASSES (EBCs)**

- (i) Under the scheme, the trainees have been observed to be provided with a considerable placement assistance or entrepreneurial guidance to start their own ventures. Although this has been observed across a small proportion of the sample beneficiaries, this aspect of the programme needs to be significantly enhanced.
- (ii) The percentage of population in the lower income level (income of less than or equal to 10,000) has shrunk from 83.2% before the scheme to 56.5% after the skill development programme. This fall is complemented by a rise in the percentage of the population in the income bracket of 10,000 and 20,000, from 13 % before the scheme to 38% after the scheme. This indicates that there has been a steady migration of people from a lower to a higher income level validating the fact that skill development and training programmes have accrued considerable returns to the beneficiaries.
- (iii) As far as the expenditure pattern is concerned, there is a 14.5% rise in the expenditure incurred by the population after the scheme within the bracket of Rs. 5,300 and Rs. 10,299 per month. Hence, the expenditure pattern Vis-a-vis the income

changes shows positive signs in the sense that there hasn't been a proportionate increase in expenditure in response to a rise in income, thereby indicating the tendency to save among the beneficiaries after participating in the training programme.

- (iv) Skill as per market standards refers to the skill sets of an individual in accordance with the National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) covers aspect of competence, credit, knowledge, learning and learning outcomes, qualification and the ability to apply knowledge and use know-how to complete tasks and solve problems. Skill set of 18% of the respondents didn't meet the market standards, whereas after the scheme, around 99% of the respondents report that their skills meet the market standards.
- (v) Post participating in the skill training and development programme, around 59% of the respondents were able to successfully get a job whereas 25% were able to engage as self-employment and the remaining 16% commenced entrepreneurial work.
- (vi) Before availing the skill development and training programme, around 53% of the respondents had no involvement in the decision making of the society whereas after the scheme, around 93% of the respondents engage in the major decision making in the society. Skill development and training programmes indeed have brought in a sense of social inclusion among the target group.

## **8. INTEGRATED PROGRAMME FOR SENIOR CITIZENS (IPSRc)**

- (i) A total of 430 Senior Citizen Homes (SCHs) are operational under IPSrC Scheme across 24 States. The maximum numbers of SCHs have been identified in Andhra Pradesh,

followed by Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Maharashtra.

- (ii) The maximum number of beneficiary senior citizens were from the social category of OBC (49%), followed by SC (17.7%), ST (7.4%), others (1%) and General (12.2%). In the general category, the maximum beneficiaries were from West Bengal, followed by Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Odisha. In the Minority community, most of the beneficiaries were from Assam, followed by Manipur, and Andhra Pradesh. In OBC Category, the maximum numbers of beneficiaries were from Odisha, followed by Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. In the state of Odisha, beneficiaries from SC category were comparatively more than the other states. From the social category of ST, more number of beneficiaries were reported in Manipur, followed by Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.
- (iii) Senior citizens in SCHs i.e 1821 were from the rural background as compared to 489 senior citizens who were from urban background. The maximum number of senior citizens from rural background are enrolled in Odisha while the maximum number of senior citizens from the urban background are enrolled in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh
- (iv) To cover the socio-economic background of beneficiary senior citizens, around 43.7% of the beneficiaries were involved in engaging themselves in running shops or managing own businesses Moreover, around 21.7% and 16.4% of the beneficiaries worked as an attendant and higher officials, respectively. As far as the sector of employment of the beneficiaries is concerned, around 75.2% report to be self-employed whereas around 17% of them remain unemployed.

(v) 40.4% of the respondents had no interaction with family members as a reason to join SCH whereas, around 29% of the respondents in the sample had interaction sometimes, only 15% of the beneficiaries in the sample had frequent interactions with their family members. This validates the fact that isolation within the family is a major reason behind the decision of the beneficiaries to move out of their homes.

(vi) In the last 5 years, a total of 1000 inmates' living in senior citizen homes have passed away. Out of the 177 SCHs' information received on deaths of inmates, 7.7% men and 10.6% women in 2015-16, 7.6% men and 11.1% women in 2016-17, 7.1% men and 12.5% women in 2017-18, 8.7% men and 12.5% women in 2018-19 and 7.1% men and 15.1% women in 2019-20 have been recorded.

## 9. RASHTRIYA VAYOSHRI YOJANA (RVY)

(i) It has been observed that during the reference period, a large number of senior citizen have been benefited from the scheme. However, it is difficult to assess the extent of coverage as there have been no updated census records of senior citizen population.

(ii) the overall impact of the scheme has been that there is an increased mobility of locomotors senior citizens who can now move freely in their villages without any support and interact with other people instead sitting alone isolated at their home as was the case earlier without assistive device.

(iii) It was also pointed out by the implementing agency that persons living in distant villages do not come to take the appliances in the camps organised, as bulky appliances such as tricycles would need a jeep to carry them

to their villages and they cannot bear that cost.

(iv) On the general awareness about the scheme, only 25% beneficiaries were aware and have heard about the scheme, which seems very low. Before conducting camps, IA and other organisations advertise and inform people about when and where the camp is going to be organised.

(v) It has also been observed that there is a lack of mechanism to ensure that all the identified tehsils and villages of the district have been covered. The MSJ&E allocates funds for a specific district and implementing IA have the liberty to select location of organising camps as per their ease. Thus, ensuring coverage of entire tehsils and villages in the district becomes a big challenge. Therefore, there is need to develop a system to make sure that all the tehsils/villages are equally benefited.

(vi) It is not mandatory on the part of IA i.e. ALIMCO to verify addresses of beneficiaries and the IA is bound to record whatever address is provided by the beneficiaries. Also, the scheme has been assisting weaker sections of the society and in many cases the assisted population were found to have migrated from the address provided. Therefore, it is imperative to have an inbuilt mechanism in implementation of the scheme or in scheme itself for mandatory verification of telephone/mobile numbers and addresses provided by the beneficiaries.

(vii) It is noticed from the available data about distributed appliances that there is no uniformity in distribution of aids. A person with 60% locomotor disability has been given walking stick while a person with 50% locomotor disability has been provided with the wheel chair folding subjectively

without justification. Further, it is also seen that the maximum number of beneficiaries have multiple disabilities and assistive aids provided to them is not proportionate to their highest type of disability, which is defeating the very basic objectives of the scheme.

- (viii) It has been observed that the scheme has been implemented by ALIMCO, which is very large organisation and have presence all over the country. However, it does not have branch offices in all the states/districts wherein scheme is being implemented. Thus, they have to work in partnership with small inefficient local organisations. In this regard it is suggested that Composite Rehabilitation Centres (CRC), District Disability Rehabilitation Centres, State Handicapped Development Corporations, the National Institutes working in the areas of disability and NGOs may also be roped in for implementation of the Scheme
- (ix) State level line departments is involved in implementation only for approving and forwarding applications of IAs as the funds approved by the MoSJ&E are directly released to IAs without state government in loop and state government is not able to monitor the pace and efficiency of the implementation, assess its process and quality of aids and appliances. It may also result in overlooking the guidelines, procedures, parameters, processes by the IA in implementation.

**10. SELF-EMPLOYMENT SCHEME FOR REHABILITATION OF MANUAL SCAVENGERS**

- (i) Female participation was found considerable as compared to the male counterpart
- (ii) Around 74.7 percent of the beneficiaries are under the age of 45 years followed by 21.4

of the total sampled beneficiaries who have reported their age between 45 years and 60 years. The proportion of beneficiaries above the age of 60 years is limited i.e. about 3.9 percent. The average family size of the beneficiaries was about 5 members that are comparable with national figures.

- (iii) Release and Use of OTCA:- The main purpose of OTCA is to support the MSs during the period of rehabilitation. In 19.1 percent cases, it was found that OTCA money has been used for establishing small enterprises which is an interesting phenomenon. The increase in the family income of most of the beneficiaries is because OTCA has supported them in switching to more remunerative employment opportunities.
- (iv) Most of the children i.e. 82 percent of the identified manual scavengers are studying in a government school and 17 percent are studying in private schools. There are only one percent students studying in NGO/ Trust run schools and private schools. All school-going children have reported that they are receiving scholarships under state sponsored schemes with an average amount of Rs. 200/ month.
- (v) A large proportion of respondents (90.2%) did not show interest in availing a loan. The major reasons behind such reluctance were lack of confident of getting a loan (45.7% cases) followed by lack of interest (23.4%) and lack of awareness (13.2%). Around 1.8 percent respondents did not apply for a loan due to lack of confidence of getting a loan and 3.7 percent did not approach bank as they had defaulted previously.
- (vi) The study pointed out that manual scavengers are facing several health-related issues. Around 59.8 percent of the respondents are reportedly facing severe

health problems. It was found that Limbs Infection and Respiratory problems were the two major diseases in 28 percent and 27 percent beneficiaries respectively. The other common problems faced by the beneficiaries were eye infection followed by, Gastro-intestinal problems and skin diseases

### 10.2.3 Major recommendations of some studies are given in **Box 10.1**

#### **Box 10.1**

##### **Major recommendations of some studies**

##### **1. POST MATRIC SCHOLARSHIP FOR SCs**

- (i) *Wide publicity on the scheme has to be done in all states before the beginning of the academic year .*
- (ii) *The usage of National Scholarship Portal is to be effectively done after ample awareness on its usage to the state offices, district offices, institutions and beneficiaries. This portal has to be implemented by resolving the existing issues faced while using the state portals.*
- (iii) *There is a need to revise the amount of scholarship on the basis of the type of courses taken up by the beneficiaries and the location of the institution in view of the increase in fee structures.*
- (iv) *The introduction of portals has created enough transparency in the sanction of Post Matric Scholarships, Aadhaar number enrolments in the bank accounts of the beneficiary students, and release of scholarship through DBT to the accounts of the beneficiary students. This system is to be strengthened and increase the transparency with the following:*
  - a) *States may conduct special audit of institutions with regard to the eligibility conditions, payment of tuition fees and maintenance allowance every year. The audit may also cover the utilization of grant given for the purpose of book bank, fees for library, sports, medical examination etc.*
  - b) *Special inspection may also be conducted by the States to verify actual boarding status of beneficiary students in the hostels of the academic institutions in the respect of those who avail maintenance allowance under the scheme.*
- (v) *The institutes are to be made responsible by collecting information regarding admission of the beneficiary students, admission pass out and drop out details including the fees received in respect of beneficiary students within one month of disbursement of the scholarship to the State Government. The State shall fix a date of submission for the above details.*
- (vi) *The institutes should allow students to take admission with the approval letter of the scholarship which can be automatically generated once the state approves. And the payments can be done by the students once the amounts are release to the students. But state should also ensure that the amounts are release with the academic year period.*
- (vii) *All Institutions (Government/ Aided/Private) has to upload the complete fee structures in their websites for easy availability to the students. Moreover, Fee fixation details are to be provided in the websites of the higher education and social welfare so that students know their eligibilities for availing various facilities in the institutions.*

## **2. FREE COACHING FOR SCs AND OBCs**

- (i) *Coaching institutes have a good number of non-sponsored SC and OBC students and current slot available to the coaching institute can be increased to double, provided the coaching institutes are capable to handle increased slots.*
- (ii) *Efforts should be made to bring more and more students under the scheme, especially students belonging to the rural setup, through proper advertisement in a rural area.*
- (iii) *The scheme must be regularly advertised through mass media.*
- (iv) *The participation of female students need to be increased, due to social and cultural restrictions. For this purpose a clause may be mandatory for coaching institutes to make safe and secure arrangement for girls' hostels and advertising the same while calling for application from students.*
- (v) *Release of stipend to the students may be made in the time, so as to reduce the drop out, as most of the students belong to the resource-poor background and it becomes difficult for them to stay focused on their study in the absence of timely financial support.*
- (vi) *While result achievement is the ultimate parameter with which the efficiency of the scheme/ coaching institute could be assessed. However, equal consideration must be given to the fact that most of these students are targeting for highly competitive exams where seats are limited. Therefore, the Ministry may consider judging the performance of the students, by not only clearing the targeted exam but in related lower level exams as well.*

## **3. TOP CLASS EDUCATION FOR SCs**

- (i) *Timelines and fix accountability for processing, sanction and disbursement of scholarship so as to avoid undue delay.*
- (ii) *Project Division detailed study for system and procedure improvement (Restructuring exercise)*
- (iii) *Portal to be improved to made it work precisely.*
- (iv) *Students Helpline*
- (v) *Restructuring of Grievance Redressal Cell*
- (vi) *Issue of Guidelines for uniform execution of publicity activities at Institute level*
- (vii) *Annual Meetings/ inviting the nodal officer of all the Top Class Institutes covered under the scheme just before each session so that all the provisions under the scheme are uniformly understood.*
- (viii) *Ministry level wider publicity through various forms of Media both print & electronic may be undertaken*

## **4. NATIONAL OVERSEAS SCHOLARSHIP FOR SCs**

- (i) *The income ceiling prescribed for the scheme is 6 lakhs. It observed that most of the beneficiaries' income would have been more than the amount. However, the income ceiling may be revised keeping in view the Market Price Index (MPI).*



- (ii) *An undertaking should also be taken from the selected candidate that after the selection to overseas scholarship, any discrepancy detected at any stage with regard to income certificate or otherwise, the award would be cancelled thereto and the entire amount with penal interest would be refunded to the Ministry.*
- (iii) *To ensure that the selected candidates complete their courses, the Indian Missions/Embassies abroad may be requested to send a quarterly status report of beneficiaries to the Ministry. Based on the report, the Ministry may take appropriate decision/s. In case the candidate does not complete the course successfully and drops the studies midway without proper justification, the candidate may be required to refund the entire amount with penal interest.*
- (iv) *The proportional representation of other social groups, namely de-notified, nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes, and landless agricultural labourers to the tune of six and four (already prescribed under the scheme), respectively should be ensured.*

#### **5. VENTURE CAPITAL FUND FOR SCHEDULED CASTES (VCF-SC)**

- (i) *The promoters should be given all required technical information by the IFCI well in advance and an undertaking should be obtained from the SC entrepreneurs that nothing remains to be understood thereafter. Technical information should be provided to the promoter/s in all respect. A representative from the Ministry and an external CA should be made the part of the entire induction process. The CA may optionally be taken by beneficiary concerned as well.*
- (ii) *Repayment period should be industry-specific. The uniform periodicity of the repayment needs to be considered and made flexible. This will increase the bandwidth of the scheme.*
- (iii) *It has been that there are delays in the processing of application due to procuring required approval from the govt. Departments for setting-up the units. The IFCI and MoSJE may follow-up with the state to set-up a single window system mechanism.*
- (iv) *The IFCI is suggested to prepare a document where every single detail relating to inception to disbursement is well defined. It is learnt that Lol which contains actual project cost is revised favouring/disfavouring select promoters. No document once delivered would be changed without assigning a valid reason thereof.*

#### **6. ASSISTANCE TO VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS WORKING FOR SCHEDULED CASTES (SCs)**

- (i) *This programme has contributed substantially to enhancing enrolment and decreasing dropout rate among the students in general and students belong to SC community in particular. But the study shows that most of these schools are being operated at a distant location. Therefore, it can be suggested that this programme can be scale up in SC concentrated areas, with a focus to increase the presence of such facilities in more accessible areas.*
- (ii) *There is a need to make the programme more gender sensitive. The participation of females is very limited i.e. slightly more than one-third. In this regard, there is a need to generate awareness among the communities. The civil society, as well as communities, can contribute considerably to make the program more gender inclusive. While providing additional benefits to female beneficiaries over male beneficiaries can become a pull factor for female students, the same may not push the implementing VOs in enrolling more female participants. However, separate target for female and male beneficiaries may be given to VOs. Also, the VOs can be incentivised through recognition/ appreciation as well as monetary benefits for ensuring a positive gender inclusiveness of female participants.*

**7. ASSISTANCE FOR SKILL DEVELOPMENT OF OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES (OBCs)/ DE-NOTIFIED AND SEMI-NOMADIC TRIBES (DNTs)/ ECONOMICALLY BACKWARD CLASSES (EBCs)**

- (i) *The skill development and training programmes should aim at supporting both demand side and supply interventions by means of enhancing the access of such programmes for socially excluded groups and at the same time spread awareness among the masses regarding the importance of skill development and training in generating employment opportunities.*
- (ii) *The skill development programme should aim at including modules, guidelines and protocols to provide counselling support along with life skills training as a complement to the job-specific training*
- (iii) *To ensure that better employment opportunities prevail across the beneficiaries of the scheme, a comprehensive database needs to be maintained by the SCA/training institutes so as to track the progress of the beneficiaries in terms of employability and changes in socio economic opportunities post availing the skill development training. This would help the institutes imparting training services to arrive at sustained solutions and interventions in the response to any shortcomings on the employment generation aspect of the scheme.*

**8. INTEGRATED PROGRAMME FOR SENIOR CITIZENS (IPSRc)**

- (i) *The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment should enhance the funds allocated to the scheme as this would help to improve the conditions of SCHs supported*
- (ii) *The Ministry ensure that these funds are disbursed on time.*
- (iii) *Some specific SCH should be selected as a model SCH. This model SCH would be the one where inmates are fully satisfied with the SCH and its various services and facilities. The information about this model SCH should be widely publicized and circulated to all the other SCHs in other states to replicate. This would provide the management of SCH a benchmark to follow on.*
- (iv) *A team should be entrusted with this responsibility to visit SCHs at a frequent interval. This would keep the management of SCHs on their toes about the upkeep of SCHs as they would be cautious about surprise visit of the team from the ministry to any SCH.*
- (v) *The IPSrC should be revised regularly once in every 2 years keeping in view the constantly changing and dynamic environment*
- (vi) *There should a regular social audit and monitoring of SCHs. Regular inspection and monitoring of the SCH may improve the efficacy of the scheme.*

**9. RASHTRIYA VAYOSHRI YOJANA (RVY)**

- (i) *State government should maintain district & village wise updated data for senior citizens and district offices may start setting up a mechanism for enlisting them and issuance of card, which can be made mandatory for receiving benefit. District offices should ensure adequate coverage of all Tehsils and respective villages of the districts under the scheme.*
- (ii) *It is also strongly recommended that there should be more than one implementing agencies and all agencies should work together for providing aids. In this regard it is suggested that Composite Rehabilitation Centers (CRC), District Disability Rehabilitation Centers, State Handicapped Development Corporations, the National Institutes working in the areas of disability and NGOs may also be roped in for implementation of the Scheme. IA performing better in terms of coverage and efficiency may be incentivised, which would create a healthy competition to perform better and efficiently.*

- (iii) Possibility of distribution of aids and appliances through Primary Health Centers and Community Health Centers, District Hospitals, Old Age Home Associations and Anganwadi Workers may be explored.(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.
- (iv) There should be an efficient registration process of beneficiaries and a robust and fool proof mechanism for verifying addresses of the beneficiaries.
- (v) A robust system/process for defect free aids/appliances should be adopted. Also, there should be provision for organising maintenance camps from time to time under the scheme so that in case of defects in the aids/appliances issued to the beneficiaries, they can get the same repaired in these camps.

#### **10. SELF-EMPLOYMENT SCHEME FOR REHABILITATION OF MANUAL SCAVENGERS**

- (i) Keeping in view low education and awareness levels of manual scavengers and their hesitation in availing loan for self-employment projects, it is recommended that arrangements should be made for adequate handholding of the manual scavengers so that they can avail loans for self-employment and also run their projects efficiently.
- (ii) At present majority of manual scavengers are not willing to apply for loan due to their inhibition that the banks do not extend desired cooperation. Therefore, agreements should be made with major banks for extending loan to manual scavengers.
- (iii) There is limited coverage of individuals under social security program like an insurance scheme. Keeping in view this, a special program is needed to bring them under insurance policies. In a recently concluded Evaluation Study of "Social Security Scheme of Sheep Breeders sponsored by Central Wool Development Board (under Ministry of Textiles)" the team of TRUAGRICO found the scheme highly effective and widely accepted. Subsidised insurance facility for rehabilitated Manual Scavengers in association with LIC can be introduced under the SRMS scheme as well.

### **10.3 Monitoring of schemes implemented through NGOs**

**10.3.1** The following important steps are taken by the Department of SJ&E for monitoring the implementation of the various schemes implemented through NGOs:

- i Department of SJ&E, in consultation with NIC has put in place a System for online submission of proposals of NGOs by State Governments to this Department in respect of the Schemes of Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary Organizations working for SCs, OBCs and Integrated Programme for Older Persons.
- ii With a view to ensuring quality of services rendered through the NGOs, the Department of SJ&E has prepared a Manual on Minimum Standards for the programmes under the Scheme 'Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse' with emphasis on facilities and services to be provided at the Rehabilitation Centre, roles and responsibilities of the staff, clients' rights and the code of ethics for the staff.
- iii The feedback from the stakeholders as well as the outcome of the independent evaluation of the schemes/programmes is taken into consideration while undertaking

the revision in the schemes/ projects for effective implementation.

**10.3.2** To make the processing of the proposals for grant-in-aid more simple and streamlined, the following procedures have been made:

- i. In all cases recommended by the State Governments' Grants-in-Aid Committee within the State's notional allocation, the first instalment of GIA to the extent of 50% of the recommended amount is considered for release without detailed scrutiny of the proposal, but subject to the condition that no Utilization Certificate of more than one year is pending. Thereafter, the second instalment in each case is considered for release only after detailed scrutiny.
- ii. Earlier, NGOs needed to submit, with their proposal every year, the following documents, which normally remain unchanged, over the years: (a) Registration Certificate under the Societies Registration Act, 1860/Indian Trust Act, 1982; (b) Memorandum of Association, and (c) Rules and Bye-laws of the Society/Trust. In order to dispense with the requirement of repeated submission of these documents, it was decided that except Registration Certificate, the other two documents are not required to be submitted by the NGO every year, unless there is some change.

#### **10.4 Finance and Development Corporations of the Department of SJ&E**

The Finance and Development Corporations of the Department of SJ&E have evolved the monitoring and evaluation mechanisms of the schemes implemented by them, which is briefly described below:

#### **10.4.1 National Scheduled Castes Finance & Development Corporation (NSFDC)**

NSFDC has put in place internal as well as external monitoring mechanisms and evaluation of its various schemes.

##### **A. Internal Monitoring & Evaluation**

NSFDC has the following Internal Monitoring & Evaluation mechanism in place for monitoring the implementation of schemes by the State Channelizing Agencies/ Channelizing Agencies (SCAs/CAs).

- i. The SCAs/CAs are required to submit utilization certificates in the prescribed format containing the details such as name, gender, annual family income, caste and addresses of beneficiaries, amount disbursed, mode of disbursement, date of disbursement etc.
- ii. NSFDC nominees discuss the pending issues relating to NSFDC Schemes in the Board Meetings of SCAs.
- iii. High level meetings of NSFDC officers are held with State Governments and SCA Officers to discuss pending issues.
- iv. NSFDC reviews the progress of its schemes at regular intervals with the SCAs.
- v. Pending issues are reviewed and resolved in the Regional Workshops of SCAs.
- vi. NSFDC Liaison Centres periodically inspect the units financed by NSFDC and submit reports on the same.

##### **B. External Evaluation**

NSFDC has been commissioning external evaluation studies of its schemes through external evaluating agencies. During 2014-15, NSFDC decided to evaluate its schemes in all the States/UTs in a span of two years. The objective of such evaluation studies

is to know the impact of the credit based schemes and skill development training programmes on the beneficiaries & trainees and the incremental incomes earned by them post implementation.

### C. Study commissioned in 2019-20 for NSFDC Schemes

During the year 2019-20, NSFDC has commissioned an evaluation study of both its Credit and Non-Credit Based Schemes to M/s. Datawise Management Services India Pvt. Ltd. (DMSIPL), Hyderabad. The evaluation study shall cover 2,700 beneficiaries assisted under Credit Based Schemes and 430 trainees trained under Non-Credit Based Scheme i.e Skill Development Training Programmes, during 2018-19, in 9 States.

The State/UT-wise beneficiaries/trainees to be covered by the External Evaluating Agency under the study are given as under at **Table 10.2**.

<b>Table 10.2</b>				
<b>State/UT-wise beneficiaries/trainees</b>				
<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>

### D. Study commissioned in 2020-21 for NSFDC Schemes

During the year 2020-21, NSFDC is in the process

of commissioning an evaluation study of both its Credit and Non-Credit Based Schemes.

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

The Corporation accords due emphasis on the monitoring & evaluation studies for monitoring purpose and assessing the impact of National backward Classes Finance & Development Corporation (NBCFDC) schemes on the socio-economic status of the beneficiaries. The Channel Partners of NBCFDC are shared these Reports and are advised from time to time to strengthen the monitoring mechanism and take action on the observations/recommendation of evaluation studies. On-going-schemes are evaluated from time to time to have an impact assessment through independent agencies. The Corporation is utilizing the professional services of various Dr. Ambedkar Chairs in Universities for doing independent evaluation of NBCFDC Schemes in various States/UTs.

