



Department of Social Justice & Empowerment
Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
Government of India
www.socialjustice.nic.in



ANNUAL REPORT

2016-17



सत्यमेव जयते

Department of Social Justice & Empowerment
Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
Government of India

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Major Abbreviations and Definitions

Abbreviation	Full Form	Description Acts
Acts		
PCR Act, 1955	The Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955.	In pursuance of Article 17 of the Constitution of India, the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 was enacted and notified on 08.05.1955. The Act was amended and rechristened as PCR Act, 1955 in the year 1976.
PoA Act, 1989	The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989	The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 (the PoA Act) came into force with effect from 30.01.1990.
MS Act, 2013	The Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013	“The Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013” has been passed by the Parliament and has come into force on 6 th December, 2013.
Schemes		
PMS-SC	Post Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Castes	The objective of the Scheme is to provide financial assistance to Scheduled Caste students studying at post matriculation or post-secondary stage to enable them to complete their education.
BJRCY	Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana	The objective of the Scheme is to provide hostel facilities to SC Boys and Girls studying in middle schools, higher secondary schools, colleges and Universities.
RGNF-SCs	Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowships for Higher Education for the Scheduled Castes	The scheme provides financial assistance to Scheduled Caste students for pursuing research studies leading to M. Phil., Ph.D. and equivalent research degree in universities, research institutions and scientific institutions.
NOS	National Overseas Scholarship	National Overseas Scholarship is meant to provide assistance to selected Scheduled Caste, 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.
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.

Abbreviation	Full Form	Description Acts
SRMS	Self-Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers	The Scheme was introduced in January 2007 with the objective of rehabilitating remaining manual scavengers and their dependents. The Scheme has been thoroughly revised in November, 2013, in consonance with the MS-Act, 2013.
PMAGY	Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana	The Pilot PMAGY aims to ensure integrated development of the selected 1000 villages having more than 50% SC population, into “model villages”, across five states.
GIA to VOs for the SCs	Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary Organizations working for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes	The scheme of Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary Organizations provides financial assistance for undertaking projects for the development of the Scheduled Castes, so as to enable them to start income generating activities on their own or get gainful employment.
Commissions		
NCSC	National Commission for Scheduled Castes	The National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which was 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 89 th Constitutional (Amendment) Act, 2003.
NCSK	National Commission for Safai Karamcharis	A National Commission for Safai Karamcharis Act, 1993 was enacted in September, 1993. The Act ceased to have effect on 29.2.2004. After that, the tenure of the Commission has been extended as a non-statutory body five times so far, through Resolutions, with approval of the Cabinet.
Corporations		
NSFDC	National Scheduled Castes Finance & Development Corporation	The National Scheduled Castes Finance & Development Corporation (NSFDC) was set up by the Government of India in February, 1989 under Section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956. The broad objective of NSFDC is to provide financial assistance in the form of concessional loans to Scheduled Caste families, and skill-cum-entrepreneurial training to the youths of the target group, living below Double the Poverty Line.
NSKFDC	National Safai Karamcharis Finance & Development Corporation	NSKFDC was incorporation on 24 th January, 1997 as company not for profit under Section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956. The broad objective of NSKFDC is to provide financial assistance in the form of concessional loans to Safai Karamcharis and their families, and Skill-cum-entrepreneurial training to the youths of the target group.
Foundations		
DAF	Dr. Ambedkar Foundation	The main objectives of the Foundation inter alia include implementation of programmes and activities for furthering the ideology and message of Babasaheb Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar among the masses in India as well as abroad.

Abbreviation	Full Form	Description Acts
BJRNF	Babu Jagjivan Ram National Foundation	Babu Jagjivan Ram National Foundation was established on 14 th March, 2008 as an autonomous body under the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, in the memory of Babu Jagjivan Ramji, to propagate his ideology and philosophy of life and missions etc.
Others		
SCs	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Castes are defined in Article 366(24) of the Constitution.
STs	Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled Tribes are defined in Article 366(25) of the Constitution.
BPL/DPL	Below the Poverty Line/ Double the Poverty Line	Criteria defined by the Planning Commission from time to time.
Backward Classes Development		
BC	Backward Classes	As per section 2 of NCBC Act 1993 Backward Classes are such classes of citizens other than Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as may be specified by central government in the list.
OBC	(i) Other Backward Classes (ii) Creamy Layer	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). It is upper income level below which the benefit of reservation is not provided to the members of the Other Backward Classes.
DNTs	Denotified Nomadic Tribes Central Lists of OBCs	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. The list of those communities who are in the central list. In pursuance of the Supreme Court’s Judgement in Indra Sawhney Vs Union of India, the Department of Personnel & Training vide its O.M. dated 08.09.1993 inter alia, directed that ‘The OBCs would comprise, in the first phase, the castes and communities which are common to both lists (i.e. in the report of Mandal Commission and the State Government’s lists).

Abbreviation	Full Form	Description Acts
NCBC	National Commission for Backward Classes	Enacted by the National Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1993 (Act No. 27 of 1993), this Commission has been set up at national level as a permanent body for entertaining, examining and recommending upon requests for inclusion and complaints of over inclusion and under inclusion in the central list of OBCs.
NCDNT	National Commission for Denotified and Nomadic Tribes	It is a Commission established vide Government of India Gazette notification dt. 12.2.2014, to prepare state wise list of castes belonging to Denotified, and Nomadic Tribes.
NBCFDC	National Backward Classes Finance & Development Corporation Admissible Demand	The National Backward Classes Finance & Development Corporation is a Public Sector Undertaking under the aegis of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. It was established on 13 th January, 1992 as a company 'not for profit' under Section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956 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. The amount calculated after deducting unspent balance and Committed Liability from the demand made by the State / UT for implementation of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme.
CSS	Centrally Sponsored Scheme	These are Government of India Schemes which are implemented by State Governments. These are funded fully or partly by the Central Government for example, in the ratio of 50:50, 70:30, 75:25 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.

Abbreviation	Full Form	Description Acts
NA	Notional Allocation Pre-Matric Scholarship for OBC students	Due to budgetary constraint, the Central Government allocates the budget notionally to States/UTs on the basis of population of the State/UT. This is a scholarship scheme for those OBC children who are studying in recognized institute in Pre-Matric stage.
PMS-OBC	Post-Matric Scholarship for OBC students Unspent Balance	This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Post-Matric Scholarship for OBC students studying in Post-Matric classes, i.e. above class-Xth. This scheme is being run by the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment. The amount which is provided by the Central Government to the State Government/UT Admin and is not spent by the State Government/UT Admin in that financial year. This is reflected in the Utilisation Certificate submitted in reference of particular release/financial year. The unspent amount is adjusted in subsequent release.
UC	Utilisation Certificate 100% Central Share	The certificate provided by the State Government/UT Admin in lieu of the amount released to them for implementation of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme. Central Government bears 100% share of the scheme. It does not mean that Central Government will provide 100% demand of a State Government/UT Admin.
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
DAF	Dr. Ambedkar Foundation
BJRNF	Babu Jagjivan Ram National Foundation
SCs	Scheduled Castes
STs	Scheduled Tribes
BPL/DPL	Below the Poverty Line/Double the Poverty Line
BC	Backward Classes
OBC	Other Backward Classes
DNTs	Denotified and Nomadic Tribes

Acronym	Full Form
NCBC	National Commission for Backward Classes
NCDNT	National Commission for De-notified and Nomadic Tribes
NBCFDC	National Backward Classes Finance & Development Corporation
CSS	Centrally Sponsored Scheme
CL	Committed Liability
GIA	Grant-in-Aid
NA	Notional Allocation
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
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 Organisation
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

Acronym	Full Form
RRTC	Regional Resource and Training Centre
ACDC	Awareness-cum-De addiction Camps
BPL	Below Poverty Line
CBO	Community Based Rehabilitation
DAMS	Drug Abuse Monitoring System
EFC	Expenditure Finance Committee
IDU	Injecting Drug User
IEC material	Information, Education and Communication material
ILO	International Labour Organization
IRCA	Integrated Rehabilitation Centre for Addicts
NACO	Nations AIDS Control Organization
NCB	Narcotics Control Bureau
NDDTC, AIIMS	National Drug Dependence Treatment Centre, AIIMS
NDPS Act	Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act
NISD	National Institute of Social Defence
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

Introduction

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

1.1.1 The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment in its current form has undergone various transitions. In 1985-86, the erstwhile Ministry of Welfare was bifurcated to carve out a separate Department of Women and Child Development. In May 1998, the name of the Ministry was changed to the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment. Subsequently, in October, 1999, the Tribal Development Division moved out from it to form a separate Ministry of Tribal Affairs. In January, 2007, the Minorities Division also shifted away from it and was formed as a separate Ministry.

1.1.2 The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment (SJ&E) was further bifurcated into two Departments vide Gazette Notification dated 14.5.2012. They are:

- **Department of Social Justice and Empowerment**
- **Department for Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities**

1.1.3 The business allocated to the two

BOX 1

“The State shall work towards reducing economic inequality as well as inequalities in status and opportunities, not only among individuals, but also among groups of people residing in different areas or engaged in different vocations.”

Directive Principles

Departments of the Ministry is given at **Annexure 1.1.**

1.2 Mandate of the Department of SJ&E

1.2.1 The Department of SJ&E is entrusted mainly with the task of empowerment of its socially and economically marginalized target groups.

Target groups of the Department include:

- (i) Scheduled Castes,
- (ii) Other Backward Classes,
- (iii) Senior Citizens,
- (iv) Victims of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse,
- (v) Transgender Persons
- (vi) Beggars
- (vii) Denotified and Nomadic Tribes (DNTs),
- (viii) Economically Backward Classes (EBCs)

1.2.2 The Vision, Mission and the Objectives of the Department are

Vision	Mission
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.	To support and empower its target groups through programmes of educational, economic and social development, and rehabilitation wherever necessary.

1.2.3 Objectives

- i. Educational and Economic Development along with the Social Empowerment of Scheduled Castes (SCs);
- ii. Educational and Economic Development along with the Social Empowerment of Other Backward Classes (OBCs); and Denotified and Nomadic Tribes (DNTs);
- iii. Support to Senior Citizens by way of their Maintenance, Welfare, Security, Health Care, Productive and Independent Living;

- iv. Prevention & Treatment of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse (Drugs);
- v. Educational and Economic Development along with the Social Empowerment of Transgender Persons;
- vi. Educational & Economic Empowerment of

Economically Backward Classes (EBCs); and
vii. Rehabilitation of Beggars

1.3 Population of the Main Target Groups

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

S. N.	Target Group	Population and its % in Total Population (as per 2011 Census unless otherwise stated)
1	Scheduled Castes	20.14 Crore (16.6%)
2	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%.
3	Senior Citizens	10.36 Crore (8.56%)
4	Victims of Substance Abuse	Authentic data not available. Around 1% of the population is believed to be addicted.

BOX 2

Definitions of Target Groups

“Scheduled Castes”- “castes, races or tribes or parts of or groups within castes, races or tribes”, which the President, by public notification, specify to be “Scheduled Castes in relation to that State or Union Territory”. **(Article 341, Constitution of India)**

“Backward Classes”-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.

(Section 2, National Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1993)

“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.

1.4 Functions

- i. Development/updation of legislation, policies and guidelines at the national level for effective implementation of the Department’s objectives;
- ii. Overseeing the implementation of the following existing laws & policies:
 - i. **Laws:**
 - a. Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955
 - b. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989
 - c. Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007
 - d. National Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1993
 - e. The Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013
 - ii. **Policies:**
 - National Policy for Older Persons
 - iii. **Implementation Mechanism**

- a. Financial assistance to State Governments, NGOs and other implementation agencies for the implementation of the Department's programmes
- b. Overseeing the functioning of the National Finance & Development Corporations under the Department, which implement the schemes relating to the provision of concessional loans (and in

appropriate cases, subsidy) for income generating activities to members of the target groups

1.5 Organizational Set Up of the Department of SJ&E

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



Sh. Thaawarchand Gehlot
Cabinet Minister of Social Justice & Empowerment
(26.05.2014 onwards)



Sh. Vijay Sampla
Minister of State for Social Justice & Empowerment
(10.11.2014 onwards)



Sh. Krishan Pal Gurjar
Minister of State for Social Justice & Empowerment
(10.11.2014 onwards)



Sh. Ramdas Athawale
Minister of State for Social Justice & Empowerment
(06.07.2016 onwards)

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

1.6 Important Constitutional Provisions relevant for the Department of SJ&E

1.6.1 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.

1.6.2 The very first Directive Principle (Article 38) states that the "State shall strive to promote the welfare of 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."

1.6.3 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:

i. 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.

ii. 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.”

iii. 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.”

iv. 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.”

1.7 Some other important Constitutional provisions

i. Social Safeguards

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. Educational and Public Employment-related Safeguards

The following articles provide for reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes in elections to various bodies:

Article	Title
330	Reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the House of the People
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

1.8 Agencies for monitoring safeguards

a. Scheduled Castes

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."

b. Backward Classes

- i. **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.
- ii. **Article 15 and 16**, also enable reservation for Backward Classes in admission to educational institutions, and in public employment.
- iii. For purposes of Article 338 ("National Commission for Scheduled Castes"), "reference to the Scheduled Castes shall be construed as including references to.... other backward classes" including the Anglo Indian Community.

C. Senior Citizens

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".

d. Prevention of Substance Abuse

Article 47 "Duty of the State to raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living and to improve public health" and makes provisions for inter-alia, curbing consumption of intoxicating substances, which are injurious to health.

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

1.9.1 The Seventh Scheduled 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 above three Schedules contain the following entries which are connected, directly or indirectly, with the work of the Department of SJ&E of Social Justice & Empowerment:

List I – Union List	
Seventh Schedule (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.
List II – State List	
	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.
List III – Concurrent List	
	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
Poverty alleviation programme	
Eleventh Schedule (Ref.:Art.243G)	17. Education, including primar and secondary schools
	18. Technical training and vocational education
	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.

Twelfth Schedule (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

1.10 National Commissions, Foundations and Corporations

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

Commissions

- I. National Commission for Scheduled Castes
- II. National Commission for Backward Classes
- III. National Commission for Safai Karamcharis
- IV. National Commission for Denotified Nomadic and Semi nomadic tribes

Foundations

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

Corporations

- I. National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation
- II. National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation
- III. National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation

1.11 Parliamentary Committees

1.11.1 Department - related Parliamentary Standing Committee

1.11.1.1 The Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment came into existence w.e.f. 5.8.2004 after bifurcation of the erstwhile Standing

Committee on Labour and Welfare. This Committee is one of the 24 Department Related Standing Committees (DRSCs) constituted during the 16th Lok Sabha w.e.f. 1st September, 2014 vide Lok Sabha Bulletin Part-II dated 1st September, 2014 (Para No. 629). The Committee consists of 31 Members, 21 nominated by the Speaker, Lok Sabha from amongst the Members of Lok Sabha and 10 from Rajya Sabha nominated by the Chairman, Rajya Sabha from amongst the Members of Rajya Sabha. Shri Ramesh Bais is the Chairman of the Committee. The names of the Members of Parliamentary Standing Committee attached to the Department of SJ&E are indicated at **Annexure 1.3**. The Committee took the evidence of representatives of this Department of SJ&E as follows:

Date	Subject
29.03.16	Demands for Grants (2016-17) of the Department of SJ&E

1.11.2. 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 reconstituted in August 2014 following a Motion adopted in Lok Sabha on 22 July, 2014.

The Committee consists of 30 members, 20 from Lok Sabha and 10 from Rajya Sabha. The Chairman of the Committee is appointed by the Speaker from amongst the Members of the Committee. The Members of the Committee shall hold office for a period of one year from the date of the first sitting of the Committee which shall be reconstituted thereafter for one year at a time.

Functions

- 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.
- The Committee on the Welfare of OBCs held its sitting/meeting as per following details:

S. No.	Date of sitting	Issues/ Subject considered
1.	30.05.2016	Issues relating to implementation of reservation policy in employment and various welfare measures/schemes for other backward classes.
2.	09.09.2016	Rationalisation of Creamy layer in employment for OBCs in services and posts under the control of Government of India including Union Territories, PSUs etc.
3.	28.12.2016	(i) Need for granting constitutional status to National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC). (ii) Implementation of various welfare schemes for Other Backward Classes (ii) Allocation of funds for various welfare measures/schemes for OBCs (iii) Rationalisation of Creamy layer in employment for OBCs in services and posts under the control of Government of India including Union Territories, PSUs etc.

The composition of the Committee is at **Annexure 1.4**

1.11.3 Consultative Committee

1.11.3.1. The Consultative Committee attached to the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment

consists of 16 members out of which 9 members are of Lok Sabha, 5 members are of Rajya Sabha and 2 Ex-Officio Members as per details in **Annexure—1.5**.

The Consultative Committee held its meetings as per following details:

S.No.	Date	Subject
2.	11.08.2016	(i) The Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013 and (ii) Prevention of Atrocities (PoA) Act.
3.	17.09.2016	Discussion on NSFDC

Major Events 2016-17

MAJOR EVENTS 2016-17

2.1 SCHEDULED CASTE

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. It 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 lays down the framework defining fundamental political principles, establishes the structure, procedures, powers and duties of government institutions and sets out fundamental rights, directive principles and the duties of citizens. The Constitution of India therefore, shapes the growth of modern India and its road map for inclusive growth of India's society. The Constitution 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 Constitution of India while safeguarding the fundamental rights (civil and political liberties) also safeguards the rights of the weaker sections of the society such as Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Castes, women and children.



Andhra University, Centre for Dr. Ambedkar Studies in Association with Dr. B.R. Ambedkar College of Law Celebrating Constitution Day on 26 November 2016.

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 that in order to increase awareness about the Constitution amongst citizens, particularly children, the 26th of November may be celebrated as Constitution Day every year, as it was on this day, that the Constitution of India was adopted. Accordingly the Government of India has notified on 19.11.2015 that 26th November shall be observed every year as Constitution Day. The first Constitution Day was celebrated on 26.11.2015. It was also decided that the preamble to the Constitution may be read aloud in schools and colleges.

This year, Secretary, Social Justice and Empowerment, in an assembly of Officers and Staff of the Department read aloud the Preamble of the Constitution of India on 25th November, 2016. Various activities were held by the 21 Dr. Ambedkar Chairs established

by the Ministry across the country through the Dr. Ambedkar Foundation to celebrate the occasion. The Dr. Ambedkar Chair, Jawaharlal Nehru University held a Round Table Discussion on "The Making of Indian Constitution". Dr. B.R Ambedkar Studies, Kurukshetra University held a A National Seminar on the topic "Redefining Ambedkarism in Contemporary India: Issues and Challenges". Dr. Ambedkar Chair of Legal Studies & Research Faculty of Law, AMU, Aligarh, Dr. Ambedkar Chair- Annamalai University and Dr. Ambedkar Chair, Acharya Nagarjuna University held a Panel Discussion/Quiz Competition, Poster Making Competition and Essay Writing Competition. The Dr. Ambedkar Chair in NISWASS, Bhubneshwar, and Dr. Ambedkar Chair, Vikram University, Ujjain organized Lectures on the constitution by many eminent legal luminaries, and Dr. Ambedkar Chair, Tezpur University organized a talk entitled " The Constitution and Rule of Law " besides reading of the Preamble, Fundamental Duties, Open Quiz etc.



Administering of Pledge on "Constitution Day" by different Institutions/Organisations



Ministers of representative states participated in the meeting of Central Advisory Committee on PMAGY, december 19, 2016, Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi



Shri Thaawarchand Gehlot, Hon'ble Minister, M/o Social Justice & Empowerment distributing E-rickshaws through Narmada Jhabua Gramin Bank under NSKFDC

2.1.2 New Schemes

The following two new Schemes of National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC) were launched on 01.06.2016 by Hon'ble Minister, Social Justice and Empowerment in a meeting of the State Channelizing Agencies (SCA) of the Corporations of the Ministry.

- (i) **Scheme of National Award for Performance Excellence for State Channelizing Agencies (SCAs):** The objective of the Scheme is to recognize and promote excellence in State Channelizing Agencies (SCAs) of the National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC) and motivate them to continuously improve their performance and achieve better results in promoting prosperity among Scheduled Castes.
- (ii) **Scheme of Reimbursement of Membership Fee of Credit Information Companies of State Channelizing Agencies (SCAs):** The objective of the Scheme is to encourage and motivate the State Channelizing Agencies (SCAs) to establish a system of building credit history of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes living Below Double the Poverty Line so that they could easily access bank credit in future for scaling up their business.

2.1.3 Central Advisory Committee

The 3rd meeting of the Central Advisory Committee (CAC) for overall guidance and monitoring of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme called "Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana" at the Central level for integration and development of Scheduled Caste majority villages was convened on **13.07.2016** at Vigyan Bhawan Annexe, New Delhi under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister, Social Justice and Empowerment. Out of 1000 selected villages, 338 villages have been declared as 'Adarsh Gram'

in Assam, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan and Tamilnadu under pilot phase.

The 4th Meeting of Central Advisory Committee on Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana was held on 19-12-2016.

2.1.4 Meeting of Central Monitoring Committee constituted under the Prohibition of Empowerment of Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013 (MS Act, 2013)

The fourth meeting of Central Monitoring Committee constituted under the Prohibition of Empowerment of Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013 (MS Act, 2013) was held on 21.09.2016 under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister, Social Justice and Empowerment. The Committee reviewed the progress of implementation of the Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013 (MS Act, 2013).

2.1.5 Memorandum of Understanding (MoU)

A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed on 26.09.2016 between Department of Social Justice and Empowerment and National Remote Sensing Centre, India Space Research Organization, Department of Space, Government of India. The MoU covers (i) development of android based mobile application for collection of Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAGY) asset details; (ii) development of an interface on Bhuvan Platform to receive Mobile geo-tagged data for providing facility for moderation and display of assets; (iii) capacity building of the Ministry officials for enabling data collection; (iv) collection, compilation and moderation of data of the target groups; and (v) linking the data of the target groups with administrative boundaries. The project is proposed to be executed in one year as per prescribed time schedule. However, Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) is valid for two years from the date of signing for monitoring and incorporation of additional data.



Mahaparinirvan Diwas, December 6, 2016, Parliament Lawns

2.2 BACKWARD CLASSES

2.2.1 Gazette Notifications

The Cabinet in its meeting held on 03.08.2016 approved the proposal for notification of the Central List of Other Backward Classes applicable to the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. A Gazette Notification was issued on 11.08.2016 for inclusion/ amendment in the Central List of Other Backward classes (OBCs) for Andhara Pradesh and Telangana.

The Cabinet in its meeting held on 30.11.2016, approved the proposal regarding inclusion/ amendments of 28 Castes/Communities in the Central List of OBCs in respect of eight States namely Assam, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttarakhand. The notification in this regard has been issued on 07.12.2016.

2.3 SOCIAL DEFENCE

2.3.1 National Council of Senior Citizens (NCSrC)

A Meeting of the National Council of Senior Citizens (NCSrC), under the Chairpersonship of Honorable Minister, Social Justice and Empowerment was held on 30.08.2016 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi. Representatives from Central Ministries, NITI Aayog, National Human Rights Commission, State Governments, Non-Government Organizations, experts in the field of ageing & other related areas participated in the meeting.

2.3.2 International Day of Older Persons

The International Day of Older Persons, 2016 was celebrated on 01.10.2016 at a function at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi. The Hon'ble President of India conferred Vayoshreshtha Samman – National

Awards 2016 to Institutions/ Individuals working in the field of ageing.

The Regional Resource Training Centres (RRTCs) associated with the Ageing Division of this Ministry conducted several other events in different parts of the country. These events included inter-generational walkathon, Medical Camp etc. The RRTCs were provided financial assistance to organize these events.

2.3.3 National Awards

National Awards for outstanding services in the field of Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse were conferred by the Hon'ble President of India on 26.06.2016.

The 'Vayoshreshtha Samman' were presented on October 1, 2016 on the occasion of International Day of Older Persons (IDOP). The awards recognise the efforts made by eminent senior citizens and Institutions involved in rendering distinguished services for the cause of elderly persons, especially indigent senior citizens.

2.3.4 National Survey

Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has assigned the work of conducting a National Survey on Extent and Pattern of Substance Use to National Drug Dependence Treatment Centre (NDDTC), All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi. The last survey was conducted in 2000-01.

A MoU was signed on 30.08.2016 between the Ministry and National Drug Dependence Treatment Centre (NDDTC), AIIMS for conducting the National Survey.

Consequently, a National Consultation meeting to discuss the modalities of the survey was held on 13-14th October, 2016 at AIIMS, New Delhi in which all stake holders eg. Ministries/Departments of Central Government, representatives of Regional Resource and Training Centres, State Governments, UNODC, faculty from AIIMS, NIMHANS, etc. participated.

2.3.5 Awareness generation programme

Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment had assigned an awareness generation programme to Society for the Promotion of India Classical Music and Culture amongst Youth (SPIC MACAY). The programme is for creating awareness about the harmful effects of substance abuse to the children in schools in all the 22 district headquarters in Punjab w.e.f. July, 2016. The awareness generation programme started on 20.07.2016.

Hon'ble Minister (SJ&E) inaugurated the "Preventive Healthcare Camp for Senior Citizens" on May 26, 2016 at Faridabad in collaboration with Helpage India, New Delhi

2.3.6 Bill for Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights), 2016

A Bill titled Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights), 2016 was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 02.08.2016.

2.3.7 National Consultation on review of the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents & Senior Citizens (MWPSC) Act, 2007

A national level consultation meeting to review the provisions of the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents & Senior Citizens (MWPSC) Act, 2007 was held on 31.08.2016 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi, wherein the representatives from State Governments, Bar Council of India, Law Commission, Regional Resource & Training Centres (RRTCs) under IPO, All India Senior Citizens Confederation (AISCCON) also participated in the meeting.

2.3.8 Scheme for providing "Aids and Assisted Living Devices to Senior Citizens below Poverty Line"

A Scheme for providing "Physical Aids and Assisted Living Devices for Senior Citizens belonging to BPL category" has been approved by the Hon'ble Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment.

2.3.9 Pre-legislative Consultation

A Pre-legislative Consultation on the Persons in Destitution (Protection, Care and Rehabilitation) Model Bill, 2016 was held on 19th October, 2016 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi.

2.3.10 National Consultative Committee on De-addiction and Rehabilitation

A Meeting of National Consultative Committee on De-addiction and Rehabilitation was held on 24.10.2016 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi.

2.3.11 Advisory to States and Union Territories on combating Drug Abuse

The Ministry has issued a detailed Advisory on 11.08.2016 to all the States/UTs on combating drug abuse which, inter-alia, includes ensuring facility of de-addiction centres in each district, establishing separate and specialized de-addiction treatment centres/facilities for drug dependent females, ensuring availability of treatment for those in Juvenile Homes, Children Homes and Prisons, adopting approaches for education and prevention at all levels including schools and colleges etc.,

monitoring and inspection of all de-addiction centres annually, ensuring accreditation of all de-addiction facilities within a specific time period etc. Three meetings were held at Delhi, Bengaluru and Guwahati on 8th December, 12th December and 16th December, 2016 respectively with Principal Secretaries of State Governments and RRTCs to discuss various issues which, inter-alia, included Action taken on the Advisory on drug abuse issued by the Ministry and promotion of cashless transactions.

2.4 OTHER EVENTS

2.4.1 Meeting with Principal Secretaries

A meeting of Principal Secretaries of Social Welfare of States/UTs was convened under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of Social Justice & Empowerment on June 3, 2016 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi, to review the implementation of schemes.

2.4.2 Meeting to promote Digital Payments

Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment (MoSJ&E) organized a meeting on digital payments in Delhi, Guwahati and Bangalore during December 2016



Regional Meeting with States/UTs and Regional Resource & Training Centres on Digital Payments at New Delhi

under the Chairpersonship of Secretary, SJ&E. The meeting was attended by officials of the states governments including Principal Secretaries and in some places representative of selected NGOs of the region and representatives of Regional Resources & Training Centres (RRTCs). The objective of the meeting was to familiarize and promote cashless transactions by RRTCs and State Governments. The representatives of NPCI gave a presentation on the five different modes of digital payment viz. Unstructured Supplementary Service Data (USSD), Aadhaar Enabled Payment System, Unified Payment Interface (UPI) and e-Wallet, Cards/PoS. During the meeting, State Governments, RRTCs were asked to carry forward the message amongst all, especially Senior Citizen, for promoting cashless transactions and prepare an Action Plan for the same. Video films on the various type of cashless transactions developed by NITI Aayog were screened and CDs of the same were also distributed amongst the participants for wider dissemination. Participants were also requested to translate the films into regional languages to create better understanding amongst the target groups. It was also informed that in future all payments like electricity bills, water bills, honorarium to staff, purchases etc. in the project run by the NGOs should be made in digital modes.

2.4.3 Shilpotsav – 2016

The Shilpotsav was organised at Dilli Haat, New Delhi from 24.10.2016 to 31.10.2016, and was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Union Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment. All the Apex Corporations and Institutions under the Ministry participated in the Shilpotsav. Beneficiaries from State Channelising Agencies (SCAs) and beneficiaries from the States of Assam, Delhi, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Tripura, West Bengal, Karnataka, Manipur and Uttar Pradesh participated in the Shilpotsav with handicraft items like terracotta, silk sarees, kantha stitch, cane & bamboo, jute & jari products, handloom, woollen products, Jackets, Soft dolls, readymade kurta/kurties, etc put on exhibition and sale.

2.4.4 8th East Himalayan Expo – 2016

The National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC) was made Nodal Corporation for coordinating 8th East Himalayan Expo – 2016 at Gangtok from December 16-25, 2016. The NBCFDC invited beneficiaries from the Eastern State Channelising Agencies (SCAs) and beneficiaries were given space free of cost to display their products. 10 Stalls of NBCFDC covering 10 beneficiaries were also drawing sales worth of ₹ 60,000. The products displayed by the artisans included handloom, handicrafts, silk sarees, dress material, artistic jewellery etc.

2.4.5 India International Trade Fair, Pragati Maidan

All the Three Finance and Development Corporations (NSFDC, NSFDC, and NSFDC) of the Department provide skill training and soft loans to their beneficiaries. Exhibitions are organized regularly, for exposure of beneficiaries manufacturing handicrafts, leather and handloom products, where these products are put on sale to national and international buyers. The display and sales counters of their products were arranged in the India International Trade Fair, Pragati Maidan from November 14-23, 2016. NSFDC set up 23 stalls from the states like Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Puduchery, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttarakhand, covering 46 beneficiaries. Crafts including Handicraft (Wood & Rosewood figures), Wooden Craft Hand Painting, Wooden Toys, Soft Toys, Leather Product, Leather Chappal, Kolhapuri Chappal, Fibre Articles with Jewellery, Punjabi Jutti, Cane Bamboo & Dry Flower etc. Stalls of NSFDC beneficiaries were also put, drawing sales worth of Rs 1,25,47,000.

2.4.6 Surajkund Mela- 2016

The Surajkund Mela was organised from February 1-15, 2016. NSFDC set up 32 stalls from the states like Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Puducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar



Shri Thaawarchand Gehlot, Hon'ble Minister SJ&E & Ms. G. Latha Krishna Rao, Secretary, SJ&E inaugurated MoSJ&E's Pavilion at IITF-2016, PragatiMaidan, New Delhi.



MoU Exchange with Furniture & Fittings Sector Skill Council



Vayoshreshtha Samman-2016, October 1, 2016, Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi



Meeting of Central Advisory Committee on PMAGY, July 13, 2016, Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi

SILVER JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS OF NBCFDC (13th JAN, 2017)

National Backward Classes Finance & Development Corporation (NBCFDC), celebrated its Silver Jubilee on January 13, 2017. Hon'ble Minister distributed the performance Awards to the Channel Training partners of NBCFDC. At the event, poor and lesser-educated beneficiaries who had undergone skill development training under various schemes of NBCFDC were awarded employment certificates, and small-time backward class entrepreneurs who have taken loans from the agency were given recognition. Various loan channelizing and skilling partners of the Corporation were also awarded for their performance.



Hon'ble Minister giving 'Entrepreneurship Award' to the successful entrepreneur from Karnataka under NBCFDC loan scheme during Silver Jubilee Celebrations on 13.01.2017



Hon'ble Minister giving the 'Job Offer letter' to the skilled trainee sponsored by NBCFDC under SDTP scheme during Silver Jubilee Celebrations on 13.01.2017

Hon'ble Minister also launched the pilot of Loan & Employee Information Automation Project (LEAP) system which would be used by the National Backward Classes Finance & Development Corporation to account all loan disbursals and recoveries electronically. All the demands raised by the channelising agencies, sanctions provided by NBCFDC, disbursements to and the utilisation by the Channel Partners would be done on line. Further, the details of the names of the beneficiary and their Aadhaar numbers as well as Aadhaar-linked accounts, to which the payments are made by the Channel partners would also be available in the software.

The Hon'ble Minister also released a short film "Hamari Kahani" based on the experiences of beneficiaries of NBCFDC and a book entitled "Safalta Ki Kahaniyan" brought out by NBCFDC on the success stories of the beneficiaries on the occasion.



Hon'ble Minister releasing the book "Safalta Ki Kahaniyan" published by NBCFDC during Silver Jubilee Celebrations on 13.01.2017

Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal covering 34 beneficiaries. Crafts including wooden toys, soft toys, footwear, cloths, and artificial jewellery were put for exhibition and sale. 10 Stalls of NBCFDC were showcased in the mela.

2.4.7 Dilli Haat-2016

NSFDC set up 39 stalls from the states like Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal covering 36 beneficiaries. Crafts including Handloom Items, Soft Toys, Chanderi Saree/Suit, Leather Items, Kantha Embroidery, Jute Products, Embroidery, Zardozi Work, Moti Work, & Handicraft, Gift Items, Bunker, Handloom Showl, Stole, Jacket, Fibre Articles & Artificial Jewellery were put for exhibition and sale. Stalls of NBCFDC beneficiaries were also put up drawing sales worth of about Rs 46 lakhs.

2.5 Initiatives by the Media Division

The Mass publicity of the several Welfare Schemes of the Department has been brought to the beneficiary through the Multimedia- Video programmes. The Media Cell released 57 Print Display advertisements, in year 2016-17 (till December 2016) on significant occasions such as the Birth and Death Anniversaries of Babu Jagjivan Ram, and Dr. B.R. Ambedkar,

International Day against Drug Abuse, International Day of Older Persons, Constitution Day, IITF 2016 and Shilpotsav 2016 etc.

Media Campaigns were launched including Print, Electronic, Outdoor and Social Media for International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking on 26th June 2016, and Welfare of Senior Citizens on the occasion of International Day of Older Persons on 1st October 2016. The Video Spots were telecast through DD News, Lok Sabha TV and 180 digital cinemas. Audio Spots were broadcast through approximately 40 private and All India Radio channels. Advertisements were displayed on 83 outdoor hoardings, metro stations and inside panels of metro train on Prevention of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse, Senior Citizen, Manual Scavengers and Constitution Day. The wall calendar of the year 2017 has also been designed based on the various schemes/programs especially related to skill development and empowerment of the target groups viz; Scheduled Castes, Safai Karamcharis, Backward Class, Differently abled, National Awardees for outstanding contribution in the field of prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse and towards the welfare of Senior Citizens. Live coverage of National Awards on Prevention of Drug Abuse and National Awards on Vyoshrestha Samman, Welfare of Senior Citizens were also organised.

**Annual Plan 2016-17
and
12Th Five Year Plan**

ANNUAL PLAN 2016-17 and 12th Five Year Plan

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), persons with disabilities, aged Persons and victims of alcoholism and drug abuse, to enable them to lead productive, safe and dignified lives, with all their basic needs being fulfilled, and where equal opportunities are ensured for the growth and development. These objectives are accomplished through programmes for (i) Educational and Economic Development and Social Empowerment of Scheduled Castes (SCs); (ii) Educational and Economic Development and Social Empowerment of Other Backward Classes (OBCs); (iii) Support to Senior Citizens by way of

their Maintenance, Welfare, Security, Health Care and Productive and independent living and; (iv) Rehabilitation, through 'whole person recovery' approach, of victims of substance abuse

3.1 Plan Outlay & Expenditure

3.1.1 The Plan Outlay allocated to Department of Social Justice and Empowerment for 12th Five Year Plan was enhanced to Rs.29,400 crore from Rs.11,143 crore in the 11th Five Year Plan which was an increase of 163.84%. The schemes are mainly clubbed for the welfare of the SCs, OBCs, and Social Defence sectors which cover the entire target group. The sector-wise break-up of the outlay and expenditure for the 12th Plan and 2012-13 to 2016-17 is given as under:

Plan Outlay and Expenditure- 2012-13 to 2016-17											
Sl. No.	Bureau	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17 (As on 31.12.2016)	
		RE	Exp	RE	Exp	RE	Exp.	RE	Exp	RE	Exp. (Rs in Crore)
1	SCD	3856.0	3822.0	3984.8	3990.1	4216.6	4204.3	4579.2	4454.6	5131.19	4406.68
2	SD	43.0	44.1	63.8	50.0	75.9	91.0	115.4	84.2	114.02	73.04
3	BCD	816.5	756.4	1072.7	1010.2	1070.5	1051.5	1213.1	1134.5	1225.62	979.52
4	Miscellaneous*	34.5	31.6	43.7	34.2	37.0	2.8	4.0	25.2	30.50	10.28
	TOTAL	4750.1	4654.1	5165.0	5084.6	5400.0	5349.2	5911.8	5698.5	6501.33	5469.52
SCD=Scheduled Castes Development; SD- Social Defence; BCD- Other Backward Castes Development											

*Includes Research Training and Publication, Information Mass Education Cell.

3.2 Major Schemes implemented by the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment

S.No.	Name of Schemes	RE 2016-17
1	Post - Matric Scholarship for SC students	2820.70
2	Post-Matric Scholarship for OBCs	885.00
3	Special Central Assistance (SCA) to SCSP	800.00
4	Pre-Matric Scholarship for SC Students (IX & X)	510.00
5	National Scheduled Finance Development Corporations (NSFDC)	138.00
6.	National Backward Class Finance Development Corporations (NBCFDC)	100.00
7.	National Safaikaramcharis Finance Development Corporations (NSKFDC)	50.00
8.	National Fellowship for SCs	200.00
9.	Implementation of PCR, 1955 and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989	228.49
10.	Pre-Matric scholarship scheme for OBCs	142.00
11	Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana	50.00
	Total	5924.20
	As % of Total Plan Outlay	91.22%

3.2.1 As seen above, Rs. 5924.20 crore of the Plan funds allocated at the RE during the year 2016-17 are being spent on 11 schemes being implemented by this Department as shown above.

3.3 Categorization of Schemes

3.3.1 The schemes which are being implemented by the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment are basically meant to fulfill the mandate of the Department which includes the Empowerment of its target groups in the following manner:

1. Economic Empowerment
2. Educational Empowerment
3. Social Empowerment

3.4 Scheduled Castes Welfare

I. Educational Empowerment

The Schemes relating to Educational Empowerment of the SCs are:

- Scholarships Schemes
- Schemes relating to Construction of Hostels
- Schemes relating to Coaching of the students

II. Economic Empowerment

The following groups of schemes are meant for Economic Empowerment of the SCs:

- Loans at concessional rates of interest
- Micro credit
- Skill development

III. Social Empowerment

The following schemes are meant to socially empower the SCs:

- Curbing practice of untouchability, discrimination & atrocities
- Support to NGOs who work for target groups
- Recognition through National awards

The scheme-wise distribution of funds among the schemes for the welfare of SCs amounting to Rs. 5131.19 crore at RE stage out of the total plan allocation of Rs.6501.33 crore in 2016-17 and the details are given at the **Annexure 3.1**.

3.5 Other Backward Castes Welfare

I. Educational Empowerment

The Schemes relating to Educational Empowerment of the OBCs are:

- Scholarships Schemes
- Schemes relating to Construction of Hostels
- Schemes relating to Coaching of the students

II. Economic Empowerment

The following groups of schemes are meant for Economic Empowerment of the OBCs:

- Loans at concessional rates of interest
- Micro credit
- Skill development

III. Social Empowerment

The following schemes are meant to socially empower the OBCs:

- Support to NGOs who work for target groups
- Legislation and policies are being proposed for transgender persons

The scheme-wise distribution of funds among the schemes for the welfare of OBCs amounting to Rs.1225.62 crore at RE stage out of the total plan allocation of Rs.6501.33 crore in 2016-17 and the details are given at the **Annexure 3.1**

3.6 Social Defence

3.6.1 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 transgender and Beggars are under formulation. The scheme-wise

distribution of funds among the schemes for the welfare of Social Defence amounting to Rs.114.02 crore at RE stage out of the total plan allocation of Rs.6501.33 crore in 2016-17 and the details are given at the **Annexure 3.1**

3.7 Vision in the 12th Plan

3.7.1 The XII Five Year Plan documents contains three volumes on (i) Faster, More Inclusive and Sustainable Growth (ii) Economic Sectors and (iii) Social Sectors. Chapter 24 on 'Social Inclusion' of the Volume III, inter alia, lists out the initiatives proposed to be taken for the development and welfare of the target groups of the Department of Social Justice & Empowerment.

3.8 Target Group-Wise Approach in XII Five Year Plan: 2012-17

The approach of the twelfth five year plan (2012-2017) regarding the vulnerable section of the society is summarised below.

3.8.1 Scheduled Castes

(a) Educational Development

- i. The 12th plan envisaged that the rates of scholarships may be revised every two years, based on increase in cost of living index or Consumer Price Index (CPI).
- ii. It envisaged that the Pre-Matric scholarship scheme introduced for SC students studying in Class IX and X during 2012-13, could be extended to SC students studying in Class I to VIII during the Five Year Plan period.
- iii. Special attention was needed not only for retention in schools but also to provide the children with quality education through incentives like free supply of books, mid-day meals, hostels, and so on to SC children especially the SC girls.
- iv. SC students need to be encouraged more vigorously to prepare for various competitive examinations. 'Free coaching to

the SC students' should be expanded to cover Premier Entrance Exams to professional institutions like IITs, JEE, AIEEE, CPMT, CLAT, CAT, and so on.

(b) Economic Development

- i. On the issue of economic development of SCs, the 12th plan states that: NSKFDC should assist at least one lakh beneficiaries under its various schemes during Twelfth Five Year Plan.
- ii. A major focus should be on organizing skill development programmes.
- iii. Towards the objective of more inclusive growth, the Twelfth Plan proposes a set of key implementation measures including earmarking of the SCSP funds from the total plan outlays well in advance of the commencement of the financial year, preparation of pro-active planning documents as Sub-Plans, an appraisal and approval mechanism for the Sub-Plans so formulated, and a robust mechanism for monitoring and evaluation of outcomes.
- iv. The 12th plan emphasizes on the need to further consolidate and improve upon the implementation of SCSP across the sectors, ensuring not only optimal earmarking of funds under SCSP as per the guidelines, but also utilizing the same in achieving the outcomes in measurable terms.
- v. The Ministries of Social Justice & Empowerment and Tribal Affairs need to spearhead the task of formulation, implementation and monitoring of SCSP as nodal coordinating agencies.
- vi. The guidelines issued by the Planning Commission to be reviewed to remove any shortcomings, so as to ensure that at least 16.6% of the Central Plan outlay is earmarked under the Schemes / Programmes that benefit the SC community.

3.8.2 Other Backward Classes

The 12th Plan proposed the following in respect of OBCs:

- i. Appropriate revision of the Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme in respect of the sharing pattern of assistance (being raised from 50 per cent to 100 per cent), rate of scholarships and parent/guardian income limit for eligibility (from Rs.44500 p.a. to Rs.1 lakh p.a.) to be given priority in the Twelfth Five Year Plan.
- ii. Hostel facilities for boys and girls which are at present very limited and inadequate need to be increased substantially.
- iii. National Overseas Scholarship Scheme for OBCs should be formulated similar to those for SCs and STs so that OBC students can also go abroad for educational and professional courses which are generally not available in the country.
- iv. National Fellowship scheme on the pattern available to the SC and ST students should also to be introduced for OBC students.

3.8.3 Nomadic and De-notified Tribes

The 12th Plan proposed the following in respect of DNTs:

- i. Access to scholarships and hostel facilities, need to be given priority. The existing schemes for scholarships and hostel facilities need to be revised to extend their coverage to nomadic, semi-nomadic and DNTs.
- ii. Given the high incidence of homelessness among DNTs, a proportion of the current outlay for Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) should be earmarked for DNTs.
- iii. A nation-wide survey of DNT settlements needs to be conducted. This could form the basis, inter alia, for introducing a suitable shelter programme for the homeless DNTs.

3.8.4 Social Defence

a. Senior Citizens

The approach of the XIIth Plan in the area of social defence included the following:

- i. The scheme of IPOP needs to be revised to make it more effective so that all facilities can be provided to the elders, for example day care/enrichment centres and so on.
- ii. A new National Policy on Senior Citizens may be formulated and implemented during the XII Plan period focusing on the following areas:
 - Promote the concept of 'Ageing in Place' or ageing in own home
 - Care of senior citizens to remain vested in the family which would partner the community, government and the private sector
 - Institutional care should be the last resort
 - Schemes should be formulated for providing housing, income-security, homecare services, old age pension, and access to healthcare, insurance

schemes and other programmes and services to facilitate and sustain the concept of dignity in old age

- The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007 to be implemented effectively and Tribunals to be set up so that elderly parents, unable to maintain themselves, are not abandoned and neglected

b. Substance (Drug) Abuse and Alcoholism

- i. There is a need to make an accurate assessment of the extent, pattern and trends of substances abuse in the country and identify vulnerable groups and areas.
- ii. Preventive measures need to be taken to reduce both supply and demand and Universal access to preventive treatment and rehabilitation of alcoholism and drug abuse.
- iii. Integrated Rehabilitation Centre for Addicts (IRCAs) assisted under the Scheme of Assistance for the Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse and for Social Defence Services run by voluntary organizations need to be strengthened.

Scheduled Castes Development



SCHEDULED CASTES DEVELOPMENT



Political democracy cannot last unless there lies at the base of it social democracy. What does social democracy mean? It means a way of life which recognizes liberty, equality and fraternity as the principles of life.

-----Dr. B.R Ambedkar

BOX 4.1

Definition and Inclusion of Scheduled Castes

Definition of Scheduled Castes

'Scheduled Castes' are defined in Article 366(24) of the Constitution of India, 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 purpose of this Constitution."

Article 341 of The Constitution of India States that

(1) 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.

(2) 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 An Overview

4.1.1 Indian society 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.

4.1.2 The 1931 Census, for the first time, 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 elections to provincial assemblies in British administered areas held in 1937 under the above Act, provided seats reserved exclusively for Scheduled Caste candidates.

4.1.3 The Constitution of India, which came into effect on 26.1.1950, 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



Consultative Committee on Social Justice & Empowerment reviewing NSFDC on 17.10.2016 at Mysore, Karnataka

4.1.4 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.

4.1.5 In exercise of powers conferred by clause (1) of Article 341 of the Constitution of India, the President so far has made the following six Orders specifying "Scheduled Castes" in 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 (Pondicherry), Scheduled Castes Order, 1964,
 - vi. The Constitution (Sikkim) Scheduled Castes Order, 1978.
- 4.1.6 The above orders have been amended by Acts of Parliament from time to time, the last being in the year 2016. 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.
- 4.1.7 **Criteria and Procedure for specifying a Caste as a Scheduled Caste:** Criterion followed for inclusion of a community in the list of Scheduled Castes is extreme social, educational and economic backwardness arising out of the traditional practice of untouchability.
- 4.1.8 The Government of India had laid down modalities in June, 1999, which were subsequently amended in June, 2002 for considering modifications in the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, which involve following steps:
- i. The complete proposal with ethnographic support, to modify the existing list of SCs is made by the concerned State Government/ Union Territory Administration.
 - ii. The proposal is then referred to the Registrar General of India (RGI), for seeking comments.
 - iii. 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.
 - iv. The proposal if received back from concerned State Government/Union Territory Administration, with further justifications, is again referred to the RGI for consideration.

- v. If the proposal is not agreed to by the RGI second time, it is rejected with the approval of Minister for Social Justice & Empowerment.
- vi. The proposal agreed to by the RGI, is referred to the National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC), for seeking comments.
- vii. The proposal not agreed to by the NCSC is rejected with the approval of Minister for Social Justice & Empowerment.
- viii. 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.

4.1.9 During the year 2016 the Parliament passed the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Orders (Amendment) Act, 2016. Through the said Act new communities were added to the lists of Scheduled Castes in Chhattisgarh, Haryana and Kerala, and areas of specification of one caste of Kerala and one caste of West Bengal was modified and two communities of Odisha were deleted.

BOX 4.2

Relevant Constitutional Provisions:-

Article 17 of the Constitution recognizes the necessity to wipe away the darkest spot of 'untouchability' which provides as follows:

"17 Abolition of untouchability"-

"Untouchability" is abolished and its practise in any form is forbidden. The enforcement of any disability arising out of "Untouchability" shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law."

The two Acts of Parliament which followed provisions of Article 17 of the Constitution specifically aim at curbing:

- a) Untouchability and
- b) Atrocities against members of SCs and STs, They are:
 - (i) The Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, and
 - (ii) The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

4.2 Statutory Framework

Main features of the Acts are given below:

4.2.1 The Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955

4.2.1.1 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.

4.2.1.2 Provisions of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955

1) Offences under the Act

Sections 3-7A of the Act define 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).

2) Penalty under the Act: Sections 8-11 are as follows:

- 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).



Shri Thaawarchand Gehlot, Hon'ble Minister SJ&E & Ms. G. Latha Krishna Rao, Secretary, SJ&E visiting MoSJ&E's Pavilion at IITF-2016, Pragati Maidan, New Delhi.

3) Structure and Mechanisms 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 below:

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 assist State Governments for implementation of the Act	Section 15A (2)(ii) of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, provides for setting up of Committees at such appropriate levels as the State Governments may think fit to assist them in formulating or implementing measures as may be necessary for ensuring that the rights arising from the abolition of "untouchability" are made available to, and are availed 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 Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, wherever required, also review the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955.
Special Police Stations	Special Police Stations for registration of complaints of offences against SCs and STs have been set up. The Central assistance is provided to the States to the extent of 50% of the expenditure incurred by them on the police stations over and above their committed liability.

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

4) Registration of offences under the PCR Act

According to the latest figures available from National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), in the year 2015, 107 cases were registered under the Act, as compared to 102 cases in 2014. State-wise

details of cases registered during 2015 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 2015 was as follows:

Investigation by Police during 2015					
Sl	Item	Cases			
		Number		Percentage to total	
		SC	ST	SC	ST
1.	Total Number of cases, including brought forward cases	151	3	-	-
2.	Number of cases in which charge sheet filed in the courts	78	0	51.7	0
3.	Number of cases closed after investigation	20	0	13.5	0
4.	Cases in which charge sheets were not laid but final report as true submitted during the year	2	0	1.3	0
5.	Number of cases pending with the police at the end of the year.	51	3	33.8	100

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

5) 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 2015, are as follows:

Disposal of cases by Courts during 2015					
S. No.	Item	Cases			
		Number		% to total	
		SC	ST	SC	ST
1.	Total number of cases, including brought forward cases.	621	20	-	-
2.	Number of cases disposed of by Courts	63	0	10.4	-
	(a) Number of cases ending in conviction	3	0	4.8	-
	(b) Number of cases ending in acquittal	60	0	95.2	-
3.	Number of cases compounded or withdrawn	0	0	0	0
4.	Number of cases pending with Courts	558	20	89.9	100

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) Act 1989, as amended by the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Act, 2015 (No. 1 of 2016)

4.2.2.1 The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, was enacted and brought into force on 31.01.1990, with a view to preventing “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 Jammu & Kashmir, and responsibility for its implementation rests with State Governments and Union Territory Administrations.

4.2.2.2 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.

4.2.2.3 New offences have been added and scope of offences enlarged as given in Box below. Relief amount has also been raised as reflected in para 4.2.3.2.

Amendments in the PoA Act:

- Rephrasing and expansion of some of earlier offences, addition of several new offences as well as coverage of certain IPC offences attracting less than ten years of imprisonment committed against members of SCs and STs.
- Establishment of Exclusive Special Courts for speedy disposal of cases and specification of Exclusive Special Public Prosecutors to exclusively try the offences under the PoA Act.
- Power of Special Courts and Exclusive Special Courts to take direct cognizance of offences 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'
- Elaboration of duties to be performed by a public servant under the PoA Act like registration of complaints or a First Information Report, recording statement of victims and witnesses, conducting investigation and filing charges and any other duties specified in the Act and Rules, willful neglect of which would attract punishment as prescribed.

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

- i. Economic and social rehabilitation of victims of the atrocities;

- ii. Setting up of Committees at appropriate levels;
- iii. Identification of atrocity prone areas;
- iv. Legal aid to the persons subjected to atrocities to enable them to avail themselves of justice;
- v. Appointment of officers for initiating or exercising supervision over prosecution for contravention of the provisions of the Act; and
- vi. Periodic survey of the working of the provisions of the Act (Section 21 (2)).

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

- i. **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 26.1.2016, 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. 31 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, 194 exclusive Special Courts, have also been set up by fourteen States. The State wise details are as at **Annexure 4.4**.
- ii. **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.

iii. **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:

- a) conducting survey of maintaining public order and tranquility, and recommending deployment of special police force in identified areas;
- b) Investigating causes of offences under the Act, restoring feeling of security among SC/ST;
- c) Liaising with nodal and special officers about law and order situation in identified areas;
- d) Monitoring investigation of offences and enquiring into willful negligence of public servants;
- e) Reviewing the position of cases registered under the Act;
- f) Informing the Nodal Officer and the concerned District Magistrate about implementation of the Rights of Victims and Witnesses specified under the provisions of Chapter IV A of the PoA Act; and
- g) 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.

iv. **Special Police Stations:** 126 Special Police Stations for registration of complaints of offences against Members of SCs and STs have also been set up in four States. The details are at **Annexure 4.5**.

v. **Nodal Officers:** Rule 9 of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995, provides for appointment of the nodal officers for coordinating functioning of the District Magistrates and Superintendents of Police or other authorized officers.

vi. **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.

vii. **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**.

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

1. 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 2015, 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)**.

2. The progress of investigation of cases by Police during 2015 are indicated below:

Sl.	Item	Cases (2015)			
		Number	% to total	Number	% to total
		SC		ST	
1.	Total number of cases, including brought forward cases.	52,023	-	8,463	-
2.	Number of cases in which charge sheet filed in courts	26,958	51.8	4,407	52.1
3.	Number of cases withdrawn by the Government during investigation	22	0.1	4	0.1
4.	Number of cases closed after investigation	7,719	14.8	1,407	16.6
5.	Cases in which charge sheets were not laid final report as true submitted during the year	1,868	3.6	118	1.4
6.	Number of cases pending with the police at the end of the year.	15,456	29.7	2,527	29.8



Shri Thaawarchand Gehlot, Hon'ble Minister SJ&E & Ms. G. Latha Krishna Rao, Secretary, SJ&E inaugurating MoSJ&E's Pavilion at IITF-2016, PragatiMaidan, New Delhi.

From the above, it is seen that in 51.8 % of the cases relating to Scheduled Castes charge sheets were filed in courts and 14.8% cases were closed after investigation. Similarly 52.1% of the cases relating to Scheduled Tribes were charge sheeted during the year and 16.6% cases were closed after investigation.

S.N.	Item	Number of Cases (2015)			
		Number	% to total	Number	% to total
		SC	SC	ST	ST
1.	Total number of cases, including brought forward cases.	1,29,031	-	21,656	-
2.	Number of cases disposed of by Courts	15,143	11.7	3,443	15.9
(a)	Number of cases ending in conviction	4,119	27.2	683	19.8
(b)	Number of cases ending in acquittal	11,024	72.8	2,760	80.2
3.	Number of cases compounded or withdrawn	495	0.4	89	0.4
4.	Number of cases pending with Courts	1,13,393	87.9	18,124	83.7

From the above, it is seen that 11.7% of the total cases relating to Scheduled Castes were disposed of by courts during the year out of which 27.2% ended in conviction. Likewise 15.9% of the total cases relating to Scheduled Tribes were disposed of by courts during the year out of which 19.8% ended in conviction. The State/UT wise as well as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes wise details are given at **Annex – 4.9(A) & (B)**.

4.2.2.7 Committee to review implementation of PCR and PoA Acts

On the basis of a recommendation of the Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of 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 two Acts was set up under the Chairpersonship of Hon'ble 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, as Members. The Committee has so far held 23 meetings wherein implementation status of PCR Act and PoA Act in 24 States and 4 Union Territories was reviewed.

3. Progress of Disposal of Cases by Courts

The details in regard to disposal of cases by Courts under the Act during 2015 are given in the Table below:

4.2.3. The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1999, as amended by the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Rules, 2016.

4.2.3.1 The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995 (PoA Rules), were notified on 31.3.1995, by the Central Government in exercise of powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 23 of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 (PoA Act). The Scheduled to Rules at Annexure-I, thereof, provides the 'Norms for Relief Amount' to the victims of atrocity.

4.2.3.2 Consequent upon amendments in the PoA Act, certain changes had also been necessitated in the PoA Rules. Accordingly amendments have been made in the PoA Rules by the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Rules, 2016 and enforced with effect from 14.04.2016. The amendments broadly relate to rationalization of the phasing of payment of relief amount to victims for various offences of atrocities, and substitution of Annexure-I of the Scheduled to the PoA Rules, which specifies relief amount for various offences of atrocities, prescribing relief for

new offences of atrocities as well for rephrased/ expanded offences, enhancement of relief amount of Rs. 85,000 to Rs. 8,25,000/-, depending upon the nature of the offence, payment of admissible relief to atrocity victims/ their dependents, within seven days, completion of investigation and filing of charge sheet within sixty days to enable timely commencement of prosecution and periodic review of the Scheme for the rights and entitlements of victims and witnesses in accessing justice, by the State, District and Sub-Division Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees in their respective meetings.

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

4.2.4.1 Under the scheme, due Central assistance is provided to the States/ UTs for implementation of the above two Acts. The budget allocation and actual expenditure under the scheme during last three financial years and up to 31-12-2016 have been as under:

Year	Plan Outlay and Actual Expenditure(Rs. in crores)			Physical Progress			
	BE	RE	Expenditure	Number of couples given incentive for inter-caste marriages		Number of atrocity victims provided relief	
				Target	Achievement (Upto 1.12.16)	Target	Achievement (Upto 31.12.16)
2014-15	90.00	150.29	147.39	-	15711	-	32763
2015-16	90.75	120.75	119.07	-	14681	-	30893
2016-17	150.00	228.49	138.70	-	20164 (Anticipated)	-	42541 (Anticipated)

4.2.4.2 Nineteen States and UTs have so far been provided Central Assistance under the scheme during 2016-17, as per details given in the **Annexure-4.10**.

4.2.4.3 State wise number of exclusive special courts, supported under the aforesaid Scheme is given below:

Sl	State	Number of Exclusive Special Courts
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14
2.	Gujarat	26
3.	Madhya Pradesh	43*
4.	Maharashtra	06
5.	Telangana	10
	Total	99

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

4.2.4.4 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 2014-15 to 2016-17, are given in

the **Annexure 4.11** and **Annexure 4.12**. State/UT wise details of Central assistance released for relief to atrocity victims, during 2014-15 to 2016-17, are given in the **Annexure 4.13**.

4.3 Liberation & Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers

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

BOX 4.3

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 dehumanising practice of manual scavenging, arising from the continuing existence of insanitary latrines and a highly iniquitous caste system, still persists 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.

4.3.1.1 Complete elimination of the dry latrines and manual scavenging, and the rehabilitation of manual scavengers in alternative occupations has been an area of high priority for the Government.

4.3.1.2 Under “Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act, 1993” (1993 Act) the manual scavenging in dry latrines was an offence. Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme (ILCS) provided for conversion of dry latrines in urban areas into sanitary latrines. The National Scheme for Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers (NSLRS) provided financial assistance to those engaged in this practice for taking up alternative occupations. In all, 7.70 lakh manual scavengers were identified between 1992-2005. Out of which 4.23 lakh availed financial assistance under NSLRS.

4.3.1.3 Despite the above measures to convert dry latrines and providing financial assistance for rehabilitation of manual scavengers, manual scavenging continued to exist. Therefore, Government decided to enact a more punitive law to cover all types of insanitary latrines and situations

which give occasion for manual scavenging. ‘The Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013’ (MS Act, 2013) was passed by the Parliament in September, 2013 which has come into force from 6th December, 2013. This Act intends to, inter alia, achieve its objectives to:

- Identify and eliminate the insanitary latrines.
- Prohibit:-i) Employment as Manual Scavengers and ii) Hazardous manual cleaning of sewer and septic tanks.
- Identify and rehabilitate all manual scavengers.

4.3.1.4 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) A Central Monitoring Committee (CMC) was constituted under the Chairmanship of the Union Minister, Social Justice and Empowerment on 13.1.2014, to monitor implementation of the Act. The Committee has held four meetings so far. The last meeting was held on 21.09.2016.
- (iii) Implementation of the Act is reviewed from time to time with the concerned States/ Union Territories and Central Ministries Department at various levels.
- (iv) Ministry of Railways has issued a notification in the Gazette of India on 4.6.2014 under Section 2(1)(e) of the MS Act, 2013, thereby prescribing safety gear and devices for regulating the cleaning of water flush sanitary latrines in
 1. railway passenger coaches,
 2. station area, and

3. railway tracks in station area.

- (v) A provision has been made under Indira 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 or eligible for the benefits of the scheme.
- (vi) MS Act, 2013 mandates survey of insanitary latrines and manual scavengers on a time bound basis by the local authorities in States and Union Territories. 12393 manual scavengers have been identified upto December, 2016 by the States/Union Territories.
- (vii) Keeping in view the large number of insanitary latrines reported in Census-2011 the States/UTs have been asked to carry out proper survey to ensure identification of all the manual scavengers. Village-wise Census-2011 data of insanitary latrines and household-wise Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC)-2011 data of manual scavengers in rural areas has been provided to the States/UTs to facilitate total identification of the manual scavengers.

4.3.1.5 'The Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013' prohibits hazardous cleaning of sewers and septic tanks. No person, local authority or any agency shall, from such date as the State Government may notify, which shall not be later than one year from the date of commencement of this Act, engage or employ, either directly or indirectly, any person for hazardous cleaning of a sewer or a septic tank. Whoever contravenes the above provision shall be punishable with imprisonment or fine or both.

4.3.1.6 Supreme Court of India in its judgement dated 27.03.2014 in C.W.P 583 of 2003

SafaiKaramchari Andolan Vs. Union of India and Others directed the States and Union Territories to identify the families of all persons who have died in sewerage work (manholes, septic tanks) since 1993 and award compensation of Rs.10 lakhs for each such death to the family members dependent on them.

4.3.1.7 The Self Employment Scheme for the Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (SRMS).

The Self Employment Scheme for the Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (SRMS) was introduced in January, 2007 with the objective of rehabilitating remaining manual scavengers and their dependents. The Scheme was revised in November, 2013 in consonance with the provisions of MS Act, 2013 to provide the following benefits to the identified Manual Scavengers:

- a) Onetime cash assistance of Rs.40000/- to 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.

4.3.1.8 The above scheme is implemented through National Safai Karamcharis Finance & Development Corporation (NSKFDC). State-wise details of beneficiaries who have been provided onetime cash assistance, skill development training and comprehensive rehabilitation are given in **Annexure-4.14**.

4.4 Schemes for Scheduled Caste Welfare

Schemes for Educational Empowerment of Scheduled Castes

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

BOX 4.4

PMS for SC

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.

4.4.1.1 The Scheme is the single largest intervention by Government of India for educational empowerment of scheduled caste students. The Scheme is in operation since 1944. This is a centrally sponsored scheme. 100% central assistance is released to State Governments/UTs for expenditure incurred by them under the scheme over and above their respective committed liability. The committed liability of a State/UT is the total expenditure incurred by it under the scheme during the terminal year of the last plan period. North-Eastern states are however, exempted from committed liability.

4.4.1.2 The financial assistance includes maintenance allowance, reimbursement of non-refundable compulsory fee charged by educational institutions, Book Bank facility and other allowances. The scholarships are available for studying in India only and are awarded by the Government of the

States/Union Territories to which the applicant actually belongs.

Rates of admissible allowances

4.4.1.3 The Scheme was revised on 31-12-2010 w.e.f. 1.7.2010 with the following main modifications:

- Regrouping of courses; and
- Revision of maintenance and other allowances.

Further income ceiling (of parents/guardians from all sources) was enhanced from Rs. 2.00 lakh p.a. to Rs. 2.5 lakhs per annum w.e.f 1.4.2013.

Delivery Mechanism

4.4.1.4 All the State Governments/ UT Administrations have been asked to ensure that cash payment of scholarship is avoided and the scholarship is paid to the students through Post Offices/ Bank accounts by opening accounts in the name of beneficiary through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode. The States/UTs have been advised to ensure that bank accounts of beneficiaries are Aadhaar Seeded.

Physical & Financial Achievements

4.4.1.5 Budgetary Allocation and Central Assistance released during last three years and current financial year up to 31-12-2016:



Ministers of representative states participated in the meeting of Central Advisory Committee on PMAGY, december 19, 2016, Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi

Year	Budget allocation (Rs. in Crore)	Amount released (Rs. in Crore)	Beneficiaries (in Lakhs)
2013-14	1500.00	2153.49	49.95
2014-15	1500.00	1963.37	53.38
2015-16	1599.00	2213.88	57.59
2016-17	2791.00	2703.15*	41.61*

* As on 31-12-2016

The State-wise financial and physical progress made under the scheme of the Post Matric scholarship during 2013-14 to 2016-17 is at **Annexure 4.15**.

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

4.4.2.1 This is also a centrally sponsored scheme, which is implemented by the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations, which receive 100% central assistance from the Government of India for the total expenditure under the scheme, over and above their respective Committed Liability. The level of Committed Liability of respective State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for a year is equivalent to the level of actual expenditure incurred by them under the scheme during the terminal year of the last Five Year Plan.

4.4.2.2 The scheme was started in 1977-78. Initially, the scheme covered only hostellers. Subsequently, in the year 1991 day scholars were also brought within the purview of the scheme. Under the scheme financial assistance is provided for pre-matric education to children of the following target groups, viz. (i) scavengers of dry latrines, (ii) tanners, (iii) flayers and (iv) waste pickers.

Salient Features

- Assistance under the scheme consists of two components, viz.

- Monthly Scholarship (for 10 months)
- Annual Ad hoc Grant (to cover incidental expenses like stationery, uniform, etc.)
- There is no income ceiling or caste restriction for eligibility
- There are special provisions for students amongst target group with disabilities.
- The scheme is implemented through State Governments.

Partial Modification

4.4.2.3 The 'object' and 'conditions of eligibility' of the Scheme have been modified, with effect from 01-07-2011, to do away with the condition which restricts the Scholarship to the Children of only existing manual scavengers. The condition of giving annual certificate by the manual scavengers has been done away with.

Physical and Financial Achievements

4.4.2.4 The details of Budgetary Allocation and Central Assistance released during last three years and current financial year up to 31-12-2016 under the Pre-Matric Scholarship to the Children of those engaged in occupations involving cleaning and prone to health hazards are as under:

Year	Budget Allocation	Central Assistance Released (Rs. in Crore)	No. of beneficiaries
2013-14	10.00	18.44	620000
2014-15	10.00	0.90	14000
2015-16	10.00	2.42	338000
2016-17	2.00*	0.18*	440*

* As on 31-12-2016

State-wise financial and physical progress made under the scheme during 2013-14 to 2016-17 is at **Annexure 4.16**.

4.4.3. Pre-Matric Scholarship for SC students studying in IX and X

BOX 4.5

Pre-MS for SCs Objectives

The objectives of the scheme are:

- (a) 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
- (b) 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.

4.4.3.1 The Scheme was introduced w.e.f. 01.07.2012. The Scheme is Centrally Sponsored Scheme and implemented by the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations, which will receive 100% central assistance from Government of India for expenditure under the Scheme, over and above their Committed Liability. The level of Committed Liability of a State Government/Union

Territory Administration for a year will be equivalent to the level of actual expenditure incurred by them under the Scheme during the terminal year of the previous Five Year Plan Period, and will be required to be borne by them by making provision in their own budget.

4.4.3.2 Salient Features

- Assistance under the scheme consists of two components, viz.
 - (i) Monthly Scholarship (for 10 months)
 - (ii) Annual Ad hoc Grant (to cover incidental expenses like stationery, uniform, etc.)
 - Parent/Guardian's income should not exceed Rs. 2 lakh per annum.
 - There are special provisions for students amongst target group with disabilities.
 - The scheme is implemented through State Governments.

4.4.3.3 Physical and Financial Achievements

The details of Budgetary Allocation and Central Assistance released during last three years and current financial year up to 31-12-2016 are as follows:

Year	Budget Allocation (Rs. in Crore)	Central Assistance Released (Rs. in Crore)	No. of beneficiaries (in lakh)
2013-14	900.00	546.53	27.38
2014-15	900.00	514.03	25.13
2015-16	842.55	524.70	24.45
2016-17	550.00*	342.60*	13.44*

* As on 31-12-2016

4.4.3.4 State-wise financial and physical progress made under the Scheme during the year 2013-14 to 2016-17 is at **Annexure 4.17**.

4.4.4 National Fellowships for SC Students

BOX 4.6

Objectives

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.

Salient Features

4.4.4.1 University Grants Commission (UGC) is the nodal agency for implementing the scheme. 2000

Research Fellowships (Junior Research Fellows) per year are awarded to Scheduled Caste Students. Number of fellowships were increased from 1333 to 2000 w.e.f. 2010-11. There is no income-ceiling prescribed under the Scheme.

Rates of fellowship

4.4.4.2 The rates of fellowship for Junior Research Fellowship (JRF) and Senior Research Fellowship (SRF) will be at par with the UGC fellowships. The current rates of fellowship under the Scheme, revised with effect from 01-12-2014, are as follows:

Sl.	Stream	Monthly rate of fellowship (Amount in Rs)	
		J.R.F.	S.R.F.
1	Science, Humanities and Social Sciences	25,000	28,000
2	Engineering and Technology	25,000	28,000

4.4.4.3 Rates of other allowances

The present rates of other allowances admissible under the fellowship are as follows:

Type of Scholarship	Item of Assistance (Per Annum)	Humanities and Social Science	Science, Engineering and Technology	Departmental Assistance	Escorts/ Reader Assistance
Junior Research Fellowship	Contingency for first two years	Rs. 10,000	Rs. 12,000	3,000/- p.a. per student to the host institution for providing infrastructure	2,000/-p.m. in cases of physically and visually handicapped candidates
Senior Research Fellowship	Contingency for remaining three years	Rs. 20,500	Rs. 25,000		

4.4.4.4 The House Rent Allowance (HRA) will be on the UGC pattern and will be payable to those students who are not provided with hostel accommodation. In case hostel accommodation offered by the university/institution is refused, the student will forfeit his claim of HRA. The other facilities such as medical facilities, leave including maternity leave

will be governed as per the guidelines of the UGC in case of their fellowship programme.

Physical and Financial Progress

4.4.4.5 The details of Budgetary Allocation and Central Assistance released during last three years and current financial year up to 31-12-2016 are as under:

Year	Budget Allocation	Fund Released (Rs. in Cr.)	Fellowships awarded		
			Male	Female	Total
2013-14	100.00	24.5	1090	910	2000
2014-15	200.00	148.84	1034	966	2000
2015-16	209.55	200.55	1090	910	2000
2016-17	200.00	100.00*	1340	660	2000

* As on 31-12-2016

4.4.5 National Overseas Scholarship for SCs

BOX 4.7

Objectives

National Overseas Scholarship is meant to provide assistance to selected Scheduled Caste, Denotified, nomadic, semi-nomadic tribes, landless agricultural labourers and traditional artisans' students for pursuing higher studies of Master level courses and PhD programmes abroad in specified fields of study.

Salient Features

4.4.5.1 The Scheme provides for fees charged by institutions as per actual, monthly maintenance allowance, passage visa fee and insurance premium etc. annual contingency allowance, incidental journey allowance. 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 the slots are still available for that year. The prospective awardees should not be more than 35 years of age. The total number of awards (maximum) to be given each year is 100(w.e.f. selection year 2014-15) and 30% of the awards have been earmarked for women candidates. During 2016-17 the unfilled slots of 2014-15 and 2015-16 will also be carried forwarded to 2016-17 and Scheme will remain open through out the year so the students can apply any time. Financial assistance under the Scheme is provided for a maximum period of 4 years for Ph.D and 3 years for Masters programme. The income ceiling from all sources of the employed candidate or his/her parents/guardians should not be more than Rs.50,000/- per month.



Shri Thaawarchand Gehlot, Hon'ble Minister SJ&E & Ms. G. Latha Krishna Rao, Secretary, SJ&E along with trainees at MoSJ&E's Pavilion at IITF-2016, Pragati Maidan, New Delhi.

Rates of admissible allowances

4.4.5.2 The current rates of allowances admissible under the Scheme are summarized below:

Current Rates for National Overseas Scholarship (With Effect from selection year 2013-14)		
Item	in UK (in GBP)	Amount admissible in US and other countries (in US \$)
A. Allowance/Tax/Fee etc.		
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	
Fee and Medical Insurance Premium	Actual as charged	
Local Travel	Second or coach class fare	

Physical and Financial Progress

4.4.5.3 The details of Budgetary Allocation and Central Assistance released during last three years and current financial year up to 31-12-2016 are as under:

Budgetary Allocation and Central Assistance released						
(Amount in Rs crore)						
Year	Budget Allocation	Expenditure	No. of Awards	No. of finally selected candidates		
				Masters' Degree	Ph.D	Total
2013-14	6.00	6.13	60	20	19	39
2014-15	6.00	8.78	100	30	29	59
2015-16	6.12	13.45	100	17	33	50
2016-17	15.00	4.94@	100*			

*The selection of applicants is under process. @ As on 31.12.2016

4.4.6 Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAGY) ii)

4.4.6.1 The PMAGY aims to ensure, integrated development of selected villages with more than 50% SC population into "model villages" so that, inter alia,

- i) They have all requisite physical and social infrastructure for their socio-economic development.

Disparity between SC and non-SC population in terms of common socio-economic indicators (e.g. literacy rate, completion rate of elementary education, IMR/MMR, ownership of productive assets, etc.) is eliminated, the indicators are raised to at least the level of the national average, and:

- a) All BPL families, especially those belonging to SCs, have food and livelihood security, and are enabled

- to cross the poverty line and earn an adequate livelihood,
- b) All children complete at least eight years of education, and
- c) Incidence of malnutrition, especially among children and women, is eliminated.
- iii) Untouchability, discrimination, segregation, and atrocities against SCs are eliminated, as are other social evils like discrimination against girls/women, alcoholism and substance (drugs) abuse, etc., and all sections of society are able to live with dignity and equality, and in harmony with others.

4.4.6.2 The Scheme aims for integrated development of SC Majority Villages primarily by the way of:

- convergent implementation of the relevant Central and State Schemes;
- providing Central Assistance in form of gap-filling funds to the extent of Rs.20.00 lakh per SC Majority village. Additional Central Assistance of Rs. 5 lakh per village if State makes a matching contribution of Rs. 20 lakh per village;
- providing gap-filling component to take up activities which do not get covered under the existing Central and State Government Schemes.

4.4.6.3 For implementation of the Scheme in the selected villages, the following activities have to be carried out:

- Constitution of State Advisory Committee and State Level Steering cum Monitoring Committee.
- Identification of institutions for providing technical resource support for helping in preparation of Village Development Plan (VDP).

- Training of State Government and District level officials, capacity building of Gram Panchayats.
- Survey /Inspection of selected villages by District Administration and Gram Panchayat.
- Holding of Gram Sabha to ensure peoples participations and need based assessment of works/project which can be executed in the selected village.
- The works/projects are selected based on the gap analysis of availability of public infrastructure in selected SC Majority Village.
- Prioritising of projects/works for delivery of basic services to local citizens and address vulnerabilities of poor and marginalised ones.
- Assessment of budget for execution of selected works/projects.
- Identification of schemes to fulfil needs and identification of projects for implementation through gap filling component.
- Provision of adequate fund and resources under identified schemes to the PMAGY villages through the district administration for time-bound implementation.
- Preparation of Village Development Plan (VDP) and its approval.
- Capacity building of Panchayat level, working groups and Technical Support Groups.
- Effective coordination of convergent implementation process by Programme Director at State level.

4.4.6.4 While preparing the VDP, involvement of the members of the village community is ensured. Based on the needs identified in the VDPs, various types of schemes are implemented in the villages so that the physical and social infrastructural gaps in scheduled castes concentrated villages are reduced to improve the living standards of the village community.

4.4.6.5 State wise details of villages allocated is given below:

Sl	State	Number of Villages				
		Pilot Phase	Extended Phase	Under Discretion	Redistributed	Total
1	Assam	100	75			175
2	Bihar	225				225
3	Himachal Pradesh	225				225
4	Rajasthan	225				225
5	Tamil Nadu	225				225
6	Uttar Pradesh		200	10	50	260
7	Madhya Pradesh		200	77	50	327
8	Karnataka		200	1		201
9	Punjab		100	12	50	162
10	Odisha		100		75	175
11	Jharkhand		100			100
12	Chhattisgarh		100		75	175
13	Haryana			12		12
14	Andhra Pradesh			7		7
15	Telangana			6		6
Total		1000	1075	125	300	2500

4.4.6.6 State wise details of fund allocated is given below:

Sl	State	Central Assistance Released (Rs. Cr)				
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Total
1	Assam	20.100			15.75	20.10
2	Bihar	45.225				45.23
3	Himachal Pradesh	45.225				45.23
4	Rajasthan	45.225				45.23
5	Tamil Nadu	45.225				45.23
6	Uttar Pradesh		1.00	42.00	1.10	44.10
7	Madhya Pradesh		7.70	47.32	3.15	58.17
8	Karnataka		0.10	40.00	2.11	42.21
9	Punjab		18.70	3.50	1.32	23.52
10	Odisha			21.00		21.00
11	Jharkhand			21.00		21.00
12	Chhattisgarh			21.00	5.00	26.00
13	Haryana		1.20		1.32	2.52
14	Andhra Pradesh		0.70		0.77	1.47
15	Telangana		0.60		0.66	1.26
Total		201.00	30.00	195.82	41.18	442.25

4.4.6.7 A total of 363 villages have been declared as 'ADARSH GRAM' in the five pilot states. Assam and Tamil Nadu have declared all the identified 100 and 225 villages respectively as 'Adarsh Gram' while Himachal Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan has declared 30, 2 and 1 village as Adarsh Gram respectively.

4.4.6.8 A proposal for extending the PMAGY Scheme for a period of three years (2017-18 to 2019-2020) and covering 1375 villages has been approved in principle. The Scheme is proposed to be further extended to the four pilot states(Bihar, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh and Tamil Nadu) and in three states where PMAGY has not been substantially covered viz., Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Haryana.

Meeting of the Central Advisory Committee (CAC)

4.4.6.9 The meetings of the CAC were held on 13-07-2016 and 19-12-2016 under the chairmanship of Shri Thawarchand Gehlot, Hon'ble Minister (SJE), wherein progress of implementation of the Scheme was reviewed.

4.4.7 Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojna

BOX 4.8

Objective

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.

Salient Features

4.4.7.1 The State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and the Central & State Universities/ Institutions are eligible for central assistance, both for fresh construction of hostel buildings and for expansion of the existing hostel facilities. NGOs and Deemed Universities in the private sector can avail the benefit only for expansion of their existing hostel facilities.

Central Assistance

4.4.7.2 The following pattern of funding is available for construction/expansion of SC Boys & Girls hostels:

Sl. No.	Institute/ Organisation	Boys Hostels	Girls Hostels	Assistance available
1	State Government	50(SG): 50(CG)	100 (CG)	New construction and expansion of existing hostel
2	U.T. Administration	100(CG)	100 (CG)	
3	Central University	90(CG):10 (University)	100 (CG)	
4	State University/ Institute	45 (SG) : 45 (CG) : 10 (State University/Institute)		
5	NGO/Deemed University	45(SG):45(CG):10(NGO/Deemed University)	90(CG):10 (NGO/Deemed Univ.)	Only expansion of existing hostel facilities

SG = State Government share; CG= Central Government share; NGO = Non-Government Organisation share

4.4.7.3 In case the State Government/UT Administration concerned do not contribute their expected share to NGOs/Universities, the share of former will also have to be borne by the NGOs/ Universities concerned.

4.4.7.4 In addition to the admissible central assistance under the Scheme, one-time grant of Rs. 2500/- per student would also be provided for making provisions of a cot, a table and a chair for each student. Physical & Financial achievements during last three years and current financial year up to 31-12-2016 are as follows:

Scheme	Year	Budget Allocation (Rs. in crore)	Expenditure (Rs. in crore)	No of Hostels	Beneficiaries
SC Girls Hostel	2013-14	50.00	41.52	33	2919
	2014-15	50.00	18.72	14	1272
	2015-16	50.00	45.69	23	1755
	2016-17	40.00	22.68	5	500
SC Boys Hostel	2013-14	25.00	7.94	15	1181
	2014-15	25.00	4.41	4	329
	2015-16	25.00	3.28	4	472
	2016-17	5.00*	2.09	1	100

* As on 31-12-2016

4.4.7.5 State-wise financial and physical progress made under the Scheme for Girls hostel and Boys hostel during 2013-14 to 2015-16 and 2016-17 (up to 31-12-2016) are at **Annexures – 4.18 and 4.19** respectively.

4.4.8 Free Coaching for SC and OBC Students

4.4.8.1 The Scheme which was revised in 2016 is being implemented through reputed coaching institutions/centres run by the Central Government/ State Governments/UT Administrations, Universities and the Registered Private Institutions/ Non Governmental Organizations.

BOX 4.9

Objective

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

4.4.8.2 Funding Pattern

- The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India will fund the entire expenditure of coaching provided to SC/OBC candidates.

- Grant-in-aid along with eligible amount of stipend for the students will be released directly to the coaching institutions/centres concerned.
- Grant-in-aid will be released to the institutions concerned in two equal installments every year.
- Grant-in-aid for 2nd and 3rd year would be released to empanelled institutions only after receipt of due Utilization Certificate, list of students coached with the previous year's grant, details of stipend paid to the students, audited accounts in respect of previous year's funds and performance of students coached during previous year.

4.4.8.3 Quantum of Fee: The quantum of fees will be as agreed to in the Agreement between the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India and the coaching institution.

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

4.4.8.5 Eligibility criteria and selection of beneficiary students

- The students should be selected by the coaching institution based on academic criteria prescribed by the institution itself.

The institution may relax these criteria for SC/ OBC candidates.

- Only students belonging to SCs and OBCs having total family income from all sources of Rs.6.00 lakh or less per annum will be eligible for benefits under the Scheme.
- Benefits under the Scheme can be availed by a particular student not more than twice irrespective of the number of chances.
- 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.

4.4.8.6 Stipend: Monthly stipend will be paid@ Rs. 2500/- per student for local students and Rs.5000/- per student for outstation students for attending the coaching.

4.4.8.7 Special Allowance: Students with disabilities (equal to or more than 40% disability) would also be eligible for Special Allowance of Rs.2000/- per student per month towards reader allowance, escort allowance, helper allowance, etc.

4.4.8.8 Duration of Empanelment: The selected Institutes are empanelled under the scheme for a period of 3 years.

4.4.8.9 Physical and Financial Achievements: Physical and Financial achievements during last three years and current financial year up to 31-12-2016 in respect of pre-revised Scheme are as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Budget Allocation	Expenditure	Beneficiaries
2013-14	12.00	8.94	4400
2014-15	12.00	8.14	6126
2015-16	12.00	6.83	4300
2016-17	25.00	0.36*	50

* As on 31-12-2016

4.4.8.10 State-wise Physical and Financial progress made under the Scheme during the years 2013-14 to 2016-17 (up to 31-12-2016) is at Annexure 4.20.

4.4.9 Upgradation of Merit of SC Students

BOX 4.10

Objectives

The objective of the Scheme is to upgrade the merit of SC students by providing them remedial and special coaching in classes IX to XII. While the remedial coaching aims at removing deficiencies in School subjects, the special coaching is provided with a view to prepare the students for competitive examinations for seeking entry into professional courses like engineering and medical disciplines.

Salient Features

4.4.9.1 The Scheme provides for 100% central assistance to the States/UTs. A package grant of Rs.25,000/- per student per year is provided and the States/UTs are not required to bear any financial burden. The students with disabilities amongst SCs, receive specified special allowances like readers allowance, transport allowance, escorts allowance, etc.

4.4.9.2 The details of financial assistance provided under the scheme are as given below:

Package grant of Rs.25,000 with the following break-up:

- Rs.15,000 per student per year as under:
 - Boarding & lodging charges @ Rs.900 per month for 10 months=Rs.9,000 (This component would be payable to the students studying in residential schools only)
 - Pocket money @ Rs.300 for 10 months=Rs.3,000
 - Books and Stationery Rs.3,000
- Rs.10,000 per year per student for honorarium to Principal, Experts and other incidental charges.

4.4.9.3 Coverage: Maximum 2050 fresh students will be covered under the Scheme annually. The

coaching should start at class IX level and continue till a student completes class XII.

4.4.9.4 Physical and Financial Achievements during last three years and current financial year up to 31-12-2016 are as under:

(Rs in crore)

Year	Budget Allocation	Expenditure	Beneficiaries
2013-14	5.00	4.37	1968
2014-15	5.00	2.86	1554
2015-16	4.00	2.75	1283
2016-17	3.00	0.22*	104

* As on 31-12-2016

4.4.9.5 State wise Financial and Physical progress made under the Scheme during 2013-14 to 2016-17 (up to 31-12-2016) is at **Annexure-4.21**.



A Meeting of Committee to review implementation of PCR Act, 1989 and PoA, 1989 and Meeting on Central Advisory Committee on PMAGY held on 19 December, 2016 at Vigyan Bhawan Annexe, New Delhi

4.4.10 Scholarship Scheme of Top Class Education for SC Students

BOX 4.11

Objective

The objective of the Scheme is to promote qualitative education amongst SC students, by providing full financial support for pursuing studies beyond 12th class.

Salient Features

4.4.10.1 Total 175 Institutions have been empaneled as Top Class Institutions in the Country. Notified institutions include all IIMs, IITs, NITs (earlier known as RECs) and reputed Medical/Law and other institutes of excellence.

Some of the other features of Scheme are listed below:

- Maximum 1250 fresh scholarships can be given each year.
- Courses of study covered are Engineering, Medicine/Dentistry, Law, Management, Hotel Management, Fashion Technology and other streams.
- SC students whose total family income is up to Rs.4.50 lakh per annum are eligible for the scholarship w.e.f. academic year 2012-13.

4.4.10.2 Scholarship is awarded for:

- Full tuition fee and other non-refundable charges (there will be a ceiling of Rs.2 lakh per annum per student towards fee in the private sector institutions and Rs.3.72 lakh per annum per student in private sector flying clubs for Commercial Pilot License Training).
- Living expenses @ Rs.2,220/- per month per student subject to actuals.
- Books & stationery @ Rs.3,000/- per annum per student and subject to actuals.
- A computer with full accessories limited to Rs. 45,000/- per student as one time assistance.

4.4.10.3 The details of Budgetary Allocation and Central Assistance released during last three years and current financial year up to 31-12-2016 are as under:

(Rs in crore)			
Year	Budget Allocation	Expenditure	Beneficiaries
2013-14	21.00	24.18	1574
2014-15	21.00	19.38	1569
2015-16	21.42	29.77	1907
2016-17	21.00	17.85*	1276

* As on 31-12-2016

Financial and Physical progress made under the Scheme during the current financial year (up to 31-12-2016) is at **Annexure 4.22**.

Schemes of Economic Development

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

BOX 4.13

Objective

The main objective is to give thrust to family oriented schemes of economic development of SCs below the poverty line.

4.4.11.1 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). Central assistance

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

Criteria for release of funds to States/UTs under SCA to SCSP

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

4.4.11.2 Physical and Financial Achievements during the last two years and current year under the scheme of SCA to SCSP is given below:

Physical and Financial Achievements under the Scheme of SCA to SCSP

Year	Budget Allocation (Rs. in Crore)	Expenditure (Rs. in Crore)	No. of Beneficiaries covered under Composite Income Generating Scheme(in lakhs)
2013-14	1051.00	790.24	22.90 (based on information received from 19 States)
2014-15	1060.00	700.00	10.08 (based on information received from 13 States)
2015-16	1107.44	800.00	68.33 (based on information received from 13 States)
2016-17	800.00	600.67 (upto 31.12.2016)	0.17

Salient features of the scheme of SCA to SCSP

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

- Amount of subsidy admissible under the scheme is 50% of the project cost, subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000/ per beneficiary.
- Upto 10% of the total release to State/UT can be utilized for infrastructure development in villages having 50% or more SC population.
- At least 15% of the SCA to be utilized by States/UTs for SC women
- 5% of the total SCA released to the States/UTs will be utilised by them exclusively for the economic development of disabled persons among SCs.
- 3% of the total SCA released to the States/UTs shall be utilised by States for supervision, monitoring and evaluation of economic development schemes implemented with the support of SCA funds.

- 2% of the total budget allocation for the scheme will be earmarked for North Eastern States which implement SCSP for SCs.
- 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.

4.4.12 Assistance to State Scheduled Castes Development Corporations (SCDCs)

BOX 4.14

Assistance to state SCDCs

Objective

The main functions of SCDCs include identification of eligible SC families and motivating them to undertake economic development scheme, sponsoring the 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 and providing necessary tie up with other poverty alleviation programmes.

them to undertake economic development scheme, sponsoring the 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 and providing necessary tie up with other poverty alleviation programmes. 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. At present, SCDCs are functioning in 27 States/UTs.

The SCDCs are playing an important role in providing credit and inputs by way of margin money loans and subsidy to the target group.

The SCDCs finance employment oriented schemes covering (i) Agriculture and allied activities including minor irrigation, (ii) Small Scale Industry, (iii) transport and (iv) trade and Service Sector. SCDCs finance projects by dovetailing loan component from NSFDC/banks along with margin money out of their own funds and subsidy out of Special Center Assistance (SCA). During the last 5 years from 2012-13 to 2016-17 (Upto December 31, 2016) funds have been released to SCDCs as Central share in capital assistance, as per details given below:

(Amount in Rs. crore)			
Year	Budget Allocated	Expenditure	Beneficiaries Covered by SCDCs
2012-13	20.00	5.00	293116
2013-14	20.00	20.00	164369
2014-15	20.00	20.00	182039
2015-16	20.00	20.00	138803
2016-17	20.00	20.00@	NR*

@ As on 31-12-2016, *NR : Not reported

4.4.13 National Scheduled Castes Finance & Development Corporation (NSFDC)

BOX 4.15

NSFDC

Objective

The broad objective of NSFDC is to provide financial assistance in the form of concessional loans to Scheduled Castes families, and skill training to the youth of the target group, living below Double the Poverty Line [presently Rs.98,000/- per annum for rural area and Rs.1,20,000/- per annum for urban areas] for their economic development.

The Authorized Share Capital of the Corporation is Rs.1,000 crore and Paid-Up Capital is Rs.998.13 crore.

4.4.13.1 The broad objective of NSFDC is to provide financial assistance in the form of concessional loans to Scheduled Castes families, and skill training to the youth of the target group, living below Double the Poverty Line [presently Rs.98,000/- per annum for rural area and Rs.1,20,000/- per annum for urban areas] for their economic empowerment.

4.4.13.2 The NSFDC was set up by the Government of India in February, 1989 under Section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956. The Cabinet approved enhancement of authorized Share Capital of the National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development

Corporation (NSFDC) from Rs.1000 crore to Rs.1500 crore in its meeting held on 27.01.2016. The Paid-Up Capital is Rs.1218.02 crore.