**During the year 2020-21, Corporation got completed two Evaluation Studies for a total sample size of 850 beneficiaries in the State of Punjab.**

**The evaluation was got completed through independent evaluation agency namely, Dr. Ambedkar Chair, Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA), New Delhi.**

**Suggestions/observations of Evaluation Studies of NBCFDC Schemes as mentioned above and Action Taken based on the same are tabulated hereunder:-**



**EVALUATION STUDY OF CREDIT SCHEMES OF NBCFDC CONDUCTED IN THE STATE OF PUNJAB FOR PUNJAB  
BACKWARD CLASSES LAND DEVELOPMENT & FINANCE CORPORATION (BACKFINCO)**

<b>S. No</b>	<b>Recommendations</b>	<b>Comments/Action taken by NBCFDC</b>
<b>Actionable Points Suggested by Evaluating Agency applicable at NBCFDC level</b>		
1.	<i>The results of the study call for launching of different women centric schemes by NBCFDC. A proper gap analysis must be done regarding the expectation of women in the region and the actual delivery intended by these schemes. The new schemes should be designed keeping in mind the current market trends and should be reviewed periodically.</i>	<i>NBCFDC implements women oriented loan schemes under Term Loan and Micro-finance Loan schemes namely i.e. New Swarnima and Mahila Samridhi respectively. In addition, under education loan scheme a rebate of 0.5% on interest is given to girl student.</i>
2.	<i>Assistance should be provided for forward linkages. For example, a person who avails loan for carpentry should also be provided necessary training and financial assistance on package, brand and sale of the produce at competitive rates in the market.</i>	<i>NBCFDC under its Skill Development Pro-gram nominates SCA members to attend Skill Development meetings and also en-courage beneficiaries to undertake various skill development programs conducted by NBCFDC.</i>
3.	<i>In view of the growing population of the backward classes in all the districts, it is advisable to increase the financial assistance. Further based on the budget of the project proposal, or business plan, the General Term Loan (GTL) amount should be increased depending upon the market value of the document of immovable property submitted by the beneficiary.</i>	<i>Term Loan limits have been raised to Rs. 15.00 Lakh per beneficiary and Micro Finance Loan limit has been raised to Rs. 1.25 Lakh per beneficiary. Loan limits are reviewed periodically based on input of channel partners and market trends.</i>
4.	<i>The beneficiaries were of the opinion that the rate of interest of the loan amount should be reduced to bring down the list of defaulters. Most of the people who availed loan are from poor background and hence find it difficult to repay loan. It is pertinent to mention that economy of Punjab heavily relies on agriculture with inconsistent income throughout the year, making it nearly impossible or difficult to repay their monthly loan instalments.</i>	<i>Already the loans provided under NBCFDC schemes are at concessional rate keeping in mind the financial conditions of its tar-get beneficiaries. At the same time SCAs are also advised to do their due diligence while sanctioning to prevent wilful defaulters from taking loan.</i>
5.	<i>Majority of the loan was taken for Agriculture/allied sector and not much employment has been generated through the scheme. Out of 459 beneficiaries of NBCFDC, around 14% beneficiaries contributed to employment generation. To up-lift the economy, it is advisable that NBCFDC should give special preference to those ventures which generate further employment.</i>	<i>NBCFDC provides concessional financing to encourage OBC members to start up their ventures or create self-employment opportunities. Employment Generation is an offshoot of such activities that happens only once their business activities get stable and start earning more.</i>



6.	NBCFDC should promote skill development training especially for SHG members. It is observed that business failure is one of the prominent reasons for irregularity in the repayment of loan. Therefore, possible help should be provided for training and nurturing local skills particularly in women centric business activities. Further, skills of SHG members of all the villages by and large remain untapped. Attempt should be made to utilise their skills in a proper way for their economic development.	Skill Development Selection committee meetings members comprise of SCA representatives too. Skill Development Institutes usually provide information on NBCFDC loan schemes through them.
7.	The beneficiaries were looking forward to Insurance for their group members, business and livestock.	SCAs in various management development programs are advised to devise adequate security features in their loan portfolio to take care of any distress related loan failures. Scheme implemented to provide dis-tress relief has already been shared with all SCAs.
8.	NBCFDC needs to improve awareness lev-el regarding other schemes through placing big hoardings of their schemes in the premises of SCAs. Further an advertising pamphlet may be given to all beneficiaries at the time of sanctioning the loan so that they can be acquainted with the other schemes.	The Corporation has taken pro-active steps for generating awareness and organized "Awareness Camps" with the objective of spreading awareness of Corporation's schemes and providing an opportunity to the target group for having interface with channels partners. During the last five years, since 2015-16, more than 367 Camps were held in various States, in which large number of beneficiaries attended and were informed of various schemes of the Corporation and counselled to avail the same. Grant of Rs.2.00 lakh p.a is given to SCAs for such camps to identify viable schemes and corresponding training needs of the target group, so that loan schemes have desired impact on the economic and social status of the beneficiaries.
9.	The analysis of repayment schedule revealed the mismatch of agreed and actual payment schedule. NBCFDC should scrutinise the schedule at periodic intervals so as to curb the possibility of non-performing assets.	NBCFDC requests SCAs to Strengthen the Recovery Mechanism. Notices to be followed with regular visit to defaulter in order to strengthen the recovery at SCA level. It is emphasized time and again, the improvement in recovery leads to speedy recycling of funds to other deprived prospective beneficiaries. The SCA have also been asked to consider linking/Reporting to CIBIL details of such defaulters.
10.	NBCFDC should make attempt to simplify the procedures. For this training should be imparted to official staff of SCAs to over-come practical difficulties of clients.	To simplify the process SCAs are encouraged to use SBMS for loan application. At the same time SCA officials are provided training through sessions in Management Development Program conducted yearly. Further to this SCAs are provided with performance linked grant-in aid also whose portion can be used by SCAs to train their officials in loan procedures.

11.	<i>The beneficiaries feel that the process involved in sanctioning the loan is very time consuming. Some of the respondents even mentioned that they got the sanction after around 3-4 months. NBCFDC should en-sure standardized speedy timeline. The loans must be sanctioned within two months from the date of applying and disbursed within one month from the date of sanctioning so that the beneficiaries may start their activities in time. Further the application and their enclosures should be simple which will ease the loan process.</i>	<i>To reduce the time gap and visits of beneficiary to office of channel partner, SCAs are continually being advised to use SBMS. The system allows uploading requisite documents from remote place without the need of visiting office. Once such application is submitted in portal, district official checks document online. Also, SCA can seek clarification online only if the documents are incomplete and beneficiary can upload/ enter data for which clarification is sought. Once all such checks are completed then only District official conducts interview of applicant at site wherein he checks original documents without the need of multiple visits to office of SCA.</i>
12	<i>Since a significant number of beneficiaries in the study were from rural areas it was suggested that the household income limit should be revised so that maximum people can avail the loan boosting up self-employment avenues.</i>	<i>Annual Family income limits to avail loan facilities are decided by Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment keeping in mind the inclusion of those OBC members who are utmost deprived.</i>
13	<i>The widows and physically challenged members desired special considerations like low rate of interest and subsidy for the loan amount.</i>	<i>NBCFDC provides rebate of 0.25% for persons with disability (40% and above)</i>
14	<i>Education is a catalyst for social transformation and social change. It is noted that there were no takers for education loan barring few exceptions. There is need to create awareness to avail the education loan and develop related skills among the beneficiaries to increase the scope of employability in different sectors.</i>	<i>As mentioned under S.N.8 above, publicity and awareness are being done to encourage beneficiaries to avail loans under different schemes including education loan and undergo skill development.</i>
15	<i>The study finds that the loan amount taken by the population under scope of study is not adequate enough to bring out marked improvement in the lifestyles of beneficiaries. NBCFDC may reconsider the loan amount extended to the schemes under the present study to experience perceptible change by the beneficiaries in their lives.</i>	<i>NBCFDC loan limits are decided based on market trends, input from channel part-ners, capital requirement for starting various business opportunities and repayment capacity of eligible loanees.</i>
16	<i>SCAs constitute an effective link between NBCFDC and its beneficiaries. NBCFDC should arrange for interaction of the beneficiaries with SCAs at periodic intervals, as this could strengthen rapport between the two which is important for successful execution and realisation of objectives of schemes NBCFDC.</i>	<i>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 &amp; sanction of loan.</i>

17	<i>NBCFDC should document the success stories of beneficiaries for wider dissemination so as to carry forward its vision and mission in a meaningful way. The success stories can serve as an inspiration and motivation for those who want to avail the loan.</i>	<i>The success stories are being documented and uploaded in the Corporation's website.</i>
18	<i>NBCFDC can institute awards for best performing units across sectors based on certain criteria to expand the outreach of the schemes.</i>	<i>NBCFDC awards its best performing Channel Partners in its raising day celebrations held every year.</i>

**Actionable Points Suggested by Evaluating Agency applicable at State Channelising Agency(SCA)/Channel Partner (CP)Level**

19	<i>The study noted that majority (around 91%) of the beneficiaries of Punjab Back-ward Classes Land Development and Finance Corporation (PBCLDFC) availing the benefits of term loan schemes were males (Figure. 3.1). As similar trend is observed in other districts, PBCLDFC should take initiative to make more women aware of various schemes of NBCFDC. Sincere efforts are required for creating awareness in Fazilka, Jalandhar, Moga and Sangrur districts.</i>	<i>SCA has been advised for necessary action.</i>
20	<i>The schemes of NBCFDC can be better availed to establish own ventures like carpentry, tailoring shop, artisan work, small daily need kiriyana shops which have greater scope for improvement and progress in urban regions. But the findings reveal that the majority of beneficiaries are from rural region. In some of districts like Hoshiarpur, Mohali, Pathankot and Taran Taran all the beneficiaries reside in rural areas. There-fore, SCAs must make sincere efforts to popularise and extend the schemes in urban region too.</i>	<i>SCA has been advised for necessary action.</i>
21	<i>Most of the respondents have linkage of mobile and aadhar number but SCAs must ensure complete adherence to the norms.</i>	<i>SCA has been advised for necessary action.</i>
22	<i>SCAs should conduct special advertisement campaigns to promote the schemes of NBCFDC as some respondents expressed dissatisfaction regarding the information furnished by SCA officials.</i>	<i>SCA has been advised for necessary action.</i>
23	<i>SCA should have regular programmes to create awareness about different financing schemes, particularly for the unemployed youth. SCAs may work with employment agencies for advertising the schemes of NBCFDC and can place hoardings at employment agencies.</i>	<i>SCA has been advised for necessary action.</i>

24	<i>SCA may consider online portal for filling of loan forms and disbursement of loans to avoid cumbersome procedures. Further, a detailed mechanism should be devised by SCAs to speed up the processing and disbursement of the loans by specific timeline i.e., a period of maximum three months.</i>	<i>SCA has been advised for necessary action.</i>
25	<i>The study found that the women centric schemes are not popular among the beneficiaries of PBCLDFC. It was noted that all the respondents availed General Term Loan scheme. New Swarnima Scheme and Mahila Samriddhi Yojna are not availed by any of the beneficiaries of PBCLDFC in the entire state. The agency must adequately encourage women centric schemes in the region. New Swarnima Scheme and Mahila Samriddhi Yojna should be promoted in all the districts as it will have direct bearing on women empowerment.</i>	<i>SCA has been advised for necessary action.</i>
26	<i>The study observed that around 63% of the beneficiaries of Punjab Backward Class Land Development and Finance Corporation (PBCLDFC) were aware and around 37% of the beneficiaries were not aware about other schemes of NBCDFC (Fig.3.17). Analysis of different districts revealed that the level of awareness about other schemes of NBCDFC is very poor in four districts viz., Bhatinda, Jalandhar, Kapurthala and Moga. Hence, efforts should be made to create awareness about the schemes of NBCDFC.</i>	<i>SCA has been advised for necessary action.</i>
27	<i>The analysis of repayment schedule re-vealed that most of the beneficiaries repaid the loan amount regularly. A mismatch of agreed and actual payment schedule was observed in Mohali district wherein three beneficiaries of PBCLDFC reported to be irregular and three more were observed defaulters. This calls for action by the SCA to avoid financial loss.</i>	<i>SCA has been advised for necessary action.</i>

**EVALUATION STUDY OF CREDIT SCHEMES OF NBCFDC CONDUCTED IN THE STATE OF PUNJAB FOR PUNJAB GRAMIN BANK (PGB)**

<b>S. No</b>	<b>Recommendations</b>	<b>Comments/Action taken by NBCFDC</b>
<b>Actionable Points Suggested by Evaluating Agency applicable at NBCFDC level</b>		
1	<i>Assistance should be provided for forward linkages. For example, a person who avails loan for carpentry should also be provided necessary training and financial assistance on package, brand and sale of the product at competitive rates in the market.</i>	<i>NBCFDC under its Skill Development Program nominates channel partners to at-tend Skill Development meetings and also encourage beneficiaries to undertake various skill development programs conduct-ed by NBCFDC.</i>
2	<i>The beneficiaries were of the opinion that the rate of interest of the loan amount should be reduced to bring down the list of defaulters. Most of the people who avail loan are from poor background and hence find it difficult to repay loan. It is pertinent to mention that economy of Punjab heavily relies on agriculture with inconsistent income throughout the year, making it nearly impossible or difficult to repay their monthly loan instalments.</i>	<i>Already the loans provided under NBCFDC schemes are at concessional rate keeping in mind the financial conditions of its target beneficiaries. At the same time channel partners are also advised to do their due diligence while sanctioning to prevent wilful defaulters from taking loan.</i>
3	<i>Majority of the loan was taken for small business (Figure. 3.21) and not much employment has been generated through the scheme. Out of 407 beneficiaries of PGB, only 97 i.e. around 24% of the beneficiaries contributed to further employment generation` (Table 3.10). To uplift the economy, it is advisable that NBCFDC should give special preference to those ventures which generate further employment.</i>	<i>NBCFDC provides concessional financing to encourage OBC members to start up their ventures or create self-employment opportunities. Employment Generation is an offshoot of such activities that happens only once their business activities get stable and start earning more.</i>
4	<i>NBCFDC should promote skill development training especially for SHG members. It is observed that business failure is one of the prominent reasons for irregularity in the repayment of loan. Therefore, possible help should be provided for training and nurturing local skills particularly in women centric business activities. Further, skills of SHG members of all the villages, by and large, remain untapped. Attempt should be made to utilise their skills in a proper way for their economic development.</i>	<i>NBCFDC under its Skill Development Pro-gram nominates RRB members to attend Skill Development meetings and also en-courage beneficiaries to undertake various skill development programs conducted by NBCFDC.</i>
5	<i>At present the age limit for the SHG member is 60 years which may further be extended.</i>	<i>NBCFDC doesn't prescribe any maximum age for loan. The same is decided by RRB considering the business venture for which loan is sought and the repayment capability of the beneficiary. This is being specifically advised to SCA.</i>

6	<p>The beneficiaries were looking forward to secure insurance for their group members, their business and livestock.</p>	<p>RRBs in various management development programs are advised to devise adequate security features in their loan portfolio to take care of any distress related loan failures etc. Scheme already implemented by some channel partners to provide distress relief has already been shared with all SCAs/RRBs.</p>
7	<p>Since the awareness level regarding other schemes of NBCFDC is not good, NBCFDC must place big hoardings of their schemes in the premises of SCAs. Further an advertising pamphlet may be given to all beneficiaries at the time of sanctioning the loan so that they can be acquainted with other schemes.</p>	<p>The Corporation has taken pro-active steps for generating awareness and organized "Awareness Camps" with the objective of spreading awareness of Corporation's schemes and providing an opportunity to the target group for having interface with channels partners. During the last five years, since 2015-16, more than 367 Camps were held in various States, in which large number of beneficiaries attended and were informed of various schemes of the Corporation and counselled to avail the same. Grant of Rs. 2.00 lakh p.a is given to SCAs for such camps to identify viable schemes and corresponding training needs of the target group, so that loan schemes have desired impact on the economic and social status of the beneficiaries.</p> <p>In addition, during covid-19 pandemic, digital publicity is being encouraged at state level for which a grant of about Rs.1.00 lakh may be considered by this Corporation.</p>
8	<p>The analysis of repayment schedule re-vealed the mismatch of agreed and actual loan payment schedule. NBCFDC should scrutinise the schedule at periodic intervals so as to curb non-performing assets.</p>	<p>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.</p>
9	<p>Around 32% of the respondents of PGB shared that they experienced difficulties in getting the loan. The primary difficulty as mentioned by the beneficiaries was - 'different legal formalities to be complied with'. Since majority of the beneficiaries of different schemes is not much educated, NBCFDC should make attempt to simplify the procedures. For this, training should be imparted to official staff of SCAs to overcome practical difficulties of clients.</p>	<p>To simplify the process SCAs are encouraged to use SBMS for loan application. At the same time SCA officials are provided training through sessions in Management Development Program conducted yearly. Further to this SCAs are provided with performance linked grant-in aid also whose portion can be used by SCAs to train their officials in loan procedures.</p>



10	<i>The beneficiaries feel that the process of sanctioning the loan is very lengthy. Some of the respondents even mentioned that they got the sanction only af-ter 3-4 months. NBCFDC should ensure standardised and speedy timelines for the same. The loans must be sanctioned within two months from the date of applying and disbursed within one month from the date of sanction so that the beneficiaries may start their activities in time. Further, the application and their enclosures should be simplified so as to ease the loan process.</i>	<i>To reduce the time gap and visits of beneficiary to office of channel partner, RRBs are continually being advised to use SBMS. The system allows uploading requisite documents from remote place without the need of visiting office. Once such application is submitted in portal, district official checks document online. Also, RRB can seek clarification online only if the documents are incomplete and beneficiary can upload/ enter data for which clarification is sought. Once all such checks are completed then only bank official conducts interview of applicant at site wherein he checks original documents without the need of multiple visits to office of RRB.</i>
11	<i>Since a significant number of beneficiaries in the study were from rural areas, it was suggested that the household income limit should be revised so that maximum people can avail the loan boosting up self-employment avenues.</i>	<i>Annual Family income limits to avail loan facilities are decided by Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment keeping in mind the inclusion of those OBC members who are utmost deprived.</i>
12	<i>The widows and physically challenged members desired special considerations like low rate of interest and subsidy for the loan amount to be extended.</i>	<i>NBCFDC provides rebate of 0.25% for persons with disability (40% and above)</i>
13	<i>Education is a catalyst for social trans-formation and social change. It is noted that there were no takers for education loan, barring few exceptions. There is a need to create awareness for availing the education loan and develop related skills among the beneficiaries to increase the scope of employability in different sec-tors.</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 367 Camps were held in various States, in which large number of beneficiaries attended and were informed of various schemes of the Corporation and counselled to avail the same. Grant of Rs.2.00 lakh p.a is given to SCAs for such camps to identify viable schemes and corresponding training needs of the target group, so that loan schemes have desired impact on the economic and social status of the beneficiaries.  <i>In addition, during covid-19 pandemic, digital publicity is being encouraged at state level for which a grant of about Rs.1.00 lakh may be considered by this Corporation.</i></i>
14	<i>The study finds that the loan amount taken by the population under study is not adequate enough to bring out marked improvement in the lifestyles of beneficiaries. NBCFDC may reconsider the loan amount extended to the schemes to experience perceptible change in the lives of beneficiaries.</i>	<i>Term Loan limits have been raised to Rs. 15.00 Lakh per beneficiary and Micro Finance Loan limit has been raised to Rs. 1.25 Lakh per beneficiary. Loan limits are reviewed periodically based on input of channel partners and market trends.</i>

**Actionable Points Suggested by Evaluating Agency applicable at State Channelising Agency (SCA)/Channel Partner (CP) Level**

15	<i>SCA constitute an effective linkage be-tween NBCFDC and its beneficiaries. NBCFDC should arrange interaction of beneficiaries with the SCA at periodic intervals to strengthen rapport between the two which is important for successful execution and realisation of objectives of NBCFDC schemes.</i>	<i>The Corporation has provided a portal on its Web-site for use by prospective beneficiaries to register online for availing loan and/or skill development training under NBCFDC Schemes from different Channel Partners. Their details are forwarded to the concerned Channel Partners for further action. The Corporation is also mak-ing available the Social Benefits Management System (SBMS) to the States, which are not having online application system. SBMS enable online loan application, processing &amp; sanction of loan. SCAs are being advised to increase rapport/interaction with current and prospective beneficiaries.</i>
16	<i>NBCFDC should document the success stories of beneficiaries for wider dissemination so as to carry forward its vision and mission in a meaningful way. The success stories can serve as an inspiration and motivation for those who want to avail the loan.</i>	<i>The success stories are being documented and uploaded in the Corporation's web-site.</i>
17	<i>NBCFDC can institute awards for best performing units across sectors based on certain criteria to expand the reach of the schemes.</i>	<i>NBCFDC awards its best performing Channel Partners from time to time both by way of recognition in functions by dignitaries &amp; financially through the PLGIA Scheme.</i>

**10.4.3 National Safai Karmacharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC)**

**10.4.3.1** The mechanism adopted for effective monitoring and better control on implementation/ execution of the schemes & programmes of NSKFDC is as follows:

- i NSKFDC is a MoU signing Corporation and the targets for coverage of beneficiaries, disbursement of loan etc; are fixed on yearly basis by the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, and the Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) for which efforts are being made by NSKFDC to achieve the targets.
- ii The Physical & Financial targets of MoU are enhanced every year at an average of 15-20% disbursement of funds and coverage of beneficiaries.

- iii Targets are reviewed on monthly basis by NSKFDC as well as by the Ministry of SJ&E.
- iv Progress Reports from the SCAs/Institutions on implementation of training programmes during the period of training are obtained.
- v Utilization Certificates in respect of funds disbursed to the SCAs are obtained.
- vi Periodical review of progress of implementation with the officers of SCAs and State Government is undertaken.
- vii Periodical visits made by the Officials of the Corporation to the beneficiaries.
- viii The officials of NSKFDC also visit the training institutions during the period of training.
- ix In order to ensure the speedy implementation of NSKFDC schemes & programmes, the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment (MOSJ&E), Govt. of

India reviews the performance of NSKFDC through Monthly Performance Reports, Half Yearly Performance Reports & Annual Performance Report and the targets fixed as per MoU for the respective Financial Year.

- x The Performance/achievements of NSKFDC is also reviewed by the Parliament Standing Committee and the action on the suggestions made by the Committee is taken care of so that maximum number of beneficiaries avail the benefits under NSKFDC schemes and programmes.
- xi The Performance/achievements of NSKFDC is also reviewed by the National Commission for Safai Karamcharis and the action on the suggestions made is also taken so that maximum number of beneficiaries should avail the benefits under NSKFDC schemes and programmes.
- xii Review meetings are convened by the Ministry of SJ&E.
- xiii Direct interaction is being made by the officers of NSKFDC with the candidates by video conference through skype
- xiv Evaluation Studies are also undertaken through the reputed agencies.
- xv Bio-metric attendance system in training programmes is followed
- xvi Interaction with the candidates undergoing training programmes through Video Conferencing is done.
- xvii Direct transfer of stipend amount through RTGS to the candidates undergoing training programmes is done.
- xviii Evaluation Study for training programmes undertaken.
- xix Tracking of beneficiaries / candidates has also been started by contacting them over telephones /mobiles.
- xx The data of trained candidates is uploaded

on the website of NSKFDC and training institutions.

10.4.3.2 NSFDC has conducted evaluation studies of its schemes and the major recommendation are given as under: -

Considering the contribution made by the Schemes to the economic development and growth of the target group members, the following is recommended: -

**A. Loan Schemes:**

1. The loan schemes are providing sustainable self-employment opportunities to the target group.
2. The socio-economic status of the target group is uplifting and helping them in joining the mainstream of society.
3. The target group is getting market exposure through exhibitions/melas which helps them to know market demand of their products for further improvement and also providing a platform for marketing of their products.
4. The educational status of the target group is growing up resulting which the new generation of the target group is keen in adopting alternate occupations instead of their traditional occupation.
5. The Swachhta Udyami Yojana introduced by NSKFDC for procurement of sanitation related equipments/vehicles for mechanized cleaning of sewers and septic tanks would be beneficial for the target group for safe and healthy cleaning.
6. Although, NSKFDC is holding Awareness-cum-Health Camps for publicizing its schemes and programmes and also providing facility of free health checkup, medicines, spectacles etc., however, there is scope of increasing of holding of more and more such camps in the interest of the target group.

With the above observations and recommendations made, implementation of the loan schemes of NSKFDC may be continued in the interest of the target group.

**B. Skill Development Training Programmes:**

1. The target group of NSKFDC is getting the benefit of Skill Development Training Programmes and obtaining new skills.
2. Skill Development Training Programmes are providing opportunity for suitable job/self-employment to the target group.
3. The socio-economic status of the target group is uplifting and helping them in joining the mainstream of society.
4. There is improvement in behavioral change and soft skills among the target group.
5. Now due to better job opportunities provided by the SSCs/TIs after training, the target group has shown interest in obtaining job opportunities outside their native place which also helps in improving their living standard, income and their confidence level.

With the above observations and recommendations made, implementation of Skill Development Training Programmes of NSKFDC may be continued in the interest of the target group.

**C. Area of interventions – scope of activities of NSKFDC**

**A. Loaning:**

- (i) More emphasize on implementation of Solid waste management and segregation system and to introduce mechanize system

of cleaning of sewers and septic tanks to avoid mishappening and deaths due to manual cleaning.

- (ii) To increase coverage under education loan of the target group for pursuing various other career options and to also augment their capacity to get rid off from their traditional occupation.
- (iii) To improve the outreach of NSKFDC schemes through tying up with channelizing agencies for implementing loan schemes of NSKFDC.

**B. Skill Development Training Programme (SDTP):**

- (i) Job oriented Skill Development Training Programmes needs to be emphasized considering the market demand.
- (ii) More emphasize on imparting Skill upgradation/ Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) Programme / Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) to enable the target group to improve their productivity and income.
- (iii) The Channel Partners need to be emphasized to also inform the loan beneficiaries about the benefits of Skill Development Training Programmes of NSKFDC. This will help in awareness generation and also increase the coverage of the target group.

Conducting of long-term training programmes may also be emphasized for having entrepreneurial bent of mind which will enable the target group to get sustainable and long-term employment generation.



# **OTHER ACTIVITIES**





## OTHER ACTIVITIES

### 11.1 IT Initiatives during the year 2020-21

#### 11.1.1 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.

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 12th Dec 2020 are:

- Total selected states 25, districts 525 and villages 13216
- Total fund released in the current FY Rs -Nil
- Total Household survey completed 16,31,959
- Total infrastructure works identified in villages 82900 of Rs. 6196.9048 crores.

With a view to enable an area based development approach, Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAGY) was launched during 2009-10, following the Finance Minister's declaration in his Budget Speech delivered on 6.7.2009. Objective of the Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana is the integrated development of SC majority villages by providing the adequate infrastructure, requisite services to the identified beneficiaries and improvement in socio economic indicators in the villages having total population more than or equal to 500 and scheduled castes population 50 percent of total population as per census 2011. Assessment of infrastructure requirement in the village and needs of households are identified under 50 socioeconomic indicators covered in 10 domains. Integrated development of villages and households to be achieved through existing schemes of Central Government or State Government in a convergent manner. With the existing selection criteria, the total of 26,968 villages to be covered in the scheme.

- In-house development of PMAGY web application by NIC division of Department of Social Justice and Empowerment, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment

- End to end digitization of village infrastructure and households survey to enable the user to generate village development plan (VDP) from the web application itself.
- A dynamic and analytical dashboard for all stakeholders including district, state, ministry, convergence ministry and PM office.
- Survey data of more than 16 lakhs households captured.
- Analytical reports of physical and financial progress.
- Graphical representation of village score progress.
- The PMAGY MIS has 8 formats to fill the village infrastructure and households survey along with progress of identified works and needs.
- All formats are bilingual and Format-3A of households survey is available in 3 languages including Hindi, English and Telugu.
- Open dashboard for public access.
- Integrated with DISHA dashboard of Ministry of Rural Development and PRAYAS of PMO.
- Village Development Plan (VDP) of 5785 villages generated till date.
- Infrastructural assessment of 1,13,758 works identified.



### 11.1.2 Post Matric Scholarship for SCs and OBCs (<https://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. DoSJE 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 scholarship portal to Central Data repository Server of Ministry through web service API.

#### Status of data of beneficiary students for Post Matric OBC as on dated 17<sup>th</sup> December, 2020:-

State Name	Total Male	Total Female	Total Transgender	Total Fresh	Total Renewal	Total Students
ANDHRA PRADESH	293372	229754	17	198418	324725	523143
ASSAM	25529	36255	0	56745	5050	61795
CHANDIGARH	295	145	0	360	80	440
DELHI	640	589	0	814	415	1229
GUJARAT	168914	135927	0	210322	94519	304841
HIMACHAL PRADESH	2097	3479	0	5578	0	5578
TRIPURA	15895	14501	0	20297	10103	30400
UTTARAKHAND	3723	4880	0	6030	2575	8605
UTTAR PRADESH	547218	553405	0	660552	440071	1100623
<b>ALL INDIA TOTAL</b>	<b>1057683</b>	<b>9889.5</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>1159116</b>	<b>877538</b>	<b>2036654</b>

#### Status of data of beneficiary students for Post Matric SC as on dated 17<sup>th</sup> December, 2020:-

State Name	Total Male	Total Female	Total Transgender	Total Fresh	Total Re-newal	Total Students
ANDHRA PRADESH	3,12,931	2,79,030	14	2,54,934	3,37,041	5,91,975
ASSAM	4,264	4,592	0	8,238	618	8,856
BIHAR	52,138	31,960	11	84,112	0	84,112
CHANDIGARH	1,096	759	0	1,521	334	1,855
CHHATTISGARH	42,614	49,186	0	36,243	55,557	91,800
DELHI	1,105	979	0	1,207	877	2,084
GUJARAT	1,40,702	1,27,598	0	1,71,486	96,814	2,68,300
HIMACHAL PRADESH	7,370	9,168	0	16,540	0	16,540
JHARKHAND	13,903	8,215	0	15,113	7,005	22,118
KARNATAKA	1,35,969	1,38,477	0	2,26,341	48,105	2,74,446
MADHYA PRADESH	1,94,989	1,83,263	0	1,81,899	1,96,353	3,78,252
MAHARASHTRA	1,61,828	1,78,444	0	2,09,783	1,30,489	3,40,272

MANIPUR	2,542	3,126	0	3,392	2,276	5,668
ORISSA	94,099	75,485	0	65,661	1,03,923	1,69,584
RAJASTHAN	1,65,746	1,24,530	19	1,79,915	1,10,380	2,90,295
TAMIL NADU	1,02,515	1,11,834	28	66,966	1,47,411	2,14,377
TELANGANA	1,72,867	1,98,144	0	1,63,160	2,07,851	3,71,011
TRIPURA	16,849	14,335	3	18,199	12,994	31,193
UTTARAKHAND	14,937	15,162	0	19,870	10,239	30,109
UTTAR PRADESH	7,04,880	6,67,999	0	8,33,457	5,39,422	13,72,879
WEST BENGAL	0	6,920	0	6,920	0	6,920
<b>ALL INDIA TOTAL</b>	<b>23,43,344</b>	<b>22,29,206</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>25,64,957</b>	<b>20,07,689</b>	<b>45,72,646</b>

## 11.2 Official Language

**11.2.1** Concerted efforts were made to achieve the targets of the annual programme for the year 2020-21 issued by the Department of Official Language. Major achievements in connection with Implementation of the Official Language Policy in the Department and its subordinate offices are as follows:-

**11.2.2** On the occasion of Hindi Day, 14th September, 2020, messages of the Union Minister for Home Affairs, Minister, Social Justice and Empowerment and Secretary, Department of Social Justice and Empowerment were circulated within the Department and its Subordinate Offices for compliance of use of Hindi in their respective offices.

**11.2.3** To motivate and encourage officers of the Department to carry out their more and more work in Hindi, a Hindi fortnight was observed in the Department during 14-28 September, 2020. During this period various Hindi Competitions in four categories were organized i.e. Essay, Noting and Drafting (for Hindi Speaking and Non-Hindi Speaking officers and officials separately), Hindi Typing, Dictation in Hindi (for Group D employees). Officers/employees of the Department enthusiastically participated in various competitions held during the fortnight.

**11.2.4** Under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment, Dr. Thaawarchand Gehlot, Hindi Advisory Committee of the Ministry has been reconstituted vide resolution No.11015/1/2018-Hindi dated 14 October, 2020.

**11.2.5** In addition to the implementation of the policy of the Official Language of the Union, various documents and papers to be laid down on the table of the houses of the parliament i.e. cabinet note, answers to the questions of the parliament, Private Member Bill, parliament assurances, annual report, demands for grants, consultative committee, list of points and PPTs etc were made in bilingual form.

**11.2.6** Concerted efforts are continue to upload important official bilingual documents on official website for public domain. Most common 100 bilingual phrases of the Ministry are being prepared and will be uploaded on the website of the Department in near future.

## 11.3 NGO Grants in Aid Proposal and Tracking System (e-Anudaan)

E-Anudaan ([grants-msje.gov.in](http://grants-msje.gov.in)) is the first work flow based, role based, NGO Application for online submission of application / proposal, among Ministries/ Departments. The web-application has been developed and maintained by NIC-DoSJ&E for the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and is operational since FY 2014-15.

The web-application facilitates for

- Online proposal submission by NGOs / Institutes, tracking and processing by various BO users at Central Ministry where the process includes application verification, checklist filling, field inspections, scrutinizing, screening, recommendation, financial approval and GIA sanction
- Provision for corrective actions at JS/DS/ Director level in the Ministry
- Prioritizing NGO proposals on first come first serve basis
- Deficiency Notification to the organisation with a provision for uploading deficient documents
- Calculation sheet as per norms and approval of proposals by various officers in the department.
- Grant-in-Aid amount Concurrence by IFD
- Online sanction order generation by designated officer
- Timelines escalation alerts for BO users in the Ministry through SMS and e-Mail
- Online submission of field visit/ Inspection Reports by PMU Officials
- De-activating organisation by the Ministry/ Department based on PMU-IR/ feedback.
- Tracking Application status.
- Maintains complete history of movement of application proposal
- Integration of Data analytics enabled Dashboard
- Integration with NGO Darpan portal for Registration of VOs at e-Anudaan
- Integration with DBT Bharat Portal for

submitting DBT data of the schemes dealt over e-Anudaan

- SMS / E-mail alerts to every stakeholder in the work flow
- Annual Action Plan, Office Memorandum, Advisories, Operational Manuals, Calling proposals notification at homepage

There are now five schemes being implemented in this web portal (with online sanctions in 2020-21 as on 3rd December 2020 from e-Anudaan portal)

- Scheme of Grant in Aid to Voluntary Organizations working for Scheduled Castes (37.62 crores)
- Assistance to Voluntary Organizations working for OBCs
- National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction- NAPDDR (73.96 crores)
- National Action Plan for Senior Citizens - NAPSrC(93.53 crore)
- Free Coaching Scheme for SC and OBC Students' (2.67 crores)

#### **11.4. Implementation of Reservation Policy in Employment**

**11.4.1.** Representation of SC/ST/OBC & PwDs in the Department of SJ&E

- i. Establishment I & II Sections are part of the Administration Division of this Department and entrusted with the all Establishment matters like appointments (by Direct Recruitment/Promotion/Deputation/co-terminus staff in the personal staff of Minister/MOS), granting of financial upgradation, granting of medical permission & reimbursement of medical bills, preparation of pensioner benefits of retiring persons etc. in respect of all Officers/Officials of the Secretariat



proper. The posts handled in Estt. Sections include that of Central Secretariat Service, Central Secretariat Stenographers Service, Central Secretariat Clerical Service, Central Secretariat Official Language Services and other General Central Services. In addition, other miscellaneous matters like RTI & Parliament Question relating to staff matters are being dealt in Estt. Sections. The following tables indicate the number of Officers/Officials in this Department in Group A, B & C and the representation of SC/ST/OBCs & PWDs amongst them. The table contains details of the appointment made by the Department during the year 2020 (upto 31.12.2020) by Direct Recruitment, promotion and Deputation.

- ii. The table at **Annexure 11.1** indicates the representation of SCs, STs & OBCs in the Department. There are total 239 employees in D/o SJ&E (Main Sectt.) as on 31.12.2020, out of which 63 employees belong to SC Category, 20 ST Category & 43 OBC Category respectively. The table also indicates the number of appointments made during the year 2020 (upto 31.12.2020) by direct recruitment, promotion & deputation.
- iii. The table at **Annexure 11.2** indicates representation of Persons with Disabilities in the Department. There are total 06 persons with Disabilities employed in the Department (Main Sectt.) and out of these 03 employees belong to orthopedically handicapped category.

**11.4.2.** Vigilance Clearance During the year 2020 (as on 31.12.2020), 11 Vigilance complaints & Other Complaints were processed in accordance with prescribed procedures of Central Vigilance Commission out of which 08 Vigilance complaints and Other Complaints have been closed. Vigilance Clearance was issued in respect of 240 officers/officials. Vigilance Awareness Week was observed

in the Ministry from 27.10.2020 to 02.11.2020 as per the guidelines of Central Vigilance Commission.

**11.4.3.** Representation in International Events – NIL

## **11.5 Activities undertaken by Department**

**11.5.1** The following activities were undertaken during this year:

- Release of display & classified advertisements in Hindi, English & Regional languages on all India basis :
  - i. Birth Anniversary of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar on 14th April, 2020.
  - ii. Death Anniversary of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar on 6th December, 2020.
  - iii. Black & White Advertisements released on National Overseas Scholarship for Scheduled Castes, Scheme of free coaching for SC and OBC Students, National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction (NAPDDR).
- Social Media Cell Constituted for effective publicity through social media.
- Media Campaigns were launched on Social Media on the occasion of International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking. 9 Video Spots released on social media in Hindi, English, Bangla, Assamese, Gujarati, Kannada, Tamil, Telugu & Marathi.
- Creatives prepared and released through social media on Babu Jagjivan Ram Jayanti, Ambedkar Jayanti, International Day Against Drug Abuse & Illicit Trafficking, Death Anniversary of Babu Jagjivan Ram & Dr. B.R. Ambedkar International Day of Older Persons and Constitution Day in Hindi & English.
- 1600 Creatives prepared on various scheme



and events throughout the year and released on various social media platforms.

- 600 creatives prepared on Nasha Mukht Bharat campaign and released throughout the year and released on various social media platforms.
- A film on Illustration and Calligraphy in the Constitution of India released.
- Constitution Day celebrated on 26th November, 2020 as nodal Ministry.
- Coverage of launch of Nasha Mukht Bharat campaign, launch of Video Spots on Drug Demand Reduction, e-Inauguration of National Portal for Transgender Persons, e-launch of Garima Greh – Shelter for Transgender Persons, “Vanchit Ikai Samooch aur Vargon ki Aarthik Sahayta Yojana (VISVAS Yojana)” , e-launch of Ambedkar Social Innovation Incubation Mission (ASIIM), e-launch of mobile app on “Swachhata Abhiyan”.
- New pages created on Nasha Mukht Bharat Abhiyaan on Facebook, Twitter, Instagram & YouTube.
- 70 videos uploaded on official YouTube Channel of the Ministry.

### 11.5.2. Captions

- e-launch of Ambedkar Social Innovation Incubation Mission (ASIIM) by Hon’ble Minister of Social Justice & Empowerment, Dr. Thaawarchand Gehlot in the presence of Hon’ble Minister of State for Social Justice & Empowerment, Shri Rattan Lal Kataria on 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2020.
- e-Inauguration of National Portal for Transgender Persons on 25<sup>th</sup> November, 2020 at Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi

by Hon’ble Minister of Social Justice & Empowerment, Dr Thaawarchand Gehlot in the presence of Hon’ble Minister of State for Social Justice & Empowerment, Shri Rattan Lal Kataria, Shri Krishan Pal Gurjar & Shri Ramdas Athawale.

- A film on Illustration and Calligraphy in the Constitution of India released by Hon’ble Minister of Social Justice & Empowerment, Dr. Thaawarchand Gehlot in the presence of Hon’ble Minister of State for Social Justice & Empowerment, Shri Rattan Lal Kataria on 25th November, 2020
- Celebration of Constitution Day on 26th November, 2020.

### 11.6. 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 BJRNF 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

### 11.7 Digitization of Manual Scavengers Survey (MSSURVEY- [mssurvey.nic.in](http://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.

## 11.8 Development Action Plan for Scheduled Castes (DAPSC).

Since 2017-18, Department of Social Justice & Empowerment has been made the nodal Ministry by the NITI Aayog for outcome based monitoring of expenditure in these sectors by all the Ministries / Departments, for welfare of SCs, which deal with this matter, through earmarking of a certain percentage of funds exclusively for welfare of SCs. A web application e-utthaan was developed in 2017 & has been implemented since FY 2017-

18 for financial, physical and outcome based monitoring of the identified Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes. All financial data of releases under Scheduled Castes component is received through PFMS on daily basis through scheduled SSIS package. Physical progress and outcome reporting data is entered by respective Ministries. Ministry-wise, Scheme wise and State Wise reports along with comparative chart helps DoSJ&E in monitoring expenditure (daily) and physical progress (quarterly) to ensure that benefit is reaching the desired beneficiary.

As per Statement 10-A of 2020-21					As on 31st October, 2020		
Financial Year	Total Allocation (Cr.)	DAPSC Allocation (Cr.)	% DAPSC to Total Allocation	DAPSC Revised Estimate (Cr.)	DAPSC Sanctions till date (Cr.)	% DAPSC Sanctions to DAPSC Allocation	% DAPSC Sanctions to DAPSC RE
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	72936.29	70645.21	43.51	
2020-21	456590.31	83256.62	18.23	-	26342.39	31.64	

## 11.9. Guidance & Help

The information and facilitation counter of the Department is located on the ground floor, Room No. 8, Gate No. 4, Shastri Bhavan, New Delhi to provide citizens with information on the services and activities rendered by the Department. In case of assistance or complaint, citizens may call the Centre during office hours at Phone No. 23389226 or send a letter through fax No. (23384918). The Facilitation Centre extends help and support to visitors by facilitating meetings with the Divisional level officers concerned.

## 11.10. Citizen/Client Charter

Citizen/Client Charter under the Sevottam Compliant system is provided free of cost to the visitors. The Citizen/Client Charter is a comprehensive document detailing service

standards, name of responsible officials and the time period for achieving the set goals. The Citizen/Client Charter is annually revised. The Citizen/Client Charter is also available on the website of the Department at [www.socialjsutice.nic.in](http://www.socialjsutice.nic.in)

## 11.11. Public Grievance Redress Mechanism

Public Grievance Redress Mechanism The new format for redress of grievance petitions under the grievance redress mechanism has been implemented by the Department that includes three stages Other Activities 201 viz receipt, redress and prevention for recurrence of repeated grievance. The Department has appointed 18 officers of Director/Deputy Secretary/Deputy Director level and 4 officer of US level as Public Grievance officer and 4 Nodal PG Officers at Joint Secretary Level. During the period 1st April, 2020 to 31st December, 2020, 1437 grievances received by post were forwarded to the designated authorities

for redressal. The Department has implemented the new version of the CPGRAMS 6.0 under which the petitioner can upload relevant documents. During the period 01.04.2020 to 31.12.2020, 5646 grievances were received online through CPGRAMS and grievances/suggestions were forwarded to the designated authorities for appropriate action.

### **11.12. Implementation of Right to Information Act 2005**

Implementation of Right to Information Act 2005  
The Department has been implementing the Right to Information Act 2005 since October 2005. The details of the Department's function along with its

functionaries and the list of CPIOs as well as first Appellate authorities with particulars are available on Department's website [www.socialjustice.nic.in](http://www.socialjustice.nic.in). Seventeen manuals as required under the RTI Act have been prepared and put on the website. The Department has presently 29 Central Public Information Officers (CPIO) (at the level of Under Secretaries) and 19 First Appellate Authorities (at the level of Director/Deputy Secretaries). During the period 1st April 2020- to 31st December, 2020; 371 applications and 70 appeals were filed physically. In addition to this, 2677 applications and 313 First Appeals were filed online through RTI-MIS Portal.





# **ANNEXURES**





**MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT  
(SAMAJIK NYAYA AUR ADHIKARITA MANTRALAYA)**

**WORK ALLOCATION FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SAMAJIK NYAYA AUR ADHIKARITA VIBHAG)**

1. The following subject which fall within List-III Concurrent List of the Seventh Scheduled to the Constitution:

Nomadic and Migratory Tribes.

2. To act as the nodal Department for matters pertaining to the following groups, namely:-

- (i) Scheduled Castes;
- (ii) Socially and Educationally Backward Classes;
- (iii) Denotified Tribes;
- (iv) Economically Backward Classes; and
- (v) Senior Citizens.

**Note:** The Department of Social Justice and Empowerment shall be the nodal Department for the overall policy, planning and coordination of programmes for the development of the groups mentioned at (i) to (iv) above, and the welfare of the group at (v) above. However, overall management and monitoring etc. of the sectoral programmes in respect of these groups shall be the responsibility of the concerned Central Ministries, State Governments and Union territory Administrations. Each Central Ministry or Department shall discharge nodal responsibility concerning its sector.

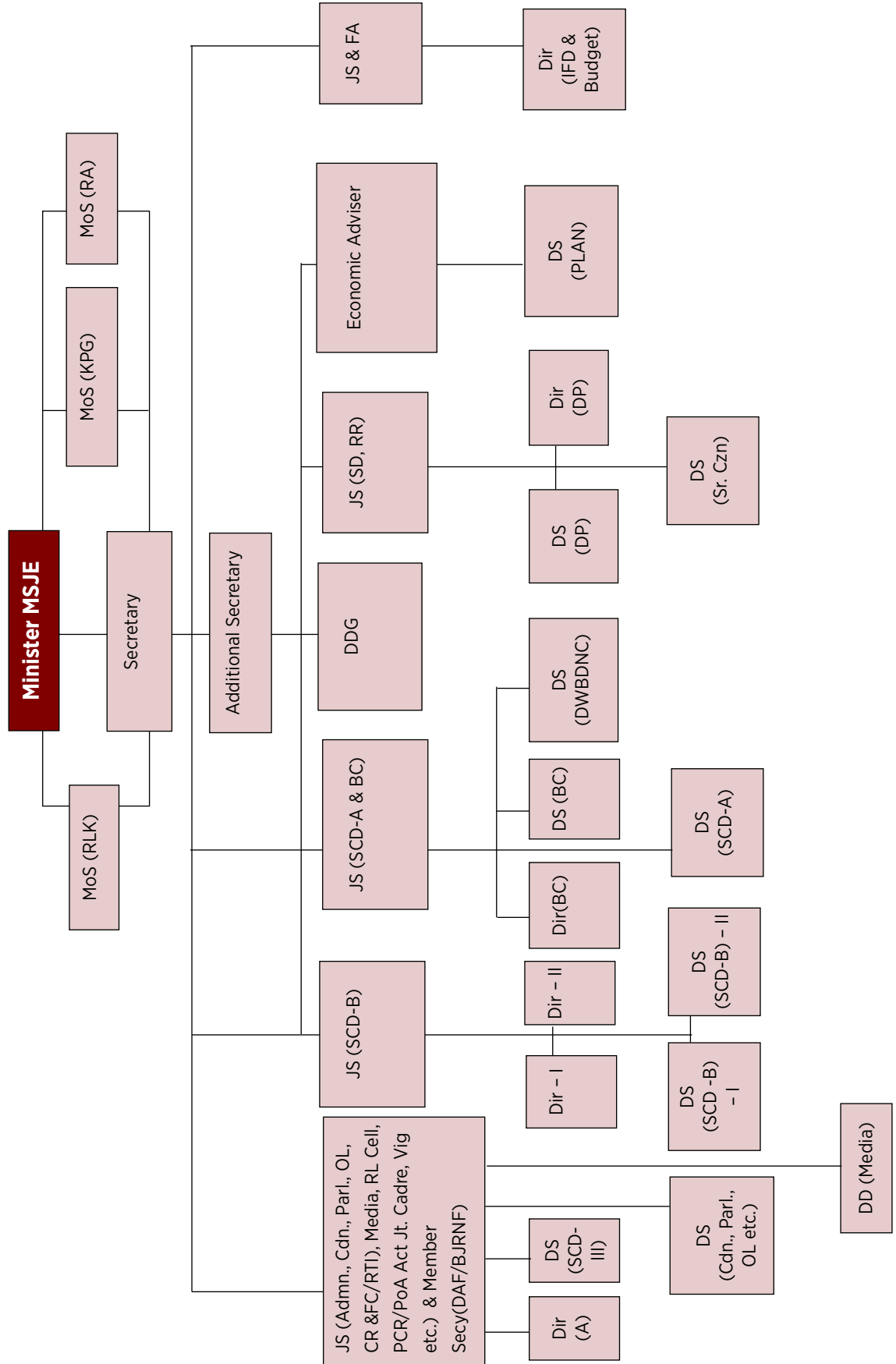
3. Special schemes aimed at social, educational and economic empowerment of the groups mentioned at (i) to (iv) under entry 2 above, e.g. scholarships, hostels, residential schools, skill training, concessional loans and subsidy for self-employment, etc.
4. Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers in alternative occupations.
- 4(A) Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act, 1993 (46 of 1993)<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.

<sup>1</sup>Department. 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.

8. Beggary.
9. International Conventions and Agreements on matters dealt within the Department.
10. Awareness generation, research, evaluation and training in regard to subjects allocated to the.
11. Charitable and Religious Endowments and promotion and development of Voluntary Effort pertaining to subjects allocated to the Department
12. The Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 (22 of 1955).
13. The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 (33 of 1989), (in so far as it relates to the Scheduled Castes, excluding administration of criminal justice in regard to offences under the Act).
14. The National Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1993 (27 of 1993).
15. The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007 (56 of 2007).
16. The National Commission for the Scheduled Castes.
17. The National Commission for Safai Karmacharis.
18. The National Commission for Backward Classes.
19. The National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation.
20. The National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation.
21. The National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation.
22. National Institute of Social Defence.
23. Dr. Ambedkar Foundation.
24. Babu Jagjivan Ram National Foundation.
25. Monitoring of Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan, based on the Framework and Mechanism designed by NITI Aayog.

**ORGANIZATIONAL CHART OF DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT**



## Abbreviations used in the Organisational Chart:-

Sl. No.	Abbreviation	Expanded Form
1	MSJE	Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment
2	MoS	Minister of State
3	SJ&E	Social Justice and Empowerment
4	JS	Joint Secretary
5	JS & FA	Joint Secretary & Financial Advisor
6	Jt. Dir.	Joint Director
7	SD	Social Defence
8	RR	Rescue & Rehabilitation of Narmada Project
9	Admn.	Administration
10	Parl.	Parliament
11	Cdn.	Coordination
12	OL	Official Language
13	CR	Central Registry
14	FC	Facilitation Centre
15	RTI	Right to Information
16	CVO	Chief Vigilance Officer
17	St. Div.	Statistics Division
18	Pl. Div.	Plan Division
19	Dir.	Director
20	DS	Deputy Secretary
21	DP	Drug Abuse Prevention
22	NISD	National Institute of Social Defence
23	SCB	Senior Citizen Branch
24	DD	Deputy Director
25	IFD	Integrated Finance Division
26	SCD	Scheduled Castes Development
27	BC	Backward Class
28	DAF	Dr. Ambedkar Foundation

**PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT****Chairperson Name: SMT. RAMA DEVI, CHAIRPERSON**

S. No.	Member from Lok Sabha	S. No.	Members of Rajya Sabha
	Name of Members		Name of Members
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. Dr. Thaawarchand 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	Rajya Sabha
<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 2018-19 TO 2020-21 OF  
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT**

(Rs in crore)

Sl. No.	Programmes/Scheme	2018-19		2019-20		2020-21	
		BE	RE	BE	RE	BE	RE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>Scheduled Caste Division</b>							
1	Post Matric Scholarship for SCs	3000.00	6000.00	2926.82	2690.00	2987.33	3615.87
2	Coaching & Allied Scheme for Weaker Sections including SCs & OBCs	30.00	15.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00
3	Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana	70.00	140.00	390.00	718.00	700.00	300.00
4	Implementation of PCR Act 1955 and PoA Act, 1989	403.72	403.72	530.00	630.00	550.00	600.00
5	Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatravas Yojna BJRY).	160.45	32.00	107.76	25.00	30.00	30.00
6	Assistance to VOs Working for SCs.	50.00	30.00	70.00	70.00	100.00	125.00
7	Pre-Matric Scholarships for the children of those engaged occupations involving cleaning and prone to health hazards.	5.00	4.00	5.00	30.00	25.00	27.00
8	State Scheduled Caste Development Corporation - Equity support	20.00	20.00	30.00	20.00	50.00	20.00
9	Up gradation of Merit of SC Students	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation	137.39	137.39	180.00	150.00	180.00	0.00
11	Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP)	1000.00	900.00	1100.00	1100.00	1200.00	300.00

Sl. No.	Programmes/Scheme	2018-19		2019-20		2020-21	
		BE	RE	BE	RE	BE	RE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12	Dr Ambedkar National Memorial (New Scheme)	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	0.00
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.	15.00	10.00	15.00	15.00	25.00	25.00
15	National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC).	30.00	30.00	35.00	35.00	40.00	40.00
16	National Fellowship for SCs.	300.00	240.00	360.00	246.66	300.00	125.00
17	Self Employment Scheme of Liberation & Rehabilitation of Scavengers	20.00	70.00	110.00	99.93	110.00	30.00
18	National Overseas Scholarship for SCs	15.00	15.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	30.00
19	Top Class Education for SCs	35.00	25.00	40.50	40.50	40.00	50.00
20	Pre Matric Scholarship for SC Students (Class IX & X)	125.00	109.45	355.00	355.00	700.00	600.00
21	Credit Guarantee Fund for Scheduled Castes	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	1.00	0.00
22	Venture Capital Fund for Scheduled Castes.	140.00	10.00	60.00	60.00	65.00	40.00
23	VISVAS Yojna for SC component	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.13
<b>Total: SCD Bureau</b>		<b>5562.58</b>	<b>8197.58</b>	<b>6071.10</b>	<b>6341.10</b>	<b>7154.33</b>	<b>6021.00</b>
<b>Social Defence Bureau</b>							
24	National Institute for Social Defence	15.15	25.15	25.00	23.93	35.00	4.70
25	Scheme for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse.	50.00	80.00	130.00	110.00	0.00	0.00
26	Assistance to voluntary organizations for providing Social Defence service.	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	4.00	3.00

Sl. No.	Programmes/Scheme	2018-19		2019-20		2020-21	
		BE	RE	BE	RE	BE	RE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
27	Integrated Programme for Sr. Citizens.	60.00	60.00	90.10	100.00	0.00	0.00
28	National Action Plan for Sr. Citizens	0.00	0.00	40.00	40.00	200.00	150.00
29	Detailed National Survey to assess the extent, pattern and trends on Drug and Substance Abuse in the Country	7.00	11.00	0.99	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	Scheme for transgender persons.	1.00	1.00	5.00	5.00	10.00	0.00
31	National Action Plan on Drug Demand Reduction	155.50	113.50	135.00	135.00	260.00	180.0
32	Scheme of Integrated Programme for Rehabilitation of Beggars (IPRB)	0.50	0.50	5.00	25.00	100.00	0.00
33	Rashtria Vyoshri Yojna	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	1.00	0.00
34	Information & Mass Education Cell	65.00	40.00	45.00	11.00	20.00	5.00
35	Research Study Publication & Training	5.00	3.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Total : Social Defence Bureau</b>		<b>362.16</b>	<b>337.16</b>	<b>484.10</b>	<b>457.94</b>	<b>630.00</b>	<b>342.70</b>
<b>Backward Class Division</b>							
36	National Backward Class Finance Development Corporation (NBCFDC)	100.00	100.00	130.00	160.00	200.00	30.07
37	Pre-Matric Scholarship to OBC students	232.00	132.00	220.00	220.00	250.00	175.00
38	Assistance for Skill Development of OBCs, DNTs and EBCs	30.00	30.00	30.00	34.00	50.00	50.00
39	Hostels for OBC Boys & Girls	50.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	50.00	35.00
40	Post-Matric Scholarship for OBCs	1100.00	983.25	1360.00	1397.50	1415.00	1300.00

Sl. No.	Programmes/Scheme	2018-19		2019-20		2020-21	
		BE	RE	BE	RE	BE	RE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
41	Venture Capital Fund for Backward Classes			50.00	50.00	10.00	10.00
43	Dr. Ambedkar Pre and Post matric Scholarship for DNTs	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00	0.00
43	Dr. Ambedkar Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loans for Overseas Studies for OBCs and EBCs:	10.00	10.00	15.00	26.00	35.00	35.00
44	Dr. Ambedkar Scheme of Post-Matric Scholarship for EBCs:	103.00	23.00	23.00	13.00	25.00	25.00
45	National Fellowship for OBCs & EBCs	110.00	30.00	70.00	52.50	120.00	45.00
46	VISVAS Yojna for SC component	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.00
47	Venture Capital Funds for Backward Class.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	60.00	10.00
<b>Total: Backward Classes Bureau</b>		<b>1745.00</b>	<b>1348.25</b>	<b>1938.00</b>	<b>1993.09</b>	<b>2215.00</b>	<b>1747.07</b>
<b>Non-Schemes</b>							
48	Establishment/Secretariat	46.54	46.54	51.93	53.00	60.00	55.54
49	National Commission for Scheduled Caste	22.00	22.00	24.11	24.11	25.00	25.00
50	National Commission for Safai Karmcharis	5.92	5.92	9.46	9.06	10.00	5.95
51	National Commission for Backward Class	5.80	5.80	6.30	6.30	8.00	10.00
52	National Commission for Denotified Tribes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.40	1.24	0.30
<b>Total Non-Schemes</b>		<b>80.26</b>	<b>80.26</b>	<b>91.80</b>	<b>92.87</b>	<b>104.24</b>	<b>96.79</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>7750.00</b>	<b>9963.25</b>	<b>8585.00</b>	<b>8885.00</b>	<b>10103.57</b>	<b>8207.56</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	Yes
12	Madhya Pradesh	Yes	Yes	Yes
13	Maharashtra	Yes	Yes	No
14	Odisha	Yes	Yes	No
15	Punjab	Yes	Yes	No
16	Rajasthan	Yes	Yes	No
17	Tamil Nadu	Yes	Yes	No
18	Telangana	Yes	Yes	No
19	Uttar Pradesh	Yes	Yes	No
20	Uttarakhand	Yes	Yes	No
21	West Bengal	Yes	Yes	No
<b>NE Region</b>				
22	Assam	Yes	Yes	No
23	Arunachal Pradesh	No	Yes	No
24	Manipur	Yes	Yes	No
25	Meghalaya	Yes	No	No
26	Mizoram	Yes	No	No
27	Nagaland	No	No	No
28	Sikkim	Yes	Yes	No
29	Tripura	Yes	Yes	No
<b>Union Territories</b>				
30	Delhi	Yes	Yes	No
31	Puducherry	Yes	Yes	No
32	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Yes	Yes	No
33	Chandigarh	Yes	Yes	No
34	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Yes	Yes	No
35	Daman & Diu	Yes	Yes	No
36	Lakshadweep	No	No	No



**STATE-WISE CASES REGISTERED FOR OFFENCES OF UNTOUCHABILITY AGAINST SCs AND STs BY POLICE AND THEIR DISPOSAL UNDER THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, 1955 DURING 2019**

S. No.	State / UT	Number of cases pending from previous year		Number of cases registered during 2019		Cases Re-opened for investigation		Number of cases with police during 2019 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 2019		
		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.	Andhra Pradesh	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2
2.	Goa	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
6.	Jharkhand	0	1	2	3	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3
7.	Karnataka	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Maharashtra	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0
10.	Tamil Nadu	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	4	0
11.	Telangana	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
12.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Union Territory</b>																								
14.	Delhi	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
15.	Lakshadweep	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
16.	Puducherry	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>6</b>

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

Note: No case was registered in Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, A & N Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu.