4.4.13.3 NSFDC functions through Channel Finance System in which concessional loans are routed to the beneficiaries through the State Channelising Agencies (SCAs) appointed by the respective State Governments/Union Territories. In addition, in order to expand outreach, from the financial year 2013-14, NSFDC has signed MOUs/Agreements with 07 Public Sector Bank (Indian Overseas Bank, Allahabad Bank, Syndicate Bank, Andhra Bank, Canara Bank, Dena Bank & Vijaya Bank), 34 Regional Rural Banks, 03 NBFC-MFIs and 05 other Institutions such as Jharkhand Silk, Textiles and Handicrafts Development Corporation (JHARCRAFT), North Eastern Development and Finance Corporation (NEDFC) etc. As an alternative channel, Public Sector Banks, Regional Rural Banks and Other Institutions would also be implementing NSFDC's schemes in different States/UTs as Channelizing Agency (CA) of NSFDC.

Schemes of NSFDC

A. Credit Based Schemes

	Scheme	Unit Cost (Rs. in lakh)	Interest rates per annum chargeable to	
			SCA/CA	Benef- iciaries
1.	Term Loan (TL)	Upto Rs.5.00	3%	6%
2.	Term Loan (TL)	Above Rs.5.00 & upto Rs.10.00	5%	8%
3.	Term Loan (TL)	Above Rs.10.00 & upto Rs.20.00	6%	9%
4.	Term Loan (TL)	Above Rs.20.00 & upto Rs.30.00	7%	10%
5.	Nari Arthik Sashaktikaran Yojana (NASY)	Any NSFDC Scheme	1%	4%
6.	Laghu Vyavasay Yojana (LVY)	Upto Rs.3.00	3%	6%
7.	Mahila Kisan Yojana (MKY)	Upto Rs. 0.50	2%	5%

	Scheme	Unit Cost (Rs. in lakh)	Interest rates per annum chargeable to	
			SCA/CA	Beneficiaries
8.	Shilpi Samriddhi Yojana (SSY)	Upto Rs.0.50	2%	5%
9.	Micro Credit Finance (MCF)	Upto Rs.0.50	2%	5%
10.	Mahila Samriddhi Yojana (MSY)	Upto Rs.0.50	1%	4%
11.	Educational Loan Scheme (ELS)	Upto Rs.10.00 in India & Rs.20.00 Abroad	1.5%(Men) and 1% (Women)	4% (Men) and 3.5% (Women)
12.	Vocational Education & Training Loan Scheme (VETLS)	Upto Rs.1.50 for courses having duration upto 2 years	1.5%(Men) and 1% (Women)	4% (Men) and 3.5% (Women)
13.	Green Business Scheme (GBS)	Upto Rs.1.00	1%	3%
		Above Rs.1.00 and upto Rs.2.00	2%	5%

- For the above schemes, NSFDC provides loans upto 90% of Unit Cost and remaining amount is provided by SCAs and/or promoters, except in the case of Vocational Education and Training Loan Scheme (VETLS) where 100% cost of project is provided as loan. In all the schemes except ELS and VETLS, subsidy @ Rs.10,000/- or 50% of the unit cost, whichever is less, is provided to the Below Poverty Line (BPL) beneficiaries by SCAs from Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCA to SCSP) funds.
- 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.

B. Scheme implemented through NBFC-MFIs

Scheme	Unit Cost	Maximum Loan limit upto 90% of Unit Cost	Interest Per Annum		Repayment Period
			NBFC- MFI	Beneficiary	
Aajeevika Microfinance Yojana (AMY)	upto Rs.60,000	Rs.54,000	5% (Male) 4% (Female)	13% (Male) 12% (Female)	Within 3 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.

Non-Credit Based Schemes

A. Skill Development Training Programme

- NSFDC sponsors Skill Development Training Programmes for unemployed persons belonging to Scheduled Castes, whose annual family income is below Double the Poverty Line Income limit (presently Rs.98,000 in rural areas and Rs.1,20,000 in urban areas).
- These programmes are conducted mostly through Govt./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.
- 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 / Channelizing Agencies.

- **Skill Trades:** High impact labour intensive sectors such as Computer Technology, Services, Apparel Technology, Plastic Technology, Khadi&Village, Leather and Construction etc.

B. 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.

Financial & Physical Achievements (As on 31.12.2016)

Loan Schemes

During the current financial year (2016-17), under Credit Based Schemes, NSFDC has disbursed Rs.6739.14 lakh for 9,214 beneficiaries as on 31.12.2016. The scheme-wise financial and physical achievements are given as under:

Sl. No.	Scheme	Financial (Rs. in lakh)	Physical (Nos.)
(i)	Term Loan (TL)	969.06	178
(ii)	Laghu Vyavsay Yojana (LVY)	3069.48	3,548
(iii)	Micro Credit Finance (MCF)	685.57	1,561
(iv)	Mahila Samriddhi Yojana (MSY)	1651.59	3,820
(v)	Educational Loan Scheme (ELS)	363.44	107
	Total	6739.14	9,214

The Financial & Physical progress last two financial years and current financial year (as on 31.12.2016) are as under:

Financial Year	Plan Outlay and Actual Expenditure (Rs in crore)				
2014-15	100.00	100.00	270.27	60,000	70,885
2015-16	100.00	100.00	378.94	63,000	71,915
2016-17 (as on 31.12.2016)	139.00	139.00	67.39	*	35383

*As per the signed MoU (2016-17), there is no target for beneficiaries.

State/UT-wise financial and physical achievements of the Corporation for the last 2 years and the current year are at **Annexure-4.23**.

4.4.14 National Safai Karamcharis Finance & Development Corporation (NSKFDC)

BACKGROUND

4.4.14.1 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, 1956). NSKFDC is in operation since October, 1997, as an Apex Corporation for the all round socio-economic upliftment of the Safai Karamcharis (including rag pickers), Scavengers and their dependants throughout India. The schemes/programmes of NSKFDC are implemented through State Channelizing Agencies (SCAs) nominated by the State Govts./UT Administrations, Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) and Nationalised Banks. The financial assistance is provided at concessional rates of interest to the SCAs/RRBs/Nationalised Banks for onward disbursement to the target group of NSKFDC.

BOX 4.16 NSKFDC VISION

- To rehabilitate the target group i.e. Safai Karamcharis, Scavengers and their dependants (having the population of about 50 Lac) by providing the financial assistance at concessional rates of interest for any viable income generating activities 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 count

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."

4.4.14.2 Schemes

A. Loan Based Schemes

1. General Term Loan

Objective

Term Loans are extended through State Channelizing Agencies (SCAs), Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) and

Nationalized Bank to the target group for any viable income generating schemes including sanitation related activities.

Quantum of loan

- Term loan can be provided up to maximum of 90% of the unit cost with a maximum of Rs.15.00 lakhs.
- Balance 10% share is to be provided by the State Channelizing Agencies in the form of loan, subsidy and promoter's contribution, if any, and from all other available sources of funds.

Promoter's contribution

- Promoter's contribution is not insisted upon for project costing up to Rs.2.00 lakh.
- For projects costing more than Rs.2.00 lakh, the promoter's contribution from the beneficiaries is 5%.

Rate of Interest

- From NSKFDC to SCAs : 3% p.a.
- From SCAs to beneficiaries : 6% p.a.

Repayment period:

Upto 10 years after implementation period of 3 months and a moratorium of 6 months from the date of disbursement of loan depending on the viability/ profitability and repaying capacity of the unit.

2. MAHILA ADHIKARITA YOJANA (MAY)

Eligibility

Women Safai Karamcharis (including rag pickers)/ Scavengers and their dependant daughters

Purpose

For small and petty trade/business and sundry income generating activities.

Quantum of loan

- Loan component from NSKFDC can be provided up to maximum of 90% of the unit cost upto a maximum of Rs.75000/-

- Balance 10% is to be provided by the State Channelizing Agencies (SCAs) in the form of loan, subsidy and from all other available sources of funds.

Promoters' contribution

Promoter's contribution is not insisted upon from the beneficiaries

Rate of interest

- From NSKFDC to SCAs : 2% p.a.
- From SCAs to beneficiaries : 5% p.a.

Repayment period

Upto 5 years after implementation period of 3 months and a moratorium of 6 months.

3. MAHILA SAMRIDHI YOJANA (MSY)

Eligibility

Women Safai Karamcharis (including rag pickers)/ Scavengers and their dependant daughters

Purpose

For small and petty trade/business and sundry income generating activities.

Quantum of loan

- Loan component from NSKFDC can be provided up to maximum of 90% of the unit cost upto a maximum of Rs.50,000/-.
- Balance 10% is to be provided by the State Channelizing Agencies (SCAs) in the form of loan, subsidy and from all other available sources of funds.

Promoters' contribution

Promoter's contribution is not insisted upon from the beneficiaries

Rate of interest

- From NSKFDC to SCAs : 1% p.a.
- From SCAs to beneficiaries : 4% p.a.

Repayment period

Upto 3 years after implementation period of 3 months and a moratorium of 6 months.

4. Micro Credit Finance (MCF)

Eligibility

Safai Karamcharis (including rag pickers), Scavengers and their dependants.

Purpose

For small and petty trade/business and sundry income generating activities.

Quantum of loan

- Loan component from NSKFDC can be provided up to maximum of 90% of the unit cost upto a maximum of Rs.50,000/- per beneficiary.
- For a group of 10 persons, Rs. 5 lac is provided, restricting to Rs. 50,000/- per beneficiary.
- Balance 10% is to be provided by the State Channelizing Agencies (SCAs) in the form of loan, subsidy and from all other available sources of funds.

Promoters' contribution

Promoter's contribution is not insisted upon from the beneficiaries

Rate of interest

- From NSKFDC to SCAs : 2% p.a.
- From SCAs to beneficiaries : 5% p.a.

Repayment period

Upto 3 years after implementation period of 3 months and a moratorium of 6 months.

5. Education loan

Eligibility

Students of the community of Safai Karamcharis (including rag pickers), Scavengers & their dependants.

Purpose

For pursuing professional or Technical Education of Graduation or higher levels in Medical, Engineering, Management, Law, IT/Computers, Graduation courses in all disciplines (i.e. B.A., B.Sc.; & B.Com etc), Sanitary Inspector & other similar job oriented courses having minimum period of one year, Diploma in Physiotherapy, Pathology, Nursing, Hotel Management & Tourism, Journalism & Mass Communication, Geriatric Care, Academic/ Professional courses at Graduate & Post Graduate level like Bachelor of Education, Ph.D, Language courses, BCA, MCA etc; (from authorized/recognized Institutes/Universities).

Quantum of loan

- For study in India : Rs. 10.00 lac
- For study abroad : Rs. 20.00 lac

Promoters' contribution

Promoter's contribution is not insisted upon from the beneficiaries

Rate of interest

- From NSKFDC to SCAs : 1% p.a.
- From SCAs to beneficiaries : 4% p.a.

0.5% rebate in rate of interest for female beneficiaries in case of study in India. The interest is reimbursable on education loan to those beneficiaries whose family income is upto Rs. 4.50 lacs p.a. under the scheme of Ministry of Human Resource Development, Govt. of India.

Repayment period

5 years after co-termination of course and with a moratorium of period of one year.

6. Swachhta Udyami Yojana – “Swachhta Se Sampannta Ki Aur”

	Scheme for Pay and use Toilets	Scheme for Sanitation related vehicles
Eligibility	Individual beneficiaries and their dependants / self-help groups in collaboration with reputed organizations.	Target group of Manual scavengers/ Safai Karamcharis (including rag pickers) and their dependants
Purpose	For Construction, Operation and Maintenance of Pay and use Community Toilets in Public Private Partnership (PPP) Mode	For Procurement and Operation of Sanitation related Vehicles viz. Garbage Trucks, Suction and Jetting Machine, Vacuum Loader etc.
Quantum of Loan	Maximum Rs.25 lac	Maximum Rs.15 lac
Rate of Interest	4% p.a. Rebate of 1% p.a. for women beneficiaries and rebate of 0.5% for timely repayment	4% p.a. Rebate of 1% p.a. for women beneficiaries and rebate of 0.5% for timely repayment
Repayment Period	Upto ten years	Upto ten years
Moratorium period	Six Months in addition to implementation period of six months.	Six Months in addition to implementation period of three months.
Subsidy	Maximum subsidy of Rs.3.25 lac is payable under the Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (SRMS) when the unit is set up by the Scavengers identified in accordance with the “Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013	Maximum subsidy of Rs.3.25 lac is payable under the Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (SRMS) when the unit is set up by the Scavengers identified in accordance with the “Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013
Training	NSKFDC will provide skill development training to the beneficiaries wherever required, alongwith stipend during the training period.	NSKFDC will provide skill development training to the beneficiaries wherever required, alongwith stipend during the training period.

7. Sanitary Marts Scheme

A Sanitary Mart is a one-stop-shop for all things for sanitation and hygiene. It is a shopping place where the sanitary needs of the common man could be met. It serves both as a shop and as a service centre.

Eligibility

Under the scheme, financial assistance would be

extended to individual beneficiaries/self help groups of Liberated Manual Scavengers/Safai Karamcharis (including rag pickers) and their dependants for setting up of Sanitary Marts.

Quantum of loan

90% of maximum total cost of Rs. 15 lacs for starting a Sanitary Mart. However, the quantum of loan will be reduced by the subsidy amount, if applicable.

Promoters' contribution

10% of the total cost of a Sanitary Mart will be brought in by the beneficiaries.

Rate of interest

4% p.a. with a rebate of 1% p.a., to women beneficiaries and a rebate of 0.5% for timely repayment.

Repayment Period

Term loans drawn from NSKFDC will be required to be repaid upto 10 years in Quarterly installments.

Moratorium period

A moratorium period of 6 months in addition to implementation period of 3 months will be allowed.

8. Green business scheme

Climate change, which has become one of the greatest challenges for the world, is the consequence of unchecked pollution. With a view to mitigate the impact of climate change on human beings, it is necessary to bring down pollution level, for which it is necessary to promote such business activities which can tackle the climate change and also help in income generation.

Objective

To provide financial assistance in the form of loan for the activities which could tackle climate change alongwith income generation. The income generating activities, which could mitigate the Green House effect or could be classified under adaptation initiatives, would be covered under the scheme.

Eligibility

Safai Karmacharis (including rag pickers), Manual Scavengers and their dependants

Indicative schemes

- a. Battery electric vehicle (E-rickshaw)
- b. Compressed air vehicle

c. Solar energy gadgets

d. Poly houses, etc.

Quantum of loan

90% of the unit cost with a maximum of Rs. 2.00 lac. Quantum of loan shall, however, be reduced to the extent of the amount of subsidy available, if any.

Promoters' contribution 10% of the unit cost

Interest

From NSKFDC to SCAs : 2% p.a.

From SCAs to beneficiaries : 4% p.a.

Repayment

The loan under the scheme shall be repaid in quarterly instalments, within a maximum period of 6 years including moratorium period of 6 months.

B. NON- LOAN BASED SCHEMES**1. Skill Development Training****Eligibility**

- Safai Karmacharis/Manual Scavengers and their dependants
- As per the admission requirements of the training institutes and the course
- Between the age group of 17-50 years or as prescribed by the training institutes.

Purpose

To provide training to Safai Karmacharis/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.

Quantum of assistance

100 % in the form of grant towards actual fee, boarding & loading charges etc. and stipend of Rs. 1500 p.m.

4.4.14.3 Type of Trainings

Programme	Purpose	Assistance	Duration
Institutional Linkages Programme (ILP)	To establish training linkages with reputed training institutions and arrange training in specialised trades	100% as grant towards actual fee, boarding & loading charges, tools and raw material cost and stipend of Rs. 1500 p.m.	Upto six months. In special cases, duration may be upto a maximum of one year depending upon the requirement of the training/ course
Skill up-gradation Training Programme (STP)	To equip the craftsmen/ artisans to the changing markets demands of their products and upgrading skills of those traditional craftsmen/ artisans, who have inherited the trade/ occupations from the generations.	100% as grant towards actual fee, and if residential training, boarding & loading charges, tools and. raw material cost and stipend of Rs. 1500 p.m	Upto two months
Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP)	To provide training in entrepreneurship development to prospective beneficiaries to set up their own business, training.	100% as grant towards actual fee, tools and raw material cost and stipend of Rs. 1500 p.m.	Upto 1 month

2. Skill Development Training under Self employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (SRMS)

In addition to above, Ministry of SJ&E, Govt. of India has designated NSKFDC, as a Nodal Agency for implementing SRMS. As per SRMS, following benefits are available to the identified Manual Scavengers and their dependents for their comprehensive rehabilitation:-

- Onetime Cash Assistance of Rs. 40,000 to one identified manual scavenger per family;
- Skill development training upto a maximum period of two years with a stipend @ Rs. 3,000/- per month;
- Loans for sustainable livelihood projects at concessional rates of interest with a Capital subsidy upto a maximum of Rs. 3.25 lac.

1. JOB FAIRS

Purpose

To provide job opportunities to the trained candidates.

Assistance

Reimbursement of expenditure for holding job fairs by the State Channelizing Agencies/Training Institutes upto Rs.50000/- per job fair.

2. AWARENESS CAMPS

Purpose

Awareness camps are organized by the State Channelizing Agencies in the basties of Safai Karamcharis (including rag pickers) and Scavengers to motivate them to avail the benefits of the schemes of NSKFDC to enable them to break away from their traditional occupation of scavenging and sweeping and taking up an alternative and dignified occupation or self-employment activities.

Assistance

Reimbursement of the expenditure for holding Awareness Camps by the State Channelizing Agencies upto Rs.30,000/- per awareness camp is done.

3. WORKSHOPS

Purpose

Workshops are organised to provide up-to-date information of the schemes and programmes of

NSKFDC to the District officials including those who are handling NSKFDC matters in the headquarters of the State Channelizing Agencies.

Assistance

Reimbursement of the expenditure for holding Workshops by the State Channelizing Agencies upto Rs.25,000/- per workshop.

Achievements under NSKFDC schemes

(Rs. in crores)

S. No.	Scheme	MoU Target of disbursement for the year 2016-17 (under Excellent Category)		Cumulative disbursements during the year 2016-17 (upto 31.12.2016)	
		Amt.	Beneficiaries	Amt.	Beneficiaries
1	Term Loan (including Green Business Scheme)	176.78	No target for the F.Y. 2016-17	70.48	7229
2	Swachhta Udyami Yojana (SUY)			0.09	3
3	Sanitary Mart			1.84	41
4	Mahila Adhikarita Yojana (MAY)			9.21	1370
5	Micro Credit Finance (MCF)			16.57	3711
6	Mahila Samridhi Yojana (MSY)			8.71	1963
7	Education Loan			0	0
	TOTAL -A	176.78		106.90	14317
8	Training-B* (Grant in aid)	Only Physical Targets set	11,040	-	5149
	Grand Total A+B	17678.00	40,490	106.90	19,466

*Targets revised by the Ministry of SJ&E.

State/UT-wise financial and physical achievements of the Corporation for the last 3 years and the current year are at **Annexure-4.24**.

Achievements under SRMS

- Released onetime cash assistance (OTCA) of Rs.40,000/- each to 11,488 Manual Scavengers.
- Sanctioned the proposals for Comprehensive Rehabilitation of 1127 Manual Scavengers.
- Released an amount of Rs.347.12 Lakh

towards Capital Subsidy for 538 manual scavengers identified in the States of Karnataka, Punjab, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh, Uttrakhand & West Bengal.

- Sanctioned the Skill Development Training for 13380 Manual Scavengers and their dependants.
- An amount of Rs.6.34 crore (under NSKFDC schemes) has also been released for covering 287 Manual Scavengers identified under Revised SRMS in the States of Karnataka &

West Bengal States by NSKFDC.

4.4.15 IFCI Venture Capital Fund for Scheduled Caste Entrepreneurs (VCF)

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

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

Accordingly, the Scheme has been launched on 16.1.2015. The Scheme would be implemented by the IFCI Limited. It is a Social Sector Initiative to be implemented nationally in order to promote entrepreneurship among the Scheduled Castes population in India.

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

4.4.15.2 Eligibility Criteria:

- The projects/units being set up in manufacturing and services sector ensuring asset creation out of the funds deployed in the unit shall be considered.
- While selecting the SC entrepreneurs, women SC entrepreneurs would be preferred.
- Companies having at least 60% stake holdings by Scheduled Castes entrepreneurs for the past 12 months with management control OR a new Company provided that the new Company is a successor entity of a proprietary firm or Partnership firm or

One Person Company (OPC) or Limited Liability Partnership (LLP) of 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 60% shareholding of the Scheduled Castes promoters with management control;

- Documentary proofs of being SC will have to be submitted by the entrepreneurs at the time of submitting the proposals.
- The SC promoters of Investee Company will not dilute their stake below 60% in the company till the exit under the scheme.

However, in the event of any conversion of quasi-equity instrument under the scheme, strategic investments, buyouts etc, which result into dilution of stake of SC Entrepreneur, a prior written approval from Asset Management Company (AMC) would be required;

Nature of Financial Assistance

- Equity / Optionally / Compulsorily convertible preference shares (maximum up to 25% of the corpus);
- Equity linked debt instruments such as
- Compulsorily convertible debentures;
- Optionally convertible debentures;
- Non-Convertible debentures, etc;
- Debt / Subordinate Loans;

4.4.15.3 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;
- (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 has to be

financed by bank/other institutions. Balance 25% of the project cost will be funded by the promoters. The proposals forwarded by Banks or other financial institutions with sanction of 25% of the total project shall be considered. In this case, the projects shall have to be compulsorily appraised by the Banks or other financial institutions.

4.4.15.4 Achievements:

Total Sanctioned assistance from Investment Committee and Total Beneficiaries	Rs. 220.30 crore (60 Beneficiaries)
Total Proposal sanctioned from Screening Committee and Total Beneficiaries	Rs. 353.16 crore (83 Proposals)

4.4.16 Credit Enhancement Guarantee Scheme for Scheduled Castes (CEGSSC)

BOX 4.12 Objective

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.

4.4.16.1 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, has sponsored the “Credit Enhancement Guarantee Scheme for Scheduled Castes” under its social sector initiatives. The scheme has formally been approved and launched by Hon’ble Minister Shri Thaawarchand Gehlot, Minister of State for Social Justice and Empowerment on 6th May, 2015.

4.4.16.2 **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. The Government of India has initially allocated a corpus of Rs.200 crore for the Scheme, out of which the guarantee shall be extended to Banks & FIs. IFCI Ltd is the Nodal Agency under the Scheme, to issue the guarantee to the Banks & FIs, who shall be encouraged to finance Scheduled Caste entrepreneurs, so that these enterprises become profitable ventures. Under the Scheme, Sole Proprietorship, Companies, Partnerships & Societies belonging to Scheduled Castes are eligible for loans from Rs.25 lakh and above, subject to a maximum guarantee cover of Rs.5 crore. So far 31 Banks have registered under the Scheme. The Scheme has since taken off from the FY 2015-16 with registration of 31 Member Lending Institutions under it. IFCI shall issue Guarantees to Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) for Term Loan or Composite Term Loan Facility. The scheme covers loans from Rs.25.00 lakhs and above subject to a maximum guarantee cover of Rs. 5 crore.

Eligible Borrowers and Risk Cover:

Category	Parameters	Loan amount (Rs. in Crore)		
		0.25 to 2.00	2.00 to 5.00	More than 5.00
Registered Companies	Amount of guarantee cover	80% of the sanctioned facility	70% of the sanctioned facility	60% of the sanctioned facility
	Guarantee Obligation	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	0.2	1.6	3.5
	Maximum Cover Available	1.6	3.5	5



The CMD, NSFDC and Director, CSIR-CLRI exchanging MoU in presence of Hon'ble Minister (SJ&E) Shri. Thaawarchand Gehlot and Secretary (SJ&E) Ms. G. Latha Krishna Rao.

Eligible Borrowers and Risk Cover:

Category	Parameters	Loan amount (Rs. in Crore)	
		0.25 to 2.00	2.00 to 5.00
Registered Partnership firms Societies and Proprietorship	Amount of guarantee cover	60% of the sanctioned facility	
	%age of Guarantee Cover to the loan amount	60% of the amount in default subject to maximum of amount of guarantee cover	
	Minimum Cover Available	0.15	
	Maximum Cover Available	5	

Upto 31.12.2016, loans aggregating to Rs.17.26 crore have been sanctioned by some of the Member Lending Institutions against which the total guarantee cover of Rs. 11.60 crore has been provided by IFCI. Efforts are on to promote the Scheme through wide publicity by conducting seminars, conferences and awareness programmes in co-ordination 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 availing the advantage of this scheme to further support the Scheduled Castes entrepreneurs.

4.4.17 Grants-in-aid for Voluntary Organizations (VOs)

4.4.17.1 The prime objective of the scheme is to enhance the reach of development Intervention of the government and fill the gap in service deficient SC dominant areas, in the sectors such as education, health, vocational training through the efforts of VOs and other organizations and to provide them environment for socio economic upliftment and overall development of the SCs. The scheme was started in 1953-54 and was revised in the year 1998. Due to escalation in prices, the honorarium for Teachers/Principal have been increased from Rs.2500-3000/3500-4000 to Rs.15,000-20000/20,000-25,000 per month. The scheme has been revised and made effective w.e.f. 1.4.2014. Under the revised scheme, the financial norms have been increased by 100% for most of the items as compared to the scheme of 1998.

Eligibility for VOs

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

4.4.17.2 Financial assistance released to Non-Governmental Organisation working for Scheduled Castes during the last three years and current year from 2014-15 to 2016-17 (up to 31.12.2016) is given as under

Year	Plan Outlay and Actual Expenditure	
	BE	Expenditure (Rs in Crore)
2014-15	50.00	19.02
2015-16	51.00	51.00
2016-17	50.00	31.46 (as on 31.12.16)

4.5 National Commissions

4.5.1 National Commission for Scheduled Castes

4.5.1.1 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. The National Commission for Scheduled Castes is responsible for monitoring the safeguards provided for Scheduled Castes and also to review issues concerning their welfare. Functions of the NCSC as enumerated in the Article 338(5) of the Constitution are:-

- To investigate and monitor all matters relating to the safeguards provided for the Scheduled Castes under this Constitution or under any other law for the time being in force or under any order of the Government and to evaluate the working of such safeguards;
- To inquire into specific complaints with respect to the deprivation of rights and safeguards of the Scheduled Castes;
- To participate and advise on the planning process of socio-economic development of the Scheduled Castes and to evaluate the progress of their development under the Union and any State;

- To present to the President, annually and at such other times as the Commission may deem fit, reports upon the working of those safeguards;
- To make in such reports recommendations as to the measures that should be taken by the Union or any State for the effective implementation of those safeguards and other measures for the protection, welfare and socio-economic development of the Scheduled Castes; and
- To discharge such other functions in relation to the protection, welfare and development and advancement of the Scheduled Castes as the President may, subject to the provisions of any law made by Parliament, by rule specify.

4.5.1.2 At present the Commission consists of the following two members:

S.No.	Name	Designation
1.	Shri Ishwar Singh	Members
2.	Smt. Kamalamma	Members

4.5.2 National Commission for Safai Karamcharis

BOX 4.17

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

4.5.2.1 As per sub-section (4) of Section 1 of the Act, it was to cease to have effect after 31.3.1997. However, validity of the Act was extended up to March, 2002, and then upto February, 2004 vide (Amendment) Acts passed in 1997 and 2001 respectively. The Act ceased to have effect on 29.2.2004.

4.5.2.2 The tenure of the Commission has been extended as a nonstatutory body seven times so far, through Resolutions, with approval of the Cabinet it has been extended from time to time, as per details given below:

Date of Resolution	Tenure of NCSK Extended upto
24.02.2004	31.08.2004
09.09.2004	31.12.2007
28.12.2007	31.03.2009
02.03.2009	31.03.2010
30.03.2010	31.03.2013
06.03.2013	31.03.2016
23.03.2016	31.03.2019

4.5.2.3 The Government of India vide Resolution dated 2.3.2009 modified the Terms of References of the Commission as follows:-

- (a) Recommend to the Central Government specific programmes of action towards elimination of inequalities in status, facilities and opportunities for Safai Karamcharis;
- (b) Study and evaluate the implementation of the programmes and schemes relating to the social and economic rehabilitation of Safai Karamcharis and scavengers in particular;
- (c) Investigate specific grievances and to take suo motu notice of matters relating to non-implementation of:
 - i. programmes or schemes in respect of any group of Safai karamcharis; decisions, guidelines or instructions aimed at mitigating the hardship of Safai Karamcharis;
 - ii. the measures for the social and economic upliftment of Safai karamcharis;
- iii. the provisions of any law in its application to Safai Karamcharis; and take up such matters with concerned authorities or with the Central or State Governments;
- (d) To study and monitor the working conditions, including those relating to health, safety and wages, of Safai karamcharis working under various kinds of employers including Government, Municipalities and Panchayats, and to make recommendations in this regard;
- (e) Make reports to the Central and State Governments on any matter concerning Safai Karamcharis, taking into account any difficulties or disabilities being encountered by Safai karamcharis; and
- (f) Any other matter which may be referred to it by the Central Government.

4.5.2.4 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 moto notice of matter relating to non-implementation of the Act.

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

4.5.2.5 At present all posts are vacant.

4.6 Foundations

4.6.1 Dr. Ambedkar Foundation

The Foundation 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.

The General Body is the Supreme Body of Dr. Ambedkar Foundation. It is headed by the Minister of Social Justice & Empowerment. There are 11 Ex-officio Members representing various disciplines of education, social work, administration and 32 members nominated by Minister of Social Justice & Empowerment from amongst the eminent social workers, educationists, journalists etc. The Governing Body of the Foundation is vested with powers of direction, control and administration of the Foundation. It is also headed by Minister of Social Justice & Empowerment with Secretary, Department of SJ&E, Financial Advisor, SJ&E and Joint Secretary (SCD) as ex-officio members. There are also four nominated members in the Governing Body among the members of General Body.



Shri Thawarchand Gehlot, Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment & Chairman Dr. Ambedkar Foundation, Shri Ram Das Athawale Minister of State for Social Justice & Empowerment, Shri Dara Sambaiah, Vice-Chairman Dr. Ambedkar Foundation, Ms. G. Latha Krishna Rao, Secretary Department of Social Justice & Empowerment, Shri B.L. Meena, JS, SCD-A & MS, DAF, during the General Body meeting held on 20th December, 2016 at Constitution Club of India Rafi Marg New Delhi.

The position of the various programmes and schemes of the Foundation are as follows:

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

4.6.1.2 Every year the Foundation celebrates the Birth Anniversary of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar on 14th April and observes Mahaparinirvan Day on 6th December in a befitting manner in the Parliament House Lawns. During the year, on this day, President of India leads the nation in paying floral tributes. The functions were 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.

4.6.1.3 Programs were also organized at Dr. Ambedkar National Memorial at 26, Alipur Road, Delhi to celebrate/ observe the Birth Anniversary/ Mahaparinirvan Diwas of Dr. Ambedkar, where prominent dignitaries, eminent personalities and general public, in large number, attend Dhamma Puja and other cultural events.

4.6.1.4 Activities undertaken during 125th Birth Anniversary of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

The Government of India decided to celebrate the 125th Birth Anniversary of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar in a befitting manner. A National Committee under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister was set up to provide guidance, advice and direction to the celebration of the 125th Birth Anniversary of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. The Committee consists of Cabinet Ministers and Eminent Personalities closely associated with the philosophy of Dr. Ambedkar. Some of the major activities taken up by the Government during the 125th Birth Anniversary year celebrations of Babasaheb Dr. B.R. Ambedkar are as follows:

- (i) **Dr. Ambedkar International 'Centre':** The Government approved setting up of the Dr. Ambedkar International Centre at an approximate cost of Rs.195 crore at 15,

Janpath, New Delhi. The foundation stone of the 'Centre' was laid by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 20.04.2015 at 15, Janpath, New Delhi.

- (ii) **To observe 14th April every year as "Rashtriya Samrasata Diwas":** Notification issued on 24th June, 2015 by the Ministry to observe 14th April every year as "Rashtriya Samrasata Diwas".
- (iii) **Release of Commemorative Postal Stamp of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar:** A Commemorative Postal Stamp of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was released on 30.09.2015 by Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad, Hon'ble Minister for Communications & IT and Shri Thaawarchand Gehlot, Hon'ble Minister for Social Justice & Empowerment in a function held at PIB Conference Room, 1st Floor, Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi, as a part celebration of 125th Birth Anniversary year of Babasaheb Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.
- (iv) **Celebration of 'Constitution Day':** As a part of the year long celebrations and one of the identified activities of the 125th Birth Anniversary year of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, the Government of India decided vide notification dated 19th November, 2015 to celebrate the 26th day of the November of every year as the "CONSTITUTION DAY" to promote constitutional values among citizens. Subsequently first 'Constitution Day' was celebrated throughout the country in a befitting manner. The first two days of the winter session of the Parliament were especially dedicated to Dr. Ambedkar. The Hon'ble Members of Parliament paid tribute to Dr. Ambedkar by remembering his contribution towards the upliftment of the downtrodden and other weaker sections of the society in India.
- (v) **Organise the "Mock Parliament Sessions" for the Higher Secondary class students with special emphasis on Constituent Assembly debates:** The Ministry of HRD,

Department of Secondary Education & Literacy organised "Mock Parliament Sessions" for the Higher Secondary class students with special emphasis on Constituent Assembly debates through CBSE Schools and Kendriya Vidyalaya during the 'Constitution Day' celebrations across India.

(vi) **To purchase the house at 10, Kings Henry Road, London:** The Government of Maharashtra purchased the building at 10, Kings Henry Road, London, where Dr. Ambedkar completed his higher studies. The house was inaugurated on 14th November, 2015 as 'Memorial' by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India during his visit to London.

(vii) **Celebration of 125th Birth anniversary at Indian Missions abroad:** An amount of Rs.2.19 Crore was released on 20.11.2015 to the Ministry of External Affairs for celebration of the 125th Birth Anniversary of Dr. Ambedkar at Indian Missions abroad. Further second instalment of Rs.1.25 Crore has been sanctioned on 06.04.2016 by the Hon'ble Minister (S&E) to the Ministry of External affairs for the celebrations at Indian Missions abroad.

(viii) **Release of Commemorative Coin on Dr. B.R. Ambedkar:** As a part of celebration of 125th Birth Anniversary year of Babasaheb Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, Commemorative Coins of Rs.10 and Rs.125 on Dr. B.R. Ambedkar were released on 06.12.2015 by the Hon'ble Prime Minister in the presence of Shri Arun Jaitley Hon'ble Finance Minister and Shri Thaawarchand Gehlot, Hon'ble Minister for Social Justice & Empowerment in a function held at 7, RCR, New Delhi.

(ix) **Observance of 60th 'Mahaparinirvan Diwas' of Dr. Ambedkar:** The Mahaparinirvan Diwas of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar is being observed on 6.12.2015 in the Parliament House Lawns.

(x) **Youth Run for the National Unity:** As a part of the year long celebrations and one of the identified activities of the 125th Birth Anniversary year of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, a programme of the 'Youth Run for the National Unity' was flagged off by the Hon'ble Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment on 12.01.2016 at Lucknow in collaboration with the Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS), Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports. The NYKS has been released Rs.1.71 Crore to organise the 'Run for National Unity' at 125 prominent places viz. State Headquarters, Commissionerates, Constituencies of the Hon'ble MPs/MLAs, etc. across India.

(xi) **Tableau on Dr. Ambedkar:** As a part of the year long celebrations and one of the identified activities of the 125th Birth Anniversary year of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment displayed a tableau on Dr. B.R. Ambedkar in the Republic day Parade i.e. 26th January, 2016 at Rajpath, India Gate, New Delhi.

(xii) **To develop two prominent places associated with Dr. Ambedkar:** (i) An amount of Rs.941.00 lakhs was sanctioned on 12.01.2016 to the Government of Maharashtra for renovation of Deeksh Bhumi at Nagpur, (ii) A new Dr. Ambedkar Chair established at MS University, Vadodara, near Sankalp Bhumi, Baroda.

(xiii) **An online Quiz Competition on the Indian Constitution, the Constituent Assembly and the life and work of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar:** Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar University, Lucknow organized an on-line quiz competition on 16.01.2016 on the Indian Constitution, the Constituent Assembly and the life and work of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar all over India. In the competition three State-wise and three National winners have been declared.

- (xiv) **A Logo Tag-line of Dr. Ambedkar:** The Hon'ble Minister (SJ&E) approved on 17.02.2016 a Logo tag-line on the 125th Birth Anniversary of Dr. Ambedkar.
- (xv) **Establishment of new Dr. Ambedkar Chairs:** As a part of the year long celebrations and the identified activities of the 125th Birth Anniversary year of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, the Hon'ble Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment approved on 17.03.2016, 11 new Dr. Ambedkar Chairs in the various Universities/Institutions in India.
- (xvi) **Dr. Ambedkar National Memorial and 6th Dr. Ambedkar Memorial Lecture:** The Hon'ble Prime Minister laid the foundation stone of Dr. Ambedkar National Memorial, 26, Alipur Road, Delhi and delivered 6th Dr. Ambedkar Memorial Lecture on 21st March, 2016 in the presence of the Hon'ble Minister (SJ&E) and Hon'ble Minister (S&T and Earth Sciences) in a function held at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi.
- (xvii) **A virtual Museum on Dr. Ambedkar:** The C-DAC, Pune, DeiTY has been entrusted with the task of creating a virtual museum on the life and works on Dr. Ambedkar at the cost of Rs.90 lakhs. The work on the museum is at an advanced stage of completion.
- (xviii) **Gram Udaya Se Bharat Uday 'Abhiyan':** The gram Swaraj Abhiyan began on 14th April 2016 and was completed on 24th April 2016, the National Panchayati Raj Day. The aim of the 'Abhiyan' was to increase social harmony, promote farmers' progress and strengthen Panchayati Raj across India.

4.6.1.5 Dr. Ambedkar Chairs

4.6.1.5.1 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 socio-economic 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. The Scheme of Dr. Ambedkar Chairs has been revised during 2011. As per the revised scheme, the annual grant given to each Chair has been enhanced from Rs. 10 lakhs to Rs. 35.00 lakhs. During 2016-17, Rs. 14,303,571/- were released to Dr. Ambedkar Chairs.

Dr. Ambedkar Medical Aid Scheme

4.6.1.5.2 This Scheme provides financial aid to poor SC and ST patients, whose annual family income is less than Rs. 2.5 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. 100% of the estimated cost of the treatment is released directly to the concerned Hospital, with a maximum ceiling limit as indicated in the following in each case, in the form of a crossed cheque / DD. Heart Surgery (Rs.1.25 lakh), Kidney Surgery / Dialysis (Rs. 3.50 lakh), Cancer Surgery / Chemotherapy / Radiotherapy (Rs. 1.75 lakh), Brain Surgery (Rs. 1.50 lakh), Kidney / Organ Transplant (Rs. 3.50 lakh), Spinal Surgery (Rs. 1.00 lakh) and other life threatening diseases (Rs.1.00 lakh). The application shall be forwarded by a local sitting MP (Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha) or by the DM / Collectors/ Secretaries in charge of Health & Social Welfare Departments of States/UTs and General Body Members of Dr. Ambedkar Foundation. The amount sanctioned during the year 2016-17 was as follows:

S.No.	Grant – in- aid to SC/ST patients (No.)	Amount of grant released (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	70 patients	130.21

Dr. Ambedkar National Merit Award Schemes

4.6.1.5.3 Dr. Ambedkar Foundation is implementing following merit award schemes for students belonging to SCs and STs to recognize promote and assist meritorious students belonging to these weaker sections. This year meritorious SC & ST students were awarded by Shri Thaawarchand Gehlot, Minister Social Justice & Empowerment, on 3rd February, 2016. Union Minister for Social Justice & Empowerment and Chairman, Dr. Ambedkar Foundation Shri Thaawarchand Gehlot presented Dr. Ambedkar National Merit Awards to the meritorious students of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students of Secondary and Senior Secondary School Examinations of year 2015.

4.6.1.5.4 Dr. Ambedkar National Merit Award Scheme for Secondary (Class 10th)

Examination

This 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. The awards are given as under:-

i)	Students securing highest marks	Rs. 60,000/-
ii)	Students securing 2nd highest marks	Rs. 50,000/-
iii)	Students securing 3rd highest marks	Rs. 40,000/-
iv)	Girl students securing highest marks-in case they are not in the above three categories	Rs. 40,000/-

a) 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 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 would be given a special award @ Rs. 20,000/- each. There shall be 12 awards for each of 29 Boards.

b) Dr. Ambedkar National Relief Scheme for SC victims of atrocities

The Scheme is in the nature of contingency arrangement to provide instant monetary relief to the victims of relatively heinous offences of atrocities under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989. The relief amount under this Scheme is directly provided to the victims or their family members or dependents by the Foundation once the FIR of the offence under the Act has been lodged/registered as apprised by the concerned State Government / Union Territory. The relief amount with a maximum limit of Rs. 5.00 lakh is paid to the victim. During the year, under this scheme, the following amount was given to the victims:

S.No.	Grant – in- aid to Victims (No.)	Amount of grant released (Rs. in lakh)
1.	7 Persons	23.00

c) Dr. Ambedkar Foundation National Essay Competition Scheme

The aim of this annual Essay Competition is to encourage writing on social issues, among the Students of Schools / Colleges / Universities / Institutes and arouse their interest in Dr. Ambedkar's thoughts on fundamental social issues. Dr. Ambedkar Foundation National Essay Competition is for Students of recognized Schools (secondary &

senior secondary schools i.e. from class 9th to class 12th) and colleges / Universities / Institutes. Prizes to the over-all best three entries in Hindi & English for school students range from Rs.20,000/- to Rs. 50,000/- and for Colleges /Universities / Institutes students it is from Rs. 25,000/ - to Rs. 1,00,000/-.

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

This scheme has been formulated to provide grant-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 Magistrates or 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. Other features of the scheme are as below:

- (a) Power to sanction grant upto Rs. 50,000/- is with HMSJE & Chairman, DAF and between Rs. 50,000/- to Rs.1,00,000/- may be sanctioned with the recommendations of a committee consisting of Member Secretary, Director(DAF), DS (IFD) & Director (SCD) and inspection reports of the nominated officers thereon.
- (b) For celebrating the anniversaries of any Saints mentioned in the scheme, every institution / organization will be entitled to get grant in aid for maximum six occasions in one year i.e. 3 celebrations upto Rs. 1.00 lakh expenditure limit, and 3 celebrations upto Rs. 50,000/- expenditure limit.

The proposals from NGOs should be duly recommended by the District Magistrates or State Govt./ UT Administration. During 2016-17, under this scheme, an amount of Rs.6.70 lakh was released to 21 NGOs for birth/death anniversaries of great saints.

e) Dr. Ambedkar Scheme for social integration through inter- caste marriages

Dr. Ambedkar Foundation is implementing a scheme entitle "Dr. Ambedkar Scheme for Social Integration through Inter Caste Marriage" from the year 2014-15 onwards. A maximum of 300 couples from all over India may be assisted with the incentive. As present there is no State wise restrictions on the number of beneficiaries; however, care will be taken to see that there is national representation among the beneficiaries. Under the scheme a financial assistance amounting to Rs.2.50 lakh is released to eligible couples. The mandatory requirements for release of incentive are:-

- (i) Either of the Husband or Wife should belong to Scheduled Caste category
- (ii) The application should have the recommendation of a sitting MP/ MLA/ District Collector and the same should be forwarded to the Foundation by the State Govt.
- (iii) The annual income of the couple should not exceed Rs.5.00 lakhs
- (iv) The marriage should be registered under the Hindu Marriage Act 1955
- (v) It should be the first marriage of the couple
- (vi) If the State Govt. has already paid incentive to the couple for inter caste marriage they did not eligible for the further assistance form the Foundation
- (vii) The proposal will be treated as valid if and only if it is submitted within one year of the marriage

During the 2016-17 an amount of Rs.147.50 lakhs was released to 59 eligible couples.

f) 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 Foundation. These works are translated into Hindi and 8 regional languages viz. Malayalam, Tamil, Telugu, Bengali, Oriya, Punjabi, Urdu & Gujarati. Translation, editing & vetting of CWBA works in Malayalam, Tamil, Telugu, Bengali, Oriya, Punjabi and Hindi have made considerable progress. The DAF also printed the Braille Edition of the CWBA volumes with the help of NIVH, Dehradun.

g) Dr. Ambedkar International Centre at Janpath, New Delhi

Setting up of 'Dr. Ambedkar National Public Library' now renamed as 'Dr. Ambedkar International Centre' at Janpath New Delhi was one of the important decisions taken by the Centenary Celebrations Committee (CCC) of Babasaheb Dr. B.R. Ambedkar headed by the then Hon'ble Prime Minister of India.

h) DAF's Monthly Magazine Samajik Nyay Sandesh

The monthly magazine 'Samajik Nyay Sandesh' was brought out by DAF. It contains excerpts from writings of Dr. Ambedkar, articles on contributions made by Babasaheb Dr. Ambedkar in nation building written by eminent writers on the subject, articles on great personalities who worked for promotion of Social Justice & Social Democracy, articles/essay of writers/Intellectuals on Social Justice and related contemporary issues, stories/short stories, poems on social justice and related subjects, salient features of SC/ST Atrocities Act/PCR Act/RTI Act and Children page etc.

Book fairs / exhibitions: Dr. Ambedkar Foundation participated in New Delhi World Book Fair 2016 and is also participating in New World Book Fair-2017.

i) Dr. Ambedkar National Memorial at 26, Alipur Road, Delhi

The Dr. Ambedkar Mahaparinirvan Sthal at 26, Alipur

Road, Delhi, was dedicated to the Nation by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India on 02.12.2003 and he had also inaugurated the development work at the Memorial at 26, Alipur Road. With the approval of PMO, the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment (MSJE), vide its OM NO. 17020/2/2011-SCD-VI dated 29th November, 2011, set up a High Level Committee (HLC) for planning the development of Dr. Ambedkar National Memorial at 26, Alipur Road, Delhi. The HLC submitted its reports of 'Memorial' on 14.6.2012. After detailed deliberations, the HLC had felt that the existing building at Alipur Road was not suitable to be developed into a proper 'Memorial' of Dr. Ambedkar. Therefore, the existing building, housing the 'Memorial', should be replaced with a new appropriate structure. The HLC also recommended that the Memorial may be rechristened as 'Bodhisattva Dr. Ambedkar Parinirvan Bhoomi'. On the suggestion of Ministry of Urban Development the responsibility of the construction of Dr. Ambedkar National Memorial at 26, Alipur Road, Delhi was assigned to Central Public Works Department (CPWD). A MOA has been signed between DAF & CPWD on 25.07.2013. The existing building of the Memorial has been demolished for construction of a befitting Memorial.