**CASES RELATING TO SCS AND STS WITH COURTS UNDER THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, 1955, DURING THE YEAR 2019**

Sl.	State/UT	Number of cases in Courts including B.F. in 2019		Cases Compounded or withdrawn		Number of cases in which trials competed				Number of cases pending with Courts at the end of 2019	
						Convicted	Acquitted or Discharged				
<b>States</b>											
		SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
1	Andhra Pradesh	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2
2	Bihar	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	71	0
3	Goa	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
4	Gujarat	102	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	102	3
5	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Himachal Pradesh	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	0
7	Jammu & Kashmir	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
8	Jharkhand	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
9	Karnataka	44	43	0	0	0	0	0	4	44	39
10	Kerala	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
11	Madhya Pradesh	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0
12	Maharashtra	190	35	0	0	0	0	12	0	174	35
13	Odisha	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1
14	Tamil Nadu	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	6	0
15	Telangana	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
16	Uttar Pradesh	709	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	709	0
<b>Union Territories</b>											
17	A & N Islands	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
18	Delhi	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
19	Puducherry	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1195</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1177</b>	<b>84</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
13.	Uttar Pradesh	75	65
	<b>Total</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>195</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
4.	Madhya Pradesh	52	51	Gwalior, Shivpuri, Guna, Ashok Nagar, Morena, Sheopur, Bhind, Datia, Ujjain, Mandsaur, Neemuch, Ratlam, Dewas, Shajapur, Jabalpur, Katni, Chhindwara, Seoni, Narsinghpur, Mandla, Dindori, Balaghat, Rewa, Satna, Sidhi, Shahdole, Umaria, Anuppur, Hoshangabad, Harda, Raisen, Betul, Bhopal, Sehore, Rajgarh, Vidisha, Indore, Dhar, Jhabua, Khargone, Barwani, Khandwa, Burhanpur, Sagar, Damoh, Panna, Chhatarpur, Tikamgarh, Singruali, Alirajpur and Agar Malwa.
	<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	Yes	No
8	Jammu & Kashmir	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
9	Jharkhand	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
10	Karnataka	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
11	Kerala	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
12	Madhya Pradesh	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
13	Maharashtra	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
14	Odisha	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
15	Punjab	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
16	Rajasthan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
17	Tamil Nadu	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
18	Telangana	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
19	Uttar Pradesh	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
20	Uttarakhand	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
21	West Bengal	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No

S. No	States	Special Courts	Exclusive Spl. Courts	Spl. Public Prosecutors	State / District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee	Nodal Officer	Identification of Atrocity Prone Areas	Spl. Officer	Spl. Police Stations
<b>NE Region</b>									
22	Arunachal Pradesh	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
23	Assam	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
24	Manipur	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
25	Meghalaya	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
26	Mizoram	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
27	Nagaland	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
28	Sikkim	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
29	Tripura	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
<b>Union Territories</b>									
30	Delhi	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
31	Puducherry	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
32	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
33	Chandigarh	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
34	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
35	Daman & Diu	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
36	Lakshadweep	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No



**STATE-WISE CASES REGISTERED DURING 2019 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	9451	705	10156	413.5 (20.7)	11.3 (0.6)	22.85	62.38
2	Madhya Pradesh	5299	1920	7219	113.4 (15.6)	153.2(21.1)	46.72	12.53
3	Bihar	6540	97	6637	165.6 (15.9)	13.3 (1.3)	39.49	7.29
4	Rajasthan	6659	1759	8418	122.2 (17.8)	92.3(13.5)	54.49	19.05
5	Andhra Pradesh	1892	312	2204	84.5 (17.2)	26.3 (5.4)	22.39	11.86
6	Odisha	1845	576	2421	71.8 (17.1)	95.9 (22.8)	25.69	6.00
7	Karnataka	1417	316	1733	104.7 (17.1)	42.4 (7.0)	13.53	7.45
8	Maharashtra	1932	506	2438	132.7 (11.8)	105.1 (9.4)	14.55	4.81
9	Telangana	1545	494	2039	54.3 (15.4)	32.9 (9.3)	28.45	15.01
10	Gujarat	1295	310	1605	40.7 (6.7)	89.1 (14.8)	31.81	3.47
11	Tamil Nadu	1060	28	1088	144.3 (20.0)	7.9 (1.1)	7.34	3.54
12	Kerala	776	128	904	30.4 (9.1)	4.8 (1.5)	25.52	26.6
13	Jharkhand	324	136	460	39.8 (12.1)	86.4 (26.2)	8.14	1.57
14	Haryana	1034	1	1035	51.1(20.2)	Nil	20.23	0
15	Chhattisgarh	339	427	766	32.7 (12.8)	78.2 (30.6)	10.36	5.46
16	West Bengal	100	76	176	214.6(23.5)	52.9 (5.8)	0.46	1.43
17	Punjab	130	1	131	88.6 (31.9)	Nil	1.46	0
18	Himachal Pradesh	30	0	30	17.2 (25.2)	3.9 (5.7)	1.741	0
19	Uttarakhand	59	8	67	18.9 (18.8)	2.9 (2.9)	3.12	2.75
20	Assam	17	1	18	22.3 (7.2)	38.8 (12.4)	0.76	0.02
21	Goa	3	1	4	0.25 (1.7)	1.4 (10.2)	12	0.71
22	Sikkim	2	2	4	0.28 (4.6)	2.0 (33.8)	7.14	1
23	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	Nil	9.5 (68.8)	0	0

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
24	Tripura	0	0	0	6.5 (17.8)	11.6 (31.8)	0	0
25	Manipur	0	2	2	0.97 (3.8)	9.0 (35.1)	0	0.22
26	Nagaland	0	0	0	Nil	17.1(86.5)	0	0
27	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0.17 (0.6)	25.5 (86.1)	0	0
28	Mizoram	0	8	8	0.1 (0.1)	10.3 (94.4)	0	0.77
29	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	9.2 (7.4)	14.9 (11.9)	0	0
<b>Union Territories</b>								
30	Delhi	43	0	43	28.1 (16.8)	Nil	1.53	0
31	Puducherry	0	0	0	1.9 (15.7)	Nil	0	0
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0.06 (1.8)	1.7 (52.0)	0	0
33	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	1	1	Nil	0.28 (7.5)	0	3.57
34	Chandigarh	1	0	1	1.9 (18.9)	Nil	0.52	0
35	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0.06 (2.5)	0.15 (6.3)	0	0
36	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	Nil	0.61 (94.8)	0	0
	<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 2019**

S. No.	State / UT	SCHEDULED CASTES										
		Number of cases pending from previous year	Number of cases registered during 2019	Cases Re-opened for investigation	Number of cases with police during 2019 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 2019
<b>States</b>												
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1696	1892	0	3588	0	0	1	419	846	3	2319
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
3.	Assam	2	17	0	19	0	0	0	2	5	0	12
4.	Bihar	3638	6540	0	10178	0	0	0	1027	4759	0	4392
5.	Chhattisgarh	63	339	0	402	0	0	0	3	312	0	87
6.	Goa	3	3	0	6	0	0	0	1	3	0	2
7.	Gujarat	179	1295	1	1475	1	0	0	33	1124	51	266
8.	Haryana	156	1034	0	1190	0	0	0	378	656	0	156
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	30	0	33	0	0	0	5	20	0	8
10.	Jharkhand	289	324	0	613	0	0	0	130	118	0	365
11.	Karnataka	275	1417	0	1692	0	1	17	153	929	0	592
12.	Kerala	686	776	1	1463	0	0	0	97	581	4	781
13.	Madhya Pradesh	223	5299	0	5522	0	0	0	34	5072	0	416
14.	Maharashtra	976	1932	0	2908	0	0	0	242	1649	14	1003
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	1021	1845	0	2866	0	0	0	39	2322	0	505
20.	Punjab	107	130	0	237	0	0	0	45	65	4	123
21.	Rajasthan	565	6659	0	7224	0	0	1	3220	3158	0	845

S. No.	State / UT	SCHEDULED CASTES										
		Number of cases pending from previous year	Number of cases registered during 2019	Cases Re-opened for investigation	Number of cases with police during 2019 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 2019
22.	Sikkim	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
23.	Tamil Nadu	521	1060	5	1586	0	0	0	161	909	5	511
24.	Telangana	1199	1545	1	2745	0	0	1	245	1004	2	1493
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1382	9451	0	10833	0	0	0	1750	7905	0	1178
27.	Uttarakhand	28	59	0	87	0	0	0	12	46	0	29
28.	West Bengal	87	100	0	187	0	0	2	17	68	0	100
<b>Union Territory</b>												
29.	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	53	43	0	96	0	0	0	2	29	0	65
34.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>13155</b>	<b>41793</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>54956</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>8016</b>	<b>31582</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>15251</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 2019**

S. No.	State / UT	SCHEDULED TRIBES										
		Number of cases pending from previous year	Number of cases registered during 2019	Cases Re-opened for investigation	Number of cases with police during 2019 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 2019
<b>States</b>												
1.	Andhra Pradesh	376	312	2	690	0	0	0	67	188	0	435
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	7	1	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
4.	Bihar	29	97	0	126	0	0	0	9	85	0	32
5.	Chhattisgarh	51	427	0	478	0	0	0	1	387	0	90
6.	Goa	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
7.	Gujarat	64	310	1	375	0	0	0	9	279	9	78
8.	Haryana	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jharkhand	103	136	0	239	0	0	0	40	49	0	150
11.	Karnataka	72	316	0	388	0	0	8	26	230	0	124
12.	Kerala	69	128	0	197	0	0	2	17	89	0	89
13.	Madhya Pradesh	70	1920	0	1990	0	0	0	20	1843	0	127
14.	Maharashtra	275	506	0	781	0	0	0	39	429	4	309
15.	Manipur	4	2	0	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	5
16.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Mizoram	0	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	8	0	0
18.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Odisha	234	576	0	810	0	0	0	29	682	0	99
20.	Punjab	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
21.	Rajasthan	133	1759	0	1892	0	1	1	822	819	0	249
22.	Sikkim	1	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	1

S. No.	State / UT	SCHEDULED TRIBES										
		Number of cases pending from previous year	Number of cases registered during 2019	Cases Re-opened for investigation	Number of cases with police during 2019 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 2019
23.	Tamil Nadu	5	28	0	33	0	0	0	2	26	0	5
24.	Telangana	416	494	4	914	0	0	0	52	398	0	464
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	19	705	0	724	0	0	0	90	609	0	25
27.	Uttarakhand	1	8	0	9	0	0	0	0	7	0	2
28.	West Bengal	46	76	0	122	0	0	0	4	49	0	69
<b>Union Territory</b>												
29.	A & N Islands	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1976</b>	<b>7815</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9799</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1231</b>	<b>6181</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>2362</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,  
IN CONJUNCTION WITH IPC, DURING THE YEAR 2019**

<b>SCHEDULED CASTES</b>						
<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>State/UT</b>	<b>Number of cases in Courts including B.F. in 2019</b>	<b>Cases Compounded/ abated/ Withdrawn/ quashed/plea bargaining</b>	<b>Number of cases in which trials completed</b>		<b>Number of cases pending with Courts at the end of 2019</b>
				<b>Convicted</b>	<b>Acquitted or Discharged</b>	
<b>States</b>						
1	Andhra Pradesh	3825	3	30	408	3384
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	0	0	1
3	Assam	5	0	0	0	5
4	Bihar	29530	0	41	278	29211
5	Chhattisgarh	1279	0	47	107	1125
6	Goa	10	0	0	1	9
7	Gujarat	8787	10	7	348	8422
8	Haryana	1758	0	63	220	1475
9	Himachal Pradesh	100	0	2	5	93
10	Jharkhand	818	19	10	41	748
11	Karnataka	3492	72	6	285	3129
12	Kerala	2980	10	14	145	2811
13	Madhya Pradesh	23622	0	964	2094	20564
14	Maharashtra	8877	22	70	880	7905
15	Manipur	3	0	0	0	3
16	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0
17	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0
18	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0
19	Odisha	9403	0	2	7	9394
20	Punjab	206	0	5	30	171
21	Rajasthan	15050	2	916	823	13309
22	Sikkim	5	0	0	0	5

SCHEDULED CASTES						
Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of cases in Courts including B.F. in 2019	Cases Compounded/ abated/ Withdrawn/ quashed/plea bargaining	Number of cases in which trials completed		Number of cases pending with Courts at the end of 2019
				Convicted	Acquitted or Discharged	
23	Tamil Nadu	4148	16	89	565	3478
24	Telangana	3366	8	37	380	2941
25	Tripura	1	0	0	0	1
26	Uttar Pradesh	40731	13	1262	746	38710
27	Uttarakhand	190	0	15	8	167
28	West Bengal	394	0	0	9	385
Union Territories						
29	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	2	0	1	0	1
31	D & N Haveli	2	0	0	1	1
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi	120	1	2	15	102
34	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	25	0	0	0	25
	<b>Total</b>	<b>158730</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>3583</b>	<b>7396</b>	<b>147575</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 2019**

<b>SCHEDULED TRIBES</b>						
<b>Sl.</b>	<b>State/UT</b>	<b>Number of cases in Courts including B.F. in 2019</b>	<b>Cases Compounded/ abated/ Withdrawn/ quashed/plea bargaining</b>	<b>Number of cases in which trials completed</b>		<b>Number of cases pending with Courts at the end of 2019</b>
				<b>Convicted</b>	<b>Acquitted or Discharged</b>	
<b>States</b>						
1	Andhra Pradesh	762	3	2	101	656
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	43	0	0	0	43
4	Bihar	224	0	2	8	214
5	Chhattisgarh	1669	0	38	95	1536
6	Goa	8	0	0	0	8
7	Gujarat	1957	2	5	27	1923
8	Haryana	1	0	0	0	1
9	Himachal Pradesh	1	0	0	0	1
10	Jharkhand	448	9	5	2	432
11	Karnataka	795	9	1	55	730
12	Kerala	507	0	2	33	472
13	Madhya Pradesh	9198	0	414	912	7872
14	Maharashtra	2614	20	30	206	2358
15	Manipur	3	0	0	0	3
16	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0
17	Mizoram	8	0	0	0	8
18	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0
19	Odisha	3574	0	0	3	3571
20	Punjab	2	0	0	0	2
21	Rajasthan	3737	0	194	240	3303

SCHEDULED TRIBES						
Sl.	State/UT	Number of cases in Courts including B.F. in 2019	Cases Compounded/abated/Withdrawn/quashed/plea bargaining	Number of cases in which trials completed		Number of cases pending with Courts at the end of 2019
				Convicted	Acquitted or Discharged	
22	Sikkim	4	0	1	0	3
23	Tamil Nadu	88	0	6	15	67
24	Telangana	1092	0	31	173	888
25	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	1620	0	1	0	1619
27	Uttarakhand	23	0	1	0	22
28	West Bengal	269	0	1	8	260
Union Territories						
29	A & N Islands	23	0	0	1	22
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0
31	D & N Haveli	9	0	0	6	3
32	Daman & Diu	1	0	0	0	1
33	Delhi	7	0	0	0	7
34	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>28687</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>1885</b>	<b>26025</b>

Source: National Crime Record Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs

**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 2018-19 TO 2020-21 (as on 31.12.2020)**

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
<b>States</b>				
1	Andhra Pradesh	3700.84	4814.34	3429.9935
2	Assam	Nil	0.00	0.00
3	Bihar	1220.00	1220.00	1175.94
4	Chhattisgarh	Nil	1696.40	2159.1850
5	Goa	40.00	4.00	3.0000
6	Gujarat	1072.24	3981.16	3314.1600
7	Haryana	1041.419	1214.61	1360.0050
8	Himachal Pradesh	Nil	477.01	382.7500
9	Jharkhand	316.565	266.00	28.82463
10	Karnataka	6020.75	6867.25	6542.7500
11	Kerala	Nil	2746.08	122.38806
12	Madhya Pradesh	7224.67	7900.32	7323.1800
13	Maharashtra	416.553	6194.75	2930.0000
14	Odisha	1356.25	3206.30	3508.7910
15	Punjab	Nil	0.00	18.65672
16	Rajasthan	1820.26	2048.33	4770.0564
17	Sikkim	25.00	25.00	0.00
18	Tamil Nadu	2525.015	1833.05	3852.4850
19	Telangana	2306.275	1993.88	819.2000
20	Tripura	22.957	39.14	0.00
21	Uttar Pradesh	10813.115	14136.04	11131.0550
22	Uttarakhand	144.28	102.87	94.8225
23	West Bengal	256.041	897.61	37.40672
<b>Union Territories</b>				
24	Chandigarh	50.00	75.00	0.00
25	NCT of Delhi	48.00	16.00	25.00
26	Puducherry	152.00	209.00	150.0000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>40572.23</b>	<b>61964.14</b>	<b>53179.6495</b>

**TATE/UT WISE CENTRAL ASSISTANCE RELEASED FOR INCENTIVE FOR INTER-CASTE MARRIAGES AND NUMBER OF COUPLES COVERED DURING 2018-19 to 2020-21**

(Rs in lakh)

S. No	States/UTs	Central Assistance Released (Rs. in lakhs)			Number of Beneficiaries covered under the Scheme		
		2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 (upto 31.12.2020)	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 (Tentative coverage)
<b>States</b>							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1625.00	1625.00	1081.00	1300	1300	900
2.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	100	NA
3.	Bihar	<b>Nil (Did not seek Central assistance)</b>	<b>Nil (Did not seek Central assistance)</b>	<b>Nil (Did not seek Central assistance)</b>	NA	NA	NA
4.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	375.00	800.00	291	747	640
5.	Goa	40.00	50.00	50.00	6	11	40
6.	Gujarat	1000.00	875.00	1000.00	711	846	800
7.	Haryana	600.00	600.00	700.00	1153	537	560
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	75.00	150.00	251	643	600
9.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	0	0
10.	Karnataka	3125.00	4521.00	4500.00	5583	5020	5200
11.	Kerala	0.00	468.75	483.50	1580	1842	1304
12.	Madhya Pradesh	812.50	900.00	1250.00	738	742	1000
13.	Maharashtra	1802.50	2137.50	4640.00	3362	3956	3712
14.	Odisha	600.00	1542.50	1750.00	1942	3236	1234
15.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA
16.	Rajasthan	625.00	625.00	625.00	365	374	500
17.	Sikkim	15.00	15.00	0.00	100	36	40
18.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	410.375	321.875	2080	2080	NA
19.	Telangana	1257.50	1048.75	325.00	768	214	260
20.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA
21.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	30.00	0.00	24	NA	NA
22.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	42	35	50
23.	West Bengal	300.00	885.00	225.00	571	1375	1500
<b>Union Territories</b>							
24.	Chandigarh	50.00	75.00	50.00	20	34	24
25.	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA
26.	NCT of Delhi	25.00	20.00	20.00	NA	0	8
27.	Puducherry	125.00	500.00	550.00	180	227	220
<b>Total</b>		<b>12002.50</b>	<b>16778.875</b>	<b>18521.375</b>	<b>21167</b>	<b>23355</b>	<b>18552</b>

NA:- Not Available



**STATE/UT WISE CENTRAL ASSISTANCE RELEASED FOR RELIEF TO  
ATROCITY VICTIMS DURING 2018-19 TO 2020-21 As on 31-12-2020)**

(Rs in lakhs)

S. No.	States/UTs	Central Assistance Released (Rs. in lakhs)			Number of persons covered		
		2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 (Anticipated)
<b>States</b>							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	105.00	165.00	210.00	10995	10995	10995
2.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	2
3.	Bihar	1170.00	1170.00	1438.00	3266	3266	4303
4.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	550.00	700.00	773	940	250
5.	Goa	10.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
6.	Gujarat	1205.00	1300.00	1441.89	1741	1930	538
7.	Haryana	650.00	700.00	900.00	1003	963	NA
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	150.00	150.00	278	309	NA
9.	Jharkhand	300.00	322.15	400.00	556	604	1000
10.	Karnataka	2204.00	1400.00	1400.00	2128	2745	2500
11.	Kerala	0.00	582.50	602.50	1106	863	1300
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4750.00	5250.00	6000.00	6338	6338	5900
13.	Maharashtra	2500.00	2500.00	2500.00	2184	2199	2000
14.	Odisha	750.00	1118.60	1163.50	1796	2902	2300
15.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00	Not reported	Not reported	NA
16.	Rajasthan	2034.00	2700.00	4028.00	3727	9158	9500
17.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
18.	Tamil Nadu	1525.465	940.50	1962.275	1580	2530	NA
19.	Telangana	126.37	1019.40	1040.00	4976	3240	6300
20.	Tripura	5.00	15.00	0.00	1	10	NA
21.	Uttar Pradesh	8000.00	12450.00	12530.00	16507	23866	25000
22.	Uttarakhand	148.50	150.00	150.00	142	274	170
23.	West Bengal	80.00	120.00	173.805	108	118	125
<b>Union Territories</b>							
24.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	0
25.	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA
26.	NCT of Delhi	59.00	79.84	80.00	11	26	Not reported
27.	Puducherry	100.00	50.00	97.00	NA	46	5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>25722.34</b>	<b>32732.99</b>	<b>36966.97</b>	<b>59216</b>	<b>73322</b>	<b>72188</b>

NA:- Not Available

**STATUS OF COMPREHENSIVE REHABILITATION OF MANUAL SCAVENGERS  
from 2017-18 to 2019-20 (As on 31-12-2019)**

PHYSICAL (upto 31.12.2020)										
S. No.	State	Onetime cash assistance provided @Rs.40000/- per beneficiary (Number of Beneficiaries)			Training (Number of Beneficiaries covered)			Capital Subsidy Released (Number of Beneficiaries)		
		2018-2019	2019-20	2020-21 (Upto 31.12.2020)	2018-2019	2019-20	2020-21 (Upto 31.12.2020)	2018-2019	2019-20	2020-21 (Upto 31.12.2020)
1	Andhra Pradesh	1334	74	295	0	104	40	0	0	0
2	Assam	538	188	2961	38	143	43	0	0	0
3	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Gujarat	96	9	0	12	0	0	0	0	0
6	Jharkhand	108	16	66	24	10	0	0	0	0
7	Karnataka	920	429	1009	29	0	141	0	0	0
8	Kerala	504	14	0	161	153	0	0	0	0
9	Madhya Pradesh	305	0	165	49	40	0	0	0	0
10	Maharashtra	4605	1002	654	0	569	358	0	0	0
11	Odisha	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Punjab	126	8	9	29	0	0	1	0	5
13	Rajasthan	2038	82	232	107	220	347	0	0	0
14	Tamilnadu	41	27	13	29	0		0	75	3
15	Uttar Pradesh	5154	11044	5822	1041	833	2553	147	33	48
16	Uttarakhand	1755	324	2755	163	460	69	3	0	0
17	West Bengal	555	28	2	0	0	29	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>18079</b>	<b>13246</b>	<b>13990</b>	<b>1682</b>	<b>2532</b>	<b>3580</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>56</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**

(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		
		2018-2019	2019-20	2020-21 (Upto 31.12.2020)	2018-2019	2019-20	2020-21 (Upto 31.12.2020)	2018-2019	2019-20	2020-21 (Upto 31.12.2020)
1	Andhra Pradesh	533.60	29.60	118.00	0.00	4.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Assam	215.20	75.20	1184.40	0.88	6.14	3.76	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.41	0.00	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	38.40	3.60	0.00	0.27	1.69	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
6	Jharkhand	43.20	6.40	26.40	0.00	0.63	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
7	Karnataka	368.00	171.60	403.60	1.93	2.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Kerala	201.60	5.60	0.00	0.00	20.25	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
9	Madhya Pradesh	122.00	0.00	66.00	1.08	3.33	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Maharashtra	1842.00	400.80	261.60	3.84	12.37	18.83	0	0.00	0.00
11	Odisha	0.00	0.40	2.80	0.00	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	Punjab	50.40	3.20	3.60	0.00	3.19	0.00	0.93	0.00	2.68
13	Rajasthan	815.20	32.80	92.80	3.63	8.97	12.55	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Tamilnadu	16.40	10.80	5.20	0.00	2.60	0.00	0.00	18.71	3.68
15	Uttar Pradesh	2061.60	4417.60	2328.80	63.43	146.62	100.48	122.86	31.00	46.60
16	Uttarakhand	702.00	129.60	1102.00	0.08	11.07	8.93	2.69	0.00	0.00
17	West Bengal	222.00	11.20	0.80	2.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>7231.60</b>	<b>5298.40</b>	<b>5596.00</b>	<b>79.81</b>	<b>224.04</b>	<b>144.83</b>	<b>126.48</b>	<b>49.71</b>	<b>52.96</b>

**CENTRAL ASSISTANCE RELEASED AND BENEFICIARIES COVERED UNDER POST MATRIC  
SCHOLARSHIP SCHEME FOR SC STUDENTS (PMS-SC) AS ON 15/01/2021**

(Rs. in lakh)

S. No.	States/UTs	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21
		CA released	Beneficia-ries	CA released	Beneficia-ries	CA released	Beneficiaries	CA released
1	Andhra Pradesh	31742.54	658534	9000.00	660193	28767	369316	32528
2	Assam	0	23874	1500.00	7606	0	6668	1800
3	Bihar	0	89213	0	96189	0	109869	0
4	Chandigarh	145.97	2203	797.00	1086	0	0	0
5	Chhattisgarh	3902.02	95565	323.00	104900	327	96362	1654
6	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Delhi	0	20100	702.00	14057	197	19508	0
8	Goa	14.99	280	0	280	0	0	0
9	Gujarat	14339.54	131169	18055.00	127102	0	131284	1557
10	Haryana	0	123062	5809.00	123062	0	91438	0
11	Himachal Pradesh	7425	33057	5325.00	24949	0	20758	0
12	Jammu & Kashmir	1362.76	11040	0	7159	0	11995	0
13	Jharkhand	892.95	20177	1723.00	22629	0	24038	0
14	Karnataka	39546.98	322606	2918.00	302286	12147	330000	17672
15	Kerala	8391	132286	0	146998	980	0	0
16	Madhya Pradesh	23042.54	361268	0	361268	0	339676	15753
17	Maharashtra	50497.96	540993	143392.00	426506	0	325856	0
18	Manipur	750.56	6566	754.00	5516	794	8163	0
19	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	4747.56	202125	20891.00	202917	14071	169666	0
21	Puducherry	0	6241	0	6241	0	0	221
22	Punjab	11573.21	274730	63131.00	200553	20647	0	10274
23	Rajasthan	32922.79	191184	7768.00	339157	31454	457915	28401
24	Sikkim	0	361	104.00	387	104	464	81.35
25	Tamil Nadu	43448.24	761114	140738.00	761114	92584	611434	10000
26	Telangana	14024.24	212706	0	272169	0	220381	4411
27	Tripura	1991.84	14652	2597.00	16982	3542	17992	3037
28	Uttar Pradesh	25420.46	1238139	167288.00	1274740	65516	1360376	0
29	Uttarakhand	3969.00	69504	0	73920	0	38077	0
30	West Bengal	21256.91	382795	0	450004	0	518953	4247
	<b>Total</b>	<b>341409.06</b>	<b>5925544</b>	<b>592815.00</b>	<b>6029970</b>	<b>271130</b>	<b>5280189*</b>	<b>131636.35</b>

\*As reported by States/UTs as on 31.12.2020

**CENTRAL ASSISTANCE (CA) RELEASED AND BENEFICIARIES COVERED UNDER PRE-MATRIC SCHOLARSHIP FOR SC STUDENTS STUDYING IN CLASSES IX AND X (As on 15/01/2021)**

(Rs. in Lakh)

S. No.	States/UTs	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21
		CA re-leased	Benefi- ciaries	CA re-leased	Beneficia- ries	CA re-leased	Beneficia- ries	CA re-leased
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	223722	21.90
2	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	720	0
3	Bihar	0	491564	0	480497	5550	0	0
4	Chandigarh	18.98	2569	0	2268	27	1500	0
5	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	84747	1041	88138	0
6	D&N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Daman & Diu	2.68	119	0	0	0	119	0
8	Delhi	2.36	104	0	39	268	14643	0
9	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Gujarat	0	0	0	73716	1440	61052	1044
11	Haryana	1500.00	147104	0	0	368	147104	0
12	Himachal Pradesh	143.01	27079	0	0	0	20665	408
13	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	1093	70	4978	0
14	Jharkhand	0	41305	1634.00	45992	676	44352	0
15	Karnataka	0	0	0	222775	3691	260732	6230
16	Kerala	0	75728	0	0	19	75728	0
17	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	406	323545	7784
18	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	0	74365	0
19	Manipur	38.92	1367	0	1149	45	1379	0
20	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Odisha	1849.79	217746	996.00	183072	2590	171450	12.17
22	Punjab	1843.00	205791	0	0	0	2693	0
23	Rajasthan	0	0	3075.00	228633	3029	0	0
24	Sikkim	5.74	230	0	233651	3323	168095	0
25	Tamilnadu	0	284495	0	127	4	152	5018
26	Tripura	55.34	14385	259.00	256720	0	257855	0
27	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	2706.00	0	0	15423	12096
28	Uttarakhand	325.53	421000	0	15823	469	3585	0
29	West Bengal	300.12	301845	2870.00	531589	9075	541551	4479
30	Puducherry	196.53	8735	0	0	344	22492	27
31	Telangana	0	41088	0	268475	2854	283504	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6282</b>	<b>2282254</b>	<b>11540</b>	<b>2630366</b>	<b>35289</b>	<b>2809542</b>	<b>404.93</b>

\*As reported by States/UTs as on 31.12.2020.

**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 (As on 15/01/2021).**

(Rs. In lakh)

S. No.	States/UTs	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21
		CA released	Beneficiaries	CA re-leased	Beneficiaries	CA released	Beneficiaries	CA released
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
2	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
3	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
4	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
5	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
6	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	2940	200846	2135
8	Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
9	Himachal Pr.	35.07	2265	10.16	1761	0	0	0
10	J & K	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
11	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
12	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
13	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
15	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	298.00	0	0	0	0
16	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
17	Odisha	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
18	Pondicherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
19	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
20	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
21	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	3.80	75	0	0	0
22	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
23	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
24	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
25	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
26	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>35.07</b>	<b>2265</b>	<b>311.96</b>	<b>1836</b>	<b>2940</b>	<b>200846*</b>	<b>2135</b>

\*As reported by States/UTs as on 31.12.2020.



**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			Total
					2018	2019	
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	84,45,398	495	103	187	150	<b>440</b>
2	ASSAM	22,31,321	617	238	137	66	<b>463</b>
3	BIHAR	165,67,325	1456	348	268	0	<b>616</b>
4	CHHATTISGARH	32,74,269	769	135	204	198	<b>537</b>
5	GUJARAT	40,74,447	25	25	0	0	<b>25</b>
6	HARYANA	51,13,615	366	148	82	60	<b>290</b>
7	HIMACHAL PRADESH	17,29,252	417	90	159	59	<b>308</b>
8	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	9,24,991	261	71	190	0	<b>261</b>
9	JHARKHAND	39,85,644	720	152	202	158	<b>512</b>
10	KARNATAKA	104,74,992	1315	264	508	313	<b>1085</b>
11	KERALA	30,39,573	1	1	1	0	<b>1</b>
12	MADHYA PRADESH	113,42,320	1146	400	516	117	<b>1033</b>
13	MAHARASHTRA	132,75,898	277	145	62	0	<b>207</b>
14	MANIPUR	97,328	16	12	4	0	<b>16</b>
15	MEGHALAYA	17,355	4	4	0	0	<b>4</b>
16	ODISHA	71,88,463	994	275	347	190	<b>812</b>
17	PUDUCHERRY	1,96,325	10	10	0	0	<b>10</b>
18	PUNJAB	88,60,179	2097	161	211	510	<b>10</b>
19	RAJASTHAN	122,21,593	1415	288	467	285	<b>882</b>
20	TAMIL NADU	144,38,445	2044	271	206	0	<b>477</b>
21	TELANGANA	54,09,000	169	138	31	0	<b>169</b>
22	TRIPURA	6,54,918	31	31	0	0	<b>31</b>
23	UTTAR PRADESH	413,57,608	6394	724	1565	1485	<b>3774</b>
24	UTTARAKHAND	18,92,516	312	124	70	50	<b>244</b>
25	WEST BENGAL	214,63,270	5617	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>1982,76,045</b>	<b>26968</b>	<b>4158</b>	<b>3266</b>	<b>3641</b>	<b>12207</b>

**STATE-WISE CENTRAL ASSISTANCE RELIESED AND BENEFICIARIES COVERED DURING THE YEARS 2018-19 to 2020-21  
UNDER BABU JAGJIVAN RAM CHHATRAWAS YOJANA (SC Girls HOSTEL)**

S. No.	States/ UTs	2018-19			2019-20			2020-21 (As on 31-12-2020)		
		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
1	Andhra Pradesh	126	84	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Assam	622.023	200	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Chatisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Gujarat	0	0	0	761.583	*	*	33.58	*	*
6	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	2.5	**	**	448.15	250	1
8	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	*	*
9	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Karnataka	150	100	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	MadhyaPradesh	0	0	0	100	*	*	0	0	0
13	Maharashtra	101.25	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Manipur	149	**	**	355.62	300	3	171	*	*
15	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Nagaland	0	0	0	262.5	150	1	0	0	0
18	Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Punjab	399	270	3	0	0	0	491.745	*	*
20	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Sikkim	175	100	1	0	0	0	175	100	1
22	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	150	100	2	865	600	10
23	Telangana	288.8	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Tripura	0	0	0	2	0	0	162.5	*	*
25	UP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Puduchery	300	200	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2311.07</b>	<b>954</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1634.2</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2446.975</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>12</b>

\*second instalment

\*\* it includes one time grant

**STATE-WISE CENTRAL ASSISTANCE RELIESED AND BENEFICIARIES COVERED DURING THE YEARS 2018-19 to 2020-21**  
**UNDER BABU JAGJIVAN RAM CHHATRAWAS YOJANA (SC BOYS HOSTEL)**

(Rs. In Lakh)

S. No.	States/ UTs	2018-19		2019-20		2020-21 (As on 31-12-2020)	
		Exp.	Benef.	Exp.	Benef.	Exp.	Benef.
1	A.P.	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Assam	324.18	600	12	0	0	0
3	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Chatisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Gujarat	0	0	123.18	*	0	0
6	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	H.P.	0	0	2.5	**	182.53	250
8	J&K	40.62	50	1	0	0	0
9	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Karnataka	135	100	134.93	100	1	0
11	Kerala	0	0	249	200	2	0
12	M.P.	412.5	250	120	*	0	0
13	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Manipur	118	0	60	100	1	18.5859
15	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Orissa	188.4	0	0	0	0	0
19	Punjab	23.4	*	0	0	41.19	*
20	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Tamil Nadu	0	0	175.43	50	1	0
23	Telangana	0	0	0	0	0	17.5
24	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	UP	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	WB	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Puducherry	102.5	*	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1344.6</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>259.8059</b>
					<b>865.04</b>		<b>250</b>
						<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

\* second instalment

\*\* it includes one time grant

**FUNDS RELEASED TO THE STATES/UTS AND NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES UNDER THE SCHEME OF SPECIAL CENTRAL ASSISTANCE TO SCHEDULED CASTE SUB PLAN (SCA TO SCSP) FROM 2018-19 TO 2020-21 (AS 31-12-2020)**

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2018-19		2019-20		2020-21	
		Fund released (Rs. Lakh)	Beneficiaries	Fund released (Rs. Lakh)	Beneficiaries	Fund released (Rs. Lakh)	Beneficiaries
1	Andhra Pradesh	5253.17	5253.17	6050	11303.17		NR
2	Assam	0	0	3000	1650	679.07	NR
3	Bihar	600	NR	0	NR		NR
4	Chhattisgarh	2148	2148	1553.5	3272		NR
5	Gujarat	0	NR	2650	NR	904.87	NR
6	Goa	0	NR	0	NR		NR
7	Haryana	1534	NR	0	NR		NR
8	Himachal Pradesh	962	962	2500	3462	1772.96	NR
9	Jammu & Kashmir	371	NR	0	NR		NR
10	Jharkhand	2243	NR	1780	NR		NR
11	Karnataka	6355.44	6355.44	0	6355.44		NR
12	Kerala	1137	1137	1210.87	2347.87		NR
13	Madhya Pradesh	9178	9178	16097	25275		NR
14	Maharashtra	0	NR	7650.86	NR		NR
15	Manipur	90	NR	448.17	NR		NR
16	Odisha	5267	5267	0	4315		NR
17	Punjab	0	NR	0	NR		NR
18	Rajasthan	6498	6498	0	6498		NR
19	Sikkim	165	165	419.14	NR		NR
20	Tamil Nadu	7407.47	7407.47	19667.01		4148.57	NR
21	Telangana*	3287	3287	2613.77	5900.77	2852.33	NR
22	Tripura	1470	1470	0	1470		NR
23	Uttar Pradesh	25263.14	25263.14	29112.98	12962		NR
24	Uttarakhand	0	NR	0	NR		NR
25	West Bengal	16485	16485	14536.69	31021.69	15862.54	NR
26	Chandigarh	47	NR	0	NR		NR
27	Delhi	0	176	235	176	88.37	NR
28	Puducherry	0	0	0	958	23.27	NR
	<b>Total</b>	<b>95761.22</b>	<b>91052.22</b>	<b>111473</b>	<b>116966.94</b>	<b>26331.98</b>	<b>NR</b>

**SCHEME FOR PREVENTION OF ALCOHOLISM AND SUBSTANCE DRUGS ABUSE (MERGED WITH NAPDDR)  
(Rs. In Lakh)**

S. No.	States/UTs	2017-18			2018-19			2019-20			2020-21 (merged with NAPDDR)		
		No. of IRCAs funded	Funds released	Benefi ciaries	No. of IRCAs funded	Funds released	Benefi ciaries	No. of IRCAs funded	Funds re- leased	Benefi ciaries	No. of IRCA / CPLI / ODIC funded	Funds released (28.12.2020)	Benefi ciaries
1	A&N islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	8	128.11	2952	18	302.45	1752	12	314.41	2063	19	223.79	1041
3	Arunachal Pr.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.32	0	2	0	1425
4	Assam	14	197.61	2952	32	469.37	9807	25	333.68	13328	26	459.17	9462
5	Bihar	8	140.11	2952	12	197.53	1599	9	105.12	1444	9	236.05	826
6	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	43.02	519
7	Chhatisgarh	1	7.9	369	2	17.76	195	4	39.14	721	6	43.02	1800
8	D&N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	1	2.2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
10	Delhi	8	112.15	1476	11	241.5	2394	9	267.39	2238	24	248.54	6107
11	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Gujarat	5	50.9	1476	11	145.65	1248	9	215.86	1608	11	103.76	747
13	Haryana	7	62.83	1845	13	157.05	2664	9	166.31	3251	16	159.26	1516
14	Himachal Pradesh	3	15.03	369	3	34.35	308	9	53.52	657	11	27.37	441
15	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	1	20.04	179	2	18.99	247	5	18.63	642
16	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.2	164	2	20.4	126
17	Karnataka	9	115.33	1845	39	698.11	5866	32	1290.08	7602	31	539.69	4197
18	Kerala	24	367.16	6642	19	307.44	3892	21	905.13	4134	26	299.01	2450
19	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	14	159.26	4059	21	252.05	2908	21	270.37	3498	25	209.62	19103
21	Maharashtra	63	1010.18	21771	88	1370.7	10465	67	1645.7	14195	50	1286.76	5485
22	Manipur	24	437.62	8487	28	545.01	5733	28	864.2	5075	33	271.15	5735
23	Meghalaya	1	5.17	369	1	14.13	214	2	58.49	241	5	0	86
24	Mizoram	16	123.64	3321	16	265.96	2122	12	212.76	1983	15	96.1	1279
25	Nagaland	7	77.61	1476	13	179.3	548	8	155.74	1231	11	57.56	760
26	Orissa	40	622.91	12546	59	846.31	6647	40	1115.06	7114	53	630.13	10653
27	Puducherry	1	16.45	369	2	81.16	356	2	41.36	362	3	48.88	201
28	Punjab	5	75.91	2214	9	96.52	1865	9	167.04	2048	25	68.67	2577
29	Rajasthan	16	254.12	4797	14	177.91	2453	24	498.28	4278	30	276.94	4852
30	Sikkim	0	0	0	4	38.18	116	2	18.55	231	3	18.55	131
31	Tamil Nadu	27	351.77	7011	50	838.09	4814	29	750.8	4936	21	366.41	2552
32	Telangana	6	71.29	1845	9	123.06	1144	11	351	1952	10	121.78	1187
33	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.45	0	2	0	372
34	Uttar Pradesh	22	371.77	6642	25	374.63	5504	25	510.7	5888	36	368.29	6490
35	Uttarakhand	3	29.94	1107	3	55.12	1549	4	213.23	1457	4	23.53	908
36	West Bengal	7	92.33	1845	6	94.16	1137	7	236.53	1418	9	108.85	1601
	<b>Total</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>4897.1</b>	<b>100737</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>7945.74</b>	<b>77479</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>10826.41</b>	<b>93364</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>6374.93</b>	<b>95271</b>

**ASSISTANCE OF VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATION WORKING FOR WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES GIA RELEASED DURING THE YEAR 2017-18 TO 2020-21**

Rs. in Lakh

S. No.	Agency	Gross Released 2017-18	Gross Released 2018-19	Gross Released 2019-20	Gross Released 2020-21 (As on 31-12-2020)
1	Aai Tuljabhavani Mahila Shikshan & Prashikshan Sanstha-[Tulja]	18.46	10.23	42.82	13.47
2	Adarsh Kalyan Sewa Samiti-[AKSS]	6.33		50.62	25.28
3	Adarsh Saraswati Shiksha Samiti-[ADSA]		3.58	14.35	16.28
4	Adarsh Seva Sangasthan-[Adarhsseva]	44.35		32.52	25.34
5	Adarsh Shikshan Prasarak Mandal-[Adarshshikshan]		25.32	152.39	54.85
6	Adhyayana Vidya Trust-[avt629]	32.33		27.03	13.11
7	Adrash Bal Vatika Vidhalya Samiti Rawatsar-[ABV]			14.35	29.52
8	Ahilyadevi Holkar Shikshan Prasarak Mandal-[AHSPM]	16.19	4.06	16.20	30.64
9	All India Centre for Urban and Rural Development-[Kashmir]		5.24		
10	Aniket Bhauuddeshiya Sanstha-[ABSS]	43.6	5.23		
11	Ankita Bal Vidya Mandir Shiksha Samiti-[Khandelwal]				28.63
12	Ankur Education & Foundation Trust-[AEFT1]	31.14		54.29	14.43
13	Annapurna Shikshan Sanstha-[ANNAPURNA]		32.62		
14	Apang Mahila Mandal-[APANG1]	26.42	25.2	26.08	46.72
15	Arun Institute of Rural Affairs-[AIRA]	25.23		31.65	46.41
16	Arya Sugandh Sansthan-[ARYA]	38.36	29.52	12.63	
17	Ashapuri Shikshan Prasarak Mandal-[Ashapuri13]	18.14	32.25	11.57	
18	Ashirwad Shaikshanik & Samajik Sansthan-[ASHIRWAD1]	37.49	14.14	2.43	
19	Ashwini Priyadarshini Rural Development Social Educational and Health Organisation-[aprdsehokh]		17.22	16.36	
20	Asim Samaj Seva Sansthan-[Asim]	12.98		6.49	
21	Atal Gramodyog Sewa Samiti-[AtalGSS]	16.14	4.03	28.24	
22	Atihasik Mahila Shiksha Samiti-[Atima]		21.49		47.75



S. No.	Agency	Gross Released 2017-18	Gross Released 2018-19	Gross Released 2019-20	Gross Released 2020-21 (As on 31-12-2020)
23	Baba Ram Nath Shikshan Samiti-[Babaramnath]	5.03			
24	Baba Ramnath Shiksha Samiti-[babaram]		32.04		
25	Bal Bani Avom Nirbal SevaNari Kala Kendra Samiti-[Balbani]	60.57		101.89	
26	Bal Bodh Vidhya Peeth Sanstha Mahajan-[BBVPS]		17.22		47.86
27	Bal Kalyan Kendra-[Pindra]		12.1	20.18	
28	Balram Adrash Vidhyalaya Samiti-[BAV]			14.35	28.64
29	Banki Anchalika Adivasi Harijan Kalyan Parisad-[BAAHKP]	44.24		6.60	48.15
30	Basic Utthan evam Gramin sewa Sansthan, Barabanki-[basicup]	14.86	15.94	16.14	15.58
31	Bhagyodaya Vidya Vardhak Sangh-[Chincholi]	5.51		41.52	
32	Bharat Multipurpose Education Society-[Multi]	24.98	6.33	50.62	20.74
33	Bharat Sevashram Sangha, Kolkata-[BSSS]		11.31	0.27	14.02
34	Bhartiya Samaj Sewa Sansthan, Lucknow-[BSSSL]		5.28	42.37	42.40
35	Bhimalpen Aadiwasi Gram Vikas Sanstha-[bagvs]	18.41			
36	Bright Future Institute Sanstha-[BFIS]			14.35	40.28
37	Cauvery Rural Development Society-[CAUVERY]			51.51	46.08
38	Centre For Development And Communication Trust-[CFDACT]		24.97	25.24	
39	Centre for Rural Education and Development Society-[cfreds]	48.96		25.02	24.47
40	Centre for Women Development Manipur-[MN/2010/0036397]		6.51		
41	Chetana Shikshan Sanstha Aurangabad-[CSSA]				29.33
42	Chiranabin-[Chiranabin]	20.35	13.85	13.73	
43	Council for Development of Poor & Labourers-[CDPL]		3.81	3.58	
44	Deendayal Research Institute-[drt]			5.76	31.22
45	Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar Prasar Seva Samiti				16.08
46	Divyajyoti Gramin And Shahari Vikas Sevabhavi Shaikshnik Sanstha-[dgsvsss1]	44.59	4.86		

S. No.	Agency	Gross Released 2017-18	Gross Released 2018-19	Gross Released 2019-20	Gross Released 2020-21 (As on 31-12-2020)
47	Diwakar Sarvjanik Vanchnalay-[Diwakar485]		2.09		
48	Dr Baba Saheb Ambedkar Vidya Vardhaka Sangha-[KA/2011/0040573]	24.04		47.18	20.82
49	DR. AMBEDKAR MISSION-[DAM]	27.63	16.24	80.64	11.93
50	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Shikshan Prasarak Mandal-[DBASPM]	4.61	13.85	18.20	29.67
51	Educational and Rural Development Organisation-[ERDO]		6.34	6.37	
52	Ekatmata Samajik Shikshan Mandal-[ESSM]	32.27	4.38		
53	Gramin Mahila Bahuddeshiya Sevabhavi Sanstha				1.53
54	Global Health Immunisation & Population Control	34.39		51.59	12.82
55	Global Health & Education Centre-[GHEC]	16.12	12.89	38.69	12.82
56	Goutham Education Society-[gaedso]	6.34	25.34	25.34	
57	Graameeyam Makkal Abivirudhi Iyakkam-[graameeyam]		25.03	25.37	
58	Gram Vikas Bahuddeshiya Sanstha-[Grviba]	41.28			
59	Gram Vikas Parishad, Nagaon-[Gram]	17.19		51.59	12.82
60	GRAMIN KALYAN SOCIETY-[GRAMINRAJASTHAN]			13.45	17.22
61	Gramin Yuva Vikas Mandal Serdha-[gyvmserdha]	6.07			
62	Gramiya Social Welfare Society-[GSWS1]		4.34	4.23	
63	Gramothan Kalyan Parishad, Delhi-[GKP]		3.45	15.38	
64	Gyan Bharti Mahila Kalyan Evam Shiksha Prasarak Samiti-[GBMKESPS]	12.67		20.09	61.40
65	Gyandeep Public School Samiti-[Gyandeep]			14.32	13.73
66	Harijan Sevak Sangh-[HSS]	63.64	34.8	289.24	43.99
67	Harisunder Mahila Bahuddeshiya Shikshan Prasarak Mandal-[HMBSPM]	30.18	24.79	43.60	81.09
68	Holy Home-[HH]	43.06	6.15	24.60	40.28
69	IGNOU-OINAM-IBOHAL Polytechnic Community College-[OIP]		3.33		
70	Indira mahila Balkalyan & Apang Punarvasan Vikas Mandal-[IMBAPVM]	13.01			

S. No.	Agency	Gross Released 2017-18	Gross Released 2018-19	Gross Released 2019-20	Gross Released 2020-21 (As on 31-12-2020)
71	Indira Rashtriya Chetna evam Samajothan Sanstha			44.04	43.32
72	International Educational Society-[inedso]	21.12	21.08	63.36	21.06
73	Jack & Jill Society-[jackjill]		3.58	14.35	14.35
74	Jai Jawan Jai Kisan Education Society-[JJJKS]		14.14	3.82	
	Jaiprakash Gram Kalyan Sanstha-[JGKS]			18.53	
75	Jai Kisan Shikshan Prasarak Mandal				1.53
76	Jana Kalyana Trust (Regd.)-[JKTCRDD]		18.02	93.10	19.85
77	Jeevan Jyoti Club For Social Welfare And Rural Development-[JJC]	47.03		10.88	51.35
78	Jeevan Vikas Pratisthan, Aurangabad-[jvpa]	30.25		10.88	32.88
79	Jijamata Shikshan Prasarak Mandal Salagara (D)-[JSPM]	35.06		12.09	60.35
80	Jijau Bhhudeshiya Sanstha-[jijau1]	9.99		1.63	
81	Jnana Jyothi Jaibheem Education Society-[JJES]	6.61		79.28	21.75
82	Jnanesh Education Society®-[JES]			52.35	36.69
83	Jogaimata Sanskrutik Samajik Shaikshnik Mandal-[Jogaimatasans]	32.67	23.24		
84	Jungalee Unayan Parisad-[JUP]	25.34	6.33	50.68	21.06
85	Jyoti Mahila Mandal-[MH/2016/O101479]	31.74		23.01	26.54
86	Jyotiba Phule Seva Trust Nanded Maharashtra-[JPSTNANDED]		18.46	34.39	13.67
87	Jyotiba Phule Shikshan Prasarak Mandal-[JPSPMP]			3.65	
88	Kai.Manji Naik Education Society-[Friday]	5.07		17.44	17.25
89	Kainura Naik Bahuuddeshiya Shikshan Sanstha-[Kainura]	17.03	13.85	3.17	46.45
90	Kristu Jyoti Social Welfare Society-[KJSWSS]	9.76	11.74		
91	Late Tehlaram Khurana Pratishthan-[KHPR]		13.85	23.08	32.77
92	Lok Kalyan Foundation-[LKF1]		0.3	3.13	
93	Loka Seva Kendram-[loseke]	4.08	16.09	16.22	
94	Lokjagruti Bahuddeshiya Sevabhavi Sanstha-[MHLA00005535]	14.14	4.67		
95	M.D.Public School Samiti-[00505]	19.98	20.37		21.94

S. No.	Agency	Gross Released 2017-18	Gross Released 2018-19	Gross Released 2019-20	Gross Released 2020-21 (As on 31-12-2020)
96	Maa Nirmala Dyal Manav Samaj Sewa Samiti-[00003520]		18.81	18.75	
97	Maddirala Sivaiah Memorial Educational Society-[msmedu@1106]	17.22	17.19	34.45	13.25
98	Madhya Pradesh Anusuchit Jaati jan Jaati Evam Pichhda Varg Kalyan Sangh-[mpajjepvks]			13.26	25.97
99	Madhya Pradesh Bairwa Sanskritik Parishad-[mpbairwa]	22.59		23.04	55.34
100	Maharashtra Shikshan prasarak Mandal,Parabhani-[MSPMP]	31.06		40.88	17.60
101	Mahaveer Bal Shiksha Avam Vikash Samity-[MBSVS]			28.71	41.88
102	Mahila Bahuudeshiya Shikshan Prasark Mandal-[MBSPM]	25.73	1.53	34.61	14.54
103	Mahila Utakarsh Pratisthan	52.84			
104	Women Economic Development	12.90		17.33	16.99
105	Mahila Unnayan Pathagar-[MUP]	18.77		23.42	32.44
106	Manav Kalyan Seva Samiti-[SAHAS]	6.51	11.76	8.19	
107	Manav Utthan Educational &Welfare Society-[MUEWS]	17.10			
108	Manhor Bal Mandir Samiti, Rajasthan-[00242]			17.19	26.55
109	Modern Shiksha Vikas Samiti-[ModernSVS]	10.42	16.13	16.08	
110	Nagai Pratisthan Dhule-[NAGAI]	32.99	4.71		
111	National Safai Karamcharis Finance & Development Corporation-[NSKFDC]	1,400.00			
112	National Scheduled Castes Finance & Development Corporation-[NSFDC]	2,950.00	1750	2020	
113	Netu Singh Educational and Welfare Society				068
114	National Youth Welfare Mission-[NYWM]	42.08			
115	Navoday Navyuvak Mandal-[NNMG]	1.07			
116	Navodaya Bal Vidhyalya Samiti-[Rakesh]			14.35	28.56
117	Nehru Seva Sangha-[NSSANGH]	33.59		16.75	37.12
118	Nikhila Utkal Harijan Adivasi Seva Sangha-[NUHASS]	25.34		57.02	21.05
119	Nirashrit Mahila Bal Vikas Gramodyog Shiksha Samiti-[NMNVGSS]		2		28.61