4.6.2 Babu Jagjivan Ram National Foundation

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

aims and objectives of the Foundation are as under:

- To propagate the ideology and philosophy of life and mission of Babu Jagjivan Ramji.
- To Collect, acquire, maintain and preserve the personal papers and other historical material pertaining to Babu Jagjivan Ramji.
- 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 artist belonging to downtrodden and weaker sections who are not getting ample opportunity to come up.
- To encourage and promote artists from downtrodden and weaker section through specially designed development schemes for their social, cultural, educational and economic development.
- To implement special schemes for removal of untouchability and caste based prejudices in the society.
- To undertake and implement various schemes and programmes assigned from time to time by the Central and State Govts.
- To organize birth and death anniversaries and other commemorative events of the life of Babu Jagjivan Ramji.

Activities during 2016-17

- i) A Seminar was sponsored by the Babu Jagjivan Ram National Foundation and it was organized by Dalit Tirath Uthan Nayas, Delhi on 4th April, 2016 at Constitution Club, New Delhi.

- ii) A Photo Exhibition was sponsored by the Babu Jagjivan Ram National Foundation which was organized by Dalit Tirath Uthan Nayas, Delhi on 5th April, 2016.
- iii) On the occasion of 30th Death Anniversary of Babuji on 6th July, 2016, a homage function was organized at Samta Sthal in the morning. Hon'ble Minister of Social Justice & Empowerment, Shri Thaawarchand Gehlot paid floral tributes to Babuji at his Samadhi. MPs and other dignitaries, social activists and a large number of followers of Babuji also paid floral tributes to Babuji.
- iv) A Seminar was sponsored by the Babu Jagjivan Ram National Foundation and it was organized by Dalit Tirath Uthan Nayas, Delhi on 5th July, 2016 at Constitution Club, New Delhi.
- v) The Babu Jagjivan Ram Kala Sanskriti & Sahitya Akademi, Narela, Delhi organized the Babu Jagjivan Ram International Samta Sammelan on 11th July, 2016 at New Delhi. which was attended by several Member of Parliament of India, Nepal and Bangladesh.
- vi) The 14th Governing Body Meeting of Babu Jagjivan Ram National Foundation was held under the chairmanship of the Hon'ble Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment; Shri Thaawarchand Gehlot, New Delhi, on 21st December, 2016.





The 5th General Body Meeting of Babu Jagjivan Ram National Foundation was held under the chairmanship of the Hon'ble Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment; Shri Thaawarchand New Delhi, on 21st, Dec. 2016.

Babu Jagjivan Ram All India Essay Competition- 2015 was conducted in the month of August 2015 and the prize distribution function was organized in New Delhi on 17th August, 2016. An advertisement for the Babu Jagjivan Ram All India Essay competition -2016 was given in the National Newspapers on 21st October, 2016.



Hon'ble Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment; Shri Thaawarchand Gehlot distributing prize to winners of Babu Jagjivan Ram All India Essay Competition -2015.

Backward Classes Development

BACKWARD CLASSES DEVELOPMENT

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.

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 2494 such entries (by way of castes, their synonyms, sub castes etc.) have been notified in the Central List of OBCs through 44 resolutions for 25 States and 6 Union Territories. On the advice of the NCBC, the Central Government makes changes in the Central List of OBCs from time to time. The State wise number of castes/communities covered under Central List of OBCs as on 31.12.2016 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. The final results of this Census are still awaited from RGI.

5.2.5 During 2016-17, the Central List of the Other Backward Classes was notified on 11.08.2016 for the newly formed state of Telangana, which was the earlier part of the erstwhile state of Andhra Pradesh. The Cabinet in its meeting held on 30.11.2016, approved the proposal regarding inclusion/amendments of 28 Castes/Communities in the Central List of OBCs in respect of eight States

namely Assam, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttarakhand. The notification in this regard has been issued on 07.12.2016.

5.3 Statutory Framework

5.3.1 Relevant Constitutional Provisions

5.3.1.1 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.

5.3.1.2 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...."



Hon'ble Minister SJ&E visiting the Stall and interacting with NBCFDC beneficiary at IITF, 2016

5.3.1.3 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.

5.3.1.4 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”.

5.3.1.5 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 such other backward classes as the President may, on receipt of the report of a Commission appointed under clause (I) of article 340 by order specify and also to the Anglo-Indian community.” Thus, the National Commission for Scheduled Castes is responsible for looking into the grievances of the Other Backward Classes (OBCs) also.

5.3.2 National Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1993

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

5.3.2.2 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.

5.3.2.3 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.

5.3.3 Criteria for “Creamy Layer”

5.3.3.1 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 conditionalities 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

5.3.3.2 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 to Rs. 6.0 lakh per annum in May, 2013.

5.4 Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes (DNTs) – An Overview

5.4.1 The British Government had declared some of the tribes, which according to them, were involved in criminal activities and notified them as Criminal Tribes. The Criminal Tribes Act (CTA), 1871 provided that if a Local Government had reason to believe that any tribe, gang or class of people is addicted to the systematic commission of non-bailable offences, it may, with the authorization of the Governor General, declare such tribe etc. as a “Criminal Tribe”. The CTA was revised in 1911 and in 1924. The CTA, 1924, was repealed by the Criminal Tribes Laws (Repeal) Act, 1952 on the recommendations of the Shri Ananthasayanam Ayyangar Committee. As a result, the Tribes notified earlier notified as Criminal Tribes were denotified and since then they are identified and known as ‘Denotified Tribes’. Nomads are the people who are constantly on the move for earning their livelihood and thus they were left with no place or shelter to settle down. Whereas the Semi-nomadic groups tend to have a fixed abode for a particular season and remain itinerant for rest of the period. Most DNTs are categorized as SC/ST/OBC though a few of the DNTs are not covered in any of these categories.

5.4.2 National Commission for Denotified, Nomadic & Semi-Nomadic Tribes (NCDNT)

5.4.2.1 The Government of India, keeping in view the educational and economic needs of the Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes, who are spread amongst Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes and others as also to provide for full equality of opportunity, particularly in education and employment of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward

Classes and marginalised sections, has constituted a National Commission for Denotified, Nomadic and Semi Nomadic Tribes (NCDNT). The NCDNT has been constituted for a period of three years and it came into existence w.e.f. 9th January, 2015. The Commission has been set up for suggesting appropriate measures towards improving the Socio-Economic conditions of the denotified tribes. Accordingly, the Central Government has initially appointed the following persons for the posts of Chairman, Member and Member Secretary:

1. Shri Bhiku Ramji Idate, Chairman
2. Shri Shravan Singh Rathore, Member
3. Shri H.K. Dash, IAS (Retd.), Member Secretary

5.4.2.2 Thereafter with the resignation of Shri H.K. Dash in June 2016, Shri B.K. Prasad, IAS (Retd.) has been appointed as Member Secretary w.e.f. 1st August 2016. The Commission has been given the following mandate:

- To prepare a State-wise list of castes belonging to Denotified and Nomadic Tribes.
- To identify the castes belonging to Denotified and Nomadic Tribes in the Lists of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Central List/State List of Other Backward Classes.
- To identify the castes belonging to Denotified and Nomadic Tribes which have not been included in the Lists of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Central List of Other Backward Classes and to pursue their case for inclusion in these lists depending on the modalities laid down for the purpose.
- To identify the places where DNTs are densely populated.
- To evaluate the progress of the development of Denotified and Nomadic Tribes under the Union and the States.
- To suggest appropriate measures in respect of Denotified and Nomadic Tribes to be

undertaken by the Central Government or the State Government.

5.4.2.3 The Commission is in the process of collection of data of DNTs from the appropriate agencies/government organisations, Research Institutions, Communities and NGOs etc. The Commission has also published some literature about DNTs in the form of Booklet titled “Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes - A Search for New Hope” which were sent all MPs, Ministers, State Govts. etc. The Commission has also prepared a State-wise Draft List of DNT/NT communities and written to all the Chief Secretaries of the State Governments/UT Administrations asking them to verify and update the list of denotified tribes in their respective states/UTs. The Commission has also invited Expression of Interest for selection of an appropriate agency for conducting a detailed survey in accordance with the mandate given to the Commission.

5.5 Schemes for welfare of Backward Classes: An Overview

5.5.1 Having recognized that educational and economic support for backward classes has not been adequate and that there is disparity between them and the non-backward sections of the population at every level, it was felt that earnest efforts were required to introduce various schemes specifically for the target group in order to provide them a level playing field. It was envisaged that the most important initiative for improving the social and economic status of backward communities lies in improving their access to education and training. Hence, the following schemes were formulated and are being implemented.

- i. Pre-Matric Scholarship to the OBCs
- ii. Post-Matric Scholarship to the OBCs
- iii. Construction of Hostel for OBC Boys & Girls
- iv. Assistance to Voluntary Organizations

working for welfare of OBCs.

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

5.5.2 Further, the National Backward Classes Finance & Development Corporation (NBCFDC) implements various soft loan schemes and skill development programmes for the OBCs in the country.

5.6 Schemes for Educational Empowerment of OBC's.

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. 44,500/- 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 Governments over and above their committed liability, while in case of UTs 100% central assistance is provided, subject to availability of the Budget under the scheme. However, North-East States are exempted from this committed liability under the scheme.

5.6.1.3 The Physical and Financial Achievements under the Scheme during the last three years are as follows:

Year	Budget Allocation (Rs. in crore)		Achievement	
	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	No. of Beneficiaries (in lakhs)	Financial (Rs. in cr.)
2014-15	150.00	116.63	72.81	109.56
2015-16	150.00	135.90	39.70 (provisional)	120.79
2016-17	142.00	130.00	25.00 (estimated)	69.21*

*(upto 31.12.2016)

(The beneficiary figures include achievements by some states under their own Plan schemes)

5.6.1.4 The State-wise physical and financial progress under the scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarship to OBC students during the years 2014-15 to 2016-17 (up to 31.12.2016) is given 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.



Shri Thaawarchand Gehlot, Minister Social Justice & Empowerment inaugurating the "Silver Jubilee Celebrations" function of National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation on 13.01.2017

The Scheme is a “Funds-Limited” Scheme. Under the Scheme, 100% central assistance is provided to State Governments/UT Administrations over and above their Committed Liability subject to availability of Budget under the Scheme. The parental income ceiling for eligibility under the Scheme is Rs.1.00 lakh per annum.

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

5.6.2.3 The Physical and Financial achievements under the Scheme during the last three years are as follows:

Year	Budget Allocation (Rs. in crore)		Achievements	
	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	No. of Beneficiaries (in lakhs)	Financial (Rs. in crore)
2014-15	785.00	790.13	41.78	781.14
2015-16	885.00	885.00	40.93 (provisional)	822.75
2016-17	885.00	853.70	25.00 (estimated)	735.17*

(*up to 31.12.2016)

5.6.2.4 The State-wise physical and financial progress of the Scheme of Post-Matric Scholarships to OBC during the years 2014-15 to 2016-17 (up to 31.12.2016) are at **Annexure- 5.4**.

5.6.3 Construction of Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls

5.6.3.1 The Scheme of Construction of Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls has been revised w.e.f. 2014-15. 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:

- i. The cost per hostel seat in different areas are as follows:-
 - a. North Eastern Region - 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 Scheduled of the rates for the concerned

State Government, whichever is lower.

- ii. The cost of construction of hostels for Boys has to be shared between the Centre and the State in 60:40 ratio.
- iii. There will be 90% central assistance to State Governments in case of Girls Hostels and 10% of cost will be borne by the State Governments.
- iv. In case of Union Territories, the Central Assistance shall be 100% and for North Eastern States, it shall be 90%.
- v. For Central Universities/Institutes, the share will be 90% by Government of India and 10% by the Central University/Institute for both Boys and Girls Hostels.
- vi. The Private Universities/Institutions and NGOs can avail central assistance up to 45% of the cost. The remaining 55% shall be borne by State and University/Institution/NGO in 45:10 ratio. The concerned State Government/UT Administration shall furnish an undertaking to this effect while recommending the proposals from such Universities/Institutions/NGOs.

- vii. 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.
- viii. 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.
- ix. Proposals for integrated hostel in which required number of seats for OBCs are reserved shall ordinarily be considered under the scheme.
- x. Construction of Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls in an Adarsh Village selected under the "Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY)", can be taken up provided land is available and the selected village is located in the catchment area of the existing educational institutions.
- xi. (a) There will be a one-time non-recurring grant of Rs.2500/- per seat for providing

furniture/equipment to the hostels constructed under the Scheme.

(b) All the State Governments can also send proposals for purchase of furniture/equipment under this Scheme, for their own new Hostels (built through the State Government's funds) for which an amount of Rs.2,500/- per seat for 100 seats only will be granted only once for a newly constructed Hostel, subject to availability of funds.

5.6.3.2 Students whose castes are included in the Central / State / UT list of Backward Classes and who do not belong to the creamy layer will be eligible for allotment of seats in the hostel. Further, at least 5% of the total seats should be reserved for students with disabilities.

5.6.3.3 The State Government/UT Administrations, which submit proposals for construction of three or more hostels in a year, have to propose a Girls' hostel to the extent of at least one-third of the hostels proposed by them.

5.6.3.4 The Physical and Financial achievements

under the Scheme during the years 2014-15 to 2016-17 (up to 31.12.2016) are as follows:

Year	Budget Allocation (Rs. in crore)		Achievement		
	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	No. of hostels	No. of seats	Financial (Rs. in crore)
2014-15	45.00	30.22	19	2950	30.22
2015-16	45.00	41.30	26	2800	40.29
2016-17	40.00	40.00	20*	2219*	35.72*

(*up to 31.12.2016)

5.6.3.5 The State-wise location of hostels sanctioned under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Construction of Hostel for OBC Boys/Girls during the years 2014-15 to 2016-17 (up to 31.12.2016) is at **Annexure- 5.5**.

5.6.3.6 The State-wise physical and financial progress of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Construction of Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls during the years 2014-15 to 2016-17 (up to 31.12.2016) are at **Annexure-5.6**.

5.6.4 National Fellowship (NF) for OBC Students

5.6.4.1 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.

5.6.4.2 The scheme is designed to provide a total number of 300 Junior Research Fellowships (JRFs) per year from the year 2014-15 onwards and 600 Senior Research Fellowships (SRFs) from 2015-16

to Other Backward Class (OBC) students. 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 recognized by the UGC. Fellowships are awarded to research students pursuing M. Phil. and Ph.D. The rate of fellowship for JRF level is Rs. 25000 per month and for SRF level, it is Rs. 28000 per month.

5.6.4.3 An OBC student admitted to M.Phil./Ph.D. course in a University or academic institution after completing the required formalities of admission, is eligible for the award of Fellowship subject to provisions of the scheme as per the advertisement of UGC. The total period of award of JRF and SRF shall not exceed a period of 5 years.

5.6.4.4 The Physical and Financial achievements under the Scheme during the last three years are as follows:

Year	Budget Allocation (Rs. in crore)		Achievements	
	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	No. of Fellowships awarded	Financial (Rs. in crore.)
2014-15	11.00	11.00	300	9.43
2015-16	6.20	18.30	600	18.30
2016-17	27.00	27.00	Awaited from UGC	24.00*

*(as on 31.12.2016)

5.6.5 Dr. Ambedkar Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loans for Overseas Studies for the Students belonging to the Other Backward Classes (OBCs) and Economically Backward Classes (EBCs)

5.6.5.1 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.

5.6.5.2 To be eligible under the scheme, a student should come under the income ceiling of Rs. 3.00 lakh per annum for OBCs and for EBCs it is Rs 1.00 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.

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

5.6.5.4 The Scheme was launched in 2014-15. The Canara Bank has been nominated as Nodal Bank under the Scheme.

5.6.5.5 The Physical and Financial achievements under the Scheme during the last three years are as

follows:

Year	Budget Allocation (Rs. in crore)		Achievements	
	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	No. of Beneficiaries	Financial (Rs. in crore.)
2014-15	6.00	1.00	173	0.89
2015-16	6.66	1.00	288	0.99
2016-17	2.00	3.00	Awaited from Canara Bank	1.80*

*(as on 31.12.2016)

5.6.6 Dr. Ambedkar Scheme of Post-Matric Scholarship for students belonging to Economically Backward Classes (EBCs)

5.6.6.1 This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme being implemented through the State Government and Union Territories w.e.f. 2014-15. The objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to the EBC students studying at post-matriculation

or post-secondary stage. The income ceiling of parents/guardians for eligibility is Rs.1.00 lakh per annum (including self income, if employed).

5.6.6.2 The Scheme is a "Funds-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.

5.6.6.3 The Physical and Financial achievements under the Scheme during the years 2014-15 to 2016-17 (up to 31.12.2016) are as follows:

Year	Budget Allocation (Rs. in crore)		Achievement	
	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Physical	Financial (Rs. in crore)
2014-15	9.50	1.00	147	0.50
2015-16	9.50	10.00	2.72 lakh** (Provisional)	10.00
2016-17	10.00	15.12	25000 (estimated)	9.85*

*(upto 31.12.2016)

**includes number of beneficiaries covered by some States from their own Plan Scheme.

5.6.6.4 The State-wise physical and financial progress of the Scheme of Post-Matric Scholarships to EBCs during the years 2014-15 to 2016-17 (up to 31.12.2016) are at **Annexure- 5.7**.

5.6.7. Dr. Ambedkar Scheme of Pre-Matric and Post-Matric Scholarship for DNT students

5.6.7.1 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 or OBC. The income ceiling for eligibility is Rs.2.00 lakh per annum. This scheme is implemented through State

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

- i) 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.

- ii) 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.

5.6.7.2 The Physical and Financial achievements under the Scheme during the years 2014-15 to 2016-17 (up to 31.12.2016) are as follows:

Year	Budget Allocation (Rs. in crore)		Achievement	
	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Physical	Financial (Rs. in crore)
2014-15	5.00	4.00	3.76 lakh**	3.50
2015-16	5.00	4.50	2.56** (Provisional)	4.50
2016-17	5.00	4.50	18000 (estimated)	4.31*

(*up to 31.12.2016)

**includes number of beneficiaries covered by some States from their own Plan Scheme.

5.6.7.3 The State-wise physical and financial progress of the Scheme of Pre-Matric and Post-Matric Scholarships to EBCs during the years 2014-15 to 2016-17 (up to 31.12.2016) are at **Annexure- 5.8.**

5.7 Schemes for Socio-Economic Development of OBC's

5.7.1 Assistance to Voluntary Organizations Working for Welfare of OBCs (NGO Scheme)

5.7.1.1 The main purpose of this scheme of grants-in-aid to voluntary organizations is to involve the civil society and non-Government sector for improving the socio-economic conditions of OBCs, through skill up-gradation in various trades, to enable them, to start income generating activities

on their own and get gainfully employed. Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided to Non-Governmental Organizations for imparting various vocational training in various trades like craft, type and short-hand, carpentry, dari making, electrician, motor winding and fitting/plumbing, printing/composing/book binding, spinning and weaving, TV, VCR and Radio repair etc. The Government of India meets 90% of the approved expenditure of the training programme.

5.7.1.2 The scheme has been revised in 2014-15 with focus on skill development. Moreover, the scheme has been made completely online from 2014-15.

5.7.1.3 The Physical and Financial achievements under the Scheme during the years 2014-15 to 2016-17 (up to 31.12.2016) are as follows:

Year	Budget Allocation (Rs. in crore)		Achievements	
	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	No. of Beneficiaries	Financial (Rs. in cr)
2014-15	6.00	4.50	9480	4.48
2015-16	6.12	5.12	16326	5.02
2016-17	4.00	9.00	18737 (Provisional)	3.50*

(*up to 31.12.2016)

5.8 National Backward Classes Finance & Development Corporation (NBCFDC)

5.8.1 The members of Backward Classes having annual family income less than double the poverty line (i.e. Rs.98,000/- in rural areas and Rs.1,20,000/- in urban areas) w.e.f. 29th July, 2015 are eligible to obtain loan from NBCFDC.

5.8.2 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 31.12.2016 is Rs.1124 crores.

5.8.3 Pattern of Finance

a) Term Loan : Maximum loan limit: Rs. 10 Lakh per beneficiary.

NBCFDC Loan : upto 85% of the project cost in general scheme. Balance 15% to be shared by SCA/Beneficiary.

b) Margin Money Loan : Maximum loan limit: Rs. 10 Lakh per beneficiary.

c) Micro Finance : Maximum loan limit: Rs. 50,000/- per beneficiary/member of the SHG.

NBCFDC Loan : upto 90% to 95% of the project cost. Balance 5%-10% to be shared by SCA/Beneficiary.

5.8.4 The Corporation can assist a wide range of income generating activities under the following broad sectors:

- i. Agriculture & Allied Activities
- ii. Small Business/Artisan & Traditional Occupation
- iii. Transport Sector & Service Sector
- iv. Technical and Professional Trades/ Education loan for professional Courses. The



Hon'ble Secretary, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Govt.. of India, interacting with NBCFDC beneficiary from Jammu and Kashmir at IITF – 2016

SCAs are to disburse loans for viable projects as per needs and choice of beneficiaries under above mentioned broad sectors.

5.8.5 Types of loan:

5.8.5.1 Term Loan/Margin Money Loan

(a) New Swarnima for Women

Under this scheme, women belonging to backward classes living below double the poverty line can obtain loan upto Rs.1,00,000/- @ 5% p.a.

NBCFDC share of loan : 95% of Project Cost.

(b) Education Loan Scheme

NBCFDC provides Educational Loans to the students of Backward Classes living below double the poverty line for pursuing general/ professional/technical courses or trainings at graduate and/or higher levels. Maximum loan limit in India is Rs.10 lakh and abroad is Rs.20 Lakh. The rate of interest is 4% p.a. and girls students will get at special concessional rate of interest @ 3.5% p.a.

NBCFDC share of loan : 90% for study in India and 85% for study abroad.

(c) Saksham

This is a special scheme under Term Loan for young professional belonging to Backward Classes of the target group. Maximum loan limit is Rs.10 Lakh per beneficiary. The loan upto Rs.5 Lakh bears interest @ 6% p.a. and loan above Rs.5 Lakh to Rs.10 Lakh bears interest @ 7% p.a.

NBCFDC share of loan : 85% of Project Cost.

(d) Shilp Sampada

The objective of this scheme is to upgrade the technical and entrepreneurial skill of Backward Classes by way of providing training and financial assistance under Term Loan for self-employment in traditional craft etc. The artisans and handicraft persons of Backward Classes living below double the

poverty line can obtain loan upto Rs.10 Lakh under this scheme. Loans upto Rs.5 Lakh bears interest @ 6% p.a. and above Rs.5 Lakh to Rs.10 Lakh bears interest @ 7% p.a.

NBCFDC share of loan : 85% of Project Cost.

5.8.5.2 Micro Finance

(a) Micro Finance Scheme: NBCFDC's Micro Finance Scheme is implemented by SCAs through accredited NGOs/Self-Help Groups. The maximum loan limit per beneficiary is Rs.50,000/-. The rate of interest 5% p.a. from SCA to Beneficiary.

NBCFDC share of loan : 90% of Project Cost

(b) Mahila Samridhhi Yojana (Micro Finance Scheme for Women): NBCFDC's Mahila Samridhhi Yojana is implemented by SCAs through accredited NGOs/Self-Help Groups (SHGs). The maximum loan limit per beneficiary is Rs.50,000/-. The rate of interest is 4% p.a. from SCA to Beneficiary.

NBCFDC share of loan : 95% of Project Cost.

(c) Krishi Sampada: To provide concessional loans under Micro Finance to small farmers, vegetable vendors of the target group for requirement of funds during Rabi & Kharif or any cash crop. The loanee can obtain loan upto Rs.50,000/- @ 4% p.a.

NBCFDC share of loan : 95% of Project Cost.

5.8.6 Other Developmental Activities

5.8.6.1 Skill Development

The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment has set an ambitious target to train 17,500 beneficiaries for the NBCFDC. The Corporation has accordingly tied up with nine (09) Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) set by the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE), Govt. of India in the current year in addition to five (5) Number of SSCs with whom linkage had been established in

previous fiscal. Accordingly, NBCFDC has issued Letter of Intents (LOIs) to 19 agencies including 12 SSCs and 07 institutes primarily running under aegis of various Central Government Ministries/ State Government. The Corporation is also reaching out to other Public Sector Enterprises for

partnering in Skill Development initiatives by way of contributions of their CSR funds.

5.8.7 Financial and Physical Achievements

The financial and physical achievements during the last three years are as under:

Amount in Rs. Crore							
Year	Plan Outlay and Actual Expenditure			Physical Progress (indicate unit)			
	BE	RE	Expenditure	Targets	Achievement		
					Male	Female	Total
2014-15		112	296.80	160000	72490	94203	166693
2015-16		112	315.12	170000	76723	111435	188158
2016-17 (upto 31.12.2016)		100	249.83	-	-	-	122553

The State-wise physical and financial achievement during the years 2014-15 to 2016-17 (as on 31.12.2016) is at **Annexure 5.9**.

5.8.8 New Initiatives

a) LINKAGES WITH RRBs and PSBs:

To enable improved reach of NBCFDC funds especially in the Northern States where some of the SCAs had stopped functioning, NBCFDC has tied up with various RRBs

and PSBs. Further, an amount of Rs.71.41 Crores has been disbursed through these new channel partners. In the last eleven months upto 30.11.2016 linkages have been established with 04 PSBs & 16 RRBs to cover the States of Andhra Pradesh,



Hon'ble Minister and Secretary, Social Justice & Empowerment with DNT girls students who successfully completed apparel stitching training course

Assam, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand is also on the anvil through this mode.

b) LINKAGES WITH SECTOR SKILL COUNCIL

The Ministry of Skill Development (MSDE) has through NSDC brought into existence several Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) in various area such as textile, furniture, health, beautification etc. The SSCs which have on board experts from industry other than following National Skill Qualification Frame work (NSQF) and the common norms issued by MSDE is also expertise to ensure employability (wage & self) for the beneficiaries.

NBCFDC has signed MoU with various SSCs and will continue such tie ups for imparting skill training to the target group. Further, in view of most persons of OBC category belonging to artisan/craftsmen category. NBCFDC will also actively promote short term Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) Skill upgradation courses for benefiting self employed artisans already having experiential training through the SSCs.

c) WORKING FOR UP-LIFTMENT OF DNTs:

Independent India envisioned building an egalitarian society in which people with diverse socio-cultural and economic backgrounds can have equal opportunities in different fields with dignity and honour. As a part of this process the people who had been historically wronged and disadvantaged were put under different social categories, such as the Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs) and

Other Backward Classes (OBCs). Each was accorded certain privileges to overcome its socio-economic disabilities. In this categorization, the communities that were earlier part of the Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes were also included in the lists of SC, ST, and OBC categories. However, the categorization was not logical or uniform. There are still a number of Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes which have not been included in any one of these categories. Instead, they are placed at par with the communities of the general category.

As many of the DNTs are belonging to the OBC category, NBCFDC hopes to put in place small but effective measures for upliftment of DNT youth and also provide the identified clusters benefits such as skill development, financing and also periodically carry out cleanness drives including health camps under its CSR initiatives.

d) IT INITIATIVES :

In a bid to improve transparency NBCFDC has introduced facility of online registration by prospective beneficiaries for loan which is being forwarded to the SCAs. Till date in six months after its launch, 491 number of applications have been received and sent to the concerned SCAs/RRBs for consideration. NBCFDC has also introduced online feeding of beneficiaries details to act as a job portal to provide more visibility to the skilled trainees. The expected linkages of the portal with National Labour Information Management System (NLIMS) is expected to further boost the job prospects of these trained beneficiaries.

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, day care centres, mobile medicare units, etc. For victims of substance abuse, the programme is for drug demand reduction which is achieved through awareness campaign and treatment of addicts and their detoxification so that they may join the mainstream. These programmes are implemented through Non-Governmental Organizations with financial support from the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment. The Ministry is also entrusted with the task of formulation of policies and programmes for the rehabilitation of beggars and welfare of Transgender persons.

6.2 Statutory Framework

6.2.1 Relevant Constitutional Provisions

6.2.1.1. Article 41 of the Constitution provides that the State shall, within the limits of its economic capacity and development, make effective provision for securing the right to work, to education and to public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age sickness and disablement, and in other cases of undeserved want.

6.2.2.2 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:

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 The number of female senior citizens is highest in the State of Uttar Pradesh (0.74 cr.), followed by Maharashtra (0.58 cr) and Andhra Pradesh (0.44 cr.). The population of male senior citizens is highest in Uttar Pradesh (0.80 cr.), followed by Maharashtra (0.52 cr.) and Bihar (0.41 cr.). The number of senior citizens in the total population is highest in Uttar Pradesh (15.44 cr.), followed by Maharashtra (11.10 cr.) and Andhra Pradesh (8.27 cr.). The Lakshadweep (0.005 cr.) has the lowest population of people aged 60 years and above. State-wise population of persons aged 60+ by Sex, as per Census 2011 is at **Annexure-6.1**.

6.3.1.3 In the population of senior citizens among all the states, the percentage of senior citizens living in rural areas vis-à-vis urban areas is the highest in Himachal Pradesh (92.36%), followed by Bihar (89.11%) and Arunachal Pradesh (88.56%). This percentage is lowest in Chandigarh (1.64%) followed by NCT of Delhi (2.36%). Percentage of senior citizens living in urban areas is highest in

Chandigarh (98.385) followed by NCT of Delhi (97.63%). The details of percentage of elderly population by residence (Urban-Rural) in States and Union Territories as per the Census 2011 is given at **Annexure 6.2**.

6.3.1.4 Continuous increase in life expectancy means that more people are now living longer. General improvement in the health care facilities over the years is one of the main reasons for continuing increase in proportion of population of senior citizens. Ensuring that they not merely live longer, but lead a secure, dignified and productive life, is a major challenge.

6.3.1.5 The projected population aged 60+ and their percentage share in the total projected population of the country, for the year 2016 to 2026 (as on 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:

(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:

Old age Dependency Ratio in India			
Year	1991	2001	2011
Oldage Dependency Ratio	122	131	142

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

6.3.2 National Policy on Older Persons (NPOP), 1999

6.3.2.1 The existing National Policy on Older Persons (NPOP) was announced in January 1999 to reaffirm the commitment to ensure the well-being of the older persons. The Policy envisaged State support to ensure financial and food security, health care, shelter and other needs of older persons, equitable share in development, protection against abuse and exploitation, and availability of services to improve the quality of their lives. The primary objectives were:

- to encourage individuals to make provision for their own as well as their spouse's old age;
- to encourage families to take care of their older family members;
- to enable and support voluntary and non-governmental organizations to supplement the care provided by the family;
- to provide care and protection to the vulnerable elderly people;
- to provide adequate healthcare facility to the elderly;

- to promote research and training facilities to train geriatric care givers and organizers of services for the elderly; and
- to create awareness regarding elderly persons to help them lead productive and independent live.

6.3.2.2 Keeping in view the changing demographic pattern, socio-economic needs of the senior citizens, social value system and advancement in the field of science and technology over the last decade, a new National Policy for Senior Citizens is under finalization to replace the NPOP, 1999.

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

6.3.3.1 The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens (MWPSA) Act, 2007 was enacted in December 2007 to ensure need based maintenance for parents and senior citizens and their welfare. The Act provides for:-

- Maintenance of Parents/ senior citizens by children/ relatives made obligatory and justiciable through Tribunals
- Revocation of transfer of property by senior citizens in case of neglect by relatives
- Penal provision for abandonment of senior citizens
- Establishment of Old Age Homes for Indigent Senior Citizens

- Adequate medical facilities and security for Senior Citizens

6.3.3.2 The Act has to be brought into force by individual State Governments. So far, the Act has been notified by all States and UTs. However, the Act is not applicable to the State of Jammu & Kashmir. The state of Himachal Pradesh has its own Act for Senior Citizens. By now, all the States and UTs (except Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh) have brought the Act into force.

6.3.3.3 States/ UTs which have notified the Act are required to take the following procedural measures/

steps for effective implementation of the Act:

- Frame Rules under Section 32;
- Appoint Maintenance Officers under Section 18;
- Constitute Maintenance and Appellate Tribunals under Sections 7 and 15 of the Act.

6.3.3.4 As per available records, 25 States and all the Union Territories have so far completed all the above mentioned consequential steps under the Act. Status of progress of implementation of the Act by States and UTs are given below:

(A) Data on Number of States/UTs taken each of the Consequential Steps (As on 31.12.2016)

S. No.	Steps in Implementation of the Act	No. of States/UTs which have taken the Step	Pending in no. of States	Steps pending in
1.	Notification of appointed date to bring Act into force	27 States and 7 UTs	Nil	Nil
2.	Taken all consequential procedural steps under the Act	25 States and 7 UTs*	02 States	Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland
	(i) Rules framed under Act	25 States and 7 UTs	02 States	Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland
	(ii) Appointment of Maintenance Officers	27 States and 7 UTs	Nil	Nil
	(iii) Constitution of Maintenance Tribunals	27 States and 7 Uts	Nil	Nil
	(iv) Constitution of Appellate Tribunals	27 States and 7 UTs	Nil	Nil

* details given at Table(B) below

(B) Data on Number of States/UTs taken all Consequential Steps

25 States			
Andhra Pradesh	Haryana	Mizoram	Telangana
Assam	Jharkhand	Odisha	Tripura
Bihar	Karnataka	Punjab	Uttar Pradesh
Chhattisgarh	Kerala	Rajasthan	Uttarakhand
Goa	Madhya Pradesh	Sikkim	West Bengal
Gujarat	Meghalaya	Tamil Nadu	Manipur
Maharashtra			
All UTs			
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Delhi	Puducherry
Chandigarh	Daman & Diu	Lakshadweep	

6.3.3.5 Implementation of all procedural steps under the MWPSA Act, 2007 is being pursued with the states concerned. As per available information, so far, 25 States and all the UTs have completed all the consequential steps under the Act. The details of State/UT-wise Progress in implementation of the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007 is given in **Annexure 6.5**.

6.3.3.6 A National level Consultation meeting to review the provisions of the MWPSA Act was held, under the Chairpersonship of Secretary, Social Justice and Empowerment, on 31st August, 2016. Representatives from Social Welfare Departments of States and UTs, Central Ministries/Departments, Representatives of the Law Commission of India and Bar Council of India, Review Committee members, Representatives of Regional Resource Training Centres and representatives of All India Senior Citizens Confederation (AISCCON) participated in the Consultation Meet. Action is being taken on the issues raised during the meet and towards amendment of the said Act.

6.3.4 Central Sector Scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP)

6.3.4.1 Under the Scheme, financial assistance up to 90% of the project cost is provided to Government/ Non-Governmental Organizations / Panchayati Raj Institutions / local bodies etc. for running and maintaining old age homes, day care centres and mobile medicare units. Some of the innovative projects under the Scheme are:

- Maintenance of Respite Care Homes and Continuous Care Homes;
- Running of Day Care Centres for Senior Citizens afflicted with Alzheimer's Disease/ Dementia;

- Physiotherapy Clinics for Senior Citizens;
- Helpline and Counselling Centres for Senior Citizens including Helpline for Senior Citizens at the National and District level by the Ministry;
- Programme for Sensitisation of School/ College Students;
- Regional Resource and Training Centres;
- Awareness Generation Projects including those relating to the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens (MWPSA) Act, 2007 and National Policy for Senior Citizens (NPSrC);
- Formation of Vridha Sanghas/Senior Citizens Associations/Self Help Groups.

Some of the important activities/ projects supported under the Scheme are:

- Maintenance of Old Age Homes including those under Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) to provide food, care and shelter for a minimum number of 25 destitute Senior Citizens.
- Maintenance of Mobile Medicare Units to provide medical care to the Senior Citizens living in rural, isolated and backward areas.
- Maintenance of Respite Care Homes and Continuous Care Homes for a minimum of 25 Senior Citizens who live in Old Age Homes but are seriously ill requiring continuous nursing care and respite.

6.3.4.2 The financial and physical achievements under the Scheme during the last three years are given below:

Year	Plan Outlay and Actual Expenditure (Amt. in Rs. Crore)			Physical Progress		
	BE	RE	Amount Released	Achievements		
				No. of NGOs assisted	No. of Projects assisted	No. of Beneficiaries
2014-15	50.00	25.00	14.99	248	341	18225
2015-16	55.00	27.97	27.58	332	449	23095
2016-17*	37.00	---	24.84	274	551	28690

*upto 31.12.2016

6.3.4.3 Online processing of proposals of grants in aids (GIA) to NGOs has been implemented from the financial year 2014-15. Cost Norms for incurring of expenditure by various NGOs on different items like Staff Honorarium, Health care of the elderly, rent etc under the Scheme of IPOP have been revised w.e.f. 01-04-2015. These cost norms have been increased in the average range of 70% to 110%. The Scheme has been further revised w.e.f 01.04.2016, merging four Schemes of XII Plan, with the different components of Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP).

6.3.5 Celebration of International Day for Older Persons (IDOP) 2016

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

6.3.5.1 In order to recognize the efforts made by eminent senior citizens and Institutions involved in rendering distinguished services for the cause of elderly persons, especially indigent senior citizens, the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (Department of Social Justice and Empowerment) has a Scheme of National Awards for senior citizens to showcase the Government's concern for senior citizens and its commitment towards senior citizens with the aim of strengthening their legitimate place in the society. The Scheme of National Awards for senior citizens was notified in the Gazette of India on 22.01.2013. The awards named 'Vayoshreshtha Samman' were presented for the first time during 2013, on the occasion of International Day of Older Persons (IDOP).

6.3.5.2 Vayoshreshtha Sammans – National Award for Senior Citizen are conferred to eminent and outstanding institutions or organizations and individuals from different categories as under:-

Institutional Category:

- Best Institution for Research in the field of Ageing. Carries a cash award of Five Lakh Rupees.

- Best Institution for providing Services to Senior Citizens and Awareness Generation. Carries a cash award of Five Lakh Rupees.
- Best District Panchayat in providing Services and Facilities to Senior Citizens. Carries a cash award of Ten Lakh Rupees.
- Best Urban Local Body in providing Services and Facilities to Senior Citizens. Carries a cash award of Ten Lakh Rupees.
- Best State in Implementing the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007 and providing Services and Facilities to Senior Citizens.
- Best Private Sector Organisation in promoting the wellbeing and welfare of Senior Citizens.
- Best Public Sector Organisation in promoting the wellbeing and welfare of Senior Citizens.

Individual Category:

- Centenarian: Carries a cash award of Two Lakh and Fifty Thousand Rupees.
- Iconic Mother: Carries a cash award of Two Lakh and Fifty Thousand Rupees.
- Lifetime Achievement: Carries a cash award of Two Lakh and Fifty Thousand Rupees.
- Creative Art: Carries a cash award of Two Lakh and Fifty Thousand Rupees.
- Sports and Adventure (one each for male and female): Carries a cash award of Two Lakh and Fifty Thousand Rupees.
- Courage and Bravery (one each for male and female): Carries a cash award of Two Lakh and Fifty Thousand Rupees.

The Sammans are conferred on the 1st October every year on the occasion of International Day of Older Persons (IDOP). The Award in each category carries a Citation, a Memento and also cash award in some Samman awardees for 2016 are given below:



Hon'ble President of India presenting the National Award to an awardee during the Vayoshreshtha Sammans – National Award for Senior Citizens on 1st October 2016 at Vigyan Bhawan.

S.No	Category of Award	Awardees
1.	Best Institution for Research in the field of Ageing;	1) Geriatric Care & Research Organisation (GeriCare), Bhubaneswar, Odisha. 2) National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences (NIMHANS), Bengaluru, Karnataka.
2.	Best Institution for providing Services to Senior Citizens and Awareness Generation;	1) Aastha Centre for Geriatric Medicine, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh. 2) Janaseva Foundation, Pune, Maharashtra
3.	Best District Panchayat in providing Services and Facilities to Senior Citizens;	Zilla Panchayat Jhabua, Madhya Pradesh.
4.	Best Urban Local Body in providing services and facilities to Senior Citizens;	Municipal Corporation, Rewa, Madhya Pradesh.
5.	Best State in implementing the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act 2007 and providing services and facilities to Senior Citizens;	Karnataka, (Department for the Empowerment of Differently Abled and Senior Citizens)

S.No	Category of Award	Awardees
6.	Best Private Sector Organisation in promoting the wellbeing and welfare of Senior Citizens;	None
7.	Best Public Sector Organisation in promoting the wellbeing and welfare of Senior Citizens;	Bhilai Steel Plant, Steel Authority of India Limited, Chhattisgarh
8.	Centenarian	1) Dr. H. Sreenivasaiah, Bengaluru, Karnataka. 2) Dr. Daram Nagabhushanam, Karimnagar. 3) Shri Nurul Huda, Dibrugarh, Assam.
9.	Iconic Mother	Smt. Mankabai Akaram Yadav, Sangli, Maharashtra.
10.	Lifetime Achievement	1) Ms. Urmil Kumari, Patiala, Punjab. 2) Dr. Anil Kr Chaturvedi, I.P. Extension, Delhi
11.	Creative Art	1) Sh. Jagannath Behera, Jagatsinghpur, Odisha. 2) Sh. Moti Lla Kemmu, Kunjwani, Jammu.
12.	Sports and Adventure (one each for male and female)	1) Dr.(Miss) Bhagwati M. Oza Vadodara, Gujarat. 2) Capt. (Retd.) Gurjiwan Singh Sidhu, Chandigarh
13.	Courage and Bravery (one each for male and female)	None

(B) Health Camps & Inter-generational Walkathon

6.3.5.3 Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment being the nodal Ministry for the welfare of senior citizens observed the International Day of Older Persons (IDOP) on 1st October, 2016 by organizing Health Camps, Inter-generational walkathons etc. in

different States with active participation of Senior Citizens, Youth, Celebrities and Media-persons in collaboration with All India Senior Citizens Confederation (AISCCON) and Regional Resource & Training Centres (RRTCs).



A view of walkathon organised on 1st October 2016 by Maharana Pratap Varisht Nagrik Sansthan, Udaipur in association with AISCCON



Health camps were organised by Centre for the Study of Social Change, Mumbai (RRTC) for Senior Citizens as part of celebration of International Day of the Older Persons on 1st October 2016



A view of walkathon organised on 1st October 2016 by school children at Goa

6.3.6 National Council of Senior Citizens

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

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

6.3.6.3 A meeting of the NCSrC was held on 30th August, 2016, under the Chairpersonship of the Hon'ble Minister, Social Justice and Empowerment in New Delhi.

6.3.7 Regional Meetings on Cashless Transactions & Digital Payment etc.

6.3.7.1 Three meetings were held at Delhi, Bengaluru and Guwahati on 8th December, 12th December and 16th December 2016 respectively with Principal Secretaries of State Governments and Regional Resource and Training Centres (RRTCs) to discuss various issues which, inter-alia, included Promotion of Cashless Transactions, Review of Programmes and Policies pertaining to Senior Citizens in the States, Issues relating to registration of NGOs on the NITI Aayog Portal and Aadhar seeding of beneficiaries and staff in IPOP Projects.

6.3.7.2 As a follow up of the decisions taken in the meetings, Action Plans have been drawn up and are being implemented by the RRTCs with financial

assistance from the Department of Social Justice & Empowerment for massive awareness generation among Senior Citizens regarding Cashless transactions and for imparting hands on training to them, with active participation of the Panchayati Raj Institutions.

6.3.8 New Schemes

(A) Senior Citizens Welfare Fund

6.3.8.1 In pursuance of the announcement made in the Budget Speech of Finance Minister – 2015-16, a "Senior Citizens' Welfare Fund" was proposed under the Finance Act, 2015, which shall be utilized for schemes for the promotion of the welfare of senior citizens, in line with the National Policy on Older Persons and the National Policy for Senior Citizens, including schemes for promoting financial security of senior citizens, healthcare and nutrition of senior citizens, welfare of elderly widows, schemes relating to Old Age Homes, Short Stay Homes and Day Care of senior citizens etc.

6.3.8.2 Accordingly, a Senior Citizens' Welfare Fund was established on 18.3.2016 as per Rule 3 of the Senior Citizens' Welfare Fund Rules, 2016 published in the Gazette of India (Extra Ordinary) dated 18.3.2016. The Fund comprises of the unclaimed amounts transferred by every institution holding such fund in the Schemes including Small Savings and other Saving Schemes of the Central Government such as Post Office Savings Accounts, Post Office Recurring Deposits Accounts etc., Accounts of Public Provident Funds and Accounts of Employees Provident Fund, that remain unclaimed for a period of seven years from the date of the account being declared as inoperative account. The Fund will be administered by an Inter-Ministerial Committee with the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment as the Nodal Ministry for administration of the Fund. Secretary, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment shall be the chairperson of the Inter-Ministerial Committee.

(B) Scheme for providing Physical Aids and Assisted-Living Devices for Senior Citizens belonging to BPL Category

6.3.8.3 The Finance Minister, in his Budget Speech 2015-16, had announced proposal for formulation of a Scheme for providing Physical Aids and Assisted Living Devices for Senior Citizens belonging to BPL Category.

6.3.8.4 The Department of Social Justice and Empowerment, being the nodal Department for matters relating to the welfare of Senior Citizens, was designated as the nodal ministry for formulation and implementation of the Scheme. Accordingly, the Department has prepared the Scheme with the approval of the Hon'ble Minister (Social Justice and Empowerment). The Scheme aims at providing Senior Citizens, belonging to BPL category and suffering from any of the age related disability/ infirmity viz. Low vision, Hearing impairment, Loss of teeth and Locomotor disability, with such assisted-living devices which can restore near normalcy in their bodily functions, overcoming the disability/ infirmity manifested. The assistive devices shall be of high quality and conforming to the standards laid down by the Bureau of Indian Standards, wherever feasible.