S. No.	Agency	Gross Released 2017-18	Gross Released 2018-19	Gross Released 2019-20	Gross Released 2020-21 (As on 31-12-2020)
120	Om Sri Sri Sidhyapatarani Yubak Sangha-[OSP]	1.89	0.3		
121	Oinam Ibohal Polytechnic			2.66	1.53
122	Padmavathi Palleseema Abhivrudhi Mahila Mandali-[Padmavathi]	49.31	25.56		
123	People Hand for Development Society				1.53
124	Pathari Vocational Institute-[PVI]		3.85	3.21	
125	Pragati Bahuddeshiya Shaikshanik	17.99	17.99	32.16	
126	Pawan Seva Sansthan-[Pawan Seva]		7.96	57.22	42.11
127	Pawansut Hanuman Vyayam Shala Va Bahuuddeshiya Sanstha-[MHYA00007340]		39.28		
128	Pracheta Shiksha Samiti-[PSS0097]		21.79		
129	Prasasvi Sansthan-[Prasasvi]	11.20	14.35	14.35	27.53
130	Prerana Janseva Sanstha-[PJSHNL]			9.53	
131	Priyadarshani shikshan santha koregaon-[PSSK]	17.8	37.52	50.66	35.42
132	Priyadarshini Seva Kendra Trust (Regd)-[PSKT]			48.60	26.32
133	PUBLIC SEVA SOCIETY-[PSSSGNR]			16.14	47.00
134	Ramakrishana Mision Ashrama-[rkmam]	41.52	4.8	11.87	0.68
135	Ramakrishna Mission Ashrama-[rkmawb]		14.21	14.25	0.68
136	Rupahi Kohinoor Club-[rukocl]	4.88	6.51	8.11	
137	Rural Social & Educational Development Association-[RSEDA]		9.53		
138	Sadguru Rohidasji Bahuuddeshiya Gramin Vikas Pratishthan-[MH/2016/0104081]	111.00	59.29	71.06	1.53
139	Sadjyotika-[Sadjyotikaorissa]	17.70		2.95	33.86
140	Samaj Sanshodhan & Sarvangin Vikas Sanstha-[SSSVS]	14.95	4.98		
141	Samaj Seva Sangh-[SSSBD]	24.76	17.18	23.74	37.15
142	Samaj Seva Sansthan-[SSSansthan]		2.62	40.57	
143	Samta Gram Vikas Bahuuddeshiya Sanstha-[SGVBS]	32.67		4.71	
144	Shri Tambaveshwar Sevabhavi Sansthan			1.80	
145	Sant Gajanan Maharaj Shikshan Prasarak Mandal-[SGMSPM]	33.33	19.4	25.81	
146	Sant Gora Kumbhar Shikshan Sanstha-[SGKNED]	17.69	13.85	4.61	50.75

S. No.	Agency	Gross Released 2017-18	Gross Released 2018-19	Gross Released 2019-20	Gross Released 2020-21 (As on 31-12-2020)
147	Shree Shanthi Reddy Educational Society				0.68
148	Speed Trust				1.53
149	Sarvodaya Ashram-[Sarvoashram]	16.81		134.52	67.26
150	Savitribai Fule Bahuuddeshiya Va Mahila Vikas Sanstha-[SFBVMS1]		39.93		
151	Servants of India Society-[SOIS]	6.11		74.67	65.42
152	Shanti Public School Samiti-[ShantiPSS]		13.45		33.58
153	Shanti Sarvodaya Sansthan-[SSSG]		35.7	57.62	85.66
154	SHARDA MAHILA MANDAL-[SMM]	17.64	17.63	27.00	
155	Shishu Niketan Pathshala Samiti-[suratgarh]			14.35	42.07
156	Shri Venkateshwara Mahila Mandali			26.42	
157	Shri Bhagwati Shaikshanik evam Samaj Sewa Sanstha			0.68	
158	Shree Siddharth Vidyavardhaka Sangh Kalakeri-[KABJ00003484]	25.30	26.29	26.29	21.52
159	Shri Chandika Gramin Vikas Mandal-[Chandika]		18.5		
160	Shri Durgadevi Banjara Seva Sangh-[Durgadevi]	38.01	8.88	90.59	19.98
161	Shri Hanuman Shikshan Prasarak Mandal-[SHR]		6.41		
162	Shri Krishan Vidhayalya Prabandhak Samiti, Padampur-[SKVPS]		14.35		14.35
163	Shri Mahila Bal Kalyan & Apang Punarvasan Vikas Mandal-[Apang]	48.42			
164	Shri Mukhtiar Singh Samariti Shiksha Samiti-[Mukhtiar]	9.83	50.46	49.69	25.97
165	SHRI SANT GADGE MAHARAJ MISSION-[SGMML]	8.6	8.6	34.41	17.21
166	Shri Sant Shiromani Manmath Swami Shikshan Prasarak Mandal-[SSSMSSPM]	6.38	25.34	25.60	37.35
167	Shri Swami Samarth Shikshan Sanstha-[Samarth]		21.12	42.15	20.27
168	Shardhayala Ashram Samiti				19.98
169	Shubham Shikshan Prasark Mandal-[SHSHPM]	26.40	6.72	25.56	45.28
170	Shushrut Shiksha Samiti-[SSS Delhi]		4.83	4.33	
173	Sneh Bahuuddeshiya Sanstha-[SBS]	15.4	11.78	7.06	
174	Sri Ambika Education trust-[saet]			64.32	22.09



S. No.	Agency	Gross Released 2017-18	Gross Released 2018-19	Gross Released 2019-20	Gross Released 2020-21 (As on 31-12-2020)
175	Sri Hoysala Vidya Samsthe (R)-[shvs]		25.45	50.92	46.36
176	Sri Radhuvansh Purv Madhyamik Vidhyalay-[UP/2016/0105259]		22.49		
177	Sri Sai Stayu Nirog Sanstha & Biotech Research Society-[Satayu]	17.18	4.44		
178	Sri Sri HarichandMatua Sevashram (trust)-[SSHCMST]	21.92		12.64	12.49
179	Sushrut Shikshan Samiti			4.33	
180	Sritungabhadra Vidya Samste-[KA/2011/0039626]	20.4	16.51	46.49	20.30
181	Sudha Devi Shiksha Samiti-[SDSSI]		15.85	15.85	
182	Suhit Jan Kalyan Samiti-[Suhit jan Kalya Samiti]			21.15	19.95
183	Summer Hill Vidyalaya Samiti-[SUMMERHILLRAJASTHAN]			21.12	21.12
184	Suryodya Sevabhavi Sanstha-[surodaya1000]		4.88		
185	Sw. Tapeswar Ram Kalyan Samiti-[Tapeswar]		27.39	21.57	
186	Swabhimaan Education Society-[swabhimaan]	40.79	39.49	134.91	47.12
187	Swami Chakradhar Shikshan Prasark Mandal-[SCSPML]		5.97	50.04	
188	Swamy Vivekanand Shikshan Prasarak Mandal-[SWAMY]		13.85	16.88	15.08
189	Swapnasakar Bahuuddeshiya Shikshan Sanstha-[sbss]	31.16	4.38		
190	The Eastern Social Welfare Association (ESWA)-[TESWA]		12.9	21.52	25.95
191	The Women's Economic Development Society (WEDS)-[WEDS]			20.44	27.23
192	Tirupati Balaji Sevabhavi & Shaikshanik Sanstha-[MH/2016/0100170]	13.85		39.67	13.90
193	Type Writing Institution & Rural Development Services (TWIRDS)-[TWIRDS]		14.22		
194	Ujwal Rural Development Society-[UJWAL]	13.85	4.61	36.79	14.37
195	Upasana Jan Kalyan Seva Samiti-[Upasana]		18.2		
196	Urban & Rural welfare and Development Society-[URWDS]		9.66	11.86	
197	Vendemataram Foundation (Society)-[Vendemataram]		6.53	18.26	

S. No.	Agency	Gross Released 2017-18	Gross Released 2018-19	Gross Released 2019-20	Gross Released 2020-21 (As on 31-12-2020)
198	Vidhyarthi Vikas Shikshan Sanstha-[VVSS]	11.22	11.22	2.57	10.33
199	Vishwa Jeevan Seva Sangha-[VJSS]	54.21	4.72	95.86	69.93
200	Western Rural Socio Economic Dev. Orgn.- [WRSEDO]	12.9		21.52	25.56
201	Yashodanandan Gramodyog Seva Evam Shikshan Sansthan-[yasho]	61.31	37.25	50.69	69.21
202	Sri Venkateswara Mahila Mandali-[SVMM1]	48.38	26.42		45.65
203	Sritungabhadra Vidya Samste-[KA/2011/0039626]			42.15	20.30
204	Lakshmi Mahila Mandali		12.74	6.51	
205	Sangameshwar Education Society		10.98		
206	Sai Baba Education		1.8	50.10	20.41
207	Al Amin Library Foundation		2.94	2.94	
208	Ma Anandmayee Shiksha samiti		10.64	12.89	23.94
209	India Rashtriya Chetna Evam Sanstha		26.42		
210	JagatJyoti Gramin Bahuddeshiya Snstha		1.17	14.99	
211	Manipur Scheduled Caste Welfare Associaltion		4.91		
212	Akashdeep Seva Sanstha		5.21		
213	Shri khandobaray seva sanstha		1.31	40.15	41.95
214	Chandragiri Shikshan Prasarak Mandal			33.23	13.74
215	Children Holy Public Shiksha Samiti			1.31	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7000</b>	<b>3610.73</b>	<b>6774.76</b>	<b>3511.13</b>

## DETAILS OF MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENTS EXECUTED BY NSFDC DURING 2020-21

Sl. No.	Name & Address of the Agency	Type of Agency	Date of Signing
1.	Aryavart Bank, Head Office, A-2/46, Vijay Khand, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow - 226010 (Addendum Agreement for VISVAS)	RRB	06.10.2020
2.	Central Bank of India, Corporate Office, Chander Mukhi, Nariman Point, Mumbai - 400 021 (MoA for VISVAS)	PSB	05.11.2020
3.	Maharashtra Gramin Bank, Jeevanshree, Plot No.35, Sector G, Town Centre, CIDCO, Aurangabad (Addendum Agreement for VISVAS)	RRB	
4.	Canara Bank, Head Office, 112 JC Road, Bangalore, 560002. (MoA for VISVAS)	PSB	11.11.2020
5.	Punjab Gramin Bank, Office at Jalandhar Road, Kapurthala	PSB	25.11.2020
6.	Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship, Guwahati	Skill Training	3.12.2020
7.	Punjab National Bank, Plot No. 4, Sector - 10, Dwarka - 110 075	PSB	7.12.2020
8.	NHFDC Foundation, Office at Unit 11 & 12, Ground Floor, Okhla, Phase-1, New Delhi - 110 020.	Others	7.12.2020
9.	Jharkhand Rajya Gramin Bank, Head Office at Ranchi	RRB	11.12.2020
10.	Ministry of Food Processing Industries, New Delhi	Others	18.12.2020
11.	Union Bank of India, Head Office at Union Bank Bhavan, 239, Vidhan Bhavan Marg, Nariman Point, Mumbai - 400 021	PSB	22.12.2020

**Note :** RRB - Regional Rural Bank.

SCA - State Channelizing Agency.

PSB - Public Sector Bank.

**STATEMENT SHOWING YEAR-WISE AND STATE-WISE FUNDS DISBURSED AND COVERAGE OF BENEFICIARIES OF NSKFDC FROM 2018-19 TO 2020-21 (AS ON 31.12.2020)**

(Rs. in lakh)

S. No.	Name of State/UT	2018-19		2019-20		2020-21 (upto 31.12.2020)		Total	
		Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy
1	Andhra Pradesh	6525.41	6572	6929.75	6283			13455.16	12855
2	Assam	0.00	0	0.00	0			0.00	0
(i)	Assam Vikash Gramin Bank (AVGB)	0.00	0	0.00	0			0.00	0
3	Bihar	0.00	0	0.00	0			0.00	0
(i)	Dakshin Bihar Gramin Bank (DBGB)	0.00	0	0.00	0			0.00	0
(ii)	Uttar Bihar Gramin Bank (UBGB)	0.00	0	0.00	0			0.00	0
4	Chandigarh	0.00	0	19.80	72			19.80	72
5	Chhattisgarh	270.00	400	754.56	480			1024.56	880
6	Delhi	0.00	0	0.00	0			0.00	0
(i)	Indian Overseas Bank (IOB)	0.00	0	0.00	0			0.00	0
7	Gujarat	51.16	0	38.69	13	81.45	15	171.30	28
(i)	Baroda Gujarat Gramin Bank (BGGB)	990.00	1350	0.00	0			990.00	1350
(ii)	Dena Gujarat Gramin Bank (DGGB)	0.00	0	0.00	0			0.00	0
(iii)	Saurashtra Gramin Bank (SGB)	0.00	0	0.00	0			0.00	0
(iv)	Women Empowerment Corporation (WEC)	19.13	85	0.00	0			19.13	85
8	Haryana	27.90	36	28.89	31	26.64	25	83.43	92
9	Himachal Pradesh	27.00	50	72.00	120			99.00	170
(i)	Himachal Pradesh Gramin Bank (HPGB)	399.60	597	495.00	775			894.60	1372
10	Jammu & Kashmir	270.00	100	0.00	0			270.00	100
11	Jharkhand	0.00	0	2.32	1			2.32	1
(i)	Jharkhand Gramin Bank (JGB)	99.90	115	0.00	0			99.90	115
(ii)	Vananchal Gramin Bank (VGB)	0.00	0	0.00	0			0.00	0
12	Karnataka	0.00	0	0.00	0			0.00	0
(i)	Karnataka Vikas Gram-eena Bank (KVGB)	0.00	0	0.00	0			0.00	0
(ii)	Syndicate Bank	0.00	0	0.00	0			0.00	0
(iii)	Vijaya Bank	15.58	9	0.00	0			15.58	9
13	Kerala	0.00	0	0.00	0			0.00	0
14	Kerala (KSBCDC)	0.00	0	9900	11000			9900.00	11000
15	Kerala (KSWDC)	0.00	0	0.00	0	270	300	270.00	300
(i)	Kerala Gramin Bank (KGB)	0.00	0	999.00	1628			999.00	1628
16	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0	0.00	0			0.00	0
(i)	Madhynchal Gramin Bank (MGB)	0.00	0	0.00	0			0.00	0
(ii)	Narmada Jhabua Gramin Bank (NJGB)	0.00	0	0.00	0			0.00	0

S. No.	Name of State/UT	2018-19		2019-20		2020-21 (upto 31.12.2020)		Total	
		Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy
(iii)	ULBs: (Kasrawad, Man-dav, Maihar, Ujjain, Bhopal, Badnawar, Rajgarh, Dhamnod, Khandwa, Indore & Dahi)	0.00	0	2378.46	108			2378.46	108
17	Maharashtra	3.24	0	2976.30	1742			2979.54	1742
(i)	Maharashtra Gramin Bank (MGB)	0.00	0	67.95	151	27.90	62	95.85	213
(ii)	Vidharbha Konkan Gramin Bank (VKGB)	0.00	0	0.00	0			0.00	0
(iii)	ULB: (Tirora)	0.00	0	0.08	3			0.08	3
18	Manipur	0.00	0	0.00	0			0.00	0
19	Meghalaya	0.00	0	0.00	0			0.00	0
20	Mizoram	0.00	0	0.00	0			0.00	0
21	Nagaland	93.96	124	144.00	120			237.96	244
22	Odisha	0.00	0	0.00	0			0.00	0
(i)	Utkal Gramin Bank (UGB)	0.00	0	0.00	0			0.00	0
23	Puducherry	4.25	1	0.00	0			4.25	1
24	Punjab	48.60	27	90.00	50	99.00	55	237.60	132
(i)	Punjab Gramin Bank (PGB)	999.90	1998	0.00	0			999.90	1998
25	Rajasthan	3044.00	2660	1829.65	2714			4873.65	5374
26	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0	624.29	267			624.29	267
(I)	Pallavan Grama Bank (Pallavan GB)	1499.80	1556	0.00	0			1499.80	1556
(ii)	Pandyan Grama Bank (Pandyan GB)	1000.00	580	0.00	0			1000.00	580
27	Tripura	0.00	0	370.80	190			370.80	190
28	Telangana Gramin Bank (TGB)	0.00	0	0.00	0			0.00	0
(i)	ULBs: (Mahabubabad, Nagarkurnool, Suryapet, Maripeda, Dornakal, Palvancha & Thorrur)	0.00	0	231.05	76			231.05	76
29	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0	0.00	0			0.00	0
(i)	Allahbad UP Gramin Bank (AUPGB)	0.00	0	0.00	0			0.00	0
(ii)	Baroda UP Gramin Bank (BUPGB)	999.90	1225	0.00	0			999.90	1225
(iii)	Gramin Bank of Ar-yavart (GBA)	999.00	1036	0.00	0			999.00	1036
(iv)	Kashi Gomti Samyut Gramin Bank (KGSGB)	0.00	0	0.00	0			0.00	0
(v)	Prathma Bank (PB)	1499.76	1555	0.00	0			1499.76	1555
(vi)	Purvanchal Gramin Bank (PGB)	0.00	0	0.00	0			0.00	0
(vii)	Sarva UP Gramin Bank (SUPGB)	999.90	1225	0.00	0			999.90	1225
(viii)	ULB: (Thiriya Nizawat Khan Bareilly)	0.00	0	35.46	4			35.46	4
30	Uttarakhand	0.00	0	0.00	0			0.00	0
(i)	Uttarakhand Gramin Bank (UGB)	0.00	0	0.00	0			0.00	0
(ii)	ULBs: (Haldwani)	0.00	0	550.47	56			550.47	56
31	West Bengal	0.00	0	213.30	790			213.30	790
	<b>Total</b>	<b>19887.99</b>	<b>21301</b>	<b>28751.82</b>	<b>26674</b>	<b>504.99</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>49144.80</b>	<b>48432</b>

**STATE/UT-WISE NUMBER OF ENTRIES IN THE CENTRAL LIST OF OBCs (As on 31-12-2020)**

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 2018-19 TO 2020-21(UP TO 31.12.2020)**

(Rs in Lakh and Beneficiaries in Thousands)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2018-19		2019-20		2020-21	
		Amount released	Beneficiaries	Amount released	Beneficiaries	Amount released	Beneficiaries
1	Andhra Pradesh	890.00	64.00	841.00	11.00	967.00	No. of beneficiaries are provided by State/UTs with subsequently year's proposal.
2	Bihar	0.00	8095.00	1128.668	6022.00	0.00	
3	Chhattisgarh	460.00	88.00	0.00	0.00	502.00	
4	Goa	30.00	6.00	19.50	23.00	30.00	
5	Gujarat	1090.00	97.00	800.00	103.00	800.00	
6	Haryana	190.00	\$	190.00	\$	0.00	
7	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	\$	0.00	\$	0.00	
8	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	\$	150.32	35.00	0.00	
9	Jharkhand	595.00	54.00	955.85	\$	250.00	
10	Karnataka	1105.00	1333.00	1741.85	1534.00	1204.00	
11	Kerala	453.75	180.00	962.51	231.00	658.00	
12	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	\$	0.00	0.00	0.00	
13	Maharashtra	0.00	\$	0.00	0.00	0.00	
14	Odisha	482.67	111.00	717.00	121.00	825.00	
15	Punjab	198.00	254.00	775.26	221.00	0.00	
16	Rajasthan	930.00	325.00	1115.29	166.00	1352.00	
17	Tamil Nadu	0.00	\$	1896.00	111.00	1420.00	
18	Telangana	0.00	\$	0.00	\$	0.00	
19	Uttar Pradesh	3605.00	257.00	5590.35	327.00	1489.75	
20	Uttarakhand	0.00	\$	0.00	\$	199.00	
21	West Bengal	1650.00	536.00	2592.15	428.00	1799.00	
22	Assam	0.00	\$	0.00	\$	0.00	
23	Manipur	0.00	\$	0.00	3.00	72.31	
24	Sikkim	4.49	1.00	7.31	\$	0.00	
25	Tripura	300.00	60.00	350.00	66.00	215.28	
26	Andaman & Nicobar	9.23	1.00	15.06	\$	5.50	
27	Chandigarh	10.05	1.00	10.00	1	0.00	
28	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.90	0.060	0.795	\$	0.00	
29	Daman & Diu	79.82	5.00	74.145	\$	8.25	
30	Delhi	58.75	10.00	183.00	11.00	0.00	
31	Puducherry	41.25	3.00	41.25	3.00	3.00	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>12183.91</b>	<b>11481</b>	<b>20157.31</b>	<b>9417</b>	<b>11800.09</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 2018-19  
TO 2020-21 (UP TO 31.12.2020)**

(Figures: Funds - Rs in Lakh and Beneficiaries in Thousands)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UTs	2018-19		2019-20		2020-21	
		Amount released	Beneficiaries	Amount released	Beneficiaries	Amount released	Beneficiaries
1	Andhra Pradesh	4121.81	816.00	5159.00	743.00	2695.50	800
2	Bihar	8842.71	\$		\$	5699.00	430
3	Chhattisgarh	2172.00	\$		281	1400.00	310
4	Goa	297.05	6.00	158.00	3	82.50	9
5	Gujarat	5145.00	206.00	6346.00	253	3316.00	300
6	Haryana	1235.46	\$		6	0.00	68
7	Himachal Pra-desh	588.00	\$	543.75	7	0.00	7
8	Jammu & Kash-mir	801.10	5		3	0.00	8
9	Jharkhand	2811.00	30.00	3467.00	12	1000.00	163
10	Karnataka	5205.00	838.00	6420.00	363.00	3354.50	782
11	Kerala	2845.00	130.00	3509.00	359.00	1834.00	365
12	Madhya Pradesh	6185.00	18.00	7628.00	21.00	3986.00	31
13	Maharashtra	9575.00	525	8857.50	406	6171.00	450
14	Odisha	3534.81	138.00	4402.00	115.00	1200.00	138
15	Punjab	0.00	\$		17	0.00	20
16	Rajasthan	5782.49	55.00	6358.16	55.00	1900.00	87
17	Tamil Nadu	6142.00	169.00	7575.00	208.00	3958.50	514
18	Telangana	0.00	482		351	1954.50	351
19	Uttar Pradesh	20450.66	549.00	17276.62	575.0	18221.62	2360
20	Uttarakhand	269.46	\$		16	551.88	10
21	West Bengal	6702.51	307.00	7638.89	236.00	472.22	307
22	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	11.00	1.00		0.00	13.53	1
23	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0
24	Daman & Diu	28.00	2		1.00	0.00	2
25	Chandigarh	61.00	0.00	137.25	1	137.25	20
26	Delhi	154.00	1.00	289.53	7.00	99.50	9
27	Puducherry	32.00	2.00	50.25	3.00	30.00	9
28	Assam	3634.92	\$		15	573.07	58
29	Manipur	653.31	12.00	1024.00	20.00	834.75	29
30	Tripura	2450.00	18.00	1365.00	16.00	1112.25	19
31	Sikkim	316.10	2.00	210.70	2.00	185.25	2
	<b>Total:</b>	<b>100046.39</b>	<b>4312</b>	<b>88415.65</b>	<b>4094</b>	<b>60782.82</b>	<b>7659</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 2018-19 TO 2020-21 (As on 31.12.2020)**

(Figures: Funds - Rs in Lakh and Physical Achievement in number)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2018-19		2019-20		2020-21	
		Amount released	Physical achievement	Amount released	Physical achievement	Amount released	Physical achievement
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
2	Bihar	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
3	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
4	Goa	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
5	Gujarat	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
6	Haryana	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
7	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
8	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
9	Jharkhand	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
10	Karnataka	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
11	Kerala	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
12	Madhya Pradesh	342.23	0	0.00	0	607.50	500
13	Maharashtra	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
14	Odissa	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
15	Punjab	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
16	Rajasthan	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
17	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0	1057.75	1000	0.00	0
18	Telangana	0.00	0	391.50	300	0.00	0
19	Uttar Pradesh	84.13	0	84.13	50	0.00	0
20	Uttarakhand	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
21	West Bengal	259.60	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
22	Andaman Nicobar	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
23	Dadar& Nagar Haveli	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
24	Daman & Diu	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
25	Chandigarh	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
26	Delhi	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
27	Podicherry	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
28	Assam	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
29	Manipur	1197.00	400	0.00	0	0.00	0
30	Tripura	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
31	Sikkim	283.50	0	315.00	200	0.00	0
32	Central Universities	1438.75	500	280.58	200	549.09	400
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3605.21</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>2128.96</b>	<b>1750</b>	<b>1156.59</b>	<b>900</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 2018-19 TO 2020-21(As on 31-12-2020)**

(Figures: Funds - Rs in Lakh and Beneficiaries in Thousands)

Name of the Scheme	2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		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>	1000.00	3.16*	1500.00	3.29*	1344.00	Await-ed	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

**SSTATE-WISE FUNDS DISBURSED AND COVERAGE OF BENEFICIARIES OF THE SCHEME OF DR. AMBEDKAR POST-MATRIC SCHOLARSHIP FOR ECONOMICALLY BACKWARD CLASSES (EBCs) STUDENTS (SCHEME LAUNCHED IN 2014-15) DURING THE YEARS 2018-19 TO 2020-21(UP TO 31.12.2020)**

S. No.	States/ UTs	2018-19		2019-20		2020-21	
		Funds Released	No. of Beneficiaries	Funds Released	No. of Beneficiaries	Funds Released	No. of Beneficiaries
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.00		575.00	186.446		
2	Bihar	0.00					
3	Gujarat	1306.45	11.703		25.523	500.00	
4	Himachal Pradesh	200.00	3.196				
5	Jammu & Kashmir	244.45	1.653		0.453	125.00	
6	Kerala	0.00					
7	Odisha	0.00	0.923	430.42	1.153		
8	Rajasthan	0.00	1.256		1.738		
9	Uttarakhand	118.80					
10	Manipur	0.00				90.02	
11	Sikkim	230.30	1.664	393.55	1.957	250.00	
12	Tripura	0.00	0.820				
13	Chandigarh	0.00	0.123				
14	Goa	200.00					
15	Andaman & Nicobar	0.00		0.00		0.30	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2300.00</b>	<b>21.338</b>	<b>1398.97</b>	<b>217.27</b>	<b>965.32</b>	

No. of Beneficiaries are provided by State/ UTs with subsequently year's proposal.

\$ awaited from State Govt/UT Administration

**SSTATE-WISE FUNDS DISBURSED AND COVERAGE OF BENEFICIARIES OF THE SCHEME OF  
DR. AMBEDKAR PRE-MATRIC AND POST-MATRIC SCHOLARSHIP FOR DNT STUDENTS DURING  
THE YEARS 2016-17 TO 2020-21 (UP TO 31.12.2020)**

(Amount in lakh & Beneficiaries in Lakh)

S. No.	State	2016-17			2017-18			2018-19			2019-20			2020-21	
		Funds Released	Beneficiaries	Funds Released	Beneficiaries	Funds Released	Beneficiaries	Funds Released	Beneficiaries	Funds Released	Beneficiaries	Funds Released	Beneficiaries	Funds Released	Beneficiaries
1	Himachal Pradesh	178.35	\$	-		-		-		-		-		-	
2	Gujarat	-		539.25	0.42	900.00	0.53	780.00	0.50	270.53					
3	Jammu & Kashmir	47.55	\$	-		-		-		-		-		-	
4	Maharashtra	224.10	\$	-		-		-		-		-		-	
5	Rajasthan	-		-		-		-		-		-		-	
6	Tamil Nadu	-						120.00	0.06	100.00					
	<b>Total</b>	<b>450.00</b>		<b>539.25</b>	<b>0.42</b>	<b>900.00</b>	<b>0.53</b>	<b>900.00</b>	<b>0.56</b>	<b>370.53</b>					

No. of beneficiaries are provided by State/UTs with subsequently year's proposal.