6.3.8.5 Initially, the Scheme will be launched in 2 districts each of all the States and also in 2 districts in the NCT of Delhi and in one district each of the remaining 6 Union Territories. In the subsequent years, it will be implemented in 4 districts each in 20 larger States; 2 districts each in the remaining 9 States and also in NCT Delhi and in one district each in the other 6 Union Territories (excluding Delhi). The total cost of the Scheme for the next 4 years ie., upto 2019-20 has been estimated as Rs. 478.44 Crores. The cost to be incurred in the last quarter of 2016-17 has been proposed to be Rs. 39.6 crores.

6.3.9 National Institute of Social Defence (NISD)

6.3.9.1 The National Institute of Social Defence was a

subordinate office under the Ministry till it became an autonomous organization on 15.7.2002 as a society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 and is the nodal Training and Research Institute for interventions in the area of Social Defence. The objective of the Institute is to strengthen and provide technical inputs to the social defence programmes of the Government of India and to develop and train the manpower resources required in the area of social defence. The Institute is mainly involved in conducting training programmes pertaining to care for senior citizens, drug abuse prevention and other social defence issues like beggary, transgender etc. NISD also undertakes consultations/seminars on policies and programmes in the field of social defence to anticipate and diagnose social defence problems and develop programmes for prevention, treatment and rehabilitation.

6.3.9.2 The Institute, since its inception, has been functioning from West Block-1, R.K.Puram, New Delhi. Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has allotted 2 acres of land at Sector 10, Dwarka to the Institute for construction of institutional building. After seeking necessary clearances from Delhi Urban Art Commission (DUAC), Delhi Chief Fire Office (DCFO) and other related agencies, the Sanction Plan of NISD building was approved by DDA in June 2015. The foundation stone had been laid by Hon'ble Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment on 05.11.2015, before commencing construction activities. CPWD is the nodal agency for construction of the building. The construction work is under progress and expected to be completed by November, 2017.

6.3.9.3 During the year 2016-17, the budget allocation (BE) was Rs. 8.43 crore (Plan Rs. 5.5 crore and Non Plan Rs. 2.93 crore). As on 30th November 2016, Rs 6.88 crore (Rs. 3.95 crore under Plan and Rs. 2.93 crore under Non-Plan) has been released to the Institute. Further, till now, Rs. 12.44 crore (out of total allocation of Rs.16.5 crore for building of capital assets) has also been released as supplementary for construction of NISD building

at Sector 10, Dwarka, New Delhi by CPWD. Till 31st December 2016, the Institute conducted 24 Old Age Care Skill Development programmes for 720 beneficiaries. Further, the website of NISD has been made operational.

6.4 Substance/Drug Abuse

6.4.1 Overview

6.4.1.1 Drug and Alcohol abuse has become a major concern in India. In a National Survey conducted by United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, for the year 2000-2001 (report published in 2004) it was estimated that about 732 lakh persons in India were users of alcohol and drugs. Of these 87 lakh used Cannabis, 20 lakh used opiates and 625 lakh were users of Alcohol. About 26%, 22% and 17% of the users of the three types respectively were found to be dependent on/addicted to them. The survey also indicated that other drugs such as Sedatives/Hypnotics, volatile substances, Hallucinogens, Stimulants and pharmaceutical preparations were also abused. However the sample size being small (40,697 males only) vis-a-vis the country's population, the estimates can at best be taken as indicative only.

6.4.1.2 The Ministry, in 2007, had requested the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) to conduct a nationwide survey on extent, pattern and trend of alcohol and drug abuse. The NSSO had conducted a pilot survey to test the methodology on 'Prevalence and dependence on harmful drugs' with the support of Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment. The survey was conducted in the three regions namely; Amritsar, Imphal and Mumbai, during March-April, 2010. However, M/o Statistics and Programme Implementation, on 30th March 2015, informed that M/o Social Justice & Empowerment can conduct the survey through the help of the NGOs on the pattern of earlier pilot survey done in the year 2010. The NSSO would provide training to field staff and other technical support if required. The Ministry has

assigned the work of conducting a National Survey on Extent and Pattern of Substance Use to National Drug Dependence Treatment Centre (NDDTC), AIIMS and a National Consultation was held by them on 13-14th October, 2016.

6.4.1.3 The Drug Abuse Monitoring System (DAMS) has been made operational since January, 2016. A one day workshop on DAMS with practical training was conducted by NISD for Representatives of RRTCs. In order to enable assessment of the profile of the patients, the RRTCs have been advised to direct their partner NGOs to register in DAMS. Data/profiles of about 16000 patients have so far been registered by the De-addiction centres.

6.4.2 Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985

6.4.2.1 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, in its discretion, establish as many centers 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." Accordingly the Department has been supporting Integrated Rehabilitation Centre for Addicts (IRCAs) under the Scheme of Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse being run by voluntary organizations.

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

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

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

6.4.3.2 The Policy reaffirms the three pronged strategy for demand reduction of Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances by way of awareness building, Community based intervention for motivational 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.

6.4.4 Relevant UN Conventions

6.4.4.1 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.

6.4.4.2 Thus India also has an international obligation to, inter alia, curb drug abuse. The United Nations General Assembly, in its 20th Special Session in 1998, has accepted demand reduction as an indispensable pillar of drug control strategies. The demand reduction strategy consists of education, treatment, rehabilitation and social integration of drug addicts for prevention of drug abuse.

6.4.5 Awareness Generation Campaign about the ill-effects of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse

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

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

6.4.5.2 The Ministry has assigned an awareness generation programme to Society for the Promotion of Indian Classical Music and Culture Amongst Youth (SPIC MACAY) to create awareness in children and youth about the harmful effects of substance abuse at schools in 22 districts of Punjab w.e.f. July, 2016.

6.4.5.3 Sixty one day sensitization programmes on drug abuse prevention has been assigned by the NISD to Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) in the North-Eastern Region. So far, 47 programmes have been conducted covering 4900 students.

6.4.5.4 NISD has conducted 48 programs (16 programmes for 320 teachers and 32 for 1600 students) in the North-Eastern Region through National Institute of Open Learning (NIOS) under Ministry of Human Resource Development.

6.4.5.5 NISD has been following up with schools such as DPS, Delhi and Universities for conducting sensitization programmes on ill effects of drug abuse. NISD has been following up with SCERT, Delhi for conducting training programmes on drug abuse prevention for 150 teachers in three batches till December, 2016.

6.4.6 International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking 26th June is observed as “International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking”. RRTCs were directed to organize appropriate awareness generation programmes in their region.

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

6.4.7.1 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 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 Drug and Alcoholism Abuse. The awards are conferred on 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 three National Awards functions have been held on 26th June, 2013, 26th June, 2014 & 26th June, 2016.



Hon'ble President of India Presenting the National Awards for Outstanding Services in the field of Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse on 26.6.2016 at Vigyan Bhawan.

6.4.8 National Consultative Committee on De-addiction and Rehabilitation (NCCDR)

6.4.8.1 A National Consultative Committee on De-addiction and Rehabilitation Services (NCCDR) under the Chairpersonship of Minister for Social Justice & Empowerment was constituted in July,

2008. The Committee has representation of various stakeholders, which also include agencies dealing with supply and demand reduction. The Committee advises the Government on issues connected with drug demand reduction, education/awareness building, de-addiction and rehabilitation of drug-addicts. The second meeting of the Committee was held on 24.10.2016.



Drug free Youth Awareness Campaign 2016 at Nehru Stadium, New Delhi

6.4.9 National Policy on Drug Demand Reduction

National Policy on Drug Demand Reduction has been drafted and is being finalized. It has the following features:

- Education & Awareness Building at all levels.
- Treatment and Rehabilitation (Whole Person Recovery).
- Networking of Service Providers.
- Capacity Building & Training of service providers in the field of drug with a view to build up skilled manpower.
- Data Collection and Management.
- Inter-Sectoral Collaboration and International Cooperation.
- The policy also proposes a system of accreditation of de-addiction Centres in order to standardize the treatment /facilities provided in coordination with Ministry

of Health and Family Welfare and other stakeholders.

6.4.9.1 Advisory to States and Union Territories on combating Drug Abuse.

The Ministry has issued a detailed Advisory on 11.08.2016 to all the States/UTs on combating drug abuse which, inter-alia, includes ensuring facility of de-addiction centres in each district, establishing separate and specialized de-addiction treatment centres/facilities for drug dependent females, ensuring availability of treatment for those in Juvenile Homes, Children Homes and Prisons, adopting approaches for education and prevention at all levels including schools and colleges etc., monitoring and inspection of all de-addiction centres annually, ensuring accreditation of all de-addiction facilities within a specific time period etc.

Three meetings were held at Delhi, Bengaluru and Guwahati on 8th December, 12th December and 16th December, 2016 respectively with Principal

Secretaries of State Governments and RRTCs to discuss various issues which, inter-alia, included Action taken on the Advisory on drug abuse issued by the Ministry and promotion of cashless transactions.

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

'Scheme of Assistance for the Prevention of Alcoholism & Substance (Drugs) Abuse and for Social Defence Services' is the flagship scheme of the Ministry in the field of drug demand reduction. The Scheme has two parts viz. (i) 'Assistance for the Prevention of Alcoholism & Substance (Drugs) Abuse' (Part I) and (ii) 'Financial Assistance in the Field of Social Defence' (Part II). The cost norms of the Scheme (Part I) have been revised w.e.f. 1.1.2015.

(i) Assistance to Voluntary Organizations for Prevention of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse

The Scheme of Assistance for the Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse is being implemented for identification, counseling, treatment and rehabilitation of addicts through voluntary and other eligible organizations. Under this scheme, financial assistance up to 90% of the approved expenditure is given to the voluntary organizations and other eligible agencies for setting up/running Integrated Rehabilitation Centre for Addicts (IRCA), Regional Resource and Training Centres (RRTCs), for holding Awareness-cum-de-addiction camps (ACDC) and Workplace Prevention Programmes etc. In the case of North-Eastern States, Sikkim and Jammu & Kashmir, the quantum of assistance is 95% of the total admissible expenditure. The balance has to be borne by the implementing agency.

The financial and physical achievements for the last three financial years under the scheme are as under:

(Amount in Rs crore)					
Year	B.E.	R.E	Grants Sanctioned	No. of Projects assisted	No. of Beneficiaries (approx.)
2014-15	50.00	35.11	30.74	295	1,08,855
2015-16	20.15	36.15	36.15	289	1,46,124
2016-17	35.00	46.00	28.89	254	63,099*

*(upto 31.12.2016)

The Department of SJ&E has started 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 Government of India and the grantee organizations. The online NGO Portal of this Ministry has been integrated with the NITI Aayog Portal for validation of Unique ID of the NGOs and their PAN details.

(ii) 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:

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

groups, as cannot be supported under its regular schemes.

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

may bear up to 100% of the cost.

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

(Amount in Rs crore)					
Year	B.E.	R.E	Grants Released	No. of NGOs assisted	Approx no. of Beneficiaries/ Remarks*
2013-14	5.00	3.00	0.99	1	7143
2014-15	5.00	3.65	3.65	1	7188
2015-16	5.00	3.00	3.00	1	6965

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

6.4.11 Setting up of Helpline

A National toll free helpline 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.

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

i. National Centre for Drug Abuse Prevention (NCDAP) in NISD

Training is an important component for capacity building and skill development for the service providers. It is important to have exposure to the new trends regarding the kind of drugs abused, medical and psychiatric problems, new medicines/ methodologies available for the treatment of addiction through participation in training programmes and conferences. Updating and training through refresher courses also needs to be provided to existing staff. 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 an apex body for training, research and documentation in the field of alcoholism and drug demand reduction. During the year 2016-17 the Institute had conducted 36 Drug Abuse programmes for 1190 beneficiaries, 07 Social Defence programmes with Police functionaries covering 280 beneficiaries and one vocational training programme for Transgender persons with 25 participants.

ii. Regional Resource and Training Centres (RRTC)

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

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

A list of twelve RRTCs, with the details of States/UTs attached to each, may be seen at **Annex-6.6**

6.4.13 International Co-operation

6.4.13.1 As per MoU between the Government of India and Royal Government of Bhutan on Narcotic Drug and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) matters, the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (Drug Prevention – Social Defence Bureau) has agreed to train Peer and Counsellors in the Drug Prevention Education including on the job training of Peer Counsellors on rehabilitation of addicts through National Institute for Social Defence (NISD).

6.4.13.2 The National Institute of Social Defence (NISD) organized one week training programme on Drug Demand Reduction for peer counsellors from Bhutan 8th March to 14th March 2016 at New Delhi. Fifteen peer counsellors from Bhutan Narcotics Control Authority (BNCA) and different grass-root organization in Bhutan participated in this training programme.

6.4.14 Issues related to Transgender Persons

Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment has been dealing with the matters relating to Transgender Persons with effect from July 2012. However, the work relating to Transgender Persons was

allocated to this Department under the Allocation of Business Rules in the month of May 2016. An Expert Committee was constituted to make an in-depth study of the problems being faced by the Transgender Community. The Committee, inter alia, recommended formulating an Umbrella Scheme for empowerment of the transgender community. The Ministry has introduced a Bill titled "The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill, 2016" in the Lok Sabha on 2.8.2016. The Bill has been referred to the Standing Committee vide Bulletin dated 12.9.2016 for examination.

6.6.15 Issues related to Beggary

As per Allocation of Business Rules, the subject of Beggary has been allotted to the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment. The word beggar or beggary is not mentioned in any of the lists of the Constitution. However, as per entry-9 of the State List in the Seventh Scheduled of the Constitution, Relief of the disable and unemployable is a State subject. As per entry-15 of the Concurrent List, "Vagrancy" is a concurrent Subject. The Ministry had organized two Consultation Meetings on 1st July 2010 and 12th July, 2012 involving State Representatives, Experts in the field of Beggary etc. The recommendations that emerged from the Consultation inter-alia, included formulation of a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Prevention and Rehabilitation of Beggars. As the Ministry's approach towards addressing the problem of beggary is rehabilitative rather than punitive. Subsequently, a Model Bill titled "The Persons in Destitution (Protection, Care and Rehabilitation)" has been drafted and a pre-legislative consultation meeting was held on 19.10.2016.

Skill Development Programme

SKILL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 Skills are an integral part of employment and economic growth strategies to not only spur employability and productivity, but also to mainstream the vulnerable sections of the society. The Department of Social Justice and Empowerment has been proactive in the educational, economic, social empowerment and welfare of its target groups which includes the weaker and marginalised sections of the population, with skill development as an integral part of this process.

7.1.2 From the very inception of the National Skill Development Policy in 2009, this Department has been forging ties with the leading training providers in the country to train the eligible members of the target groups to empower and help them break the shackles of poverty/ backwardness so as to find a dignified place in the society.

7.2 Targets and Achievements

7.2.1 Year-wise targets assigned and the achievements are given below:

Achievements 2012-13 to 2016-17

Year	Target	Achievement
2012-13	40,000	42,375
2013-14	1,05,000	87,426
2014-15	82,750	80,000
2015-16	90,000	75,046
2016-17	95,500	54,245 (upto 31.12.2016)

7.2.2 During the year 2016-17 a target of training 95,500 candidates has been assigned to the DOSJ&E and the target has been distributed among the Corporations. The Corporation and SCA to SCSP wise targets and their achievements upto 31.12.16

is given below:

Skill Development Target during 2016-17			
S. N	Organization	Targets	Achievements (31.12.2016)
1	NSFDC	17000	4906
2	NBCFDC	17500	10550
3	NSKFDC	11000	4299
4	SCA to SCSP	50,000	34490*
	Grand Total	95500	54245

* The states have been directed to utilise 10% of their allocated funds under SCA to SCSP for skill development purposes.

7.3 Implementing Agencies

7.3.1 The skill development programme is being implemented by the three Finance and Development Corporations under the Department of SJ&E-

- National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC).
 - National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC).
 - National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC).
- Corporation-wise details are given below.

I. NSFDC: Skill Development Training Programme

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.1500/- per month during the training period subject to 90% attendance of trainees.

2. Objective of Skill Development Programme

The objective of the programme is to provide skill development training leading to employability of Scheduled Castes youth belonging to DPL (double below poverty line). On successful completion of training, the trainees are also provided placement assistance and/or entrepreneurial guidance to start their own ventures with financial assistance from NSFDC through State Channelising Agencies/ Channel Partners.

3. Eligible Beneficiaries

Unemployed persons belonging to scheduled castes, whose annual family income is below Double the Poverty Line Income limit (presently up to Rs.98,000 in rural areas and up to Rs.1,20,000 in urban areas).

4. Major Achievements/Initiatives during 2016-17

During the current financial year (2016-17), as on 31.12.2016, as against the target of 17,000, NSFDC has sanctioned skill development training programmes to train 16,966 persons belonging to target group, while training has commenced for 4,906 candidates.

a) Achievements

S. No	Particulars	Achievements (as on 31.12.2016)
1	Target (Number of trainees)	17000
2	Training commenced during the year (Number of trainees)	4906

The list of training courses and beneficiaries trained may be seen at **Annexure 7.1**.

b) Initiatives

As per the Common Norms for Skill Development Schemes of National Skill Development Agency (NSDA), following measures have been taken by NSFDC for implementation of skill development training programmes:

- Outcome of skill development training linked to overall employment (both wage & self) of 70% of trainees.
- Placement linked payment to Training Providers.
- Training providers have been advised to ensure Aadhaar enrolment and transfer of fund to trainees by digital means i.e. NEFT/ RTGS.



Hon'ble Minister giving the 'Job Offer letter' to the skilled trainee sponsored by NBCFDC under SDTP scheme during Silver Jubilee Celebrations on 13.01.2017.

Details of Memorandum of Agreements (MoAs) signed by NSFDC during the FY 2016-17 (as on 31.12.2016)

MoA	Date of Signing	Purpose
(1)	(2)	(4)
Beauty & Wellness Sector Skill Council	14.10.2016	Skill Development Training of Scheduled Castes in various courses under Beauty & Wellness Sector Skill Council
Apparel Made-ups & Home Furnishing Sector Skill Council	20.10.2016	Skill Development Training of Scheduled Castes in various courses under Apparel Made-ups & Home Furnishing Sector Skill Council
Tripartite Agreement between NSFDC, Workchrdt Foundation & ONGC	09.12.2016	Skill Development Training of Scheduled Castes in various courses under Health Sector
Handicrafts & Carpet Sector Skill Council	26.12.2016	Skill Development Training of Scheduled Castes in various courses under Handicrafts & Carpet Sector Skill Council

II. NSKFDC: Skill Development Training Programme

1. Introduction

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 25 of the erstwhile Companies Act, 1956. NSKFDC is in operation since October, 1997, as an Apex Corporation for the all round socio-economic upliftment of the Safai Karamcharis, Manual Scavengers and their dependants throughout India through various Loan and Non loan based schemes programmes.

Under Loan based schemes, NSKFDC provides financial assistance upto Rs. 25 Lakhs to the Safai Karamcharis, Manual Scavengers and their dependants through the Channelizing Agencies for any viable income generating schemes including sanitation related activities and for education in India and abroad. Under Non- loan based schemes, NSKFDC provides 100% grant for skill development training programmes and stipend of Rs. 1500 p.m./ per candidate is also provided. Further, an amount

of Rs.50000/- for holding Job Fairs, Rs.30000/- for Awareness Camps and Rs.25000/- for workshops etc. is reimbursed to the Channelizing Agencies.

NSKFDC is also the nodal agency for implementation of the Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (SRMS). Therefore, NKSFDC also provides 100% grant to the training institutions for conducting skill development training programmes for identified manual scavengers and their dependants under SRMS. Under SRMS the candidates are provided stipend @ Rs. 3,000/- per month during the training period.

2. Objectives of Skill Development Training Programme



Skill Development Training programme

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/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, Manual Scavengers and their dependants (in the age group of 17 years to 50 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.

3. Major Achievements of NSKFDC

NSKFDC has sanctioned the training programme

for 12180 candidates in various trades in the FY 2016-17 through training institutions. Out of 12180 sanctioned candidates the training programme for 4299 candidates has already been commenced.

S. No.	Particulars	Achievements (Up to 31.12.2016)
1	Target (Number of trainees)	11,000
2	Training Sanctioned (Number of trainees)	12,180
3	Training commenced during the year (Number of trainees)	4299

4. Initiatives taken by NSKFDC for effective implementation of training programmes

- i) Selection of eligible candidates by the Selection Committee having Members from concerned Training Institute, District Officer of SCA/District Social Welfare Department, representative from a reputed NGO having experience in the social sector and representative from NSKFDC.



Beneficiary from Corporation Making Product

- ii) Implementation of training programmes through Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) for specialized training in the related job roles
 - iii) Biometric attendance system has been made mandatory to ensure regularity and punctuality of the trainees. The stipend released to the target groups is linked to the biometric attendance of the trainees and minimum 75% monthly attendance is mandatory for the trainees to get the stipend. Further the stipend is released directly to the bank accounts of the eligible beneficiaries.
 - iv) Regular monitoring visits are undertaken by the officials of the corporation for various sanctioned training programme. The observations of the monitoring visits and action points are being shared with Training Institutions with a request to take immediate corrective action.
 - v) NEFT/TRGS of stipend directly in the accounts of the trainees by NSKFDC
 - vi) The Skype/video conferencing arrangement for direct interaction with the trainees.
 - vii) Created web portal for uploading the necessary data pertaining to trainees and the availability of information regarding candidates undergoing training/trained in the website of NSKFDC in public domain
 - viii) Conducting the training programmes as per 'Common Norms' of Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship
 - ix) The training providers are required to ensure job/self employment for at least 70% of the trained candidates. With a view to ascertain, post training employment status, 20% of the training fee is released only after receipt of post training job/self employment status of the trainees.
- Details of Memorandum of Agreements (MoAs) executed by NSKFDC signed during the FY 2016-17 (as on 31.12.2016) are as follows:



Awareness Camp for Manual Scavenger and Safaikaramcharis

MoA	Date of Signing	Amount (Rs in Lakhs)	Purpose
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Beauty & Wellness Sector Skill Council	21.11.16	181.5	Skill Development Training of Manual Scavengers, Safai Karamcharis and their dependents in various courses under Beauty & Wellness Sector Skill Council
Apparel Made-ups & Home Furnishing Skill Council	21.11.16	506.25	Skill Development Training of Manual Scavengers, Safai Karamcharis and their dependents in various courses under Apparel Made-ups & Home Furnishing Sector Skill Council
Furniture & Fittings Skill Council	21.11.16	79.463	Skill Development Training of Manual Scavengers, Safai Karamcharis and their dependents in various courses under Furniture & Fittings Sector Skill Council
Handicrafts & Carpet Skill Council	21.11.16	341.2	Skill Development Training of Manual Scavengers, Safai Karamcharis and their dependents in various courses under Handicrafts & Carpet Sector Skill Council
IIFCL	04.08.16	50	Skill Development Training of Safai Karamcharis and their dependents (women candidates) in Commercial Motor Driving Training Programme with self defence skills under IIFCL's CSR initiative
PGCIL	07.12.16	17.04	Skill Development Training of Safai Karamcharis and their dependents in Electrician, Welder and Plumber trades under PGCIL's CSR initiative
Telangana Gramin Bank	08.11.2016	1980	For implementation of NSKFDC schemes in the State of Telangana.
Total		3155.453	

The list of training courses organized by NSKFDC in 2016-17 may be seen at Annexure 7.2.

III. NBCFDC - Skill Development Training Programme



NBCFDC beneficiary from Kerala making product at IITF - 2016

1. Introduction

The NBCFDC provides financial assistance for Skill Development Training Programme (SDTP) and upgradation of entrepreneurial skills of eligible members of Backward Classes living below double the poverty line.

S.No	Particulars	Achievements (as on 31.12.2016)
1	Target (Number of trainees)	17500
2	Training commenced during the year (Number of trainees)	10550

During 2016-17, the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment set a target to train 17,500

beneficiaries by NBCFDC. The Corporation has accordingly tied up with nine Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) set by the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE), Govt. of India in the current year in addition to five SSCs with whom linkage had been established in previous fiscal. Accordingly, NBCFDC has issued Letter of Intents (LOIs) to 20 agencies that include both SSCs and institutes primarily running under the aegis of various Central Government Ministries/State Governments, and released Rs. 4.11 crore for 10550 trainees upto 31.12.2016.

The Corporation has been traditionally engaging with reputed institutes working under the aegis of the Central Government and State Governments. With the setting-up of the Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) by the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE), the Corporation is also extensively engaging with these SSCs so that need based training can be imparted to the youth of the target group. In the current year, NBCFDC has issued Letter of Intents (LoIs) to the following Training Institutes/SSCs:-

- i. Central Institute of Plastics Engineering & Technology (CIPET);
- ii. Telecom Sector Skill Council;
- iii. Capital Goods Skill Council;
- iv. Apparel Made-Ups & Home Furnishing Sector Skill Council;
- v. Indian Plumbing Sector Skills Council;
- vi. Furniture & Fittings Skill Council;
- vii. Textile Sector Skill Council;
- viii. Security Sector Skill Development Council;
- ix. Skill Council for Green Jobs;
- x. Electronics Sector Skill Council of India;
- xi. Indian Institute of Carpet Technology;
- xii. Beauty & Wellness Sector Skill Council;

- xiii. Power Sector Skill Council;
- xiv. Handicrafts & Carpet Sector Skill Council;
- xv. Tourism & Hospitality Skill Council;
- xvi. J&K State Women's Development Corporation.
- xvii. Apparel Training & Design Centre;
- xviii. CSIR-Central Glass & Ceramic Research Institute;
- xix. Centre For Research and Industrial Staff Performance (CRISP);
- xx. O.P.J. Community College, Raipur (OPJCC)

2. List of Training Programmes conducted during 2016-17

The training programmes being conducted include fresh training and Skill Upgradation & Recognition of Prior Learning. Some of the courses are (i) Consumer Energy Meter Technician; (ii) Meter Reader; (iii) Front Office Associate; (iv) Travel Consultant; (v) Tour Escort; (vi) Food & Beverage Steward; (vii) Engraving Artisan; (viii) Crochet Lace Tailor; (ix) Handloom Weaver; (x) Electrician etc.



Beneficiary from Corporation Making Product

NBCFDC beneficiary from Manipur at Shilpotsav – 2016 DilliHaat, Opp. INA Market, New Delhi

3. Identification of beneficiaries

While sanctioning of training programme to the Institution/SCAs, the Corporation spells out the

Terms & Condition contained in Letter of Intent (LoI) wherein the institute is required to provide the details of the eligible trainees viz. No. of Male/Female, Rural/Urban, Mobile No., Address, Email etc. To ensure that the correct profile of beneficiaries is identified, the training institutes are advised to take help of the State Channelising Agencies (SCAs). Further, starting from current year, the institutes have been advised to enter all details of the trained beneficiaries in the job portal of the Corporation which also includes unique identity details such as Aadhaar, mobile number etc.

4. 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, Telecom Sector, Electronic Sector, Carpet

industries, Power Sector, Tourism Sector, Handicraft Sector etc. It is hoped that engagement with SSCs which have ample representation of industry leaders will further augment the employability of the trainees. Additionally, the creation of the Job Portal and its expected linkage with National Labour Information Management System (NLIMS) will further improve 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) initiatives, which should help empower both socially & economically, these self-employed persons.

5. Marketing Linkages

Besides other developmental activities, the Corporation is promoting, marketing facilities



Secretary, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Govt. of India, appreciating the products of NBCFDC beneficiary from Kerala at IITF – 2016

for the artisans of the target group by providing opportunities to participate in the country's leading fairs like India International Trade Fair, Dilli Haat and Suraj Kund Crafts Mela etc. as well as in the exhibitions/fairs organized in their respective States. These events not only give much needed marketing exposure to these artisans, but also provide an opportunity to market their products at better prices than what they usually earn, to organize 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 SCAs.

In a nutshell, 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.

NBCFDC signed MoAs with 11 SSC/Training Institutes, 11 RRBs and 2 public sector banks during 2016-17.

List of Training Courses Organised by the NBCFDC during 2016-17 (As on 31.12.2016) may be seen at Annexure 7.3.

North Eastern Region

NORTH EASTERN REGION

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 below:

S. N.	State/UT	Total Population	SC Population	% of SC population	SC Literacy Rate (in %)		
					Person	Male	Female
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1383727	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Assam	31205576	2231321	7.2	77.0	83.2	70.4
3.	Manipur	2570390	97328	3.7	76.2	83.5	68.9
4.	Meghalaya	2966889	17355	0.6	68.6	74.9	61.4
5.	Mizoram	1097206	1218	0.1	92.4	93.1	91.0
6.	Nagaland	1978502	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Sikkim	610577	28275	4.6	77.5	82.8	72.0
8.	Tripura	3673917	654918	17.8	89.4	92.8	86.0
All India		1210569573	201378086	16.6	66.1	75.2	56.5

Source: Census of India, 2011

8.1.2 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. However, proper estimates of drug affected population are not available.

8.1.5 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.

8.1.6 The Department of Social Justice and Empowerment has however been exempted from making a provision of 10% of the total plan allocation in so far as SC development is concerned 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.

8.2 BE RE and Expenditure earmarked for NER

8.2.1 The Budget Estimates (BE), Revised Estimates (RE) and Expenditure in NER during XII Plan are as under:

BE/RE and EXPENDITURE 2012-13 TO 2016-17					
S. No.	Year	BE	RE	Expenditure	%of Exp.(RE)
1.	2012-13	199.00	166.41	102.46	61.57
2.	2013-14	230.00	198.03	76.98	38.87
3.	2014-15	229.56	186.49	215.02	115.30
4.	2015-16	236.31	229.13	173.01	75.51
5.	2016-17	245.20	243.30	93.76 (Upto 31-12-2016)	38.54

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

Scheme-wise BE/RE/Exp. during 2016-17.

(Rs in crore)

S. N.	Name of the scheme	Budget Allocation 2016-17	Revised Estimate	Exp. Upto 31.12.2016	%age against RE
1.	2	3	4	5	7
1.	Post Matric Scholarship for SCs	60.00	61.00	5.83	9.56
2.	Pre-Matric Scholarship for dependents of unclean occupation	0.20	0.20	0.18	90
3.	Protection of Civil Rights Act & Protection of Atrocity Act	3.00	4.40	0.17	3.86
4.	Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana (Girls Hostel)	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana (Boys Hostel)	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00
6.	Assistance to Voluntary Organization for SCs	1.00	1.00	0.89	89.00
7.	State Scheduled Caste Development Corporation	0.40	0.40	0.40	100
8.	Upgradation of Merit for Sc students	0.10	0.10	0.13	130
9.	National Scheduled Caste Finance Development Corporation.	2.78	1.78	3.38	189.89

S. N.	Name of the scheme	Budget Allocation 2016-17	Revised Estimate	Exp. Upto 31.12.2016	%age against RE
10.	National Safai Karamcharis Finance Development Corporation.	4.13	4.13	3.87	93.70
11.	Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP).	16.00	16.00	9.39	58.69
12.	National Fellowship for SCs	4.00	4.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Scheme for Rehabilitation of Mannual Scavengers	1.00	0.10	0.00	0.00
14.	Top Class Education for SCs students	0.42	0.42	1.13	269.05
15.	National Overseas Scholarship for SCs	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00
16.	Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana	2.00	2.00	15.75	787.50
17.	Venture Capital Funds SCs	1.00	1.00		0.00
18.	Pre Matric Scholarship for SCs(IX&X)	11.00	11.00	0.38	3.45
19.	Free Coaching for SCs & OBCs	0.50	0.50	0.07	14
20.	National Backward Class Finance Development Corporation.	10.00	10.00	20.00	200
21.	Pre Matric Scholarship to BCs	15.00	15.00	1.55	10.33
22.	Assistance to Vol. Organizations to Other Backward Class	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00
23.	Boys and Girls Hostel for BCs	4.00	4.00	9.91	247.75
24.	Post Matric Scholarship for OBCs	88.60	88.60	14.88	16.79
25.	Ambedkar Pre-Matric and Post-Matric Scholarship for DNTs:	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	National Fellowship of OBC and EBC	3.00	3.00	0.00	0.00
27.	Post Matric Scholarship scheme for Economically Backward Class.	1.00	1.50	0.91	60.67
28.	National Overseas Scholarship for Other Backward Class.	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00
29.	National Institute for Social Defence	2.20	1.20	0.00	0.00
30.	Education Work for Prohibition of Drugs Abuse	4.00	5.00	3.30	66
31.	Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for programme related to Aged (IPOP)	3.70	3.70	1.64	44.32
32.	Information for Mass Education Cell	5.00	5.00	0.00	0.00
33.	National survey to assess the extent pattern and trend drug abuse	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00
34.	Scheme for Transgender Persons	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Integrated Programme for Rehabilitation of Beggars'.	1.00	0.10	0.00	0.00
Grand Total		245.20	243.30	93.76	38.54

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

State Governments in utilizing the funds, the Department has been organizing meetings with Social Welfare Secretaries & other officers of Social Welfare Departments of NER 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

8.5.1 National Scheduled Caste Finance Development Corporation

Programmes of NSFDC in the NE Region

A. Credit Based Schemes

(i) Physical & Financial Achievement:

During 2015-16, against notional allocation of Rs.630.00 lakh for 1,260 beneficiaries, NSFDC has disbursed Rs.2479.34 lakh for 1,640 beneficiaries. During the current financial year (2016-17), against the notional allocation target of Rs.886.00 lakh, NSFDC has disbursed Rs.1359.06 lakh for 942 beneficiaries as on 31.12.2016.

(ii) Development of Clusters:

During the year 2015-16, NSFDC has provided financial assistance under Mahila Samridhi Yojana to Self Help Groups of women through North Eastern Development Finance Corporation (NEDFi), Guwahati to implement schemes in cluster mode. Seven (7) clusters (Piggery-03 and Weaving-04) consisting of 345 women were formed in 3 Districts of Manipur.

B. Non-Credit based Scheme

(i) Skill Development Training Programme

During 2015-16, 661 persons belonging to target group have been trained under NSFDC sponsored skill development training programmes. During the current financial year (2016-17), skill development training programmes to train 570 persons belonging to target group have been sanctioned as on 31.12.2016.



Special Secretary, D/O Social Justice and Empowerment with the beneficiaries of the Corporations in Guwahati December, 2016



Beneficiary of NBCFDC in North East

8.5.2 National Backward Class Finance Development Corporation

State/Scheme-wise Achievements in North Eastern Region during 2016-17 as on 31.12.2016

(Rs. In Crore)						
Scheme	BE (Rs.) (Rs.)	Total Release	Assam (NEDFi)	Manipur (NEDFi)	Sikkim	Tripura
NBCFDC	-	28.00	4.00	4.00		20.00

8.5.3 National Safai Karamcharis Finance Development Corporation.

NSKFDC has been implementing its schemes and programmes in North Eastern States. All the North Eastern States (except Arunachal Pradesh) has nominated their State Channelizing Agencies (SCAs) for implementing the schemes of NSKFDC. The funds of Rs 29.39 Crore for covering 6262 beneficiaries were released by NSKFDC to the North Eastern States since inception to 31.12.2016, as per details given below: -

S.No	State	Fund Released(Rs in Crore)	No. of beneficiaries
1	Assam	659.17	3318
2	Meghalaya	11.70	16
3	Manipur	122.74	456
4	Mizoram	104.96	426
5	Tripura	1664.81	1477
6	Nagaland	375.53	569
	Total	2938.91	6262

During the year 2016-17 (upto 31.12.2016), NSKFDC has released the funds of Rs.169.20 Lakh to Tripura and Rs.218.03 lakh to Nagaland and no other North Eastern Region State availed financial assistance under NSKFDC schemes.

Gender Budgeting

GENDER BUDGETING

9.1 Introduction

9.1.1 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 entails affirmative action for empowering women and enables tracking and allocating resources for women empowerment.

9.1.2 The Finance Minister in his Budget Speech, 2004-05, had indicated the need for budget data being presented in a manner that highlights gender sensitivities of the budgetary mechanism. Pursuant to this announcement, the Ministry of Women and Child Development had, in October 2004, identified 9 Ministries/ Departments including this Ministry for preparation of Public Expenditure profile of their schemes and conduct beneficiaries incidence analysis from a gender perspective.

9.1.3 The target groups of the Ministry 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 plan schemes. Further, there has also been an effort to take up schemes which are especially meant for women.

9.2 Schemes

9.2.1 The following schemes of the Department have special provisions for women beneficiaries:

- i. Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCA to SCP) – Under the Scheme, 15% of the budgetary allocation is earmarked for women.
- ii. Scheme for National Overseas Scholarship– Under the Scheme, at least 30% of the budgetary allocation is earmarked for women.
- iii. 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



Beneficiaries of Corporations

Governments (as against 50% assistance for boy's hostels).

- iv. 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.

9.2.2 The National Level Finance and Development Corporations for Scheduled Castes, Other Backward Classes and Safai Karamcharis are implementing schemes which are exclusively targeting the women beneficiaries.

Allocation under Gender Budgeting for the year 2016-17		
(Rs in crore)		
S. N.	Name of the schemes	Allocation
1	Post Matric Scholarship for SCs	837.30
2.	Protection of Civil Rights Act & Protection of Atrocity Act	45.00
3	Assistance to Voluntary Organization for SCs	15.00
4.	State Scheduled Caste Development Corporation	6.00
5.	Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana	27.00
6.	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar International Center.	30.00
7.	Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatravas Yojna - Girls Hostels	40.00
8.	Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP)	240.00
9.	Pre Matric Scholarship for SC Students (Class IX & X)	165.00
10.	National Overseas Scholarship for SCs	4.50
11.	Pre-Matric scholarship of the children engaged in unclean occupation involving cleaning and prone to health hazardz.	0.60
12.	Self Employment Scheme of Liberation & Rehabilitation of Scavengers	3.00
13.	Development of Dr. Ambedkar National Memorial	5.10
14.	Free Coaching for SCs and OBCs	7.50
15.	National Fellowship for SCs	60.00
16.	Pugradation merit for SC students	0.90

Allocation under Gender Budgeting for the year 2016-17		
		(Rs in crore)
17.	Top Class Education for SCs students	6.30
18.	Dr Ambedkar Foundation	0.30
19.	Venture Capital Funds SCs	12.00
20.	Credit Guarantee Funds for SCs	3.00
21.	National Safai Karamcharis Finance Development Corporation	15.00
22.	National Scheduled Caste Finance Development Corporation,	41.70
23.	Assistance to Voluntary Organizations to OBCs	1.20
24.	National Fellowship for OBCs & EBCs	8.10
25.	Scheme for Educational and Economical Development of DNTs	1.50
26.	National Backward Class Finance Development Corporation,	30.00
27.	Boys and Girls Hostel for BCs	12.00
28.	NOS Scheme for OBCs	0.60
29.	Post Matric Scholarship for OBCs	265.50
30.	Post Matric Scholarship for EBC	3.00
31.	Pre-matric Scholarship to OBC students	42.60
32.	National Institute for Social Defence	6.60
33.	Assistance to VOs for programme related to Aged (IPOP)	11.10
34.	Research Study Publication & Training	0.30
35.	Assistance to Voluntary Organization for providing Social Defence	0.90
36.	Information Mass Education Cell.	9.00
	Total	1957.60

9.3 Schemes of Finance & Development Corporations

9.3.1 National Scheduled Castes Finance & Development Corporation

9.3.1.1 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.

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 two financial years and current financial year as on 31.12.2016 is given as under:

Financial Year	Physical		Financial	
	Norm	Actual	Norm	Actual
2014-15	40%	72.20%	40%	56.98%
2015-16	40%	73.96%	40%	50.71%
2016-17 (as on 31.12.2016)	40%	88.36%	40%	57.83%

Similarly, the actual coverage of women trainees under Non-Credit Based Scheme (Skill Development Training Programme) during last two financial years and current financial year as on 31.12.2016 is given as under:

Financial Year	Physical	
	Norm	Actual
2014-15	40%	42.62%
2015-16	40%	47.99%
2016-17 (as on 31.12.2016)	40%	57.40%

Schemes for Coverage of Women Beneficiaries

A. Mahila Samriddhi Yojana (MSY)

NSFDC had introduced the Scheme titled 'Mahila Samriddhi Yojana (MSY)' – an exclusive Micro-Credit Scheme for women beneficiaries during 2003-04 to provide loans upto Rs.25,000/- per unit at an interest rate of 4% per annum (rebate of 1%) as compared to the Micro-Credit Finance Scheme. During the year 2006-07, the unit cost limit under MSY was raised to Rs.30,000/-, which was further raised to Rs.50,000 in 2012-13 to enable the women beneficiaries to take up income generating activities with higher investment. On repayment of loan under MSY, the beneficiaries can once again avail any loan under NSFDC Schemes.

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. 1.5.2008. Under the scheme, Term Loan upto Rs.50,000/- 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. Nari Arthik Sashaktikaran Yojana (NASY)

NSFDC had introduced Nari Arthik Sashaktikaran Yojana (NASY) w.e.f. 8.2.2013 to provide loans at 4% p.a. under any NSFDC Scheme to Single Women/ Widows/Women who are head of their families to take up income generating activities and improve their socio-economic status. Under the NASY, 2% of the loan amount is provided as grant for the purpose of carrying out 'handholding activity' for the beneficiaries covered under the Scheme, subject to a maximum of Rs.4,000/- per unit. The beneficiaries covered under NASY would be eligible to avail further assistance for expansion of business after 2 years of availment of first loan provided the repayment is regular.

D. Norms for coverage of Women Beneficiaries under other Schemes

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Norms
(i)	Term Loan	40%
(ii)	Micro Credit Finance	40%
(iii)	Shilpi Samriddhi Yojana	40%
(iv)	Laghu Vyavasay Yojana	40%
(v)	Green Business Scheme	40%
(vi)	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%

The financial and physical achievements under MSY & MKY schemes during the last 2 years and current year as on 31.12.2016 are as given below:

2014-15		2015-16		2016-17 (As on 31.12.2016)	
Financial (Rs. in crore)	Physical (Nos)	Financial (Rs. in crore)	Physical (Nos.)	Financial (Rs. in crore)	Physical (Nos.)
65.53	34,177	99.31	41,824	41.93	28,917

9.3.2 Schemes of National Backward Class Finance & Development Corporation focusing on Women

9.3.2.1 The NBCFDC operates two special schemes through State Channelising Agencies (SCAs) for the benefit of women beneficiaries:

a) New Swarnima: The scheme is implemented for inculcating the spirit of self-reliance among the women of Backward Classes living below double the poverty line. Financial assistance to the extent of Rs.1,00,000/- per beneficiary is provided at concessional rate of interest of 5% p.a.

b) Mahila Samriddhi Yojana : The scheme is implemented to provide Micro Finance to women entrepreneurs belonging to target group. The maximum loan limit per beneficiary is Rs.50,000/- at concessional rate of interest of 4% p.a.

A large number of women self-help groups have been already supported under above schemes. The financial and physical achievement during the financial year 2016-17 as on 31.12.2016 are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	2016-17 (as on 31.12.2016)		Cumulative	
		Loan Disbursed (Rs. Cr.)	No. of Beneficiaries	Loan Disbursed (Rs. Cr.)	No. of Beneficiaries
1.	New Swarnima	14.56	2902	286.46	2, 20,192
2.	Mahila Samriddhi Yojana	109.14	74646	703.82	8, 34,079
Total		123.70	77548	990.28	10, 54,271

During current financial year, under Skill Development Training Programmes, 5650 women trainees have been trained upto 31.12.2016 in various States.

9.3.2.2 Financial & Physical Achievements of Schemes specific to Women

The Physical and Financial achievements, under some of the schemes mentioned above during 2015-16 and 2016-17 are given below:-

Coverage of Women Beneficiaries under the Mahila Samriddhi Yojana and New Swarnima Scheme of the Corporation

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme Achievement (in Numbers)	2015-16		2016-17 (upto 31.12.2016)	
		Physical Achievement (in Rs. Cr)	Financial Achievement (in Numbers)	Physical Achievement	Financial (in Rs. Cr)
1.	National Backward Classes Finance & Development Corporation (NBCFDC)	111435	140.56	77548	123.70



Beneficiaries of Corporation showing their product at IITF, Pragati Maidan, 2016

Commercial Motor Driving Training Programme with Self Defence Skills for Women



National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC), Govt. of India Undertaking under the aegis of Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is in operation since 1997 for the socio-economic upliftment of the Safai Karamcharis, Manual Scavengers and their dependant through implementation of its loan and non-loan based schemes & programmes across the country. Under the non-loan based schemes, NSKFDC under its non loan based schemes provides Skill Development Training to the members of its target group for enhancing their capabilities for self/job employment. With a view to achieve the

objective of creating employment opportunities for the women beneficiaries of Safai Karamcharis so as to empower them economically & socially and keeping in mind the immediate requirement of women commercial drivers to make commuting safer for the women passengers, NSKFDC has organized 7 months "Commercial Motor Driving Training Programme with Self Defense and Soft Skills" for 400 women beneficiaries from basties of Madangir, Lal Kuan, Sangam Vihar, Rohini, Dwarka and Mangolpuri of Delhi, on pilot basis. NSKFDC under its Skill Development Training Programmes has added a new avenue by introducing a course of "COMMERCIAL MOTOR DRIVING TRAINING WITH SELF DEFENCE SKILLS FOR WOMEN".

The trainees were taught and exposed to the basic mechanism of vehicles, routine repair/maintenance, Road/Route permits, commercial vehicle State taxes, acquaintance with various destinations and other commercial aspects etc.

The training modules constituted of 3 months of Basic Motor Driving Training (LMV), with one month Self Defence Training (Karate & Judo), 15 days training on Soft Skills, 15 days Specialised Driving Training at Institute of Driving and Traffic Research of Maruti Udyog Ltd. and 2 months Commercial Driving Training of basic Mechanism (LTV). After successful completion of training 310 women trainees have already obtained LMV driving licence and some of them are working as personal drivers. Further, they are in the process of obtaining Commercial Driving licence for which a mandatory period of one year is required from the date of obtaining LMV driving licence.

In the mean time, NSKFDC has signed MoU with Azad Foundation to provide commercial motor driving training to these candidates under their 'Sakha' initiative. NSKFDC has also inked MoU's with prospective employers Ola and Uber so as to provide employment to them once they obtain commercial driving licence. Trainees will also be provided loans to purchase their own vehicles after obtaining commercial driving licence under NSKFDC schemes.



9.3.3 Scheme of NSKFDC focusing on Women

9.3.3.1 NSKFDC has been implementing two specific schemes for women i.e. Mahila Adhikarita Yojana (MAY) & Mahila Samridhi Yojana (MSY) for coverage of woman Safai Karamcharis, Scavengers & their dependants.

9.3.3.2 Preference is also being given by NSKFDC for coverage of woman beneficiaries under its schemes. Consequent upon the recommendations of Task Force on Convergence and Co-ordination of Government Programmes/ Schemes for Educational, Economic and Social Empowerment of Safai Karamcharis/ Scavengers and their dependents daughters. NSKFDC has amended the norms for coverage of woman beneficiary's upto 40% in both financial & physical terms against the earlier norm of 30% in physical term only.

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

9.3.3.4 During the current F.Y. 2016-17, the Corporation allocated the funds of Rs.70.71 crore including exclusive schemes for women, which is 40% of the total target allocation of funds of Rs.176.78 crore. As against the allocation of Rs.70.71 crore, the funds of Rs.17.91 crore have already been released by NSKFDC under MSY and MAY schemes. Further, funds of Rs.24.85 crore are considered as disbursed to the women beneficiaries out of the funds disbursed under Term Loan and MCF.

Monitoring and Evaluation

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

10.1 Monitoring the Performance of the Schemes/Programmes

The Department of SJ&E provides financial assistance to State Governments, NGOs and other implementing agencies for programmes meant for the welfare of the target groups of the Department of SJ&E; makes provision of concessional loans (and in appropriate cases, subsidy) to members of target groups for income generating activities through its National Finance & Development Corporations. The Department of SJ&E thus implements its schemes through (i) State Governments/UT Administrations (ii) Non-Governmental Organisations and (iii) its own organisations viz. National Institute, Corporations etc and has developed the mechanism for monitoring the progress of the schemes/programmes being implemented through these organizations.

10.1.1 Monitoring Mechanism for the Programmes / Schemes implemented through State Government/UT Administration

10.1.1.1 Various initiatives taken by the Department of SJ&E for monitoring the progress of implementation 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 the all the schemes, Department of SJ&E has designated Bureau Heads and 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 Bureau Heads 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.
- vi. The Department of SJ&E also sponsors evaluation studies from time to time through independent evaluation agencies to check whether the benefits of the Schemes reach the target groups.

10.2 Monitoring of schemes implemented through NGOs

10.2.1 The following important steps are taken by the Department of SJ&E for monitoring the implementation of the various schemes implemented through NGOs:

- 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 Scheme of Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary Organizations working for SCs, OBCs and Integrated Programme for Older Persons.
- 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.

- 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.

10.2.2 To make the processing of the proposals for grant-in-aid more simple and streamlined, the following procedural modifications are followed:

- 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 will be considered for release after detailed scrutiny.
- 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.

10.3 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:

10.3.1 National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation

The Corporation puts great stress on Monitoring & Evaluation of implementation of NSFDC schemes by State Channelising Agencies (SCAs). In order to achieve this objective, the Corporation gets evaluation studies conducted on regular intervals from independent agencies. 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 SCAs/CAs.

- The SCAs/CAs are required to submit utilization certificates in the prescribed format containing the details of such as Names and addresses of beneficiaries, Amount disbursed, Mode of disbursement, Gender, Annual Family Income, Caste and Name of Suppliers etc.
- NSFDC nominee reviews the pending issues relating to NSFDC Schemes in the Board Meetings of SCAs.
- High level meetings of NSFDC officers are held with State Government and SCA Officers to discuss pending issues.
- NSFDC reviews the progress of its schemes at regular intervals with SCAs.
- Pending issues are reviewed and resolved in the Regional Workshops of SCAs.
- NSFDC Zonal Officers periodically inspect the units financed by NSFDC and submit reports.

B. External Evaluation

NSFDC has been commissioning external evaluation studies of its schemes through external evaluating agencies. During 2014-15, NSFDC had 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.

On the advice of National Commission for Scheduled Castes, NSFDC had commissioned a Comprehensive Impact Assessment Study (CIAS) of its schemes through Centre for Market Research & Social Development (CMSD), New Delhi. The study covered beneficiaries assisted during 2009-10 and 2010-11 in four states, namely, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka and Tripura. Under the study, 2,383 persons consisting of 1,978 beneficiaries and 405 non-beneficiaries were covered. It was found that 100% of beneficiaries utilized funds for the intended purpose.

Further, as per the MoU target, NSFDC also commissioned an External Evaluation study of its Credit Based Schemes (EECBS) through Centre for Market Research & Social Development (CMSD), New Delhi. The study covered 894 beneficiaries who were assisted under NSFDC schemes during the

year 2014-15 through 10 SCAs/CAs in 8 States/UT, namely, Assam, Bihar, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Maharashtra, Sikkim and Puducherry.

NSFDC had also commissioned an External Evaluation study of its Non-Credit Based Schemes (EENCBS) through Centre for Market Research & Social Development (CMSD), New Delhi. The study covered 423 trainees who have been provided skill training in various trades during the year 2014-15 through Government approved training institutions in 10 States, namely, Assam, Bihar, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

C. Findings of Evaluation Studies

The objectives of the studies commissioned by CMSD were to know the impact of NSFDC schemes on the economic development of its target group in 15 States namely Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Puducherry, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal covering 2,872 beneficiaries who were assisted under NSFDC schemes and 423 trainees who were trained under NSFDC sponsored scheme.

The scheme-wise findings are given as under:

C.1 Credit Based Schemes

Sl. No.	Criteria	CIAS	EECBS
(i)	Percentage of beneficiaries utilized funds for the intended purpose	100%	100%
(ii)	Percentage of beneficiaries found to have possessed assets created	99.70%	98.10%
(iii)	Percentage of beneficiary crossed poverty line (BPL)	73.10%	52.80%
(iv)	Percentage beneficiaries crossed Double the Poverty Line (DPL)	3.50%	7.80%

CIAS : Comprehensive Impact Assessment Study

EECBS : External Evaluation study of Credit Based Schemes

C.1.1 Recommendations

- (i) The SCAs should be guided and monitored for sanction and disbursement of loan to the target group within three months from the date of submission of application.
- (ii) The SCAs should be encouraged to implement all credit based schemes of NSFDC so that target group gets the benefit of all NSFDC Schemes.
- (iii) NSFDC may consider increasing the loan amount under MCF & MSY upto Rs.1.00 lakh.
- (iv) The SCAs should be guided to simplify the documentation process so that the number of visits of prospective beneficiaries to the offices of the SCAs is reduced.
- (v) The beneficiaries should be educated on marketing.
- (vi) Publicity of schemes should be made through publishing & distributing success stories, preparing short films etc.
- (vii) Imparting proper and effective training for the target group.

C.2 Skill Development Programme

The major findings of the study are summarized as under;

- (i) Percentage of Trainees on : 58.40%
employment
- (ii) Percentage of Trainees on : 36.90%
job employment
- (iii) Percentage of trainees on self : 21.50%
-employment
- (iv) Percentage of trainees : 88%
satisfied with training
programme

C.2.1 Recommendations

- (i) Effective publicity and tie-up with prospective employers to be undertaken by training providers for more and effective placement of trainees.

- (ii) Increase of training duration especially for computer courses for better employment opportunities.
- (iii) Candidates having a definitive attitude and interest in pursuing the training programme should be selected so as to ensure maximum job/self-employment post training.
- (iv) Proper follow up for timely payment of stipend to trainees to have better impact of the scheme on them.

10.3.2 National Safai Karmacharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC)

10.3.2.1 The mechanism adopted for effective monitoring and better control on implementation/execution of the schemes & programmes of NSKFDC is as follows:

- NSKFDC is a MoU signing Corporation since 2006-07 and the targets for coverage of beneficiaries, disbursement of loan etc; are fixed on yearly basis by the Department of Social Justice & Empowerment, Govt. of India & the Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) for which efforts are being made by NSKFDC to achieve the targets.
- The Physical & Financial targets of MoU are being enhanced every year at an average of 15-20% disbursement of funds and coverage of beneficiaries.
- Reviewing of targets on monthly basis by NSKFDC as well as by the Department of SJ&E.
- By obtaining Progress Reports from the SCAs/ Institutions on implementation of training programmes during the period of training.
- By obtaining the Utilization Certificates in respect of funds disbursed to the SCAs.
- Periodical review of progress of implementation with the officers of SCAs and State Government.
- Periodical visits made by the Officials of the

Corporation to the beneficiaries.

- The officials of NSKFDC are also visiting the training institutions during the period of training.
- In order to ensure the speedy implementation of NSKFDC schemes & programmes, the Department of Social Justice & Empowerment (MOSJ&E), Govt. of India has been reviewing 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.
- The Performance/achievements of NSKFDC is also being 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 should avail the benefits under NSKFDC schemes and programmes.
- The Performance/achievements of NSKFDC is also being reviewed by the National Commission for Safai Karamcharis and the action on the suggestions made by the Committee is also taken care of so that maximum number of beneficiaries should avail the benefits under NSKFDC schemes and programmes.
- Review meetings are being convened by senior officery of Ministry of SJ&E.
- Direct interaction is being made by the officers of NSKFDC with the candidates by video conference through skype
- Evaluation Studies are also being carried out through the reputed agencies.
- Bio-metric attendance system in training programmes
- Interaction with the candidates undergoing training programmes through Video Conferencing

- Direct transfer of stipend amount through RTGS to the candidates undergoing training programmes.
- Carrying out of Evaluation Study separately for training programmes.
- Tracking of beneficiaries / candidates has also been started by contacting them over telephones /mobiles.
- The data of trained candidates is also being ensured to be uploaded on the website of NSKFDC and training institutions also.

10.3.3 National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC)

10.3.3.1 The Corporation puts great stress on Monitoring & Evaluation of implementation of NBCFDC schemes by State Channelising Agencies (SCAs). In order to achieve this objective, the Corporation gets evaluation studies conducted on regular intervals from independent agencies. The officials of the Corporation periodically attend the Board Meetings of the SCAs to review the status of implementation of its schemes. Regional Meetings and National Conference of the SCAs also organized during the year to have one to one interaction with the Managing Directors and Senior Officers of SCAs. The recommendations of such meetings help in formulating new guidelines and policies for better implementation of NBCFDC schemes at grass-root level. The SCAs have been advised to adhere to the stipulated period for disbursement of loans to the eligible identified beneficiaries.

10.4 Evaluation of Programmes/ Schemes of the Ministry

10.4.1 The D/o Social Justice & Empowerment runs the scheme – “Grant-in-aid rules for research and publications”, 2013. Under this Scheme, it sponsors evaluation studies of the welfare schemes/ programmes implemented by the Ministry. Studies may relate to social welfare, social policy and social development pertaining to (i) Scheduled Castes (ii) Other Backward Classes (iii) Denotified Tribes, No-

madic and Semi- nomadic Tribes (iv) Persons with Disabilities, senior citizens victims of drug abuse (v) Transgenders (vi) Beggars and any other target group of the Ministry. From time to time, the Department identifies its priority areas for evaluation of schemes/programmes that are under implementation in the various States/UTs. Research proposals on the specified priority area are received from established research institutions, universities and Non Governmental Organizations. These agencies collect information from actual beneficiaries which becomes a primary source to know the success (or failure) of the programmes/schemes. Reports of these agencies serve as a yardstick for assessing the status of programme implementation. Finally, the findings and recommendations of these reports help in revising the approach, norms and coverage of the

programmes and in identifying the emerging issues which require policy interventions.

10.4.2 The Research Advisory Committee (RAC) is the Apex level Body of this Department which approves the proposals for sponsoring evaluation/ research studies. The Committee comprises of Additional Secretary/Special Secretary as the Chairperson, with non-official Members from relevant fields such as Social Science researchers/ eminent scholars, and heads of Programme Divisions in the Department as its members. The Committee advises, examines and recommends research proposals for sponsorship and other matters relating to promotion of research. The meeting of the RAC was held on January 10, 2017, wherein 3 evaluation studies have been recommended by the Committee in the area of Social Defence.

Other Activities

OTHER ACTIVITIES

11.1. IT Initiatives

- Online NGO Proposal processing and Tracking System web application for online application of the schemes of MoSJE was designed and developed by NIC-MoSJE. NGOs can submit their proposal online; the proposals thus received are being processed on line at various levels of e-Governance i.e District, State Directorate, State Secretariat, Central Ministry as per their specific role in the application. Active helpdesk support is provided to NGO and Back Office users. Hands on Training through VC is provided to State users. Web-services for Integration with NGO PS Portal of NITI Aayog for NGO Unique ID verification has also been developed and deployed.
- The Ministry has implemented e-office software for conducting office procedures electronically. A Video Conferencing System has been installed in the Chamber of Secretary (SJ&E) as well as in the Conference Room.
- The Central Public Procurement Portal (CPP Portal) set up by National Informatics Centre (NIC) has been made operational in the Ministry. Joint Secretary (Administration)/ HOD has been designated as Nodal Officer for the main Ministry for coordinating the implementation of the project. All tenders are being uploaded in the CPP Portal. To ensure smooth functioning of the office, laptops and computers have been procured keeping in view the requirement of officers. Procurement for the goods in the Department are being made whenever possible through the New DGS&D portal i.e. Government-e-market (GeM).
- Camp level application and MIS application designed and developed to carry out the **Manual Scavengers survey** in statutory towns of India and rural areas.
- Web-based **e-Visitor System** has been implemented for online registration of official visits and its approval by the designated concerned officer for issuance of entry pass.
- Schemes of the Ministry have been on-boarded on **Bharat Portal** and **NSP portal**.
- **Smart Performance Appraisal Report Recording Online Window (SPARROW)** is being used to fill online PAR of the IAS officers in the Department.
- **COMDDO** and **PFMS** are being used by the Department for payment disbursement.
- **E-Office** has been implemented and hands on training provided to the officials of the department.
- **Bio-metric Attendance System (BAS)** has been implemented. Wall mounted/ Desktop **BAS Devices** have been installed at the desired location.

11.2 Official Language

Major achievements in the implementation of the Official Language Policy in the Department and its subordinate offices are as follows:-

11.2.1 As per instructions of Department of Official Language, M/O Home Affairs regarding use of Unicode Compliant Fonts and Unicode Encoding which is recognized by Govt. of India and of International Norms is mandatory. Accordingly, the Hindi Software "Mangal" was uploaded on all computers of the Department including Union Minister and State Ministers and training was also

given to officers and employees concerned to work on this software.

11.2.2 On the occasion of Hindi Day 14th September, 2016, 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 do more and more work in hindi, a hindi fortnight was observed in the Department during 14–28 September, 2016. During this period various hindi competitions i.e. Essay, Noting and Drafting (for Hindi Speaking and Non-Hindi Speaking officers and officials separately), Hindi Debate, Self written poetry recitation competition, original work in Hindi during fortnight, Hindi Typing, Quiz competition and Dictation in Hindi (for Group D employees). A total of 8 competitions were organized. Officers/employees of the Department enthusiastically participated in various competitions held during the fortnight. A prize distribution function is being organized shortly. An amount of Rs. 1,94,500/- has been incurred on prizes and other celebrations. The Subordinate offices also organized Hindi week/fortnight in their respective offices and distributed prizes to the winners of the competitions organized by those offices during the Hindi week/fortnight.

11.2.4 Hindi Advisory Committee of the Ministry has been reconstituted vide resolution dated 8th September, 2015. Second meeting of the Samiti was convened on 30.09.2016 in Panchmarhi, Madhya Pradesh under the Chairmanship of Honourable Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment, Shri Thaawarchand Gehlot.

11.3 Media Unit

11.3.1 The following steps were taken during this year:

1. The Media Cell released 57 Print Display advertisements, in year 2016-17 (till December 2016) on significant occasions such as the Birth and Death Anniversaries of Babu Jagjivan Ram, and Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, International Day against Drug Abuse, International Day of Older Persons, Constitution Day, IITF 2016 and Shilpotsav 2016 etc.
2. Media Campaigns were launched including Print, Electronic, Outdoor and Social Media for International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking on 26th June 2016, and Welfare of Senior Citizens on the occasion of International Day of Older Persons on 1st October 2016. The Video Spots were telecast through DD News, Lok Sabha TV and 180 digital cinemas. Audio Spots were broadcast through approximately 40 private and All India Radio channels. Advertisements were displayed on 83 outdoor hoardings, metro stations and inside panels of metro train on Prevention of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse, Senior Citizen, Manual Scavengers and Constitution Day. The wall calendar of the year 2017 has also been designed based on the various schemes/programs especially related to skill development and empowerment of the target groups viz; Scheduled Castes, Safai Karamcharis, Backward Class, Differently abled, National Awardees for outstanding contribution in the field of prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse and towards the welfare of Senior Citizens. Live coverage of National Awards on Prevention of Drug Abuse and National Awards on Vyoshrestha Samman, Welfare of Senior Citizens was also organised.

Outdoor Publicity

The following programmes were undertaken during 2016-17 :

1. Ministry's creative on Prevention of Drug Abuse & Alcoholism, Senior citizens, Constitution Day (26 November) were displayed on hoardings, Public Utilities, Unipole, Gantry, Airport etc at different locations of Delhi.
2. Display of creatives on Prevention of Drug Abuse & Alcoholism, Senior citizens, Constitution Day (26 November) inside panels of Metro trains.

11.4 Fairs/Exhibitions

11.4.1 Some of the programmes undertaken during the year included:

1. Shilpotsava 2016 was organised from October 24-31, 2016 at Dilli Haat, INA, New Delhi.
2. Participation in India International Trade Fair, 2016 organized by ITPO from 24th till

27th November, 2016 at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi.

3. Participation in Swadeshi Mela, from 19-23rd October 2016 at Mohali.
4. NBCFDC was made Nodal Corporation for coordinating 8th East Himalayan Expo 2016 at Gangtok, West Bengal from December 16-25, 2016. The NBCFDC invited beneficiaries from the Eastern State Channelising Agencies (SCAs) and beneficiaries were given space free of cost to display their products.

11.5 Implementation of Reservation Policy in Employment

11.5.1 Table below indicates the representation of SC, STs & OBCs in the Department. There are 289 employees in D/o SJ&E (Secretariat) as on 31.12.2016, out of which 61 employees belong to SC Category, 8 ST Category & 34 OBC Category respectively. The table also indicates the number of appointments made during the year 2016 by direct recruitment, promotion & by deputation.

**STATEMENT SHOWING REPRESENTATION OF SC/ST/OBCs AS ON JANUARY 1, 2017
AND NUMBER OF APPOINTMENTS MADE DURING 2016.**

Group	Representation of SCs/ STs/ OBCs				Number of appointments during the calendar year 2016									
					By Direct Recruitment				By Promotion			By Deputation		
	Total number of Employees	SCs	STs	OBCs	Total	SCs	STs	OBCs	Total	SCs	STs	Total	SCs	STs
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Group A	57	7	2	3	1	1	-	-	9	1	-	11	1	-
Group B	130	28	6	21	8	2	-	6	3	1	1	17	3	-
Group C	102	26	-	10	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	14	-	-
Total	289	61	8	34	9	3	-	6	14	2	1	42	4	-

11.5.2 The table below indicates representation of Persons with Disabilities in the Department. 95 persons with disabilities are employed in the

Department of which 2 employees belong to the orthopedically handicapped category.

Representation of the Persons with Disabilities in Service in D/o SJ&E is tabulated below :

Group	Number of employees				
	Total	In the identified post	Visually handicapped	Hearing Handicapped	Orthopedically handicapped
A	43	07	-	-	01
B	45	45	-	-	01
C	7	7	-	-	-
Total	95	59	-	-	02

11.6 Guidance & Help

11.6.1 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 prefer to 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.

11.7 Citizen/Client Charter

11.7.1 Citizen/Client Charter under the Sevottam Compliant System is provided free of cost to the visitors. The Citizen/Client Charter is a comprehensive document detailing service standards, name of responsible officials and the time period for achieving the set goals. The Citizen/Client Charter is annually revised. The Citizen/Client Charter is also available on the website of the Department at www.socialjustice.nic.in

11.8 Public Grievance Redress Mechanism

11.8.1 The new format for redress of grievance petitions under the grievance redress mechanism has been implemented by the Department that includes three stages viz. receipt, redress and prevention for recurrence of repeated grievance. The Department has appointed 16 officers of

Director/Deputy Secretary level and 4 officer of US level as Public Grievance officer and 5 Nodal PG Officers at Joint Secretary Level. During the period 1st April, 2016 to 31st December, 2016, 1444 grievances received by post were forwarded to the designated authorities for redressal.

11.8.2 The Department has implemented the new version of the CPGRAMS 4.0 under which the petitioner can upload relevant documents. During the period 01.04.2016 to 31.12.2016, 3221 grievances were received online through CPGRAMS and grievances/suggestions were forwarded to the designated authorities for appropriate action. 3378 grievances including brought forward cases were disposed during the same period.

11.9 Implementation of Right to Information Act, 2005

11.9.1 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.

11.9.2 Seventeen manuals as required under the RTI Act have been prepared and put on the website. The Department has presently 17 Central Public Information Officers (CPIO) (at the level of Directors, Deputy Secretaries and Under Secretaries) and 13 First Appellate Authorities (at the level of

Joint Secretaries/Director/Deputy Secretaries). During the period 1st April, 2016- 31st December, 2016; 1098 applications and 43 appeals were filed physically. In addition to this, 1610 applications and 107 First Appeals were filed online through RTI-MIS Portal. The Right to Information Act has been translated in Braille for the benefit of persons with visual impairment and the same can be obtained from National Institute for the Visually Handicapped, 116 Rajpur Road, Dehradun (www.nivh.in).

11.10 Vigilance

11.10.1. During the year 2016 (as on 31.12.2016), 20 complaints were processed in accordance with prescribed procedure out of which 07 cases/complaints have been closed. Vigilance Clearance was issued in respect of 235 officers/officials. Vigilance Awareness Week was observed in the Ministry from 31.10.2016 to 05.11.2016 as per the instructions of the Central Vigilance Commission.

Annexures

Annexure - 1.1

MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT
(SAMAJIK NYAYA AUR ADHIKARITA MANTRALAYA)

A) WORK ALLOCATION FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SAMAJIK NYAYA AUR ADHIKARITA VIBHAG)¹

1. The following subject which fall within List III -Concurrent List of the Seventh Scheduled to the Constitution:

Nomadic and Migratory Tribes.

2. To act as the nodal Department for matters pertaining to the following groups, namely:-

- (i) Scheduled Castes;
- (ii) Socially and Educationally Backward Classes;
- (iii) Denotified Tribes;
- (iv) Economically Backward Classes; and
- (v) Senior Citizens.

Note: The Department of Social Justice and Empowerment shall be the nodal Department for the overall policy, planning and coordination of programmes for the development of the groups mentioned at (i) to (iv) above, and the welfare of the group at (v) above. However, overall management and monitoring etc. of the sectoral programmes in respect of these groups shall be the responsibility of the concerned Central Ministries, State Governments and Union territory Administrations. Each Central Ministry or Department shall discharge nodal responsibility concerning its sector.

3. Special schemes aimed at social, educational and economic empowerment of the groups mentioned at (i) to (iv) under entry 2 above, e.g. scholarships, hostels, residential schools, skill training, concessional loans and subsidy for self-employment, etc.
4. Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers in alternative occupations.
- 4 A. Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act, 1993 (46 of 1993)²
5. Programmes of care and support to senior citizens.
6. Prohibition.
7. Rehabilitation of victims of alcoholism and substance abuse, and their families.
8. Beggary.
9. International Conventions and Agreements on matters dealt within the Department.
10. Awareness generation, research, evaluation and training in regard to subjects allocated to the Department.

¹Modified vide Amendment series no.301 dated 12.05.2012 (earlier modified vide Amendment series no.283 dated 16.02.2006)

²Inserted vide Amendment series no.309 dated 08.12.2014

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 Karmacharis 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.

B) DEPARTMENT OF EMPOWERMENT OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES (VIKLANGJAN SASHAKTI-KARAN VIBHAG)³

The following subjects which fall within List I - Union List of the Seventh Scheduled to the Constitution:

1. Indo-US, Indo-UK, Indo-German, Indo-Swiss and Indo-Swedish Agreements for Duty-freeimport of donated relief goods/supplies and matters connected with the distribution of such supplies.

The following subjects which fall within List III -Concurrent List of the Seventh Scheduled to the Constitution (as regards legislation only):

2. Social Security and Social Insurance save to the extent allotted to any other Department.
3. For the Union territories, the following subjects which fall in List II -State List or List III Concurrent List of the Seventh Scheduled to the Constitution, in so far as they exist in regard to such territories: Relief of the Disabled and the unemployable; Social Security and Social Insurance, save to the extent allotted to any other Department.

4. To act as the nodal Department for matters pertaining to Disability and Persons with Disabilities.

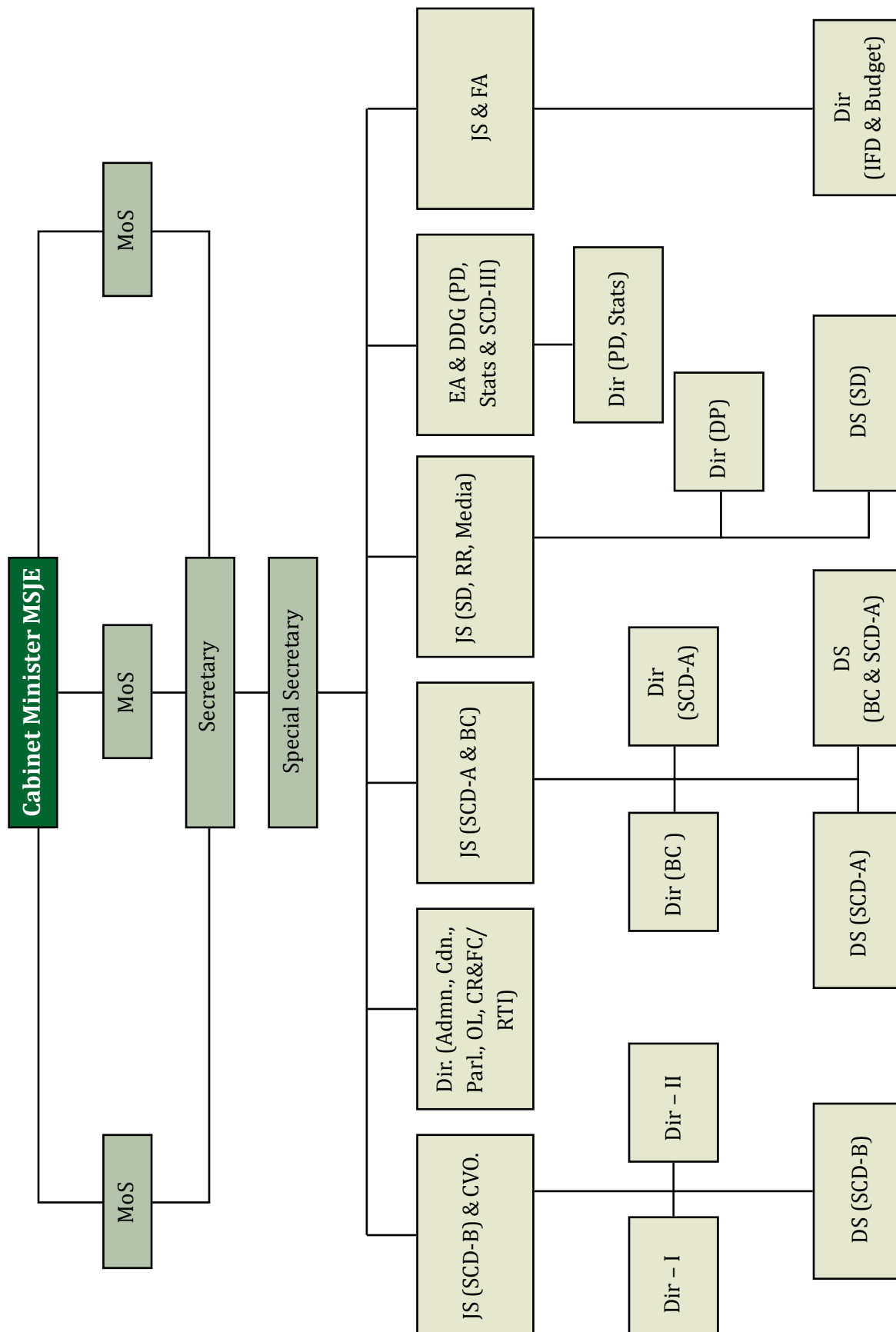
Note: The Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities shall be the nodal Department for the overall policy, planning and coordination of programmes for Persons with Disabilities. However, overall management and monitoring etc. of the sectoral programmes in respect of this group shall be the responsibility of the concerned Central Ministries, State Governments and Union territory Administrations. Each Central Ministry or Department shall discharge nodal responsibility concerning its sector.⁴

5. Special schemes aimed at rehabilitation and social, educational and economic empowerment of Persons with Disabilities, e.g. supply of aids and appliances, scholarships, residential schools, skill training, concessional loans and subsidy for self-employment, etc.
6. Education and Training of Rehabilitation Professionals.
7. International Conventions and Agreements on matters dealt with in the Department; The United Nation Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
8. Awareness generation, research, evaluation and training in regard to subjects allocated to the Department.
9. Charitable and Religious Endowments, and promotion and development of Voluntary Effort pertaining to subjects allocated to the Department.
10. The Rehabilitation Council of India Act, 1992 (34 of 1992).
11. The Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 (1 of 1996).
12. The National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999 (44 of 1999).

³Modified vide Amendment series no.309 dated 08.12.2014 (earlier inserted vide Amendment series no.301 dated 12.05.2012)

⁴Modified vide Amendment series no.309 dated 08.12.2014

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART OF DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT



Annexure - 1.3

PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT**Chairman :** Shri Ramesh Bais**Members from Lok Sabha**

1. Shri Kantilal Bhuria
2. Smt Mamata Thakur
3. Shri Sher Singh Ghubaya
4. Shri Kunwar Bharatendra
5. Shri Tej Pratap Singh Yadav
6. Shri Santokh Singh Chaudhary
7. Shri Jhina Hikaka
8. Shri Prakash Babanna Hukkeri
9. Shri Sadashiv Lokhande
10. Shri Maragatham K.
11. Shri Kariya Munda
12. Shri A. S. R. Naik
13. Shri Asaduddin Owaisi
14. Smt. Sadhvi Savitri Bai Phule
15. Shri Udit Raj
16. Smt. Satabdi Roy
17. Shri Sadhu Singh
18. Shri Mansukhbhai D. Vasava

Members from Rajya Sabha

1. Smt. Jharna Das Baidya
2. Shri Ahamed Hassan
3. Smt. Sarojini Hembram
4. Shri Chunibhai Kanjibhai Gohel
5. Shri Ramkumar Verma
6. Smt. Vijila Sathyananth
7. Smt. Wansuk Syiem
8. Dr. Tazeen Fatma
9. Shri Narendra Jadhav
10. Smt. Chhaya Verma

COMMITTEE ON WELFARE OF OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

Chairperson Name: Shri Ganesh Singh

Members of Lok Sabha

Name of the Member

1. Smt. Santosh Ahlawat
2. Shri A. Arunmozhithevan
3. Dr. Boora Narsaiah Goud
4. Shri Pratapro Jadhav
5. Shri P. karunakaran
6. Shri Ravindra Kushawaha
7. Dr. Mriganka Mahato
8. Dr. Banshilal Mahto
9. Shri Ramachandran Mullappally
10. Dr. Pritam Gopinath Munde
11. Shri Rodmal Nagar
12. Shri Kapil Moreshwar Patil
13. Shri Hari Narayan Rajbhar
14. Shri Kinjarapu Ram Mohan Naidu
15. Shri Rajeev Shankarrao Satav
16. Shri Rajveer (Raju bhaiya) Singh
17. Shri Ladu Kishore Swain
18. Dr. Sakshi Ji Swami Maharaj
19. Shri Kanwar Singh Tanwar

Members of Rajya Sabha

1. Shri Narendra Budania
2. Shri Husain Dalwai
3. Shri Ram Narain Dudi
4. Shri B.K. Hariprasad
5. Shri Ahamed Hassan
6. Dr. Vikas Mahatme
7. Shri Vishambhar Prasad Nishad
8. Shri Rajaram
9. Shri Ram Nath Thakur
10. Smt Vijila Sathyananth

CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE FOR THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT

Chairman	Shri Thaawarchand Gehlot Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment
Special Invitees	Shri Krishan Pal Gurjar, Minister of State in the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
	Shri Ramdas Athawale Minister of State in the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
	Shri Vijay Sampla Minister of State in the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment

S.N.	Name of the Member
Members of Lok Sabha	
1.	Shri Hariom Singh Rathore
3.	Shri K. H. Muniyappa
4.	Dr. (Smt.) Mamta Sanghamitra
5.	Shri Godam Nagesh
6.	Smt. Sakuntala Laguri
7.	Smt Vasanthi. M.
8.	Shri Vinod Chavda
9.	Shri Virender Kashyap
Members of Rajya Sabha	
1	Shri Ahmed Hassan
2.	Ms. Anu Aga
3.	Shri Ashok Siddarth
4.	Shri K. Somaprasad
5.	Shri Mahant Shambhuprasadji Tundiya
Ex-Officio Members	
1.	Shri S.S.Ahluwalia Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs
2.	Shri Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi, Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs

SCHEME WISE DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS DURING 2016-17 OF DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT

(Rs in crore)

S. No.	Scheme and Programmes	BE 2016-17	RE 2016-17	Exp. 2016-17 31-12-2016
Scheduled Castes Development(SCD)				
1	Coaching & Allied Scheme for Weaker Sections including SCs & OBCs	25.00	2.00	0.37
2	Assistance to VO's Working for SCs.	50.00	70.00	31.66
3	National Scheduled Caste Finance Development Corporation.	139.00	138.00	138.00
4	Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan.	800.00	800.00	599.68
5	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Foundation	1.00	1.00	1.00
6	National Safaikaramcharis Finance and Development Corporation.	50.00	50.00	50.00
7	National Fellowship for SCs	200.00	200.00	196.00
8	Self Employment Scheme of Liberation & Rehabilitation of Scavengers	10.00	1.00	0.00
9	National Overseas Scholarship for SCs	15.00	15.00	6.05
10	Top Class Education for SCs	21.00	31.00	18.08
11	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar International Center for Social Justice	100.00	100.00	49.55
12	Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana	90.00	50.00	31.18
13	Dr. Ambedkar National Memorial.	16.99	16.99	16.99
14	Implementation of PCR Act 1955 and PoA Act, 1989	150.00	228.49	138.70
15	Post Matric Scholarship for SCs	2791.00	2820.70	2701.34
16	Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatravas Yojna Girls Hostels	40.00	30.00	23.58
17	Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatravas Yojna Boys Hostels	5.00	5.00	2.09
18	Pre-matric Scholarship for children of those engaged in unclean occupations	2.00	1.00	0.18
19	Up gradation of Merit of SC Students	3.00	1.00	0.22
20	Equity support to State Development Corporation	20.00	20.00	19.36
21	Pre Matric Scholarship for SC Students (Class IX & X)	550.00	510.00	342.65
22	Credit guarantee Fund for Scheduled Castes.	10.00	0.01	0.00
23	Venture Capital Fund for SCs.	40.00	40.00	40.00
Total Scheduled Caste Development		5128.99	5131.19	4406.68

S. No.	Scheme and Programmes	BE 2016-17	RE 2016-17	Exp. 2016-17 31-12-2016
Social Defence(SD)				
1	National Institute for Social Defence	22.00	21.00	16.39
2	Scheme for prevention of Alchoholism & Substance (Drug) Abuse	35.00	46.00	28.90
3	Assistance to VOs. for General Grant in Aid in the field Social Defence	3.00	3.00	0.00
4	Assistance to NGOs under the Scheme of IPOP	37.00	37.00	24.85
5	Detailed National Survey to assess the extent, pattern and trends on Drug and Substance Abuse in the Country	3.00	6.00	2.90
6	National Policy on Prevention of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse	0.01	0.01	0.00
7	Scheme of Integrated Programme for Rehabilitation of Beggars (IPRB)	10.00	1.00	0.00
8	Scheme for Transgenders Persons.,	15.00	0.01	0.00
Total Social Defence.		125.01	114.02	73.04
Backward Class Division (BCD)				
1	NBCFDC	100.00	100.00	100.00
2	Grant in aid to Vol.Orgns working for BCs	4.00	9.00	3.07
3	Scheme for eduucational and economic Development DNTs.	5.00	4.50	4.31
5	Pre-matric Scholarship to OBC students	142.00	142.00	69.25
6	Hostels for OBC Boys & Girls	40.00	40.00	32.12
7	Post-Matric Scholarship for BCs	885.00	885.00	735.10
8	National Fellowship for OBCs and EBCs.	27.00	27.00	24.00
9	Post Matric Scholarship scheme for EBC students.	10.00	15.12	9.87
10	Dr Ambedkar Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loans for Overseas studies for the students belonging to OBCs and EBCs.	2.00	3.00	1.80
Total Backward Class Division		1215.00	1225.62	979.52
Miscellaneous				
1	Research Training and Publication	1.00	0.50	0.07
2	Information Mass Education Cell.	30.00	30.00	10.21
Total Miscellaneous		31.00	30.50	10.28
Grand Total		6500.00	6501.33	5469.52

STATE/UT-WISE DETAILS OF MEASURES TAKEN FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, 1955

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Special Courts	Vigilance and Monitoring Committees	Special Police Stations
States				
1	Andhra Pradesh	Yes	Yes	No
2	Bihar	Yes	Yes	Yes
3	Chhattisgarh	Yes	Yes	Yes
4	Goa	Yes	Yes	No
5	Gujarat	Yes	Yes	No
6	Haryana	Yes	Yes	No
7	Himachal Pradesh	Yes	Yes	No
8	Jammu & Kashmir	No	No	No
9	Jharkhand	Yes	Yes	Yes
10	Karnataka	Yes	Yes	No
11	Kerala	Yes	Yes	No
12	Madhya Pradesh	Yes	Yes	Yes
13	Maharashtra	Yes	Yes	No
14	Odisha	Yes	Yes	No
15	Punjab	Yes	Yes	No
16	Rajasthan	Yes	Yes	No
17	Tamil Nadu	Yes	Yes	No
18	Uttar Pradesh	Yes	Yes	No
19	Uttarakhand	Yes	Yes	No
20	West Bengal	Yes	Yes	No
NE Region				
21	Assam	Yes	Yes	No
22	Arunachal Pradesh	No	No	No
23	Manipur	No	No	No
24	Meghalaya	No	No	No
25.	Mizoram	No	No	No
26	Nagaland	No	No	No
27.	Sikkim	No	Yes	No
28	Tripura	Yes	Yes	No
Union Territories				
29	Delhi	Yes	Yes	No
30.	Puducherry	No	No	No
31	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	No	No	No
32	Chandigarh	No	No	No
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	No	No	No
34	Daman & Diu	No	No	No
35	Lakshadweep	No	Yes	No

Annexure - 4.2

STATE-WISE CASES REGISTERED FOR OFFENCES AGAINST SCSAND STS BY POLICE AND THEIR DISPOSAL UNDER THE PCR ACT, 1955 DURING 2015

S. No.	State/UT	No. of cases registered during 2015		No. of cases with police during 2015 including C.F		No. of cases withdrawn by the Government during in-vestigation		No. of cas-es closed after investiga-tion		Cases in which charge sheets were not laid but final report as true submitted during the year		No. of cases in which charge sheets filed in courts		No. of cases pending at the end of 2015	
		SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
States															
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	6	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	1
2.	Bihar	74	0	74	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	50	0	10	0
3.	Gujarat	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
4.	Haryana	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0
5.	Himachal Pradesh	3	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0
6.	Karnataka	11	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	5	0
7.	Kerala	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
8.	Maharashtra	9	1	16	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	10	1
9.	Odisha	2	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1
10.	Tamil Nadu	1	0	5	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	0
11.	Telangana	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Union Territory															
12.	DELHI	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0
13.	PUDUCHERRY	1	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	2	0
Total		106	1	151	3	0	0	20	0	2	0	78	0	51	3

(Source: National Crime Record Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs)

Note: No case was registered under the Act in the States/UTs viz. Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, A & N Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep.

CASES RELATING TO SCs AND STs WITH COURTS UNDER THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, 1955, DURING THE YEAR 2015

S. No.	State/UT	Number of cases in Courts including C.F. in 2015		Cases Compounded or withdrawn		Number of cases in which trials competed				Number of cases pending with Courts at the end of 2015	
						Convicted		Acquitted or Discharged			
		SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
States											
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	7	0
2.	Bihar	62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	62	0
3.	Goa	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
4.	Gujarat	125	4	0	0	0	0	18	0	107	4
5.	Haryana	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0
6.	Himachal Pradesh	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
8.	Karnataka	45	7	0	0	0	0	10	0	35	7
9.	Madhya Pradesh	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0
10.	Maharashtra	305	7	0	0	0	0	19	0	286	7
11.	Odisha	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
13.	Tamil Nadu	6	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0
14.	Telangana	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
15.	Uttar Pradesh	10	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0
Union Territories											
17.	A & N Islands	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
18.	Delhi	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
19.	Puducherry	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0
Total		621	20	0	0	3	0	60	0	558	20

(Source: National Crime Record Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs)

Note: No case was registered under the Act in the States/UTs viz. Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, A & N Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep.

Annexure – 4.4

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	14
2.	Bihar	38	05
3.	Chhattisgarh	27	06
4.	Gujarat	33	26
5.	Karnataka	30	08
6.	Kerala	14	03
7.	Madhya Pradesh	52	43
8.	Maharashtra	36	03
9.	Odisha	30	03
10.	Rajasthan	33	25
11.	Tamil Nadu	32	06
12.	Telangana	10	10
13.	Uttar Pradesh	75	40
14.	Uttarakhand	13	02
Total		436	194

Note:

(i) Exclusive Special Courts have not been set up in other states.

(ii) District Session Courts have been designated as Special Courts in 32 States and Union Territories viz. Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telegana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Div, NCT of Delhi, Lakshadweep and Puducherry.