\$ 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	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21	
		Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
1	<b>STATES :</b>										
1	Andhra pradesh	0.00	0	2500.00	3750	1500.00	25000	0.00	0	0.00	0
2	Assam	400.00	3000	0.00	0	400.00	830	1180.00	2560	100.00	225
3	BIHAR	1078.81	1723	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
4	Chattishgarh	100.00	200	500.00	511	0.00	0	1242.32	755	0.00	0
5	Goa	50.00	47	150.00	64	150.00	109	130.00	121	0.00	0
6	Gujarat	1210.00	2406	1310.57	2453	3730.00	11072	2350.00	7190	2587.49	4265
7	Haryana	825.00	2475	1100.00	1331	1100.00	1689	1000.00	1688	400.00	653
8	Himachal Pradesh	425.79	673	436.24	232	500.00	313	499.88	563	176.00	219
9	Jammu & kashmir	300.00	1300	200.00	350	300.00	450	600.00	853	150.00	300
10	Jharkhand	100.00	130	700.00	1154	0.00	0	300.00	405	0.00	0
11	Karnataka	3500.00	18466	3500.00	9516	0.00	0	1500.00	4170	0.00	0
12	Kerala	10650.00	45345	17200.00	56730	22142.50	56430	22200.00	96264	9900.00	30557
13	Madhya Pradesh	353.18	562	203.58	246	1324.51	1287	5969.63	4978	3148.03	3908
14	Maharashtra	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
15	Manipur (Through NEDFI)	400.00	3000	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
16	Punjab	1300.00	8935	2380.87	6051	1800.00	1431	1500.00	1626	1181.65	1398
17	Rajasthan	0.00	0	264.75	375	300.00	508	1700.00	2839	700.00	1359

SL No.	Name of States/ UTs/PSBs	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21	
		Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
18	Sikkim			0.00	0	50.00	60	200.00	238	0.00	0
19	Tamil Nadu	10000.00	62673	7500.00	44269	7500.00	37724	8000.00	36220	7700.00	23586
20	Telangna	0.00	0	44.45	32	0.00	0	0.00	0	2400.00	6000
21	Tripura	2500.00	5790	3500.00	5150	2100.00	4120	800.00	1573	419.28	906
22	Uttar Pradesh	1355.00	4235	3800.00	4156	3285.00	4663	4700.00	4284	2000.00	2450
23	Uttarakhand	0.00	0	100.00	88	100.00	120	100.00	200	0.00	0
24	West Bengal	500.00	1992	300.00	1139	772.50	1994	600.00	1847	0.00	0
	Sub Total (I to 24)	35047.78	162952	45690.46	137597	47054.51	147800	54571.83	168374	31456.09	77184
II	UTs:										
25	Chandigarh	0.00	0	0.00	0	10.00	26	0.00	0	0.00	0
26	Delhi	17.00	20	8.50	7	21.62	34	0.00	0	134.00	169
27	Puducherry	500.00	2500	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
	<b>Sub Total (25 to 27)</b>	<b>517.00</b>	<b>2520</b>	<b>8.50</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>31.62</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>134.00</b>	<b>169</b>
III	PSBs :										
28	Vijaya Bank	3171.30	5083	982.02	914	4842.38	4484	4768.50	4419	0.00	0
29	Dena Bank	0.00	0	100.00	70	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
30	Punjab National Bank	0.00	0	0.00	0	500.00	500	1077.00	731	0.56	0
	<b>Sub Total (28 to 30)</b>	<b>3171.30</b>	<b>5083</b>	<b>1082.02</b>	<b>984</b>	<b>5342.38</b>	<b>4984</b>	<b>5845.50</b>	<b>5150</b>	<b>0.56</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>G. Total (I+II+III)</b>	<b>38736.08</b>	<b>170555</b>	<b>46780.98</b>	<b>138588</b>	<b>52428.51</b>	<b>152844</b>	<b>60417.33</b>	<b>173524</b>	<b>31590.65</b>	<b>77353</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	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	63639	33189	30450
4	ASSAM	2078544	1054817	1023727
5	BIHAR	7707145	4106593	3600552
6	CHANDIGARH	67078	34833	32245
7	CHHATTISGARH	2003909	928159	1075750
8	D & N HAVELI	13892	6359	7533
9	DAMAN & DIU	11361	4873	6488
10	NCT OF DELHI	1147445	576755	570690
11	GOA	163495	74315	89180
12	GUJARAT	4786559	2245601	2540958
13	HARYANA	2193755	1088621	1105134
14	HIMACHAL PRADESH	703009	340875	362134
15	JAMMU & KASHMIR	922656	482580	440076
16	JHARKHAND	2356678	1181745	1174933
17	KARNATAKA	5791032	2747072	3043960
18	KERALA	4193393	1883595	2309798
19	LAKSHADWEEP	5270	2674	2596
20	MADHYA PRADESH	5713316	2769556	2943760
21	MAHARASHTRA	11106935	5253709	5853226
22	MANIPUR	187694	93137	94557
23	MEGHALAYA	138902	66939	71963
24	MIZORAM	68628	34345	34283
25	NAGALAND	102726	54779	47947
26	ODISHA	3984448	1994270	1990178
27	PUDUCHERRY	120436	53419	67017
28	PUNJAB	2865817	1443662	1422155
29	RAJASTHAN	5112138	2432263	2679875
30	SIKKIM	40752	22472	18280
31	TAMIL NADU	7509758	3661226	3848532
32	TRIPURA	289544	141920	147624
33	UTTAR PRADESH	15439904	8037133	7402771
34	UTTARAKHAND	900809	441897	458912
35	WEST BENGAL	7742382	3851314	3891068
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>103836714</b>	<b>51065214</b>	<b>52771500</b>

**SIZE OF ELDERLY POPULATION (AGED 60+) BY RESIDENCE (URBAN-RURAL) IN STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES AND PERCENTAGE AS PER CENSUS 2011**

S. No.	State/UT	Number of persons aged 60 and above				TOTAL
		RURAL		URBAN		
		Population	%	Population	%	
	<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

**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>
Jharkhand	Persons	8.3	9.7	11.3
	Male	8.2	9.6	11.2
	Female	8.4	9.8	11.4
Karnataka	Persons	10.7	12.5	14.5
	Male	10.1	11.8	13.6
	Female	11.2	13.1	15.4
Kerala	Persons	14.0	16.0	18.3
	Male	12.9	14.7	16.7
	Female	15.0	17.1	19.8
Madhya Pradesh	Persons	7.8	8.9	10.4
	Male	7.3	8.4	9.8
	Female	8.3	9.4	11.1
Maharashtra	Persons	9.9	11.2	12.9
	Male	9.2	10.5	12.1
	Female	10.6	12.0	13.9
Orissa	Persons	10.1	11.8	13.8
	Male	9.7	11.3	13.2
	Female	10.6	12.2	14.4
Punjab	Persons	10.9	12.6	14.5
	Male	10.2	11.7	13.4
	Female	11.7	13.6	16.0
Rajasthan	Persons	8.2	9.4	10.8
	Male	7.5	8.6	9.9
	Female	9.0	10.2	11.9
Tamil Nadu	Persons	12.9	14.8	17.1
	Male	12.4	14.2	16.1
	Female	13.4	15.5	18.0

**Projected Senior Citizens Population (as % of total population) - Indian States  
except Goa and Combined NE States (excluding Assam)**

		<b>2016</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2026</b>
Uttar Pradesh	Persons	7.8	8.7	9.8
	Male	7.5	8.2	9.2
	Female	8.1	9.2	10.6
Uttarakhand	Persons	9.3	10.4	11.7
	Male	8.7	9.6	10.6
	Female	10.0	11.3	12.9
West Bengal	Persons	10.0	11.9	14.2
	Male	9.9	11.9	14.1
	Female	10.1	11.9	14.2
NE States (excluding Assam)	Persons	8.7	10.4	12.4
	Male	8.7	10.4	12.3
	Female	8.6	10.4	12.5
Assam	Persons	7.6	9.1	11.0
	Male	7.6	9.2	11.1
	Female	7.5	8.9	11.0
Delhi	Persons	7.5	8.7	10.0
	Male	7.3	8.6	9.9
	Female	7.7	8.9	10.2

**Source:** Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections Constituted by the National Commission on Population May 2006



**LDAGE DEPENDENCY RATIO AS PER CENSUS 2011**

<b>Name of the State</b>	<b>Population of 60+ people per 100 persons in age group 15-59</b>	<b>Name of the State</b>	<b>Population of 60+ people per 100 persons in age group 15-59</b>
<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 Pra- desh	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 Pra- desh	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

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
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
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

**STATEMENT SHOWING DETAILS OF GRANTS RELEASED DURING  
2020-21 UNDER NAP Sr. C SCHEME (AS ON 31.12.2020)**

Sl. No.	States/ UTs	Funds released	No. of NGO assisted	No. of Sr.CH	No. of MMU	No. of Phy. Clinics
<b>ROC States</b>						
1	Andhra Pradesh	1120.85	64	77	4	
2	Bihar	28.35	1	1	0	0
3	Chhattisgarh	47.73	3	3	0	0
4	Goa	0.00	0	0	0	0
5	Gujarat	107.41	7	8	0	2
6	Haryana	344.24	14	17	0	1
7	Himachal Pradesh	19.65	2	2	1	0
8	Jharkhand	14.49	1	1	0	0
9	Karnataka	834.29	34	49	1	
10	Kerala	43.61	3	3	0	0
11	Madhya Pradesh	198.54	10	11	0	0
12	Maharashtra	1169.83	51	58	1	0
13	Odisha	1250.92	52	92	2	0
14	Punjab	48.02	2	3	0	2
15	Rajasthan	149.67	9	11	0	0
16	Tamil Nadu	907.96	55	71	5	1
17	Telangana	332.23	19	19	1	
18	Uttar Pradesh	402.98	15	20	0	0
19	Uttarakhand	37.80	2	2	0	0
20	West Bengal	507.55	21	28	6	
	<b>TOTAL - ROC</b>	<b>7566.12</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>6</b>

Sl. No.	States/ UTs	Funds released	No. of NGO assisted	No. of Sr.CH	No. of MMU	No. of Phy. Clinics
<b>UTs</b>						
21	A & N Islands	0.00	0	0	0	0
22	Chandigarh	0.00	0	0	0	0
23	Dadra Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu	0.00	0	0	0	0
24	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0	0	0	0
25	Ladakh	0.00	0	0	0	0
26	Lakshadweep	0.00	0	0	0	0
27	Delhi	79.89	3	3	0	0
28	Pudducherry	2.19	1	1	0	0
	<b>TOTAL - UTs</b>	<b>82.08</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>NE Region States</b>						
29	Arunachal Pradesh	28.99	1	2	0	0
30	Assam	828.15	31	43	10	0
31	Manipur	839.92	27	36	3	0
32	Meghalaya	0.00	0	0	0	0
33	Mizoram	19.17	1	2	0	0
34	Nagaland	13.90	1	1	0	0
35	Sikkim	0.00	0	0	0	0
36	Tripura	14.54	1	1	0	0
	<b>TOTAL - NE REGION</b>	<b>1744.67</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>9392.87</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>6</b>

**373 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.	Bihar	19.	Samastipur
51.	Bihar	20.	Vaishali
52.	Chhattisgarh	1.	Chhattisgarh
53.	Chhattisgarh	1.	Raipur
54.	Chhattisgarh	2.	Bastar
55.	Chhattisgarh	3.	Janjgir-Champa
56.	Chhattisgarh	4.	Raigarh
57.	Chhattisgarh	5.	Bilaspur
58.	Chhattisgarh	6.	Rajnandgaon
59.	Chhattisgarh	7.	Korba
60.	Chhattisgarh	8.	Mahasamund
61.	Chhattisgarh	9.	Bijapur
62.	Chhattisgarh	10.	Dantewada
63.	Chhattisgarh	11.	Kanker
64.	Chhattisgarh	12.	Kondagaon
65.	Chhattisgarh	13.	Narayanpur
66.	Chhattisgarh	14.	Sukma



Sl. No.	State/UT	Sl. No.	Districts Selected
67.	Chhattisgarh	15.	Surguja
68.	Chhattisgarh	16.	Durg
69.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli
70.	Daman and Diu	1.	Daman and Diu
71.	Delhi	1.	Chandni Chowk
72.	Delhi	2.	Karol Bagh
73.	Delhi	3.	South Delhi
74.	Delhi	4.	West Delhi
75.	Delhi	5.	East Delhi
76.	Delhi	6.	North East Delhi
77.	Delhi	7.	North West Delhi
78.	Goa	1.	North Goa
79.	Goa	2.	South Goa
80.	Gujarat	1.	Vadodara
81.	Gujarat	2.	Ahmadabad
82.	Gujarat	3.	Bhavnagar
83.	Gujarat	4.	Junagarh
84.	Gujarat	5.	Rajkot
85.	Gujarat	6.	Kutch
86.	Gujarat	7.	Narmada
87.	Gujarat	8.	Dahod
88.	Gujarat	9.	Mehsana
89.	Gujarat	10.	Bharuch
90.	Gujarat	11.	Gandhi Nagar
91.	Gujarat	12.	Mahisagar
92.	Haryana	1.	Karnal
93.	Haryana	2.	Ambala
94.	Haryana	3.	Rewari
95.	Haryana	4.	Sonipat
96.	Haryana	5.	Faridabad
97.	Haryana	6.	Gurgaon
98.	Haryana	7.	Palwal
99.	Haryana	8.	Mewat
100.	Haryana	9.	Yamunanagar

Sl. No.	State/UT	Sl. No.	Districts Selected
101.	Haryana	10.	Fatehabad
102.	Haryana	11.	Rohtak
103.	Haryana	12.	Kurukshetra
104.	Himachal Pradesh	1.	Shimla
105.	Himachal Pradesh	2.	Hamirpur
106.	Himachal Pradesh	3.	Chamba
107.	Himachal Pradesh	4.	Una
108.	Himachal Pradesh	5.	Solan
109.	Himachal Pradesh	6.	Bilaspur
110.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.	Sri Nagar
111.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.	Udhampur
112.	Jammu and Kashmir	3.	Ramban
113.	Jammu and Kashmir	4.	Doda
114.	Jammu and Kashmir	5.	Kathua
115.	Jammu and Kashmir	6.	Jammu
116.	Jammu and Kashmir	7.	Anantnag
117.	Jammu and Kashmir	8.	Kupwara
118.	Jammu and Kashmir	9.	Baramulla
119.	Jharkhand	1.	Gumla
120.	Jharkhand	2.	Ranchi
121.	Jharkhand	3.	Giridih
122.	Jharkhand	4.	East Singhbhum
123.	Jharkhand	5.	Koderma
124.	Jharkhand	6.	West Singhbhum
125.	Jharkhand	7.	Sahebganj
126.	Jharkhand	8.	Pakaur
127.	Jharkhand	9.	Godda
128.	Jharkhand	10.	Latehar
129.	Jharkhand	11.	Lohardaga
130.	Jharkhand	12.	Palamu
131.	Jharkhand	13.	Ramgarh
132.	Jharkhand	14.	Simdega
133.	Jharkhand	15.	Bokaro
134.	Jharkhand	16.	Chatra

Sl. No.	State/UT	Sl. No.	Districts Selected
135.	Jharkhand	17.	Dumka
136.	Jharkhand	18.	Garhwa
137.	Jharkhand	19.	Hazaribagh
138.	Jharkhand	20.	Khunti
139.	Karnataka	1.	South Bangalore
140.	Karnataka	2.	Dharwad
141.	Karnataka	3.	Bijapur
142.	Karnataka	4.	Shimoga
143.	Karnataka	5.	Uttara Kannada
144.	Karnataka	6.	Belagavi
145.	Karnataka	7.	Yadgir
146.	Karnataka	8.	Raichur
147.	Karnataka	9.	Gadag
148.	Karnataka	10.	Kalaburgi
149.	Karnataka	11.	Kollar
150.	Karnataka	12.	Mysuru
151.	Karnataka	13.	Ballari
152.	Kerala	1.	Kochi
153.	Kerala	2.	Thiruvananthapuram
154.	Kerala	3.	Kozhikode
155.	Kerala	4.	Pathanamthitta
156.	Kerala	5.	Kottayam
157.	Kerala	6.	Kannur
158.	Kerala	7.	Wayanad
159.	Lakshadweep	1.	Lakshadweep
160.	Madhya Pradesh	1.	Ujjain
161.	Madhya Pradesh	2.	Khandwa
162.	Madhya Pradesh	3.	Gwalior
163.	Madhya Pradesh	4.	Sehore
164.	Madhya Pradesh	5.	Indore
165.	Madhya Pradesh	6.	Ratlam
166.	Madhya Pradesh	7.	Vidisha
167.	Madhya Pradesh	8.	Shivpuri
168.	Madhya Pradesh	9.	Sagar

Sl. No.	State/UT	Sl. No.	Districts Selected
169.	Madhya Pradesh	10.	Damoh
170.	Madhya Pradesh	11.	Singrauli
171.	Madhya Pradesh	12.	Barwani
172.	Madhya Pradesh	13.	Chhatarpur
173.	Madhya Pradesh	14.	Rajgarh
174.	Madhya Pradesh	15.	Guna
175.	Madhya Pradesh	16.	Tikamgarh
176.	Madhya Pradesh	17.	Sidhi
177.	Madhya Pradesh	18.	Ashoknagar
178.	Madhya Pradesh	19.	Satna
179.	Madhya Pradesh	20.	Detul
180.	Madhya Pradesh	21.	Balaghat
181.	Madhya Pradesh	22.	Panna
182.	Madhya Pradesh	23.	Neemuch
183.	Madhya Pradesh	24.	Bhind
184.	Madhya Pradesh	25.	Khargaon
185.	Madhya Pradesh	26.	Alirajpur
186.	Madhya Pradesh	27.	Burhanpur
187.	Madhya Pradesh	28.	Mandla
188.	Madhya Pradesh	29.	Shajapur
189.	Madhya Pradesh	30.	Datia
190.	Madhya Pradesh	31.	Dhar
191.	Maharashtra	1.	Nagpur
192.	Maharashtra	2.	Dhule
193.	Maharashtra	3.	Pune
194.	Maharashtra	4.	Mumbai North-East
195.	Maharashtra	5.	Kurla & Bandra
196.	Maharashtra	6.	Jalna
197.	Maharashtra	7.	Wardha
198.	Maharashtra	8.	Nandurbar
199.	Maharashtra	9.	Washim
200.	Maharashtra	10.	Osmanabad
201.	Maharashtra	11.	Gadchiroli
202.	Maharashtra	12.	Jalgaon

Sl. No.	State/UT	Sl. No.	Districts Selected
203.	Maharashtra	13.	Nanded
204.	Maharashtra	14.	Amravati
205.	Maharashtra	15.	Buldana
206.	Maharashtra	16.	Hingoli
207.	Maharashtra	17.	Ratnagiri
208.	Maharashtra	18.	Satara
209.	Maharashtra	19.	Kolhapur
210.	Manipur	1.	Imphal West
211.	Manipur	2.	Imphal East
212.	Manipur	3.	Thoubal
213.	Manipur	4.	Bishnupur
214.	Manipur	5.	Churachandpur
215.	Manipur	6.	Ukhrul
216.	Manipur	7.	Chandel
217.	Manipur	8.	Senapati
218.	Manipur	9.	Tamenglong
219.	Manipur	10.	Kangpokpi
220.	Manipur	11.	Tengnoupal
221.	Manipur	12.	Pherzawl
222.	Manipur	13.	Noney
223.	Manipur	14.	Kamjong
224.	Manipur	15.	Jiribam
225.	Manipur	16.	Kakching
226.	Meghalaya	1.	East Jaintia Hills
227.	Meghalaya	2.	Ri Bhoi
228.	Meghalaya	3.	West Garo Hills
229.	Meghalaya	4.	East Khasi Hills
230.	Meghalaya	5.	West Khasi Hills
231.	Meghalaya	6.	East Garo Hills
232.	Mizoram	1.	Aizawl
233.	Mizoram	2.	Champhai
234.	Mizoram	3.	Lunglei
235.	Mizoram	4.	Mamit
236.	Mizoram	5.	Lawngtlai
237.	Mizoram	6.	Serchhip

Sl. No.	State/UT	Sl. No.	Districts Selected
238.	Nagaland	1.	Dimapur
239.	Nagaland	2.	Kohima
240.	Nagaland	3.	Mon
241.	Nagaland	4.	Mokokchung
242.	Nagaland	5.	Tuensang
243.	Nagaland	6.	Zunheboto
244.	Nagaland	7.	Kiphire
245.	Nagaland	8.	Longleg
246.	Nagaland	9.	Peren
247.	Nagaland	10.	Phek
248.	Nagaland	11.	Wokha
249.	Odisha	1.	Sundargarh
250.	Odisha	2.	Angul
251.	Odisha	3.	Hinjili
252.	Odisha	4.	Mayurbhanj
253.	Odisha	5.	Dhenkanal
254.	Odisha	6.	Nuapada
255.	Odisha	7.	Balangir
256.	Odisha	8.	Gajapati
257.	Odisha	9.	Kalahandi
258.	Odisha	10.	Kandhamal
259.	Odisha	11.	Koraput
260.	Odisha	12.	Malkajgiri
261.	Odisha	13.	Rayagada
262.	Puducherry	1.	Olukara
263.	Puducherry	2.	Karaikal
264.	Punjab	1.	Gurdaspur
265.	Punjab	2.	Hoshiarpur
266.	Punjab	3.	Bathinda
267.	Punjab	4.	Fazilka
268.	Punjab	5.	Mansa
269.	Punjab	6.	Jalandhar
270.	Punjab	7.	Firozpur
271.	Punjab	8.	Moga

Sl. No.	State/UT	Sl. No.	Districts Selected
272.	Punjab	9.	Ludhiana
273.	Punjab	10.	Kapurthala
274.	Punjab	11.	Pathankot
275.	Rajasthan	1.	Jhalawar
276.	Rajasthan	2.	Bikaner
277.	Rajasthan	3.	Jaipur
278.	Rajasthan	4.	Jodhpur
279.	Rajasthan	5.	Pali
280.	Rajasthan	6.	Bhilwara
281.	Rajasthan	7.	Sawai Madhopur
282.	Rajasthan	8.	Baran
283.	Rajasthan	9.	Jaisalmer
284.	Rajasthan	10.	Dholpur
285.	Rajasthan	11.	Karauli
286.	Rajasthan	12.	Sirohi
287.	Rajasthan	13.	Barmer
288.	Rajasthan	14.	Bharatpur
289.	Sikkim	1.	East Sikkim
290.	Sikkim	2.	South Sikkim
291.	Sikkim	3.	North Sikkim
292.	Sikkim	4.	West Sikkim
293.	Tamil Nadu	1.	Kanya Kumari
294.	Tamil Nadu	2.	South Chennai
295.	Tamil Nadu	3.	Kancheepuram
296.	Tamil Nadu	4.	Theni
297.	Tamil Nadu	5.	Nagapattinam
298.	Tamil Nadu	6.	Salem
299.	Tamil Nadu	7.	Ramanathapuram
300.	Tamil Nadu	8.	Virudhunagar
301.	Tamil Nadu	9.	Dharmapuri
302.	Tamil Nadu	10.	Coimbatore
303.	Telangana	1.	Hyderabad
304.	Telangana	2.	Karimnagar
305.	Telangana	3.	Mahbubnagar



Sl. No.	State/UT	Sl. No.	Districts Selected
306.	Telangana	4.	Chevella
307.	Telangana	5.	Nizamabad
308.	Telangana	6.	Rangareddy
309.	Telangana	7.	Bhupalpally
310.	Telangana	8.	Asifabad
311.	Telangana	9.	Khammam
312.	Telangana	10.	Adilabad
313.	Telangana	11.	Warangal
314.	Telangana	12.	Kamareddy
315.	Tripura	1.	Unakoti
316.	Tripura	2.	Dhalai
317.	Tripura	3.	West Tripura
318.	Tripura	4.	Khowai
319.	Tripura	5.	Gomati
320.	Tripura	6.	North Tripura
321.	Tripura	7.	South Tripura
322.	Uttarakhand	1.	Haridwar
323.	Uttarakhand	2.	Almora
324.	Uttarakhand	3.	Nainital
325.	Uttarakhand	4.	Tehri Garhwal
326.	Uttarakhand	5.	Udham Singh Nagar
327.	Uttarakhand	6.	Pauri Garhwal
328.	Uttarakhand	7.	Bageshwar
329.	Uttarakhand	8.	Chamoli
330.	Uttarakhand	9.	Champawat
331.	Uttarakhand	10.	Dehradun
332.	Uttarakhand	11.	Pithoragarh
333.	Uttarakhand	12.	Rudraprayag
334.	Uttarakhand	13.	Uttarkashi
335.	Uttar Pradesh	1.	Lucknow
336.	Uttar Pradesh	2.	Pilibhit
337.	Uttar Pradesh	3.	Varanasi
338.	Uttar Pradesh	4.	Lalitpur
339.	Uttar Pradesh	5.	Chandauli

Sl. No.	State/UT	Sl. No.	Districts Selected
340.	Uttar Pradesh	6.	Gorakhpur
341.	Uttar Pradesh	7.	Noida
342.	Uttar Pradesh	8.	Mirzapur
343.	Uttar Pradesh	9.	Allahabad
344.	Uttar Pradesh	10.	Ghazipur
345.	Uttar Pradesh	11.	Chitrakoot
346.	Uttar Pradesh	12.	Balrampur
347.	Uttar Pradesh	13.	Bahraich
348.	Uttar Pradesh	14.	Sonbhadra
349.	Uttar Pradesh	15.	Shrawasti
350.	Uttar Pradesh	16.	Siddharthnagar
351.	Uttar Pradesh	17.	Fatehpur
352.	Uttar Pradesh	18.	Bareilly
353.	Uttar Pradesh	19.	Amethi
354.	Uttar Pradesh	20.	Raebareli
355.	Uttar Pradesh	21.	Sultanpur
356.	Uttar Pradesh	22.	Baghpat
357.	Uttar Pradesh	23.	Kanpur
358.	Uttar Pradesh	24.	Aligarh
359.	Uttar Pradesh	25.	Ballia
360.	Uttar Pradesh	26.	Jaunpur
361.	Uttar Pradesh	27.	Basti
362.	Uttar Pradesh	28.	Lakhimpur Khiri
363.	West Bengal	1.	Asansol
364.	West Bengal	2.	Darjeeling
365.	West Bengal	3.	Jayanagar
366.	West Bengal	4.	Paschim Medinipur
367.	West Bengal	5.	Arambagh
368.	West Bengal	6.	Ranaghat-Nadia
369.	West Bengal	7.	Birbhum
370.	West Bengal	8.	Dakshin Dinajpur
371.	West Bengal	9.	Malda
372.	West Bengal	10.	Murshidabad
373.	West Bengal	11.	North 24 Paragana

**STATE - WISE GRANT IN AID RELEASED UNDER SCHEME FOR PREVENTION OF ALCOHOLISM AND SUBSTANCE DRUGS ABUSE  
(Amount in Rupees)**