Annexure - 4.5

NUMBER OF SPECIAL POLICE STATIONS SET UP UNDER THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND THE SCHEDULED TRIBES (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) ACT, 1989

S.No	State	Total Number of Districts	No. of Spl. Police Stations	Name of District where Special Police Stations have been set up
1.	Bihar	38	38	Patna, Nalanda, Rohtas, Bhabhua, Bhojpur, Buxer, Gaya, Jehanabad, Arwal, Nawada, Aurangabad Saran, Siwan, Gopalganj, Muzaffarpur, Sitamarhi, Sheohar, West Champaran, East Champaran, Vaishali, Darbhanga, Madhubani, Samastipur, Saharsa, Supal, Madhepura, Purnia, Araria, Kisanganj, Katihar, Bhagalpur, Munger, Lakhisarai, Sheikhpura, Jamui, Khagaria and Begusarai.
2.	Chhattisgarh	27	13	Raipur, Durg, Rajnandgoan, Jagadalpur, Dantewada, Bilaspur, Raigarh, Surguja, Surajpur, Kabirdham, Mahasumud, Jajgir and Korba.
3.	Jharkhand	24	24	Ranchi, Gumla, Simdega, Lohardaga, Khunti, Chaibasa, Jamshedpur, Saraikelakharwam, Palamu, Garhwa, Latehar, Hazaribagh, Giridih, Koderma, Chaitra, Ramgarh, Dhanbad, Bokaro, Dumka, Godda, Deogarh, Jamtara, Sahebganj and Pakur.
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, Singruoli, Alirajpur and Agar Malwa.
Total		141	126	-

Annexure - 4.6

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
States									
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
2.	Bihar	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
3.	Chhattisgarh	Yes	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	No	No
7.	Himachal Pradesh	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	PoA Act does not extend to the State							
9.	Jharkhand	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
10.	Karnataka	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
11.	Kerala	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
13.	Maharashtra	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	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	No	No
18.	Telangana	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
19.	Uttar Pradesh	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
20.	Uttarakhand	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
21.	West Bengal	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No

S. No.	States	Special Courts	Exclusive Spl. Courts	Spl. Public Prosecutors	State / District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee	Nodal Officer	Identification of Atrocity Prone Areas	Spl. Officer	Spl. Police Stations
NE Region									
22	Arunachal Pradesh	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
23	Assam	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
24	Manipur	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
25	Meghalaya	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
26	Mizoram	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
27	Nagaland	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
28	Sikkim	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
29	Tripura	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Union Territories									
30	Delhi	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
31	Puducherry	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
32	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
33	Chandigarh	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
34	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
35	Daman & Diu	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
36	Lakshadweep	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No

Annexure 4.7

STATE-WISE CASES REGISTERED DURING 2015 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 2015			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
States								
1.	Uttar Pradesh	8357	6	8363	413.5 (20.7)	11.3 (0.6)	20.2	0.5
2.	Rajasthan	5911	1409	7320	122.2 (17.8)	92.3 (13.5)	38.0	15.3
3.	Bihar	6293	5	6298	165.6 (15.9)	13.3 (1.3)	38.0	0.3
4.	Madhya Pradesh	3546	1358	4904	113.4 (15.6)	153.2(21.1)	31.3	8.9
5.	Andhra Pradesh	2263	362	2625	84.5 (17.2)	26.3 (5.4)	26.8	13.8
6.	Odisha	1821	691	2512	71.8 (17.1)	95.9 (22.8)	25.4	7.2
7.	Karnataka	1841	386	2227	104.7 (17.1)	42.4 (7.0)	17.6	9.1
8.	Maharashtra	1795	481	2276	132.7 (11.8)	105.1 (9.4)	13.5	4.6
9.	Tamil Nadu	1735	25	1760	144.3 (20.0)	7.9 (1.1)	12.0	3.2
10.	Telangana	1292	386	1678	54.3 (15.4)	32.9 (9.3)	23.8	11.7
11.	Gujarat	1009	248	1257	40.7 (6.7)	89.1 (14.8)	24.8	2.8
12.	Jharkhand	736	266	1002	39.8 (12.1)	86.4 (26.2)	18.5	3.1
13.	Kerala	695	165	860	30.3 (9.1)	4.8 (1.5)	22.9	34.4
14.	Chhattisgarh	216	373	589	32.7 (12.8)	78.2 (30.6)	6.6	4.8
15.	Haryana	510	0	510	51.1(20.2)	Nil	10.0	Nil
16.	West Bengal	150	84	234	214.6(23.5)	52.9 (5.8)	0.7	1.6
17.	Punjab	147	0	147	88.6 (31.9)	Nil	1.7	Nil
18.	Himachal Pradesh	91	6	97	17.2 (25.2)	3.9 (5.7)	5.3	1.5
19.	Uttarakhand	80	6	86	18.9 (18.8)	2.9 (2.9)	4.2	2.1
20.	Goa	13	8	21	0.25 (1.7)	1.4 (10.2)	52.0	5.7

S. No	State/Union Territory	Number of Cases registered during the year 2015			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
21.	Assam	5	0	5	22.3 (7.2)	38.8 (12.4)	0.2	Nil
22.	Tripura	1	3	4	6.5 (17.8)	11.6 (31.8)	0.1	0.2
23.	Sikkim	3	0	3	0.28 (4.6)	2.0 (33.8)	10.7	Nil
24.	Manipur	0	0	0	0.97 (3.8)	9.0 (35.1)	1.0	0.1
25.	Nagaland	0	0	0	Nil	17.1(86.5)	Nil	Nil
26.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	1	1	Nil	9.5 (68.8)	Nil	0.1
27.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0.17 (0.6)	25.5 (86.1)	Nil	Nil
28.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0.1 (0.1)	10.3 (94.4)	Nil	Nil
29.	Jammu & Kashmir	PoA Act, 1989 does not extend in the State			9.2 (7.4)	14.9 (11.9)	Nil	Nil
Union Territories								
30.	Delhi	49	0	49	28.1 (16.8)	Nil	1.7	Nil
31.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	3	3	Nil	0.28 (7.5)	Nil	10.7
32.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	3	3	0.06 (1.8)	1.7 (52.0)	Nil	1.8
33.	Puducherry	2	0	2	1.9 (15.7)	Nil	1.1	Nil
34.	Chandigarh	1	0	1	1.9 (18.9)	Nil	0.5	Nil
35.	Daman & Diu	2	0	2	0.06 (2.5)	0.15 (6.3)	33.3	Nil
36.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	Nil	0.61 (94.8)	Nil	Nil
Total		38564	6275	44839	-	-	-	-

(Source: National Crime Record Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs)

Annexure 4.8 (A)

CASES REGISTERED BY POLICE AND THEIR DISPOSAL UNDER THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND THE SCHEDULED TRIBES (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) {PoA} ACT, 1989, DURING THE YEAR 2015

SCHEDULED CASTES

S. No.	State/UT	Number of cases registered during 2015	Number of cases with police during 2015 including B.F.	Number of cases withdrawn by the Government during investigation	Number of cases closed by Police after investigation	Cases in which charge sheets were not laid but final report as true submitted during the year	Number of cases charge sheeted in courts	Number of cases pending with police at the end of 2015
States								
1	Andhra Pradesh	2263	4105	5	987	3	963	2147
2	Bihar	6293	9525	0	688	175	4575	4087
3	Chhattisgarh	216	293	0	1	3	231	58
4	Goa	13	17	0	0	3	9	5
5	Gujarat	1009	1120	12	33	14	949	112
6	Haryana	510	558	0	117	3	351	87
7	Himachal Pradesh	91	127	0	36	0	64	27
8	Jharkhand	736	1595	0	135	130	409	921
9	Karnataka	1841	2433	0	245	20	1340	828
10	Kerala	695	1135	0	194	29	376	536
11	Madhya Pradesh	3546	3790	1	38	4	3503	244
12	Maharashtra	1795	2466	4	233	37	1376	816
13	Odisha	1821	2963	0	224	23	1424	1292
14	Punjab	147	242	0	39	2	64	137
15	Rajasthan	5911	6799	0	3612	35	2420	732
16	Tamil Nadu	1735	2420	0	369	105	1334	612

S. No.	State/UT	Number of cases registered during 2015	Number of cases with police during 2015 including B.F.	Number of cases withdrawn by the Government during investigation	Number of cases closed by Police after investigation	Cases in which charge sheets were not laid but final report as true submitted during the year	Number of cases charge sheeted in courts	Number of cases pending with police at the end of 2015
17	Telangana	1292	2264	0	366	49	893	956
18	Uttar Pradesh	8357	9716	0	400	1215	6526	1575
19	Uttarakhand	80	85	0	0	10	51	24
20	West Bengal	150	259	0	0	1	61	197
NE Region								
21	Assam	5	6	0	0	3	0	3
22	Sikkim	3	4	0	0	1	3	0
23	Tripura	1	2	0	1	1	0	0
24	Manipur	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Union Territories								
25	Delhi	49	90	0	1	2	34	53
	Daman & Diu	2	2	0	0	0	0	2
26	Puducherry	2	4	0	0	0	2	2
27	Chandigarh	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Total		38564	52023	22	7719	1868	26958	15456

(Source: National Crime Record Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs)

Annexure - 4.8 (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 2015

SCHEDULED TRIBES

S. No.	State/UT	Number of cases registered during 2015	Number of cases with police during 2015 including B.F.	Number of cases withdrawn by the Government during investigation	Number of cases closed by Police after investigation	Cases in which charge sheets were not laid but final report as true submitted during the year	Number of cases charge sheeted in courts	Number of cases pending with police at the end of 2015
States								
1	Andhra Pradesh	362	660	0	128	0	159	373
2	Bihar	5	43	0	5	0	21	17
3	Chhattisgarh	373	434	0	1	2	376	55
4	Goa	8	13	0	1	1	6	5
5	Gujarat	248	276	2	5	4	226	39
6	Himachal Pradesh	6	7	0	0	0	4	3
7	Jharkhand	266	599	0	27	65	176	331
8	Karnataka	386	499	0	43	4	282	170
9	Kerala	165	251	0	12	2	96	141
10	Madhya Pradesh	1358	1488	0	8	0	1363	117
11	Maharashtra	481	641	2	45	8	350	236
12	Odisha	691	978	0	80	3	506	389
13	Rajasthan	1409	1671	0	937	8	525	201
14	Tamil Nadu	25	35	0	1	1	25	8
15	Telangana	386	629	0	113	10	246	260
16	Uttar Pradesh	6	9	0	0	0	8	1
17	Uttarakhand	6	6	0	0	1	2	3
18	West Bengal	84	198	0	0	7	28	163

S. No.	State/UT	Number of cases registered during 2015	Number of cases with police during 2015 including B.F.	Number of cases withdrawn by the Government during investigation	Number of cases closed by Police after investigation	Cases in which charge sheets were not laid but final report as true submitted during the year	Number of cases charge sheeted in courts	Number of cases pending with police at the end of 2015
NE Region								
19	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
20	Manipur	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
21	Tripura	3	3	0	0	1	1	1
22	Meghalaya	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Union Territories								
23	A & N Islands	3	7	0	0	1	5	1
24	D & N Haveli	3	9	0	0	0	1	8
25	Delhi	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Total		6275	8463	4	1407	118	4407	2527

(Source: National Crime Record Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs)

Annexure -4.9 (A)

CASES WITH COURTS UNDER THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND THE SCHEDULED TRIBES (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) {PoA} ACT, 1989, DURING THE YEAR 2015.

SCHEDULED CASTES

S. No.	State/UT	Number of cases in Courts including B.F. in 2015	Cases Compounded or withdrawn	Number of cases in which trials completed		Number of cases pending with Courts at the end of 2015
				Convicted	Acquitted or Discharged	
States						
1	Andhra Pradesh	3005	33	32	553	2387
2	Bihar	23382	135	118	607	22522
3	Chhattisgarh	1338	9	62	163	1104
4	Goa	40	0	1	9	30
5	Gujarat	6872	0	11	318	6543
6	Haryana	767	0	35	209	523
7	Himachal Pradesh	305	4	2	59	240
8	Jharkhand	1568	19	40	224	1285
9	Karnataka	6550	1	23	791	5735
10	Kerala	1923	2	11	110	1800
11	Madhya Pradesh	13870	116	721	1419	11614
12	Maharashtra	7945	10	64	708	7163
13	Odisha	7951	0	55	1358	6538
14	Punjab	201	0	11	20	170
15	Rajasthan	13358	72	755	1111	11420
16	Tamil Nadu	5242	0	53	1130	4059
17	Telangana	2540	17	71	717	1735
18	Uttar Pradesh	31518	77	2033	1480	27928
19	Uttarakhand	147	0	19	14	114
20	West Bengal	320	0	0	12	308
NE Region						
21	Assam	1	0	0	0	1
22	Sikkim	4	0	1	1	2
Union Territories						
23	Chandigarh	3	0	0	1	2
24	D & N Haveli	4	0	0	0	4
25	Delhi	175	0	1	10	164
26	Puducherry	2	0	0	0	2
Total		129031	495	4119	11024	113393

Source: National Crime Record Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs

Annexure - 4.9 (B)

CASES WITH COURTS UNDER THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND THE SCHEDULED TRIBES (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) {PoA} ACT, 1989, IN CONJUNCTION WITH IPC, DURING THE YEAR 2015.

SCHEDULED TRIBES

S. No.	State/UT	Number of cases in Courts including B.F. in 2015	Cases Compounded or withdrawn	Number of cases in which trials completed		Number of cases pending with Courts at the end of 2015
				Convicted	Acquitted or Discharged	
States						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	576	21	3	107	445
2.	Bihar	269	2	2	18	247
3.	Chhattisgarh	1599	20	120	285	1174
4.	Goa	14	0	0	2	12
5.	Gujarat	1665	0	3	59	1603
6.	Himachal Pradesh	9	0	0	0	9
7.	Jharkhand	816	2	25	111	678
8.	Karnataka	1282	4	5	140	1133
9.	Kerala	484	0	2	54	428
10.	Madhya Pradesh	5264	23	281	911	4049
11.	Maharashtra	2339	2	25	188	2124
12.	Odisha	2904	0	32	385	2487
13.	Rajasthan	3171	6	161	300	2704
14.	Tamil Nadu	117	0	0	60	57
15.	Telangana	657	9	16	132	500
16.	Uttar Pradesh	114	0	7	4	103
17.	Uttarakhand	4	0	1	0	3
18.	West Bengal	304	0	0	3	301
NE Region						
19.	Arunachal Pradesh	12	0	0	0	12
20.	Manipur	1	0	0	0	1
21.	Tripura	1	0	0	0	1
Union Territories						
22.	A&N Islands	30	0	0	0	30
23.	D & N Haveli	16	0	0	0	16
24.	Delhi	8	0	0	1	7
Total		21656	89	683	2760	18124

Source: National Crime Record Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs

Annexure-4.10

CENTRAL ASSISTANCE RELEASED UNDER THE CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, 1955 AND THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND THE SCHEDULED TRIBES (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) ACT, 1989, DURING 2014-15 TO 2016-17 (AS ON 31-12-2016)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
States				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	425.19	405.00	800.00
2.	Bihar	415.995	950.00	720.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	246.38	100.00	200.00
4.	Goa	11.00	7.00	10.00
5.	Gujarat	727.255	450.00	950.00
6.	Haryana	178.62	160.00	220.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	94.32	60.00	Nil (Defective proposal, Clarification sought)
8.	Jharkhand	140.877	50.00	60.00
9.	Karnataka	1730.535	495.00	1300.00
10.	Kerala	1359.943	494.12	-
11.	Madhya Pradesh	2183.155	2250.00	2300.00
12.	Maharashtra	2049.805	1260.00	1600.00
13.	Odisha	802.335	524.00	760.00
14.	Punjab	Nil (unspent Central assistance available)	153.65	Nil (unspent Central assistance available)
15.	Rajasthan	658.77	1775.00	1400.00
16.	Tamil Nadu	720.295	470.00	850.00
17.	Telangana	1328.17	448.765	560.00
18.	Uttar Pradesh	1197.54	1470.00	1700.00
19.	Uttarakhand	58.19	35.47	13.02
20.	West Bengal	191.625	126.00	200.00
NE Region				
21.	Sikkim	Nil (unspent Central assistance available)	10.00	17.00
22.	Tripura	10.00	2.00	Nil (Defective proposal, Clarification sought)
Union Territories				
23.	Chandigarh	20.00	1.00	10.00
24.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Nil (CA not sought)	Nil (CA not sought)	Nil (Proposal awaited)
25.	Daman & Diu	9.35	10.00	Nil (unspent Central assistance available)
26.	NCT of Delhi	29.50	35.00	25.00
27.	Puducherry	150.50	165.00	Nil (Defective proposal, Clarification sought)
Total		14739.35	11907.00	13695.02

STATE/UT WISE POSITION IN REGARD TO AMOUNT PROVIDED AS INCENTIVE FOR INTER-CASTE MARRIAGES

S. No.	State/Union Territory	Incentive Amount for an Inter- Caste Marriage	SC population(%) to total State/UT Population, as per 2011 Census
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States:

Rs. 500,000/-

1.	Rajasthan	Rs. 500,000/-	17.8
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Rs. 50,000/- and above

2.	Madhya Pradesh	Rs. 200,000/-	15.6
3.	Bihar	Rs.50, 000/-	15.9
4.	Goa	Rs. 100,000/-	01.7
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Rs. 50,000/-	17.1
6.	Chhattisgarh	Rs. 50,000/-	12.8
7.	Gujarat	Rs. 50,000/-	06.7
8.	Haryana	Rs. 50,000/-	20.2
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Rs. 50,000/-	25.2
10.	Karnataka	Rs. 50,000/-	17.1
11.	Kerala	Rs. 50,000/-	09.1
12.	Maharashtra	Rs. 50,000/-	11.8
13.	Odisha	Rs. 50,000/-	17.1
14.	Punjab	Rs. 50,000/-	31.9
15.	Tamil Nadu	Rs. 50, 000/-	20.0
16.	Telangana	Rs. 50,000/-	15.4
17.	Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 50,000/-	20.7
18.	Uttarakhand	Rs. 50,000/-	18.8

S. No.	State/Union Territory	Incentive Amount for an Inter- Caste Marriage	SC population(%) to total State/UT Population, as per 2011 Census
Rs. 30,000/- to Rs. 10,000/-			
19.	West Bengal	Rs.30, 000/-	23.5
20.	Jharkhand	Rs. 25,000/-	12.1
21.	Sikkim	Rs. 20,000/-	04.6
22.	Assam	Rs. 10,000/-	07.2
Information not available			
23.	Jammu & Kashmir	--	07.4
24.	Tripura	--	17.8
Not pursued owing to very less/no SC Population to total State Population, as per 2001 Census			
25.	Arunachal Pradesh	--	0.0
26.	Manipur	--	03.8
27.	Meghalaya	--	0.6
28.	Mizoram	--	0.1
29.	Nagaland	--	0.0
Union Territories			
30.	Chandigarh	Rs. 50,000/-	18.9
31.	Delhi	Rs. 50,000/-	16.8
32.	Puducherry	Rs. 50,000/-	15.7
Not pursued owing to very less/no SC population to total UT population, as per 2001 Census			
33.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	--	0.0
34.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	--	01.8
35.	Daman & Diu	--	02.5
36.	Lakshadweep	--	0

Annexure - 4.12

STATE/UT WISE CENTRAL ASSISTANCE RELEASED FOR INCENTIVE FOR INTER-CASTE MARRIAGES AND NUMBER OF COUPLES COVERED DURING 2014-15 TO 2016-17 (AS ON 31.12.2016)

(Rs in lakhs)

S. No	States/UTs	Central Assistance Released			Number of Beneficiaries covered under the Scheme		
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (Anticipated coverage)
States							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	121.00	265.00	191.00	440	1292	1072
2.	Bihar	1.00	Nil (Did not seek Central assistance)	Nil (Did not seek Central assistance)	NA	NA	NA
3.	Chhattisgarh	15.00	40.00	50.00	80	170	200
4.	Gujarat	125.00	125.00	250.00	483	491	500
5.	Goa	11.00	18.00	20.00	10	16	40
6.	Haryana	100.00	100.00	196.95	249	359	Not reported
7.	Himachal Pradesh	61.10	95.50	Proposal awaited (Clarification sought)	345	NA	NA
8.	Karnataka	542.85	609.00	730.80	1555	2041	2000
9.	Kerala	675.00	460.00	Proposal awaited	2131	NA	NA
10.	Madhya Pradesh	154.50	100.00	304.41	361	405	380
11.	Maharashtra	1415.00	1500.00	1193.35	4283	3405	6000
12.	Odisha	200.00	250.00	450.00	802	558	1068
13.	Punjab	Nil (Unspent Central assistance available)	125.00	Proposal awaited (Clarification sought)	Not Reported	Not Reported	NA
14.	Rajasthan	500.00	928.50	820.00	370	304	400
15.	Tamil Nadu	CA not claimed	CA not claimed	78.15	2292	4088	4088
16.	Telangana	132.00	178.00	568.89	1188	784	2276
17.	West Bengal	108.00	250.00	139.85	993	725	1800
N E Region							
18.	Sikkim	Nil (Unspent Central assistance available)	7.50	12.00	Not Reported	16	80
Union Territories							
19.	Daman & Diu	0.50	0.50	0.00	Not Reported	NA	NA
20.	NCT of Delhi	5.50	5.50	15.00	6	3	30
21.	Puducherry	35.00	50.00	32.60	100	24	230
22.	Chandigarh	20.00	1.00	10.00	23	NA	NA
Total		4222.45	5108.50	5063.00	15711	14681	20164

NA:- Not Available

Annexure - 4.13

STATE/UT WISE CENTRAL ASSISTANCE RELEASED FOR RELIEF TO ATROCITY VICTIMS DURING 2014-15 TO 2016-17 (AS ON 31.12.2016)

(Rs in lakhs)

S. No	States/UTs	Central Assistance Released			Number of persons covered		
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (Anticipated Coverage)
States							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	65.75	115.75	65.00	4208	4208	5642
2.	Bihar	418.14	813.00	540.00	3202	3209	3500
3.	Chhattisgarh	150.00	200.00	200.00	621	531	630
4.	Gujarat	222.16	420.00	449.50	1383	1549	1400
5.	Haryana	150.00	162.50	200.00	314	379	Not reported
6.	Himachal Pradesh	12.50	25.00	NA	36	NA	NA
7.	Jharkhand	70.00	50.00	50.00	70	Not reported	Not reported
8.	Karnataka	450.00	450.00	450.00	1800	1050	1500
9.	Kerala	107.98	112.00	NA	471	NA	NA
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1219.00	1550.00	1900.00	4167	5002	6800
11.	Maharashtra	660.00	792.00	953.00	1118	1013	2000
12.	Odisha	200.00	300.00	380.00	1536	1188	1800
	Punjab	-	50.00	-	NA	NA	NA
13.	Rajasthan	549.00	641.50	734.00	2530	1887	2000
14.	Tamil Nadu	348.00	450.00	593.50	1600	1329	1408
15.	Telangana	59.18	35.00	45.00	74	111	2596
16.	Uttarakhand	20.00	34.50	28.71	NA	62	105
17.	Uttar Pradesh	1922.4	1922.40	2250.00	9594	9291	13100
18.	West Bengal	25.00	30.00	40.00	33	63	Not reported
NE State							
19.	Tripura	2.00	-	-	NA	NA	NA
Union Territories							
20.	A & N Islands	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA
21.	Daman & Diu	2.50	2.50	-	NA	NA	NA
22.	NCT of Delhi	24.61	25.00	20.00	6	21	60
23.	Puducherry	-	-	10.00	NA	NA	Not reported
Total		6678.22	8181.15	8908.71	32763	30893	42541

NA:- Not Available

Annexure-4.14

STATUS OF COMPREHENSIVE REHABILITATION OF MANUAL SCAVENGERS AS ON 31-12-2016

Sl	State	No. of Manual Scavengers uploaded on MS Website*	Physical											
			OTCA provided @ Rs. 40,000/- per beneficiary				Training Sanctioned				Self Employment Projects sanctioned			
			Upto 2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	Total	Upto 2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	Total	Upto 2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	78	45	0	8	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Assam*	191	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	0
3	Bihar	137	0	131	0	131	0	91	0	91	0	0	0	0
4	Chhattisgarh	3	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Karnataka	605	143	79	17	239	0	0	223	223	0	202	22	224
6	Madhya Pradesh	36	0	36	0	36	0	100	0	100	0	0	0	0
7	Odisha	237	0	174	47	221	0	56	12	68	0	83	41	124
8	Punjab	91	0	87	0	87	0	100	244	344	0	21	14	35
9	Rajasthan	322	0	194	113	307	0	100	0	100	0	0	0	0
10	Tamilnadu	363	0	170	85	255	0	250	0	250	0	0	0	0
11	Uttar Pradesh	10280	1118	7622	1261	10001	0	1480	10511	11991	0	0	682	682
12	Uttarakhand	137	0	134	1	135	0	116	0	116	0	71	0	71
13	West Bengal	104	95	0	0	95	97	0	0	97	97	0	0	97
Total		12584	1404	8627	1532	11563	97	2293	10990	13390	97	377	759	1233

*Reported by the State Government but data not uploaded on the website www.mssurvey.nic.in.

Annexure-4.15

STATE WISE DETAILS OF CENTRAL ASSISTANCE (CA) RELEASED AND BENEFICIARIES COVERED DURING 2014-15 TO 2016-17 (AS ON 31.12.2016) UNDER THE CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME OF POST-MATRIC SCHOLARSHIP SCHEME (PMS-SC) FOR SCHEDULED CASTE STUDENTS

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.	State/UT	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		CA Released	No. of Beneficiaries	CA Released	No. of beneficiaries	CA Released	No. of Beneficiaries (anticipated)
1	Andhra Pradesh	9300.00	505843	13341.00	600089	14398.00	603635
2	Assam	683.28	31145	810.00	31145	0.00	0.00
3	Bihar	3000.00	125000	7476.00	*155000	4081.00	NR
4	Chandigarh	275.00	1843	#0.00	2600	182.00	0.00
5	Chhattisgarh	1100.00	89501	628.00	86335	190.00	94962
6	Daman & Diu	20.31	136	#0.00	156	0.00	0.00
7	Delhi	1700.00	25831	#0.00	30833	0.00	0.00
8	Goa	07.00	356	14.00	247	0.00	0.00
9	Gujarat	3900.00	127210	5964.00	*144000	5244.00	NR
10	Haryana	2700.00	105184	6867.00	*72533	10735.00	NR
11	Himachal Pradesh	1600.00	6852	2700.00	48685	2400.00	55213
12	Jammu & Kashmir	298.00	7221	91.00	7221	0.00	0.00
13	Jharkhand	900.00	28710	911.00	*33733	2071.00	NR
14	Karnataka	2400.00	315795	3840.00	318125	3300.00	334036
15	Kerala	4200.00	122927	1647.00	120667	4267.20	132857
16	Madhya Pradesh	6350.00	274018	10300.00	288358	3308.00	302778
17	Maharashtra	17635.00	461315	27988.00	524232	5452.00	602871
18	Manipur	1193.50	5892	620.32	4041	583.31	6553
19	Meghalaya	0.00	121	#0.00	*123	0.00	0.00
20.	Odisha	4222.83	172504	8995.00	*199411	19879.80	NR
21	Puducherry	0.00	8635	#0.00	*5426	28008.40	NR
22	Punjab	37687.61	286394	8930.00	*601427	0.00	NR
23	Rajasthan	5500.00	151621	8252.00	143602	20056.00	326312
24	Sikkim	46.95	273	164.53	291	0.00	0.00
25	Tamil Nadu	25400.00	713928	46064.00	*758290	74324.00	796206
26	Telangana	8800.00	270810	12454.00	265108	33166.00	278363
27	Tripura	1768.59	21177	1625.15	16765	0.00	20118
28	Uttar Pradesh	47249.56	861474	46903.00	*947622	27000.00	NR
29	Uttarakhand	1800.00	81415	2519.00	*100489	7301.00	NR
30	West Bengal	6600.00	514992	2284.00	252205	4369.00	607744
Total		196337.63	5311595	221388.00	5758759	270315.71	4161648

* Number of beneficiaries are estimated.

Though there was no release in 2015-16, central assistance has been claimed as arrears in 2016-17.

Annexure-4.16

STATE WISE DETAILS OF CENTRAL ASSISTANCE (CA) RELEASED AND BENEFICIARIES COVERED DURING 2013-14 TO 2016-17 (AS ON 31.12.2016) UNDER THE CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME OF PRE-MATRIC SCHOLARSHIP TO THE CHILDREN OF THOSE ENGAGED IN OCCUPATIONS INVOLVING CLEANING AND PRONE TO HEALTH HAZARDS

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl	Name of State/UT	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		CA re-leased	Number of Beneficiaries	CA re-leased	Number of Beneficiaries	CA re-leased	Number of Beneficiaries	CA re-leased	Number of Beneficiaries
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	00	0.00	00	0.00	00	0.00	0.00
2	Assam	0.00	00	5.22	4049	0.00	00	0.00	0.00**
3	Bihar	0.00	00	0.00	00	0.00	00	0.00	0.00
4	Chhattisgarh	0.00	00	0.00	00	0.00	00	0.00	0.00*
5	Delhi	0.00	00	0.00	00	0.00	00	0.00	0.00
6	Goa	3.45	250	0.00	00	0.00	00	0.00	0.00*
7	Gujarat	821.00	375739	0.00	00	177.34	333629	0.00	0.00
8	Haryana	0.00	00	0.00	00	0.00	00	0.00	0.00
9	Himachal Pr.	26.39	1796	28.85	1929	32.45	2124	0.00	0.00
10	J & K	0.00	00	0.00	00	0.00	00	0.00	0.00
11	Jharkhand	0.00	00	0.00	00	0.00	00	0.00	0.00
12	Karnataka	0.00	00	0.00	00	0.00	00	0.00	0.00*
13	Kerala	0.00	00	0.35	1362	0.00	00	0.00	0.00*
14	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	00	0.00	00	0.00	00	0.00	0.00*
15	Maharashtra	700.00	155664	0.00	00	0.00	00	0.00	0.00
16	Mizoram	7.88	197	12.34	275	16.71	355	18.17	440
17	Odisha	19.72	1427	0.53	1572	7.20	1135	0.00	0.00*
18	Pondicherry	0.00	00	0.00	00	0.00	00	0.00	0.00
19	Punjab	0.00	00	0.00	00	0.00	00	0.00	0.00*
20	Rajasthan	222.20	79369	0.00	00	0.00	00	0.00	0.00
21	Sikkim	0.00	00	0.00	00	0.00	00	0.00	0.00
22	Tamil Nadu	0.00	00	0.00	00	0.00	00	0.00	0.00
23	Tripura	0.00	00	0.00	00	0.00	00	0.00	0.00
24	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	00	0.00	00	0.00	00	0.00	0.00
25	Uttarakhand	00	00	0.00	00	7.90	1450	0.00	0.00**
26	West Bengal	42.79	4571	42.63	5086	0.00	00	0.00	00
Total		1843.43	619013	89.92	14273	241.6	338693	18.17	440

*State Govt. has informed that no Central Assistance is required.

** Pending unspent balance

Annexure-4.17

STATE WISE DETAILS OF CENTRAL ASSISTANCE (CA) RELEASED AND BENEFICIARIES COVERED UNDER PRE-MATRIC SCHOLARSHIP FOR SC STUDENTS STUDYING IN CLASSES IX AND X DURING THE YEARS 2013-14 TO 2016-17 (AS ON 31.12.2016)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl	State/ UT	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		CA Re-leased	No. of Benefi-ciaries	CA Released	No. of Benefi-ciaries	CA Re-leased	No. of Benefi-ciaries	CA Re-leased	No. of Benefi-ciaries
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	1554.35	193188	4335.37	157736	0.00	0
2	Assam	1346.02	59823	673.01	62560	0	0	0.00	0
3	Bihar	6184.72	274407	3127.82	1581	10223.33	453885	0.00	0
4	Chandigarh	42.45	1887	32.22	1432	42	1888	3.85	171
5	Chhattisgarh	2475.25	105399	1237.62	105399	4662.14	246715	2496.29	119014
6	D&N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0.65	58	0.00	0
7	Daman & Diu	0	0	1.67	74	2.65	118	0.00	0
8	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0.9	40	0.00	0
9	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0
10	Gujarat	0	0	1200	46318	1600.00	69045	2100.12	90949
11	Haryana	0	0	0	0	3279.66	143537	0.00	0
12	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	531.13	23572	0.00	0
13	Jammu & Kashmir	172.5	7667	86.25	7863	0	0	0.00	0
14	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0
15	Karnatka	3057.84	190466	3826.44	210639	0	0	20.29	902
16	Kerala	2318.65	101386	1159.33	88783	1731.06	84250	1654.25	84210
17	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	8022.55	373866	4300.00	303397	13352.88	347356
18	Maharashtra	11954.74	466771	5977.37	64629	0	0	0.00	0
19	Manipur	56.27	465	28.13	880	32.49	1217	0.00	0
20	Meghalya	0	0	3.62	100	0	0	0.00	0
21	Odisha	5126.06	238874	5135.24	276345	5440.43	230920	0.00	0
22	Punjab	6020.47	313936	2869.66	189705	4862.00	222850	0.00	0
23	Rajasthan	4262.15	245366	4922.9	264372	345.55	15358	11.25	500
24	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	5.22	236	0.00	0
25	Tamilnadu	4647.37	170672	2323.68	204620	10297.44	455420	7382.39	350251
26	Tripura	507.84	38660	302.13	36853	199.10	8799	37.59	1671
27	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0
28	Uttrakhand	1170.2	76300	1626.69	82499	579.19	25719	0.00	0
29	West Bengal	5310.58	445979	7292.66	302266	0	0	7201.58	349674
Total		54653.11	2738058	51403.34	2513972	52470.31	2444760	34260.49	1344698

Annexure-4.18

STATE-WISE CENTRAL ASSISTANCE RELEASED AND BENEFICIARIES COVERED DURING THE YEARS 2013-14 TO 2016-17 (UP TO 31-12-2016) UNDER BABU JAGJIVAN RAM CHHATRAWAS YOJANA (SC GIRLS HOSTEL)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl	States/UTs	2013-14			2014-15			2015-16			2016-17		
		Expenditure	Beneficiaries	No. Of Hostels	Expenditure	Beneficiaries	No. Of Hostels	Expenditure	Beneficiaries	No. Of Hostels	Expenditure	Beneficiaries	No. Of Hostels
1	A.P.	607	471	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Assam	218.6	224	3	0	0	0	84.8	(2 nd instt)	0	0	0	0
3	Bihar	81	90	1	81	(2 nd instt)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Chatisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Gujarat	33.59	60	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Haryana	60	88	1	170.4	80	1	232.29	300	3	244.17	*	*
7	H.P.	#	94	1	0	0	0	292.36	100	1	0	0	0
8	J&K	100	100	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Karnataka	200	200	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	M.P.	580	350	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Maharashtra	417	442	5	416.45	176	2	163.4	(2 nd instt)	0	0	0	0
14	Manipur	574.85	100	2	444.97	450	5	144.31	205	3	221.78	*	*
15	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	100	1	653.73**	200	2

Sl	States/UTs	2013-14			2014-15			2015-16			2016-17		
		Expenditure	Beneficiaries	No. Of Hostels	Expenditure	Beneficiaries	No. Of Hostels	Expenditure	Beneficiaries	No. Of Hostels	Expenditure	Beneficiaries	No. Of Hostels
19	Punjab	263	100	1	106.38	166	2	89.57	100	1	421.78**	100	1
20	Rajasthan	0	0	0	181.46	100	1	1350	450	9	2.5	0	0
21	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	700	200	2	0	0	0
22	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	1	57.5	*	*
24	UP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	WB	916.67	600	6	472	300	3	1332.27	200	2	666.41**	200	2
27	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	Puduchery	100	2nst instt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		4151.71	2919	33	1872.66	1272	14	4569	1755	23	2267.88	500	5

During 2013-14, 01 girls hstl was sanctioned to Govt. of Himachal Pradesh. However, no fund was actually released during that year, as the excess amount released in 2010-11 + interest (Total Rs. 130.049 lakhs) was adjusted in the 2013-14 release and treated as 1st instalment for 2013-14.

* Balance amount of previous year

** Including Balance amount

Annexure-4.19

STATE-WISE CENTRAL ASSISTANCE RELIESED AND BENEFICIARIES COVERED DURING THE YEARS 2013-14 TO 2016-17 (UP TO 31-12-2016) UNDER BABU JAGJIVAN RAM CHHATRAWAS YOJANA (SC BOYS HOSTEL)

Sl	States/UTs	2013-14			2014-15			2015-16			2016-17		
		Expenditure	Beneficiaries	No. of Hos- tels	Expendi- ture	Beneficiar- ies	No. Of Hostels	Expenditure	Beneficiar- ies	No. of Hos- tels	Expendi- ture	Benefi- ciaries	No. of Hos- tels
1	A.P.	300	250	2	0	0	0	50	220	1	0	0	0
2	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Chattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	H.P.	0	0	0	0	0	0	86.18	100	1	60	*	*
8	J&K	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	18.26	(2nd instt)	0	0	0	0
10	Karnataka	150	165	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Kerala	0	0	0	90	60	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	M.P.	25	250	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Maharashtra	202.62	298	3	60.29	100	1	84.62	100	1	65.79	*	*
14	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	100	1
19	Punjab	0	0	0	121.05	69	1	23.4	52	1	31.05	*	*
20	Rajasthan	100	100	2	45	100	1	0	0	0	2.50	0	0
21	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	UP	16.8	118	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	WB	0	0	0	125	(2nd instt)	0	65.8	2nd instt	0	0	0	0
27	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		794.42	1181	15	441.34	329	4	328.26	472	4	209.34	100	1

* Balance amount of previous year

Annexure-4.20

CENTRAL ASSISTANCE RELEASED AND BENEFICIARIES UNDER THE SCHEME OF FREE COACHING FOR SC & OBC STUDENTS DURING 2013-14 TO 2016-17 (UP TO 31-12-2016)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl	State/Uts	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		Expenditure	Beneficiaries	Expenditure	Beneficiaries	Expenditure	Beneficiaries	Expenditure	Beneficiaries
1	A.P.	224.63	300	181.1	1000	0	0	0	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	0	0	28.06	200	22.06	150	0	0
4	Bihar	8.63	0*	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Gujarat	15.75	100	15.76	100	0	0	0	0
7	Haryana	8.38	50	8.38	50	16.75	100	0	0
8	H.P.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	J&K	13.38	50	0	0	13.38	100	0	0
10	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Karnataka	3.60	0*	42	450	9.50	50	0	0
12	Kerala	20.69	50	7.12	50	7.12	50	0	0
13	M.P.	63.33	350	47.19	350	65.20	500	4.94	0*
14	Maharashtra	56.89	200	28.66	200	66.00	400	6.75	0*
15	Manipur	7.35	50	7.35	50	7.35	50	7.35	0*
16	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Odisha	0	0	29.31	200	29.31	200	0	0
20	Punjab	14.14	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Rajasthan	13.69	100	13.68	100	13.69	100	11.85	0*
22	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Tamil Nadu	186.40	1600	158.53	1526	174	800	0	0
24	Telangana	0	0	0	0	56.5	400	0	0
25	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	U.P.	75.50	350	114.00	650	95.25	550	0	0
27	Uttarakhand	0	0	13.25	100	13.25	100	0	0
28	W.B.	56.88	300	23.25	200	77	600	0	0
29	Chandigarh	0	0	7.2	50	0	0	0	0
30	Delhi	125.67	800	89.27	850	16.31	150	6.00	50
31	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		894.91	4400	814.11	6126	682.67	4300	36.89	50

*Balance amount of previous year released. Figures not indicated to avoid double counting.

Annexure-4.21

CENTRAL ASSISTANCE RELEASED & BENEFICIARIES COVERED DURING THE YEAR 2013-14 TO 2016-17 (UP TO 31-12-2016) UNDER THE SCHEME 'UPGRADATION OF MERIT SCHEME FOR SC STUDENTS'.

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.	States / Union Territories	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		Amount Released	No. of beneficiaries	Amount Released	No. of beneficiaries	Amount Released	No. of beneficiaries	Amount Released	No. of beneficiaries
1	Andhra Pradesh	225.79	1044	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Chattisgarh	0	0	19.42	89	0	0	0	0
5	Daman & Diu	0	0	8	40	0	0	0	0
6	Gujarat	35.64	149	0	0	26.8	188	0	0
7	Haryana	6.5	26	7.25	29	6.75	27	0	0
8	Himachal Pradesh	2	8	2.25	11	4	16	4.5	18
9	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Karnataka	38.45	188	0	0	33.78	188	0	0
11	Kerala	9.97	40	5.87	60	10.68	69	0	0
12	Madhya Pradesh	96.56	392	99.18	542	171.56	692	0	0
13	Punjab	0		0				0	0
14	Rajasthan	6.4	53	14.99	64	5.59	40	0	0
15	Sikkim	6.61	28	9.39	36	11.25	45	13	52
16	Tripura	4.91	20	15.82	84	0	0	0	0
17	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	98.67	579	0	0	0	0
18	Uttarakhand	5	20	5	20	4.5	18	4	34
19	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		437.83	1968	285.84	1554	274.91	1283	21.5	104

Annexure-4.22

CENTRAL ASSISTANCE RELEASED & BENEFICIARIES COVERED UNDER THE SCHEME OF TOP CLASS EDUCATION FOR SC STUDENTS DURING THE YEAR 2016-17 (UP TO 31-12-2016)

Sl.	Name of Institute	State	No. of awards allocated	No. of beneficiaries (both fresh and renewal)	Expenditure in Rs.
1	School of Planning and Architecture, Vijaywada	Andhra Pradesh	10	25	18,49,600
2	NIT Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal Pradesh	22	26	20,69,200
3	IIT Guwahati	Assam	23	36	12,31,680
4	NIT Silchar	Assam	12	7	8,13,422
5	IHM Hazipur	Bihar	3	6	6,99,224
6	IIT Patna	Bihar	12	46	30,55,280
7	Punjab Engineering College, Chandigarh	Chandigarh	17	37	40,11,774
8	Hidayatullah National Law University, Raipur	Chhattisgarh	5	5	8,38,000
9	IIM Raipur	Chhattisgarh	12	11	46,56,790
10	NIT Raipur	Chhattisgarh	23	29	32,04,300
11	All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi	Delhi	5	1	1,56,782
12	Delhi Technological University, Delhi	Delhi	10	5	5,76,640
13	IHM Delhi	Delhi	3	5	3,56,900
14	Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, New Delhi	Delhi	4	2	8,13,280
15	Indian Institute of Mass Communication, New Delhi	Delhi	3	0	1,89,000
16	Deen Dayal Upadhyay, Institute for the Physically Handicapped, New Delhi	Delhi	3	2	1,64,185
17	Maulana Azad Medical College, New Delhi	Delhi	10	6	2,05,320
18	NIT DELHI	Delhi	12	5	4,90,520
19	National Law University, Delhi	Delhi	5	16	26,95,880
20	Netaji Subhas Institute of Technology, New Delhi	Delhi		4	4,67,680
21	School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi	Delhi	10	8	3,06,336
22	Vardhman Mahavir Medical College & Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi	Delhi	10	18	8,99,460
23	NIT Goa	Goa	12	22	21,27,604
24	BJ Medical College Ahmedabad	Gujarat	10	2	87,180
25	Gujarat National Law University, Gandhinagar	Gujarat	5	21	28,24,710

Sl.	Name of Institute	State	No. of awards allocated	No. of beneficiaries (both fresh and renewal)	Expenditure in Rs.
26	IIM Ahmedabad	Gujarat	10	5	75,00,116
27	IIT GANDHINAGAR	Gujarat	12	14	24,48,320
28	SardarVallabhbhai NIT Surat	Gujarat	23	55	18,76,480
29	NIT kurukshetra	Haryana	23	18	14,87,520
30	IIT Mandi	Himachal Pradesh	12	10	3,50,900
31	NIT Srinagar	Jammu & Kashmir	12	13	10,36,620
32	Birla Institute of Technology & Science, Mesra, Ranchi	Jharkhand	10	1	4,64,387
33	IIM Ranchi	Jharkhand	12	7	38,82,480
34	NIT Jamshedpur	Jharkhand	12	17	24,49,700
35	National University of Study and Research in Law, Ranchi	Jharkhand	8	1	1,77,640
36	IIM Bangalore	Karnataka	12	4	35,06,560
37	Indian Institute of Plantation Management, Bangalore	Karnataka	4	8	19,87,120
38	NIT Surathkal	Karnataka	23	23	20,05,045
39	Indian Institute of Information Technology & Management, Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala	10	5	11,46,330
40	IIM Kozhikode	Kerala	12	16	75,13,800
41	NIFT Kannur	Kerala	5	15	28,67,640
42	NIT Calicut	Kerala	12	50	39,58,451
43	IHM Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	3	3	4,83,990
44	IHM Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh	3	0	79,848
45	Indian Institute of Forest Management, Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	4	10	12,30,480
46	IIITDM Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	17	26	14,28,014
47	IIITM Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh	10	10	3,70,400
48	IIM INDORE	Madhya Pradesh	12	16	97,42,800

Sl.	Name of Institute	State	No. of awards allocated	No. of beneficiaries (both fresh and renewal)	Expenditure in Rs.
49	IIT Indore	Madhya Pradesh	12	13	7,83,224
50	Maulana Azad NIT BHOPAL	Madhya Pradesh	12	20	26,70,520
51	NIFT Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	3	8	11,99,200
52	Sri GSITS, Indore	Madhya Pradesh	17	34	27,00,229
53	Padmashree Dr. D.Y. Patil Vidyapeeth, Mumbai	Maharashtra	10	1	2,29,640
54	IHM Mumbai	Maharashtra	3	4	4,04,520
55	IIT Mumbai	Maharashtra	12	10	27,72,660
56	ILS Law College Pune	Maharashtra	5	6	1,48,420
57	NIFT Mumbai	Maharashtra	3	1	97,000
58	National Institute of Industrial Engineering, Mumbai	Maharashtra	21	16	64,86,240
59	Symbiosis Law School, Pune	Maharashtra	5	11	21,25,620
60	Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai	Maharashtra	5	3	3,63,100
61	VNIT Nagpur	Maharashtra	23	38	37,83,550
62	NIT Manipur	Manipur	23	41	23,28,400
63	NIT Mizoram	Mizoram	12	18	17,88,040
64	CV Raman College of Engineering, Bhubaneswar	Odisha	10	10	21,20,400
65	IHM, Bhubaneswar	Odisha	5	14	15,83,400
66	IIT Bhubaneswar	Odisha	23	31	42,00,443
67	KIIT, Bhubaneswar	Odisha	17	10	22,66,400
68	NIT Rourkela	Odisha	12	12	21,73,680
69	Jawaharlal Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education & Research, Puducherry	Puducherry	5	4	3,25,400
70	IHM Gurdaspur	Punjab	3	9	7,84,378
71	Thapar University, Patiala	Punjab	10	20	47,69,590
72	IIM Udaipur	Rajasthan	12	12	60,53,230
73	Malviya NIT Jaipur	Rajasthan	23	32	15,66,960
74	NIT Sikkim	Sikkim	12	34	46,21,680

Sl.	Name of Institute	State	No. of awards allocated	No. of beneficiaries (both fresh and renewal)	Expenditure in Rs.
75	IHM Chennai	Tamil Nadu	5	4	3,66,620
76	IIITDM Kancheepuram	Tamil Nadu	10	20	17,02,300
77	IIM Tiruchirappalli	Tamil Nadu	12	3	16,33,920
78	IHM Hyderabad	Telangana	5	6	7,45,200
79	IIT Hyderabad	Telangana	12	43	23,82,570
80	NALSAR University of Law, Hyderabad	Telangana	5	9	17,61,760
81	NIFT Hyderabad	Telangana	3	0	4,58,700
82	NIT Warangal	Telangana	12	3	2,05,050
83	Ram ManoharLohiya National Law University, Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	5	16	16,96,700
84	IIM Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	12	9	36,68,760
85	Institute of Technology, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	17	14	10,28,480
86	Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Petroleum Technology, Rae Bareli	Uttar Pradesh	10	17	14,08,656
87	IIM Kashipur	Uttarakhand	12	15	51,62,300
88	NIT Uttarakhand	Uttarakhand	23	24	28,78,618
89	IIM Calcutta	West Bengal	12	1	7,74,240
90	IIT Kharagpur	West Bengal	12	6	5,17,026
91	The WB National University of Juridical Sciences, Kolkata	West Bengal	5	11	20,86,040
92	Institute of Rural Management, Anand	Gujarat	12	5	2451950
93	Motilal Nehru National Institute of Technology, Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	23	6	368294
94	IHM Guwahati	Assam	3	2	420860
95	National Institute of Foundry and Forge Technology, Ranchi	Jharkhand	10	10	1281000

Annexure-4.23

STATE/UT-WISE DISBURSEMENT MADE AND BENEFICIARIES COVERED BY NATIONAL SCHEDULED CASTES FINANCE AND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION DURING 2015-16 TO 2016-17 (UPTO 31.12.2016)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2015-16		2016-17 (upto 31.12.2016)	
		Amount Disbursed	Beneficiaries Covered (No.)	Amount Disbursed	Beneficiaries Covered (No.)
1	Andhra Pradesh	2504.36	3650	607.28	1186
2	Arunachal Pradesh*	0.00	0	0.00	0
3	Assam	42.19	103	0.94	2
4	Bihar	2881.36	4590	7.06	9
5	Chhattisgarh	656.54	118	4.13	1
6	Goa	6.09	1	0.00	0
7	Gujarat	2259.47	1995	1030.83	504
8	Haryana	1223.96	2116	23.30	45
9	Himachal Pradesh	128.02	274	5.45	7
10	Jammu & Kashmir	782.44	285	6.20	2
11	Jharkhand	953.34	1030	3.21	8
12	Karnataka	3153.40	4505	62.52	93
13	Kerala	4366.04	5431	369.63	360
14	Madhya Pradesh	39.21	72	0.96	1
15	Maharashtra	992.86	1614	37.12	1
16	Manipur	100.00	340	100.00	345
17	Meghalaya	0.00	0	0.00	0
18	Mizoram	0.00	0	0.00	0
19	Nagaland*	0.00	0	0.00	0
20	Odisha	46.51	28	7.29	14
21	Punjab	4.32	7	1010.82	1897
22	Rajasthan	1346.81	2072	3.76	7
23	Sikkim	110.40	80	0.00	0
24	Tamil Nadu	11.58	7	2965.06	4281
25	Telangana	1893.40	2707	179.37	315
26	Tripura	2226.75	1117	236.46	101
27	Uttar Pradesh	7884.47	13677	7.16	9
28	Uttarakhand	712.35	656	0.00	0
29	West Bengal	3357.74	25259	67.32	18
30	A & N Islands*	0.00	0	0.00	0
31	Chandigarh	30.00	79	0.28	1
32	D & N Haveli, Daman & Diu	0.00	0	0.00	0
33	NCT of Delhi	180.86	102	2.99	7
34	Lakshadweep*	0.00	0	0.00	0
35	Puducherry	0.00	0	0.00	0
Total		37894.47	71,915	6739.14	9,214

*As per Census-2011, there is no Scheduled Castes population.