S. No.	Name of the State/ UT	2018-19			2019-20			2020-21 (merged with NAPDDR)		
		No. of IRCAs funded	Funds released	Beneficiaries	No. of IRCAs funded	Funds released	Beneficiaries	No. of IRCA / CPLI / ODIC funded	Funds released (28.12.2020)	Beneficiaries
1	A&N islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	18	302.45	1752	12	314.41	2063	19	223.79	1041
3	Arunachal Pr.	0	0	0		2.32		2	0	1425
4	Assam	32	469.37	9807	25	333.68	13328	26	459.17	9462
5	Bihar	12	197.53	1599	9	105.12	1444	9	236.05	826
6	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	43.02	519
7	Chhatisgarh	2	17.76	195	4	39.14	721	6	43.02	1800
8	D&N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Daman & Diu	1	2.2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
10	Delhi	11	241.5	2394	9	267.39	2238	24	248.54	6107
11	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Gujarat	11	145.65	1248	9	215.86	1608	11	103.76	747
13	Haryana	13	157.05	2664	9	166.31	3251	16	159.26	1516
14	Himachal Pradesh	3	34.35	308	9	53.52	657	11	27.37	441
15	Jammu & Kashmir	1	20.04	179	2	18.99	247	5	18.63	642
16	Jharkhand	0	0	0	1	2.2	164	2	20.4	126
17	Karnataka	39	698.11	5866	32	1290.08	7602	31	539.69	4197
18	Kerala	19	307.44	3892	21	905.13	4134	26	299.01	2450
19	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	21	252.05	2908	21	270.37	3498	25	209.62	19103
21	Maharashtra	88	1370.7	10465	67	1645.7	14195	50	1286.8	5485

S. No.	Name of the State/ UT	2018-19			2019-20			2020-21 (merged with NAPDDR)		
		No. of IRCAs funded	Funds released	Beneficiaries	No. of IRCAs funded	Funds released	Beneficiaries	No. of IRCA / CPLI / ODIC funded	Funds released (28.12.2020)	Beneficiaries
22	Manipur	28	545.01	5733	28	864.2	5075	33	271.15	5735
23	Meghalaya	1	14.13	214	2	58.49	241	5	0	86
24	Mizoram	16	265.96	2122	12	212.76	1983	15	96.1	1279
25	Nagaland	13	179.3	548	8	155.74	1231	11	57.56	760
26	Orissa	59	846.31	6647	40	1115.06	7114	53	630.13	10653
27	Puducherry	2	81.16	356	2	41.36	362	3	48.88	201
28	Punjab	9	96.52	1865	9	167.04	2048	25	68.67	2577
29	Rajasthan	14	177.91	2453	24	498.28	4278	30	276.94	4852
30	Sikkim	4	38.18	116	2	18.55	231	3	18.55	131
31	Tamil Nadu	50	838.09	4814	29	750.8	4936	21	366.41	2552
32	Telangana	9	123.06	1144	11	351	1952	10	121.78	1187
33	Tripura	0	0	0	1	2.45	0	2	0	372
34	Uttar Pradesh	25	374.63	5504	25	510.7	5888	36	368.29	6490
35	Uttarakhand	3	55.12	1549	4	213.23	1457	4	23.53	908
36	West Bengal	6	94.16	1137	7	236.53	1418	9	108.85	1601
	<b>Total</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>7945.74</b>	<b>77479</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>10826.41</b>	<b>93364</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>6374.9</b>	<b>95271</b>

**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 - ttrcrf@gmail.com	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-spymdelhi@gmail.com	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-rrtcne2@gmail.com	Nagaland, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh
4.	Mrs. Premila Pavvamani, Hony. Director, Calcutta Samaritans, Regd. office:48, Rippon Street, Kolkata - 700016 Email-rrtccalsam@gmail.com	Jharkhand, Bihar, Sikkim and West Bengal
5.	Dr. A. Jayanta Kumar, President Galaxy Club, Singjamei Mathak, Chongtham Leikai, Imphal - 795 001. Email- jayanta_dr@yahoo.com	Manipur, Assam
6.	Ms. Mukta Puntambekar, Deputy Director, Muktangan Mitra, "Krishna", Patrakar Nagar, S.B. Road, Pune, Maharashtra - 411016 Email-rrtcwest@gmail.com	Goa, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Daman and Diu, Dadar & Nagar Haveli

Sl. No.	Name and address of the organisation	State allocated
7.	Ms. Lalhlupuii Sailo, Chief Executive Officer, Mizoram Social Defence & Rehabilitation Board, P. Rohmingthanga Building, Chaltlang Dawrkawn, Aizawl -796001 Email-rrtc_aizol@yahoo.com	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 -southrrtc@gmail.com	Kerala
9.	Shri Sundeep Parmar, Executive Director, Gunjan, Tapovan Road, Siddhbari, Tehsil - Dharamsala, Himachal Pradesh - 176057 Email- gocd.hp@gmail.com	Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir
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-nsmanaklao@gmail.com	Rajasthan & Gujarat
11.	Shri Duryodhan Parida, Secretary, Association for Voluntary Action (AVA), Plot No.16, Road Number-1, Gangotri Nagar, Bhubaneswar, Odisha - 751002 Email-avaorg.puriorissa@rediffmail.com	Odisha
12.	Shri V.M. Shashi Kumar, Secretary, Sri Shakthi Association, Guttur Colony, Harihar, Harihar, Devangere Dist., Karnataka - 577601 Email-shakthi1992@yahoo.co.in	Karnataka

**MAJOR TRAINING COURSES ORGANIZED BY THE NSFDC DURING 2020-21 (31-12-2020)**

Sl. No.	Major Indicative Courses	Major Training Institutes	States
1	Solar PV Installer (Suryamitra), Handset Re-pair Engineer, Broadband Technician, Hospi-tal Front Desk Coordinator, Machine Opera-tor Assistant-Plastics Processing, Cutter-Footwear, Operator-Stitching-Footwear, Sample Maker-Footwear and Graphic De-signer	SCGJ, TSSC, HLPPT, CIPET, CLRI & TMF	Andhra Pra-desh
2	Field Technician-Computer Peripherals, As-sistant Carpenter-Wooden Furniture, Self-Employed Tailor, Housekeeper cum Cook, Bamboo utility Handicraft Assembler and As-sistant Decorative Painter	ESSCI, FFSC, AMHFSSC, DWSSC, HCSSC & PCSC	Assam
3	Installation Technician-Computing & Periph-erals, Machine Operator Assistant-Injection Moulding, Self Employed Tailor, Assistant Carpenter-Wooden Furniture, Animator, Consumer Energy Meter Technician, Distribu-tion-Lineman, Fitter-Levelling, Alignment & Balancing, Front Office Associate, Plumber General, DTH Set-top Box Installer & Service Technician, Machine Operator Assistant-Plastics Processing and Assistant Decorative Painter	ESSCI, CIPET, ATDC, FSSC, MESC, PSSC, IISSSC, HLPPT, IASCSSC & PCSC	Bihar
4	Installation Technician-Computing & Periph-erals, 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, As-sistant Carpenter-Wooden Furniture, Assis-tant Manual Metal Arc Welder, Two Shaft Handloom, Hank Dyer, Warper, Operator-Stitching-Footwear and Sample Maker-Footwear	LSSSDC, ATDC, FFSC, TSC, CLRI & ACF	Gujarat



Sl. No.	Major Indicative Courses	Major Training Institutes	States
7	Self Employed Tailor, Yoga Trainer, House-keeper 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, NIES-BUD 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
9	Field Technician-Computer Peripherals, Assistant Carpenter-Wooden Furniture, Fitter-Levelling, Alignment & Balancing, House-keeper cum Cook, Casting Operator, DTH Set-top Box Installer & Service Technician, CCTV Installation Technician, Hospital Front Desk Coordinator and General Duty Assistant	ESSCI, FSSC, IASCSSC, DWSSC & HLPPT	Jharkhand
10	Fitter-Mechanical Assembly, Fitter-Fabrication, Fitness Trainer and Handset Re-pair 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, HLPPT & HCSSC	Madhya Pradesh

Sl. No.	Major Indicative Courses	Major Training Institutes	States
13	Machine Operator, Lab Technician, Machine Operator Assistant-Plastics Processing, Machine Operator Assistant-Plastics Extrusion, Lead Carpenter-Wooden Furniture-Lock In-staller. 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, AM-HFSSC, TMF, PCSC & HCSSC	Punjab
17	Carving Artisan, Fitter-Electrical & Electronic Assembly, Fitter-Fabrication, Fitter-Mechanical Assembly, Solar PV Installer (Suryamitra), Assistant Carpenter-Wooden Furniture, Lead Carpenter-Wooden Furniture-Lock Installer, Animator, Electrician Domestic Solution, Fitness Trainer, Housekeeper cum Cook, Handset Repair Engineer, Traditional Hand Embroiderer and Self-Employed Tailor	HCSSC, NTTF SCGJ, FFSC, MESC, PSSC, SPEFL-SC, DWSSC, ATDC & TSSC	Rajasthan
18	Fitter-Mechanical Assembly, Technician Instrumentation, Fitter-Electrical & Electronic Assembly, Fitter-Fabrication, Solar Panel Installation Technician, Documentation Assistant, Junior Backhoe Operator, Cutter-Footwear, Operator-Stitching-Footwear, Sample Maker-Footwear, Cutter-Leather Goods & Garments and Stitcher-Leather Goods & Garments	NTTF, ESSCI, LSC, CLRI and IESC	Tamil Nadu

Sl. No.	Major Indicative Courses	Major Training Institutes	States
19	Machine Operator Assistant-IM, PP & PE, Graphic Designer, Domestic Data Entry Oper-ator, Self Employed Tailor, Customer Care Executive, Beauty Therapist and Assistant Beauty Therapist	CIPET, MESC HLFPPT, 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 Op-erator Assistant-Blow Moulding, Self Em-ployed 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, As-sistant Electrician, Fitness Trainer, Fitter-Electrical Assembly, Fitter-Levelling, Align-ment & Balancing, Housekeeper cum Cook, Sewing Machine Operator, Retail Sales Asso-ciate, Installation Technician-Computing & Peripherals, Field Technician-UPS & Inverter, Domestic Data Entry Operator, CRM - Do-mestic 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 , HLFPPT, DBF, TSSC, IASCSSC, CLRI & HCSSC	Uttar Pradesh
22	Engraving Artisan, Self Employed Tailor, An-imator and Consumer Energy Meter Techni-cian	HCSSC, ATDC, MESC & PSSC	Uttarakhand
23	Solar PV Installer (Suryamitra), Machine Op-erator Assistant-Blow Moulding, Machine Op-erator Assistant-Plastics Processing, Self Em-ployed Tailor, Assistant Carpenter-Wooden Furniture, Lead Carpenter-Wooden Furni-ature-Lock Installer, Fitness Trainer, Fitter-Levelling, Alignment & Balancing, House-keeper-cum-Cook, Cutter-Leather Goods & Garments, Stitcher-Leather Goods & Garments and As-sistant Beauty Therapist	SCGJ, CIPET, ATDC, FFSC, SPEFL-SC, IISSSC, AMHFSSC, CLRI & B&WSSC	West Bengal

### MAJOR TRAINING COURSES ORGANIZED BY NSKFDC DURING 2018-19

Sl. No.	Name of SSC/TI	States	Name of Trade
1	Apparel Training & Design Centre (ATDC)	Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Madh-ya Pradesh, Odisha, Uttar Pra-desh and West Bengal	Self Employed Tailor, Sewing Machine Operator (SMO)
2	Beauty & Wellness Sector Skill Council	Karnataka, Puducherry, Raja-sthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh	Assistant Beauty Therapist
3	Central Institute of Plastic Engineering & Technology (CIPET)	Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Pun-jab, 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, Gu-jarat, Haryana, Himachal Pra-desh, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarak-hand	Housekeeper cum Cook
5	Electronics Corpora-tion of India Limited	West Bengal	Telecom / Handset Repair Engineer (Level- II), Data En-try Operator
6	Electronics Sector Skill Council of India	Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Har-yana, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Ut-tar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal	Mobile Phone Hardware Re-pair Technician, Solar Panel Installation Technician, DTH-Set Top Box Installation
7	Indian Institute of En-trepreneurship	Assam	Self Employed Tailor, DTH Set Top Box Installation & Service, Bamboo Mat Weav-er, Assistant Beauty Thera-pist, Jacquard Weavers-Handloom, Carpenter- Wooden Furniture
8	Indian Iron & Steel Sector Skill Council	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Har-yana, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan and West Bengal	Housekeeping with Mecha-nized Equipment, Iron and Steel Utility Hand- Plant Hand
9	Instrumentation , Au-tomation , Surveil-lance & Communica-tion Sector Skill Coun-cil	Gujarat, Rajasthan, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarak-hand	DTH Set Top Box Installer and Service Technician
10	Management & Entre-preurship & Pro-fessional Skills Council	Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu	Office Assistant

Sl. No.	Name of SSC/ TI	States	Name of Trade
11	Media & Entertainment Skills Council	Bihar, Delhi, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh	Hairdresser, Makeup Artist
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

Sl. No:	Name of the SCA/ INSTITUTIONS	State	Name of Trades
1	Apparel Training And Design Centre (ATDC)	Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Gujarat, Kera-la, MP, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Har-yana, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Kar-nataka, Manipur, West Bengal, Sikkim	*Sampling Coordinator
2	Beauty & Wellness Sec-tor Skill Council	Punjab, Uttarkhand, Goa, Uttar Pra-desh, Andhra Pradesh	*Beauty Therapist *Assistant Beauty Therapist
3	Confederation of Indi-an Industry of Logistics (CII IL)	Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Telen-gana, Delhi,	Warehouse Picker Warehouse Packer Forklift Operator
4	Central Institute of Plastics Engineering (CIPET)	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chat-tisgarh,Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Haryana, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mani-pur, 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- Plas-tics Recycling (MOA-PR), *Machine operator Assistant- Plastic Extu-sion (MOA-PE)
5	Domestic Workers Sec-tor Skill Council	Assam, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Delhi, Haryana	*Housekeeper cum Cook
6	Power Sector Skill Council (CSR-REC)	Gujarat, Chattisgarh, Madhya Pra-desh, Uttarkhand, Odisha, West Ben-gal, Uttar Pradesh	*Assistant Technician Street Light-ing Solutions *Consumer Energy Meter Techni-cian *Assistant electricity meter reader, billing & cash counter *Electrician Domestic Solution
7	Directorate of Skill De-velopment	Tripura,	*Mushroom Grower (Small Entre-preneur) *Dairy Farmer/ Entrepreneur *Chauffer/Taxi Driver *Goods & Service Tax Account As-sistant
8	Furniture Fitting Sec-tor Skill Council	Haryana, Maharashtra, Punjab, Od-isha, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh	*Lead Assembler Modular Furni-ture *Lead Carpenter Wooden Furni-ture *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, Madh-ya Pradesh Punjab, Bihar, Gujarat, Maharashtra	*Installation Technician and Com-puter Peripherals
17	Rubber Sector Skill Council	Chattisgarh, Telengana, Assam, Trip-ura, Karnataka, Kerala	*Compression Molding Operator
			*Injection Molding Operator
			*Tyre Fitter
			*Material Handling &Storage Op-erator
			*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 Pra-desh, Madhya Pradesh,Tamil Nadu, Tripura	*Hank Dyer
			*Two Shaft Handloom Weaver
			*Automatic Shuttle Loom Operator
			*Jacquard weaver-Handloom
			*Textile designer-Handloom Jac-quard
			*Cone winder cum pirn winder
			*Power Loom Operator
20	Handicraft & Carpet Sector Skill Council	Chattigarh, Karnataka, Jammu & Kashmir, Odisha	*Bamboo Utility Handicraft As-sembler
			*Hand Corchet Lace Maker
			*Casting Operator
			*Engraving Artisans
			*Bamboo Basket Maker
21	Apparel Made-Ups & Home Furnishing	Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Andhra Pra-desh, 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 Pra-desh	*Furnace Operator
			*Domestic Data Entry Operator
			*Fireman
23	Instrumentation Automation Surveillance	Haryana, Uttarakhand	*Junior Instrumentation Techni-cian (Process Control)
24	Indian Plumbing Skills Council	Punjab, West Bengal, Odisha, Delhi, Haryana	Plumber General
25	Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship	Assam	*Vermi Compost Preducer
			*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 Stew-ard
			*Guest House Caretaker
29	Infrastructure Equip-ment Skill Council	Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pra-desh	*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

S. No.	Training Programmes
28	Squash and Juice Processing Technician
29	Carpet Weaver (Knotted)
30	Courier Delivery Executive
31	Documentation Assistant
32	Inventory Clerk
33	Consignment Tracking Executive
34	Editor
35	Make Up Artist
36	Hair Dresser
37	Roto Artist
38	Unarmed Security Guard
39	Processed Food Entrepreneurs
40	Asstt. Electrician
41	Installation Technician and Computer Peripherals
42	Compression Molding Operator
43	Injection Molding Operator
44	Tyre Fitter
45	Material Handling & Storage Operator
46	Latex Harvest Technician
47	Solar PV Installer (Suryamitra)
48	Hank Dyer
49	Two Shaft Handloom Weaver
50	Automatic Shuttle Loom Operator
51	Jacquard weaver-Handloom
52	Textile designer-Handloom Jacquard
53	Cone winder cum pirn winder
54	Power Loom Operator
55	Bamboo Utility Handicraft Assembler
56	Hand Crochet Lace Maker
57	Casting Operator

S. No.	Training Programmes
58	Engraving Artisans
59	Bamboo Basket Maker
60	Self Employed Tailor
61	Sewing Machine Operator
62	Furnace Operator
63	Domestic Data Entry Operator
64	Fireman
65	Junior Instrumentation Technician (Process Control)
66	Plumber General
67	Vermicompost Producer
68	Organic Grower"
69	General Duty Assistant
70	Home Health Aide
71	Phlebotomy Technician
72	Geriatric Aide"
73	Fitness Trainer
74	Sports Masseur"
75	Food & Beverage Service Steward
76	Guest House Caretaker"
77	Junior Backhoe Operator
78	Junior Excavator Operator
79	Junior Operator Crane"
80	Tractor Mechanic
81	Mason General
82	Field Technician-AC
83	Helper Mason
84	Assistant Decorative Painter
85	Goods & Services Tax (GST)
86	Mutual Fund Agent

**Annexure 11.1**

**Representation of SC/ST/OBCs and the appointments made during 2020 upto 31.12.2020  
(Main Secretariat)**

Group	Representation SCs/STs/OBCs (as on 31.12.2020)				Number of appointments during the calendar year 2020									
	Total number of employees	SCs	STs	OBCs	By direct recruitment				By Deputation					
					Total	SCs	STs	OBCs	Total	SCs	STs	Total		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Group A	66	10	9	8	0	0	0	0	7	1	0	0	0	0
Group B	100	30	9	25	3	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0
Group C	73	23	2	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

**Annexure 11.2**

**Representations of the persons with Disabilities in service in D/o SJ&E (as on 31.12.2020)  
(Main Secretariat)**

Group	Number of Employees			
	Total	In the identified post	Visually handicapped	Hearing Handicapped
Group A	1	1	0	0
Group B	3	3	0	1
Group C	2	2	2	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</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 13<sup>th</sup> 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 3<sup>rd</sup> May, 2019 to Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Affairs and subsequent reminder dated 30<sup>th</sup> 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 7<sup>th</sup> 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 25<sup>th</sup> September, 2018, 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2018, 2<sup>nd</sup> April, 2019, 23<sup>rd</sup> January 2020. The Action Taken Report (ATR) from the Government of Tamil Nadu and Punjab has been received. The Action Taken Report received from Punjab was examined and certain discrepancies were noted. Accordingly State Govt. of Punjab was requested vide letter dated 16.10.2020 to submit the complete and updated Action Taken Report, the response of the State is awaited. Other remaining three States namely Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra have been again requested to expedite the Action Taken Report vide letter dated 16<sup>th</sup> October, 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 post matriculation or post-secondary stage to enable them to complete their education.
BJRCY	Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana	The objective of the Scheme is to provide hostel facilities to SC Boys and Girls studying in middle schools, higher secondary schools, colleges and Universities.
NF-SCs	National Fellowships for Higher Education for the Scheduled Castes	The scheme provides financial assistance to Scheduled Caste students for pursuing research studies leading to M. Phil., Ph.D. and equivalent research degree in universities, research institutions and scientific institutions.
NOS	National Overseas Scholarship	National Overseas Scholarship is meant to provide assistance to selected Scheduled Castes, Denotified and Nomadic, Tribes, landless agricultural labourers and traditional artisan students for pursuing higher studies of Master level courses and PhD programmes abroad in specified fields of study.



Abbreviation	Full Form	Description
SCDCs	Assistance to State Scheduled Castes Development Corporations	The Centrally Sponsored Scheme for participating in the equity share of the Scheduled Castes Development Corporation (SCDCs) in the ratio of 49:51 (Central: State) was introduced in 1979.
SCA to SCSP	Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan	Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP) is a central sector scheme, started in 1980, under which 100% grant is given to the States/UTs, as an additive to their Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP). The main objective is to give a thrust to family oriented schemes of economic development of SCs below the poverty line.
SRMS	Self-Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers	The Scheme was introduced in January 2007 with the objective of rehabilitating remaining manual scavengers and their dependents. The Scheme has been thoroughly revised in November, 2013, in consonance with the MS-Act, 2013.
PMAGY	Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana	IN 2009, the Scheme was launched in 1000 villages as Pilot Phase across 05 States having more than 50% SC Population with an aim to ensure integrated development of these villages, development of these villages.
GIA to VOs for the SCs	Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary Organizations working for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes	The scheme of Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary Organizations provides financial assistance for undertaking projects for the development of the Scheduled Castes, so as to enable them to start income generating activities on their own or get gainful employment.
<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	A National Commission for Safai Karamcharis Act, 1993 was enacted in September, 1993. The Act ceased to have effect on 29.2.2004. After that, the tenure of the Commission has been extended as a non-statutory body five times so far, through Resolutions, with approval of the Cabinet.

Abbreviation	Full Form	Description
<b>CORPORATIONS</b>		
NSFDC	National Scheduled Castes Finance & Development Corporation	The National Scheduled Castes Finance & Development Corporation (NSFDC) was setup by the Government of India in February, 1989 under Section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956. The broad objective of NSFDC is to provide financial assistance in the form of concessional loans to Scheduled Caste families, and skill-cum-entrepreneurial training to the youths of the target group, having annual family income up to Rs.3.00 lakh in both urban and rural areas.
NSKFDC	National Safai Karamcharis Finance & Development Corporation	NSKFDC was established on 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.
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 ( <b>now Section 8 of Companies Act 2013</b> ) 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.
<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 14 <sup>th</sup> March, 2008 as an autonomous body under the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, in the memory of Babu Jagjivan Ram ji, to propagate his ideology and philosophy of life and missions etc.
<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.

Abbreviation	Full Form	Description
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.
OBCs	(i) Other Backward Classes	This is a collective term used by the Government of India to classify castes which are educationally and socially disadvantaged. It is one of several official classifications of the population of India, along with Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (SCs and STs).
	(ii) Creamy Layer	It is upper income level below which the benefit of reservation is not provided to the members of the Other Backward Classes.
	(iii) Economically Weaker Section (EWS)	As per Sections 2 of the Constitution (One Hundred and Third Amendment) Act 2019- "Economically Weaker Section" shall be such as may be notified by the State from time to time on the basis of family income and other indicators of economic disadvantage.
DNTs	Denotified Nomadic Tribes	Denotified Tribes are those who were notified as being born criminal by the British Government under a series of laws starting with the Criminal Tribes Act of 1871. After independence, this act was repealed in 1952, and the communities were "Denotified", hence the name. Nomadic Tribes are the communities who usually do not have land and move from one place to another for livelihood.
	Central Lists of OBCs	The list of those communities who are in the central list. In pursuance of the Supreme Court's Judgment in Indra Sawhney Vs Union of India, the Department of Personnel & Training vide its O.M. dated 08.09.1993 inter alia, directed that 'The OBCs would comprise, in the first phase, the castes and communities which are common to both lists (i.e. in the report of Mandal Commission and the State Government's lists).
NCBC	National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC)	<p>The National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC) was setup in August 1993 as per the provision of the NCBC Act 1993.</p> <p>A new Constitutional Body namely the National Commission for Backward Classes has been constituted w.e.f 15.8.2018 by insertion of a new Article viz. Article 338B in the Constitution.</p> <p>The erstwhile NCBC Act, 27 of 1993 was simultaneously repealed w.e.f. 15.8.2018 as per NCBC (Repeal) Act, 2018.</p>

Abbreviation	Full Form	Description
NCDNT	National Commission for De-notified and Nomadic Tribes	It was a Commission established vide Government of India Gazettenotificationdt.12.2.2014, to prepares ate wise list of castes belonging to Denotified, and Nomadic Tribes.
DWBDNC	Development and Welfare Board for De-Notified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic communities.	It is a Board constituted vide Government of India Gazettenotificationdt.21.02.2019,to formulate and implement Welfare and Development programmes, as required, for DNTs.
CSS	Centrally Sponsored Scheme	These are Government of India Schemes which are implemented by State Governments. These are funded fully or partly by the Central Government for example, in the ratio of 50:50, 70:30, 75:25 or 90:10.
CS	Central Sector Scheme	It is 100% funded by the Union Government and implemented by the Central Government machinery. Central Sector schemes are mainly formulated on subjects from the Union List. In addition, the Central Ministries also implement some schemes directly in States/UTs which are called Central Sector Schemes but resources under these Schemes are not generally transferred to States.
CL	Committed Liability	It is the amount spent by the State during the last year of a plan and for subsequent plan years, and is fixed as the sum of Central Share released + State's Share + Committed liability of the last Plan.
GIA	Grant-in-Aid	The amount which is released to the Voluntary Organizations by the Central Governments under different schemes such as Scheme of assistance to the Voluntary Organizations for the Welfare of OBC.
NA	Notional Allocation	Due to budgetary constraint, the Central Government allocates the budget notionally to States/UTs on the basis of population of the State/UT.
	Pre-Matric Scholarship for OBC students	This is a scholarship scheme for OBC children who are studying in recognized institute in Pre-Matric stage.
PMS-OBC	Post-Matric Scholarship for OBC students	This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Post-Matric Scholarship for OBC students studying in Post-Matric classes, i.e. above class-Xth. The scheme is be in grun by the Ministry of Social Justice &Empowerment through State Govts. / UT Administrations.
USB	Unspent Balance	The Central Assistance released by Central Government to the State Government/UT Admin is not spent by the State Government/UT Admin in that financial year is USB. This is reflected in the Utilisation Certificate submitted in reference of particular release/financial year. The unspent amount is adjusted in sub sequent release.

Abbreviation	Full Form	Description
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	Assistance to State Scheduled Castes Development Corporations
SCA to SCSP	Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan
SRMS	Self-Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers
PMAGY	Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana
GIA to VOs for the SCs	Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary Organizations working for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes
NCSC	National Commission for Scheduled Castes
NCSK	National Commission for Safai karamcharis
NSFDC	National Scheduled Castes Finance & Development Corporation
NSKFDC	National Safai Karamcharis Finance & Development Corporation
BJRNF	Babu Jagjivan Ram National Foundation
DAF	Dr. Ambedkar Foundation
DAIC	Dr. Ambedkar International Centre
DAM	Dr. Ambedkar Memorial
SCs	Scheduled Castes
STs	Scheduled Tribes
BPL/DPL	Below the Poverty Line/Double the Poverty Line
BC	Backward Classes
OBCs	Other Backward Classes
DNTs	Denotified and Nomadic Tribes
NCBC	National Commission for Backward Classes

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