Annexure-4.24

STATEMENT SHOWING YEAR-WISE AND STATE-WISE FUNDS DISBURSED AND NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES COVERED BY NSKFCDC DURING THE LAST THREE YEARS (2014-15 TO 2015-16 INCLUDING 2016-17 UP TO 31.12.2016)

(Rs in lakhs)

Sl.	Name of State/UT	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		Total	
		Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	706.51	923	352.49	460	1059	1383
2	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	1225
4	Chandigarh	9.68	31	9	40	60.75	95	86.85	192
5	Chhattisgarh	495	350	0	0	9	1	1044	1101
6	Delhi	0	0	900	820	0	0	900	820
7	Gujarat	2133.81	5000	60.94	11	1884.4	2909	5250.59	11593
8	Himachal Pradesh	70	175	0	0	0	0	70	175
9	Haryana	1.8	1	5.85	5	7.29	9	34.9	24
10	J&K	577.15	385	453.96	155	126	120	1485.84	1068
11	Jharkhand	0	0	192.88	417	0	0	192.88	417
12	Karnataka	33.29	10	2894.7	2422	892.74	516	6643.23	7249
13	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Maharashtra	12.28	0	0	0	3.24	0	5135.71	3659
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	157.5	250	0	0	218.03	319	375.53	569
20	Odisha	195.75	127	0	0	0	0	195.75	127
21	Pondicherry	0	0	131.75	85	0	0	276.25	185
22	Punjab	49.5	55	0	0	0	941	99	1051
23	Rajasthan	199.42	263	162.99	184	584.01	0	1467.31	1043
24	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Tripura	491.04	374	509.4	295	169.2	122	1416.61	1055
26	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	66.08	108

Sl.	Name of State/UT	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		Total	
		Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.
28	West Bengal	321.65	538	252	370	1.9	0	774.45	1151
29	IOB	0	0	500	731	0	0	1535	2581
30	Allahbad UP Gramin Bank (AUPGB)	1181.25	1500	598.5	915	0	0	1779.75	2415
31	Uttarakhand Gramin Bank (UGB)	400.5	285	398.7	430	0	0	799.2	715
32	Vananchal Gramin Bank (VGB)	450	400	225	350	0	0	675	750
33	Kashi Gomti Samyut Gramin Bank (KGSGB)	1575	1925	498.38	810	0	0	2073.38	2735
34	Purvanchal Gramin Bank (PGB)	472.5	600	410.4	522	0	0	882.9	1122
35	Baroda UP Gramin Bank (BUPGB)	292.5	450	202.5	350	202.5	350	697.5	1150
36	Maharashtra Gramin Bank (MGB)	900	1250	0	0	0	0	900	1250
37	Madhynchal Gramin Bank (MGB)	202.5	285	100.8	187	0	0	303.3	472
38	Vidarbha Konkan Gramin Bank (VKGB)	1001.25	1650	0	0	0	0	1001.25	1650
39	Utkal Gramin Bank (UGB)	450	675	450	675	0	0	900	1350
40	Gramin Bank of Aryavart (GBA)	100.35	195	601.2	1216	540	1080	1241.55	2491
41	Madhya Bihar Gramin Bank (MBGB)	371.25	800	495	800	0	0	866.25	1600
42	Dena Gujarat Gramin Bank (DGGB)	810	1220	499.5	724	607.5	720	1917	2664
43	Pandyan Grama Bank (PGB)	450	640	450	640	0	0	900	1280
44	Kerala Gramin Bank (KGB)	0	0	1330.88	1870	0	0	1330.88	1870
45	Narmada Jhabua Gramin Bank	0	0	450	417	0	0	450	417
46	Pallavan Grama Bank	0	0	603	870	603	870	1206	1740
47	Prathma Bank	0	0	517.5	700	0	0	0	700
48	Sarva UP Gramin Bank (SUPGB)	0	0	1080	1400	1080	1400	2160	2800
49	Telangana Gramin Bank	0	0	0	0	1980	2700	1980	2700
50	Syndicate Bank	0	0	0	0	450	500	450	500

STATE/UT-WISE NUMBER OF ENTRIES IN THE CENTRAL LIST OF OBCs (As on 31.12.2016)

S. No.	State/UT	No. of Entries as in the Central List of OBCs as on 31.12.2015	Addition/ deletion of Entries made during 2016-17		Total No. of Entries after addition/ deletion made during 2016-17
1	Andhra Pradesh	109	-8	2	103
2	Arunachal Pradesh*	0		0	0
3	Assam	28		0	28
4	Bihar	130		2	132
5	Chhattisgarh	67		0	67
6	Goa	17		0	17
7	Gujarat	104		0	104
8	Haryana	74	-1		73
9	Himachal Pradesh	55	-2		53
10	J & K	21		2	23
11	Jharkhand	129		5	134
12	Karnataka	197		0	197
13	Kerala	84	-1		83
14	Madhya Pradesh	76		6	82
15	Maharashtra	255		0	255
16	Manipur	4		0	4
17	Mizoram*	0		0	0
18	Meghalaya*	0		0	0
19	Nagaland *	0		0	0
20	Orissa	198		0	198
21	Punjab	65		0	65
22	Rajasthan	68		0	68
23	Sikkim	9	-1	0	8
24	Tamil Nadu	181			181
25	Telangana	0		86	86
26	Tripura	43		0	43
27	Uttar Pradesh	77		0	77
27	Uttarakhand	79		0	79
28	West Bengal	99		0	99
29	A & N Islands	5		0	5
30	Chandigarh	60		0	60
31	Daman & Diu	44		0	44
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	10		0	10
33	NCT of Delhi	58		0	58
4	Lakshadweep *	0		0	0
35	Puducherry	58		0	58
GRAND TOTAL		2404	-13	103	2494

*States/UTs have no notified list of OBCs

Annexure 5.2

STATES/UTs-WISE PHYSICAL & FINANCIAL ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER THE CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME OF “PRE-MATRIC SCHOLARSHIPS TO OBC STUDENTS”

S. No.	States/UTs	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17 (as on 31.12.2016)	
		Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.46	515.50	0.72	635.00	\$	536.00
2	Bihar	40.39	721.00	\$	2180.00		850.50
3	Chhattisgarh	\$	948.00	0.00	0.00		0.00
4	Goa	0.08	36.00	0.07	320.00		16.00
5	Gujarat	1.20	573.32	1.09	678.88		660.00
6	Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00
7	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	40.00	0.00	0.00		0.00
8	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.46	0.00		0.00
9	Jharkhand	0.10	68.53	8.90	214.85		0.00
10	Karnataka	5.70	710.00	10.86	1285.00		667.00
11	Kerala	3.81	607.00	1.67	703.00		365.00
12	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		793.00
13	Maharashtra	3.74	279.70	2.05	1306.00		0.00
14	Odisha	1.02	243.50	0.87	0.00		458.00
15	Punjab	1.76	0.00	7.68	582.00		303.00
16	Rajasthan	4.24	508.44	\$	598.33		561.75
17	Tamil Nadu	3.17	744.31	0.49	628.50		787.00
18	Telangana	\$	413.00	0.00	0.00		0.00
19	Uttar Pradesh	1.31	3520.00	0.58	1740.00		0.00
20	Uttarakhand	1.55	58.50	0.00	0.00		0.00
21	West Bengal	3.02	315.60	3.52	952.28		747.75
22	Assam	0.36	319.00	0.00	0.00		0.00
23	Manipur	\$	100.00	0.00	0.00		0.00
24	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.02	11.60		12.60
25	Tripura	0.70	174.00	0.71	142.00		106.50
26	Andaman Nicobar Island	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00
27	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.01	1.33		1.97
28	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00
29	Daman & Diu	0.01	5.50	0.00	0.00		0.00
30	Delhi	0.06	54.76	\$	93.00		54.76
31	Puducherry	0.13	0.00	\$	7.00		0.00
Total		72.81*	10955.66	39.70*	12078.77	25.00 (estimated)	6920.83

*Provisional as data awaited from some States

\$ awaited from States/UTs

SCHEME OF POST-MATRIC SCHOLARSHIP TO OBC STUDENTS (PMS-OBC SCHEME): RE-GROUPING OF COURSES.

GROUP OF COURSES

Group A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Degree and Post Graduate level courses including M.Phil., Ph.D. and Post Doctoral research in Medicine (Allopathic, Indian and other recognized systems of medicines), Engineering, Technology, Planning, Architecture, Design, Fashion Technology, Agriculture, Veterinary & Allied Sciences, Management, Business Finance/Administration, Computer Science/ Applications. (ii) Commercial Pilot License (including helicopter pilot and multiengine rating) course. (iii) Post Graduate Diploma courses in various branches of management & medicine. (iv) C.A./I.C.W.A./C.S./I.C.F.A. etc. (v) M. Phil., Ph.D. and Post Doctoral Programmes (D. Litt., D.Sc. etc.) (vi) L.L.M.
Group B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Graduate/ Post Graduate courses leading to Degree, Diploma, Certificate in areas like Pharmacy (B Pharma), Nursing (B Nursing), LLB, BFS, other para-medical branches like rehabilitation, diagnostics etc., Mass Communication, Hotel Management & Catering, Travel/Tourism/Hospitality Management, Interior Decoration, Nutrition & Dietetics, Commercial Art, Financial Services (e.g. Banking, Insurance, Taxation etc.) for which entrance qualification is minimum Sr. Secondary (10+2). (ii) Post Graduate courses not covered under Group A eg. MA/M Sc/M.Com/M Ed./M. Pharma etc.
Group C	All other courses leading to a graduate degree not covered under Group A & B e.g. BA/B Sc/B Com etc.
Group D	All Post-Matriculation level non-degree courses for which entrance qualification is High School (Class X), e.g. senior secondary certificate (class XI and XII); both general and vocational stream, ITI courses, 3 year diploma courses in Polytechnics, etc.

Annexure -5.4

STATES/UTs-WISE PHYSICAL & FINANCIAL ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER THE CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME OF “POST-MATRIC SCHOLARSHIP TO OBC STUDENTS”

(Amount and Beneficiaries in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17 (as on 31.12.2016)	
		Physical	Financial	Physical*	Financial	Physical*	Financial
1	Andhra Pradesh	5.24	3322.00	6.22	3545.05	\$	3404.00
2	Bihar	4.50	6581.90	\$	7485.00		5397.00
3	Chhattisgarh	2.50	2623.35	0.00	0.00		0.00
4	Goa	0.05	442.00	0.03	114.00		104.00
5	Gujarat	0.97	3142.87	2.43	4351.05		4187.00
6	Haryana	0.17	0.00	0.50	1494.29		0.00
7	Himachal Pradesh	0.08	425.00	0.08	499.00		478.00
8	Jammu & Kashmir	0.07	769.00	0.13	777.74		867.00
9	Jharkhand	0.94	2222.90	0.69	2376.00		2288.00
10	Karnataka	3.37	4115.30	4.11	4419.00		4236.00
11	Kerala	1.48	2117.30	1.52	2223.70		2119.70
12	Madhya Pradesh	3.86	5620.00	2.25	5224.00		5033.00
13	Maharashtra	2.67	8014.00	3.30	8106.95		7792.00
14	Odisha	1.41	1289.00	1.64	2383.39		2595.37
15	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.71	2003.01		1920.00
16	Rajasthan	0.65	4546.02	0.53	4950.99		3567.00
17	Tamil Nadu	1.24	4571.50	1.42	5184.00		4998.00
18	Telangana	7.81	1094.10	6.94	2566.00		2468.00
19	Uttar Pradesh	3.25	13445.00	6.01	14471.97		13837.00
20	Uttarakhand	0.41	680.10	0.11	726.00		675.00
21	West Bengal	2.29	5280.55	2.08	6582.86		6034.76
22	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.01	11.00	0.00	0.00		0.00
23	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00
24	Daman & Diu	0.004	7.13	\$	15.29		7.13
25	Chandigarh	0.004	61.00	0.003	84.71		61.00
26	Delhi	0.04	92.98	0.00	0.00		0.00
27	Puducherry	0.004	7.00	0.03	56.00		0.00
28	Assam	0.68	5454.96	0.00	0.00		0.00
29	Manipur	0.05	598.00	\$	602.62		471.00
30	Tripura	0.31	1430.00	0.19	1532.65		837.00
31	Sikkim	0.01	150.00	0.01	500.00		140.00
Total:		44.07	78113.96	40.93*	82275.27	25.00 (estimated)	73516.96

*Provisional as data awaited from some States

\$ awaited from States/UTs

STATE WISE LOCATION OF HOSTELS SANCTIONED UNDER CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME OF CONSTRUCTION OF HOSTEL FOR OBC BOYS/GIRLS DURING THE YEARS 2014-15, 2015-16 AND 2016-17 (AS ON 31.12.2016)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/ UTs/ Universities	Year of Hostel sanctioned	Location	No. of seats	
				Boys	Girls
1	Andhra Pradesh	2016-17	MJPAPBCW Hostel for Girls, Onipeta, YSR Disst.	-	100
2			MJPAPBCW Hostel for Girls, Nandlur, Rajampet, YSR Distt.	-	100
3			MJPAPBCW Hostel for Girls, Tekulodu, Ananthapuram	-	100
4	Jammu & Kashmir	2015-16	OBC Boys Hostel at Govt. Boys Degree College, Pulwama	100	-
5		2016-17	OBC Boys Hostel at Islamia College of Science & Commerce, Shrinagar, Jammu and Kashmir	209	-
6			OBC Girls Hostel at Islamic University of Science and Technology, Awantipora, Jammu and Kashmir	-	210
7	Madhya Pradesh	2014-15	OBC Boys Hostel in Barwani	100	-
8			OBC Boys Hostel in Singroli	100	-
9			OBC Boys Hostel in Neemach	100	-
10			OBC Boys Hostel in Sheopur	100	-
11			OBC Girls Hostel in Shajapur	-	50
12		2015-16	Village Ashrawad Khurd, Rau, Indore	-	500
13		2016-17	OBC Boys Hostel in Agar Malwa District	100	-
14			OBC Girls Hostel in Agar Malwa District	-	100
15			OBC Girls Hostel in Head Quarter of Damah	-	100
16			OBC Girls Hostel in Krishnagiri, Bargur Distt.	-	100
17	Tamil Nadu	2014-15	OBC Girls Hostel in Kirvelur, Nagapattinam	-	50
18			OBC Girls Hostel in Mettur, Salem	-	50
19			OBC Girls Hostel in Mukkodai, Theni	100	-
20			OBC Boys Hostel in Endiyar, Villupuram	50	-
21			OBC Boys Hostel in Munkil, Thuraipattu	50	-
22		2015-16	OBC Girls Hostel, Distt-Dindigul	-	100
23			OBC Girls Hostel in Sembanarkoil, Nagappattinam	-	50
24			OBC Girls Hostel in Tindivanam, Villuppuram	100	-
25			OBC Boys Hostel in Dharmapuri	100	-
26			OBC Boys Hostel in Arakandanallur, Villupparam	100	-

Sl. No.	Name of the States/ UTs/ Universities	Year of Hostel sanctioned	Location	No. of seats			
				Boys	Girls		
27	Uttar Pradesh	2015-16	OBC Girls Hostel in Madan Mohan Malviya Engineering College, Gorakhpur	-	100		
28			OBC Boys Hostel in Rajkiya Inter College, Bangra, Jalaun	50	-		
29			OBC Boys Hostel in Rajkiya Polytechnic, Baraich	100	-		
30			OBC Girls Hostel in Manyavar Kanshiram Engineering College of Information Technology, Ambedkar Nagar	-	100		
31			OBC Boys Hostel in Rajkiya Jubli Inter College, Gorakhpur	100	-		
32		2016-17	OBC Boys Hostel in Motichand Polytechnic Institute, Kurmauta, PO- Basdeelapandey, Dist.- Kushinagar	100	-		
33			OBC Boys Hostel in Ramvachan Yadav Mahavidyalaya, Khuraso, Tahsil- Phulpur, District- Ajamgarh	100	-		
34			OBC Boys Hostel in Mohammad Ali Johar Vishvavidyalya, Rampur	100	-		
35			West Bengal	2015-16	Hostel for OBC Girls at Gazole (J.L. No. 82, Mouza Bandhail, Plot No. 259, Khatain No. 1) Distt. Malda,	-	100
36					OBC Girls Hostel in Nandigram BMT Sikshaniketan, Nandigram-I, Distt.- Purba Medinipur	-	100
37	West Bengal	2015-16	OBC Girls Hostel in Moyna Adarsha Sikshayatan, Arangkiarana, Disst.- Purba Medinipur	-	100		
38			OBC Boys hostel in Egra Jhatu Lal, High School, Egra Municipality, Disst.- Purba Medinipur	100	-		
39			2016-17	Hostel for OBC Boys at Jiaruddin Tola High School, Village- Nayabelaimari, Ratua-1 Block, Distt. Malda,	100	-	
North Eastern States:							
40	Manipur	2015-16	Hostel for OBC Girls in Lamding Model High School, Thoubal Distt.	-	100		
41		2016-17	OBC Girls Hostel in T.G. Higher Secondary School, Imphal West	-	100		
42			OBC Boys Hostel in Johnoston Higher Secondary School, Imphal West	100	-		
43			OBC Boys Hostel in Azad Higher Secondary School, Imphal East	100	-		
44			OBC Boys Hostel in Mairangpuel High School, Imphal East	100	-		
45	Sikkim	2014-15	Kitam Sr. Secondary School, South Sikkim	100	-		
46			Girls Hostel at Sumbuk, South Sikkim	-	100		
47		2015-16	OBC Girls Hostel at Kyongsa, Gyalzing, West Sikkim	-	100		
48			Nandugaon Sr. Sec. School, South Sikkim	-	100		
49		2016-17	OBC Girls Hostel at Dentam Senior Secondary School, Distt.- West Sikkim	-	100		
50	OBC Girls Hostel at Machong Senior Secondary School, Distt- East Sikkim		-	100			
51	Tripura	2015-16	Vidyasagar H.S. School under Kailasahar Sub-Division, Distt. Unakoti	-	100		
Central Universities/Institutes							
52	Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh	2014-15	Aligarh Muslim University Campus, Aligarh	100	-		
53			Aligarh Muslim University Campus, Aligarh	-	100		
54	Central University of Jammu	2014-15	Vijaypur, District Samba	50	-		
55			Vijaypur, District Samba	-	50		

Sl. No.	Name of the States/ UTs/ Universities	Year of Hostel sanctioned	Location	No. of seats	
				Boys	Girls
56	Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Technology, Amritsar	2014-15	Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Technology, P.O. Rayon & Silk Mills, Amritsar	100	-
57	Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Amarkantak, Madhya Pradesh	2014-15	Village Lalpu, Anupur District, Amarkantak	100	-
58			Village Lalpu, Anupur District, Amarkantak	100	-
59	Indian Institute of Information Technology, Allahabad	2014-15	Indian Institute of Information Technology Campus, Allahabad	100	-
60			Indian Institute of Information Technology Campus, Allahabad	100	-
61	Indian Institute of Technology (Banaras Hindu University), Varanasi	2014-15	Indian Institute of Technology (Banaras Hindu University) Campus, Varanasi	100	-
62			Indian Institute of Technology (Banaras Hindu University) Campus, Varanasi	-	100
63	Indian Institute of Technology, Indore	2014-15	Indian Institute of Technology, Simrol Campus, Khandwa Road, Indore	100	-
64	Nagaland University	2014-15	Nagaland University HQ, Lumami, Distt. Zunheboto	100	-
65			Nagaland University HQ, Lumami, Distt. Zunheboto	-	100
66			Nagaland University, Kohima Campus, Meriema	100	-
67			Nagaland University, Kohima Campus, Meriema	-	100
68	National Institute of Technology, Puducherry	2014-15	Poovam, Karaikal District	100	-
69	Rajiv Gandhi University, Arunachal Pradesh	2014-15	Rajiv Gandhi University Campus, Arunachal Pradesh	50	-
70			Rajiv Gandhi University Campus, Arunachal Pradesh	-	50
71	Tezpur University, Assam	2014-15	Tezpur University Campus, Assam	100	-
72			Tezpur University Campus, Assam	-	100
73	Central University of Karnataka	2015-16	Central University of Karnataka Campus, Gulbarga	100	-
74			Central University of Karnataka Campus, Gulbarga	-	100
75	Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Technology, Bhubaneswar	2015-16	Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Technology Campus-II, Mancheswar Industrial Estate, Bhubaneswar	-	50
76	Indian Institute of Technology, Bhubaneswar	2015-16	Arugul, Jantni, Distt. Khurda, Bhubaneswar	100	-
77	National Institute of Technology, Manipur	2015-16	National Institute of Technology Campus, Manipur	100	-
78			National Institute of Technology Campus, Manipur	-	100
79	Central University of Kerala		Central University of Kerala Campus, Periya, Distt.-Kesaragod, Kerala	100	-
80			Central University of Kerala Campus, Periya, Distt.-Kesaragod, Kerala	-	100

STATE-WISE PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL PROGRESS OF THE CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES OF “CONSTRUCTION OF “HOSTELS FOR OBC BOYS AND GIRLS” FROM 2014-15 TO 2016-17 (AS ON 31.12.2016)

(Rs in Lakhs)

S. No.	States/UTs/ Universities	2014-15			2015-16			2016-17 (as on 31.12.2016)		
		No. of Hostels	Physical No. of Seats	Financial	No. of Hostels	Physical No. of Seats	Fin.	No. of Hostels	Physical No. of Seats	Fin.
1	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	300	405
2	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	1	100	93.39	2	419	502.72
3	Madhya Pradesh	5	450	235.5	1	500	675	3	300	359.89
4	Odisha	Remaining amount of 2012-13		20	-	-	-	-	-	37.8
5	Tamil Nadu	6	400	304.46	5	400	439.79	-	-	-
6	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	5	450	350.77	3	300	140.22
7	West Bengal	-	-	-	4	400	408.61	1	100	90
8	Manipur	-	-	-	1	100	111.53	4	400	630
9	Sikkim	2	200	274	2	200	315	2	200	45.97
10	Tripura	-	-	-	1	100	157.5	-	-	315
11	Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh	2	200	270	-	-	-	2 nd installment of 2014-15	-	243
12	Tezpur University, Assam	2	200	301.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	IIIT, Allahabad	2	200	270	2 nd installment of 2014-15	-	243	-	-	-
14	Central University Jammu	2	100	135	-	-	-	-	-	-

S. No.	States/UTs/ Universities	2014-15			2015-16			2016-17 (as on 31.12.2016)		
		Physical		Financial	Physical			Physical		Fin.
		No. of Hos- tels	No. of Seats		No. of Hostels	No. of Seats		No. of Hostels	No. of Seats	Fin.
15	IGNTU, Amarkan- tak, M.P.	2	200	270	2 nd installment of 2014-15	243	3 rd installment of 2014-15	32		
16	IIT (BHU), Varanasi	2	200	270	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Banaras Hindu Uni- versity, Varanasi	-	-	-	-	-	2 nd installment of 2013-14	126		
18	Nagaland Univer- sity	4	400	215.29	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	IIT, Indore	1	100	121.05	-	-	2 nd installment of 2014-15	108.95		
20	NIT Puducherry	1	100	135	-	-	2 nd installment of 2014-15	121.5		
21	Rajiv Gandhi Uni- versity, Arunachal Pradesh	2	100	64.66	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	CIPET, Amritsar	1	100	135	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Central University of Karnataka	-	-	-	2	200	270	-	-	-
24	IIT, Bhubaneswar	-	-	-	1	100	135	-	-	-
25	CIPET, Bhubane- swar	-	-	-	1	50	67.5	-	-	-
26	NIT, Manipur	-	-	-	2	200	270	-	-	-
27	CIPET, Jaipur	-	-	-	Remaining amount of 2012-13	10	For furniture (2012-13)	5		
28	Central University of Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	2	200	270	
29	Pondicherry Uni- versity	-	-	-	-	-	2 nd instalment of 2012-13	126		
Total:		34	2950	3021.46	26	2800	4029.49	20	2219	3572.05

Annexure 5.7

STATES/UTS-WISE PHYSICAL & FINANCIAL ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER THE CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME OF DR. AMBEDKAR POST-MATRIC SCHOLARSHIP TO EBC STUDENTS”

(Rs in Lakhs)

S.No.	States/ UTs	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17 (as on 27.12.2016)	
		Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
1	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	267889	355.00		290.34
2	Bihar	-	-	\$	250.00		-
3	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	3577	250.00	\$	17.95
4	Kerala	-	-	-	-		197.50
5	Odisha	-	-	-	-		2.05
6	Rajasthan	147	50.00	-	-		387.71
7	Sikkim	-	-	588	145.00		91.50
Total		147	50.00	272054*	1000.00		987.05

\$ Awaited

*Provisional as data waited from Bihar.

Annexure- 5.8

STATES/UTS-WISE PHYSICAL & FINANCIAL ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER THE CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME OF “ DR. AMBEDKAR PRE-MATRIC AND POST-MATRIC SCHOLARSHIPS TO DNT STUDENTS”

(Amount and Beneficiaries in lakhs)

S. No.	States/ UTs	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17 (as on 31.12.2016)	
		Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
1	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-		178.35
2	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	-		47.55
3	Karnataka	\$	200.00	-	-	\$	-
4	Maharashtra	3.76	150.00	2.56	378.11		205.00
5	Rajasthan	-	-	\$	71.89		-
Total		3.76	350.00	2.56*	450.00		430.90

\$ Awaited

* Provisional as data awaited from Rajasthan.

Annexure 5.9

**NATIONAL BACKWARD CLASSES FINANCE AND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
STATEMENT SHOWING STATE /UTS/PSB'S WISE DISBURSEMENT AND NO. OF
BENEFICIARIES ASSISTED DURING LAST TWO YEARS AND CURRENT YEAR UPTO 31.12.2016**

Financial : Rs./Lakh

Physical : No. of Beneficiaries

SL No.	Name of States/Uts/PSBs	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
I	STATES :	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
1	Assam (Through NEDFI)	900.00	6300	500.00	3500	400.00	3000
2	BIHAR	0.00	0	0.00	0	1078.81	1723
3	Chattishgarh	0.00	0	100.00	200	0.00	0
4	Goa	75.00	100	200.00	212	50.00	47
5	Gujarat	490.00	2147	1199.70	4905	1075.00	2002
6	Haryana	350.00	1118	1200.00	3557	400.00	1524
7	Himachal Pradesh	475.35	1015	1837.19	4697	350.66	625
8	Jammu & Kashmir	200.00	790	200.00	1100	250.00	1250
9	Jharkhand	0.00	0	500.00	1680	0.00	0
10	Karnataka	2600.00	10224	3500.00	18026	1500.00	8598
11	Kerala	14290.00	78048	8500.00	54595	5525.00	28165
12	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	120
13	Maharashtra	500.00	2280	1000.00	5050	0.00	0
14	Manipur (Through NEDFI)	600.00	4200	500.00	3500	400.00	3000
15	Punjab	300.00	700	500.00	2423	1300.00	8935
16	Sikkim	0.00	0	200.00	1053	0.00	0
17	Tamil Nadu	5500.00	46827	7500.00	61320	7500.00	49411
18	Tripura	2100.00	7510	2300.00	10880	2000.00	4800
19	Uttar Pradesh	500.00	1495	500.00	5000	1355.00	4235
	West Bengal	300.00	1914	250.00	1835	500.00	1992
II	Sub Total (1 to 19)	29180.35	164668	30486.89	183533	23784.46	119427
	UTs:						
21	Chandigarh	0.00	0	25.00	75	0.00	0
22	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.00	20.0
23	Puducherry	500.00	2025	1000.00	4550	500.00	2500
	Sub Total (20 to 21)	500.00	2025	1025.00	4625	517.00	2520
III	PSBs :						
24	Vijaya Bank	0.00	0	0.00	0	681.14	606
	G. Total (I+II+III)	29680.35	166693	31511.89	188158	24982.60	122553

NEDFI: North Eastern Development Finance Corporation

STATE-WISE AGED POPULATION (60+) BY SEX AS PER CENSUS 2011

S.No.	STATE/UT	Total Population (approx.)		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	8278241	3906328	4371913
2	A & N Islands	25424	14189	11235
3	Arunahal Pradesh	63639	33189	30450
4	Assam	2078544	1054817	1023727
5	Bihar	7707145	4106593	3600552
6	Chandigarh	67078	34833	32245
7	Chhattisgarh	2003909	928159	1075750
8	D & N Haveli	13892	6359	7533
9	Daman & Diu	11361	4873	6488
10	NCT of Delhi	1147445	576755	570690
11	Goa	163495	74315	89180
12	Gujarat	4786559	2245601	2540958
13	Haryana	2193755	1088621	1105134
14	Himahal Pradesh	703009	340875	362134
15	Jammu & Kashmir	922656	482580	440076
16	Jharkhand	2356678	1181745	1174933
17	Karnataka	5791032	2747072	3043960
18	Kerala	4193393	1883595	2309798
19	Lakshadweep	5270	2674	2596
20	Madhya Pradesh	5713316	2769556	2943760
21	Maharashtra	11106935	5253709	5853226
22	Manipur	187694	93137	94557
23	Meghalaya	138902	66939	71963
24	Mizoram	68628	34345	34283
25	Nagaland	102726	54779	47947
26	Odisha	3984448	1994270	1990178
27	Puducherry	120436	53419	67017
28	Punjab	2865817	1443662	1422155
29	Rajasthan	5112138	2432263	2679875
30	Sikkim	40752	22472	18280
31	Tamil Nadu	7509758	3661226	3848532
32	Tripura	289544	141920	147624
33	Uttar Pradesh	15439904	8037133	7402771
34	Uttarakhand	900809	441897	458912
35	West Bengal	7742382	3851314	3891068
TOTAL		103836714	51065214	52771500

Annexure 6.2

Size of elderly population (aged 60+) by residence (Urban-Rural) in States and Union Territories and percentage as per Census 2011

Number of persons aged 60 and above						
S. No.	State/UT	RURAL		URBAN		TOTAL
		Population	%	Population	%	
	India	73281496	70.57	30555218	29.43	103836714
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6108091	73.78	2170150	26.21	8278241
2.	A&N Islands	17939	70.56	7485	29.44	25424
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	56361	88.56	7278	11.43	63639
4.	Assam	1747513	84.07	331031	15.92	2078544
5.	Bihar	6868186	89.11	838959	10.88	7707145
6.	Chandigarh	1098	1.64	65980	98.38	67078
7.	Chhatisgarh	1598547	79.77	405362	20.23	2003909
8.	D & N Haveli	8638	62.18	5254	37.82	13892
9.	Daman & Diu	3583	31.54	7778	68.46	11361
10.	NCT of Delhi	27134	2.36	1120311	97.63	1147445
11.	Goa	65787	40.24	97708	59.76	163495
12.	Gujarat	2884326	60.26	1902233	39.74	4786559
13.	Haryana	1512891	68.96	680864	31.04	2193755
14.	Himachal Pradesh	649292	92.36	53717	7.64	703009
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	651969	70.66	270687	29.34	922656
16.	Jharkhand	1832861	77.77	523817	22.23	2356678
17.	Karnataka	3897069	67.29	1893963	32.71	5791032
18.	Kerala	2197552	52.41	1995841	47.59	4193393
19.	Lakshadweep	1099	20.85	4171	79.15	5270
20.	Madhya Pradesh	4194606	73.42	1518710	26.58	5713316
21.	Maharashtra	6969540	62.75	4137395	37.25	11106935
22.	Manipur	119289	63.56	68405	36.44	187694
23.	Meghalaya	109520	78.85	29382	21.15	138902
24.	Mizoram	32496	47.35	36132	52.65	68628
25.	Nagaland	81285	79.13	21441	20.87	102726
26.	Odisha	3439653	86.33	544795	13.67	3984448
27.	Puducherry	36448	30.26	83988	69.74	120436
28.	Punjab	1957710	68.31	908107	31.69	2865817
29.	Rajasthan	3923792	76.75	1188346	23.25	5112138
30.	Sikkim	33200	81.47	7552	18.53	40752
31.	Tamil Nadu	4029097	53.65	3480661	46.35	7509758
32.	Tripura	205763	71.06	83781	28.94	289544
33.	Uttar Pradesh	12446468	80.61	2993436	19.39	15439904
34.	Uttarakhand	676014	75.05	224795	24.95	900809
35.	West Bengal	4896679	63.25	2845703	36.75	7742382

Source: Census of India, 2011

Annexure 6.3

**STATE/UT-WISE PROJECTED SENIOR CITIZENS POPULATION BY SEX (AS % OF TOTAL POPULATION)
PROJECTED SENIOR CITIZENS POPULATION (AS % OF TOTAL POPULATION) - IN DIAN STATES EXCEPT GOA
AND COMBINED NE STATES (EXCLUDING ASSAM)**

		2016	2021	2026
All India	Persons	9.3	10.7	12.4
	Male	8.8	10.2	11.7
	Female	9.8	11.3	13.1
Andhra Pradesh	Persons	10.5	12.2	14.2
	Male	9.9	11.6	13.5
	Female	11.1	12.8	15.0
Bihar	Persons	7.6	9.1	11.0
	Male	7.6	9.2	10.7
	Female	7.5	8.9	11.3
Chhattisgarh	Persons	8.8	10.0	11.6
	Male	8.0	9.2	10.7
	Female	9.5	10.8	12.4
Gujarat	Persons	6.4	7.6	9.2
	Male	5.7	6.9	8.3
	Female	7.3	8.5	10.2
Haryana	Persons	8.4	9.8	11.4
	Male	7.9	9.1	10.6
	Female	9.1	10.5	12.4
Himachal Pradesh	Persons	11.5	12.9	14.7
	Male	10.7	12.0	13.4
	Female	12.3	14.0	16.1
Jammu & Kashmir	Persons	8.9	10.5	12.4
	Male	8.9	10.4	12.1
	Female	8.9	10.6	12.6
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

		2016	2021	2026
Madhya Pradesh	Persons	7.8	8.9	10.4
	Male	7.3	8.4	9.8
	Female	8.3	9.4	11.1
Maharashtra	Persons	9.9	11.2	12.9
	Male	9.2	10.5	12.1
	Female	10.6	12.0	13.9
Orissa	Persons	10.1	11.8	13.8
	Male	9.7	11.3	13.2
	Female	10.6	12.2	14.4
Punjab	Persons	10.9	12.6	14.5
	Male	10.2	11.7	13.4
	Female	11.7	13.6	16.0
Rajasthan	Persons	8.2	9.4	10.8
	Male	7.5	8.6	9.9
	Female	9.0	10.2	11.9
Tamil Nadu	Persons	12.9	14.8	17.1
	Male	12.4	14.2	16.1
	Female	13.4	15.5	18.0
Uttar Pradesh	Persons	7.8	8.7	9.8
	Male	7.5	8.2	9.2
	Female	8.1	9.2	10.6
Uttarakhand	Persons	9.3	10.4	11.7
	Male	8.7	9.6	10.6
	Female	10.0	11.3	12.9
West Bengal	Persons	10.0	11.9	14.2
	Male	9.9	11.9	14.1
	Female	10.1	11.9	14.2
NE States (excluding Assam)	Persons	8.7	10.4	12.4
	Male	8.7	10.4	12.3
	Female	8.6	10.4	12.5
Assam	Persons	7.6	9.1	11.0
	Male	7.6	9.2	11.1
	Female	7.5	8.9	11.0
Delhi	Persons	7.5	8.7	10.0
	Male	7.3	8.6	9.9
	Female	7.7	8.9	10.2

Source: Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections Constituted by the National Commission on Population May 2006

OLDAGE DEPENDENCY RATIO AS PER CENSUS 2011

Name of the State	Population of 60+ people per 100 persons in age group 15-59	Name of the State	Population of 60+ people per 100 persons in age group 15-59
Top 5		Bottom 5	
Kerala	196	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	63
Goa	168	Daman & Diu	64
Himachal Pradesh	161	Arunachal Pradesh	77
Punjab	161	Meghalaya	84
Tamil Nadu	158	Nagaland	86

Annexure-6.5

PROGRESS REPORT OF MAINTENANCE AND WELFARE OF PARENTS AND SENIOR CITIZENS ACT, 2007

(As on 31.12.2016)

S. N	Name of State/ UT	Date of Notification of Act	Appointed date of enforcement of Act in State/UT	Date of Notification of Rules	Date of Notification of Maintenance Officer	Date of Notification of Maintenance Tribunal	Date of Notification of Appellate Tribunal
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22.04.2008	28.04.2008	28.12.2011	Action taken	19.08.2008	19.08.2008
2.	Bihar	28.09.2011	19.10.2011	07.09.2012	09.11.2011	09.11.2011	09.11.2011
3.	Chhattisgarh	26.09.2008	26.09.2008	07.05.2010	24.01.2009	24.01.2009	24.01.2009
4.	Goa	23.09.2008	01.10.2008	01.10.2009	24.09.2009	24.09.2009	24.09.2009
5.	Gujarat	07.10.2008	07.10.2008	19.05.2009	19.05.2009	19.05.2009	19.05.2009
6.	Haryana	22.10.2008	22.10.2008	19.06.2009	28.08.2009	23.11.2010	23.11.2010
7.	Himachal P.	The State has its own Act					
8.	J& Kashmir	Act not applicable					
9.	Jharkhand	12.04.2008	01.04.2008	2014	14.02.2009	14.02.2009	14.02.2009
10.	Karnataka	27.03.2008	01.04.2008	19.11.2009	13.09.2010	19.02.2009	19.02.2009
11.	Kerala	24.09.2008	24.09.2008	28.08.2009	17.08.2009	17.08.2009	17.08.2009
12.	Madhya Pradesh	23.08.2008	23.08.2008	02.07.2009	02.07.2009	02.07.2009	02.07.2009
13.	Maharashtra	27.02.2009	01.03.2009	23.06.2010	04.05.2010	04.05.2010	28.09.2010
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	24.02.2014	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
North-eastern States							
22.	Meghalaya	22.06.2012	22.06.2012	2012	25.09.2012	08.05.2014	08.05.2014
23.	Sikkim	03.05.2012	01.02.2012	2014	27.06.2012	18.12.2011	18.12.2011
24.	Tripura	14.08.2008	15.08.2008	22.08.2008	15.12.2008	15.08.2008	15.08.2008
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	14.09.2012
27.	Mizoram	29.12.2008	01.01.2009	09.07.2014	01.12.2014	01.12.2014	01.12.2014
28.	Nagaland	22.04.2008	22.04.2008	•	07.02.2014	07.02.2014	07.02.2014
29.	Arunachal P.	08.08.2008	06.08.2008	•	19.06.2012	19.06.2012	19.06.2012
Union Territories:							
30.	Andaman & Nicobar Island	21.05.2008	21.05.2008	29.02.2012	04.03.2010	04.03.2010	04.03.2010
31.	Chandigarh	21.10.2008	22.10.2008	12.08.2009	17.04.2012	22.12.2008	22.12.2008
32.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	17.09.2008	17.09.2008	06.05.2010	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

LIST OF REGIONAL RESOURCE & TRAINING CENTRES – DRUG PREVENTION DIVISION

Sl.No.	Name and address of the organisation	RRTC responsible for the State
1.	TT Ranganathan Clinical Research Foundation, IV Main Road, Indira Nagar, Chennai-600020.	Puducherry, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Andaman Nicobar and Lakshadweep
2.	Society for Promotion of Youth & Masses, 111/9 Aruna Asif Ali Marg, Opp. Sector B-4, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi-110070.	Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Delhi, Punjab, Haryana
3.	Kripa Foundation, North Near Catholic Publication Centre, 'D' Block Kohima, Nagaland, PIN – 797001	Nagaland, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh
4.	Calcutta Samaritans, Regd. office: 48, Rippon Street, Kolkata - 700016. Project address : Surya Sikha Cooperative Housing Ltd. 47/1, Gorachand Rd. Kolkata - 700 014	Jharkhand, Bihar, Sikkim and West Bengal
5.	Galaxy Club, Singjamei Mathak, ChongthamLeikai, Imphal – 795 001.	Manipur, Assam
6.	Muktangan Mitra, "Krishna" Patrakar Nagar, Senapati Bapat Road, Pune-411016.	Goa, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Daman and Diu, Dadar & Nagar Haveli
7.	Mizoram Social Defence & Rehabilitation Board, P. Rohmingthanga Building, Chaltlang Dawrkawn, Aizawl, -796001, Mizoram.	Mizoram & Tripura
8.	Changanachery Social Service Society, P.B. No.20, Arch Bishop's House, Changanacherry, Distt. Kottayam, Kerala, Pin-686101	Kerala
9.	Gunjan Organisation for Community Development, Shamnagar, Dharmshala, Distt. Kangra (H.P.) PIN-176215	Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir
10.	Opium De-addiction Treatment Training and Research Trust, V.P.O. - Manaklao, Via - Mathaniya, Jodhpur (Rajasthan) PIN - 342 002	Rajasthan & Gujarat
11.	Association for Voluntary Action (AVA) Plot No.16, Road Number-1 Gangotri Nagar, Bhubaneswar Odisha – 751002.	Odisha
12.	Shri Shakti Association, Harihar, Devangere Dist Karnataka	Karnataka

Annexure 7.1

MAJOR TRAINING COURSES ORGANIZED BY THE NSFDC DURING 2016-17

(As on 31.12.2016)

S.No.	Major Courses	Major Training Institutes	States
1.	Industrial Sewing Machine Operator (B&A), Leather Goods- Assembling & Stitching, Sewing Machine Operator, Machine Operator Assistant – Plastics Processing, Machine Operator Assistant – Plastics Extrusion	ATDC, CLRI, CIPET	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Collection Executive, Domestic Data Entry Operator, Machine Operator- Injection Moulding, Machine Operator Assistant – Blow Moulding	KELTRON, CIPET	Assam
3.	Sewing Machine Operator, Machine Operator- Injection Moulding, Machine Operator Assistant – Blow Moulding, Customer Care Executive, Handset Repair Engineer Level-2, Field Sales Executive	ATDC, CIPET, NIESBUD	Bihar
4.	Industrial Sewing Machine Operator (B&A)	ATDC	Chandigarh
5.	Machine Operator Assistant – Plastics Processing, Machine Operator Assistant – Injection Moulding	CIPET	Chhattisgarh
6.	Sewing Machine Operator	ATDC	Delhi
7.	Assistant Beauty Therapist	B&WSSC	Goa
8.	Sewing Machine Operator, Machine Operator Assistant – Plastics Processing, Machine Operator Assistant – Plastics Extrusion, Leather Goods- Cutting & Clicking, Leather Goods- Assembling & Stitching	ATDC, CIPET, CLRI	Gujarat
9.	Sewing Machine Operator, Manicure & Pedicure, Machine Operator- Injection Moulding, Machine Operator Assistant – Blow Moulding	ATDC, B&WSSC, CIPET	Haryana
10.	Sewing Machine Operator, Machine Operator Assistant- Injection Moulding, Machine Operator Assistant – Plastics Processing	ATDC, CIPET	Himachal Pradesh
11.	Assistant Beauty Therapist, Handloom Weaver (Carpets)	B&WSSC, H&CSSC	Jammu & Kashmir
12.	Sewing Machine Operator, Technical Support Engineer, Customer Care Executive (Call Centre)	ATDC, KELTRON	Jharkhand
13.	Master Potter, Tailoring & Embroidery Course, Sewing Machine Operator, Leather Garments- Assembling & Stitching, Machine Operator Assistant – Plastics Processing	KVIC, ATDC, CLRI, CIPET	Karnataka
14.	Sewing Machine Operator, Machine Operator Assistant – Injection Moulding	ATDC, CIPET	Kerala
15.	Sewing Machine Operator, Hand Embroider, General Duty Assistance, Machine Operator Assistant – Plastics Processing	ATDC, NIESBUD, CIPET	Madhya Pradesh

S.No.	Major Courses	Major Training Institutes	States
16.	Industrial Sewing Machine Operator (Basic & Advance), Machine Operator Assistant (Injection Moulding)	ATDC, CIPET	Maharashtra
17.	Sewing Machine Operator	ATDC	Manipur
18.	Sewing Machine Operator, Machine Operator Assistant – Plastics Processing, Handset Repair Engineer Level -2	ATDC, CIPET, NIESBUD	Odisha
19.	Sewing Machine Operator, Leather Garments- Cutting & Clicking, Machine Operator Assistant- Injection Moulding	ATDC, CLRI, CIPET	Punjab
20.	Beauty Therapist	B&WSSC	Puducherry
21.	Sewing Machine Operator, Machine Operator Assistant –Injection Moulding, Machine Operator Assistant – Plastics Extrusion	ATDC, CIPET	Rajasthan
22.	Bamboo Utility Handicraft Assembler	H&CSSC	Sikkim
23.	Tailoring & Embroidery Course, Sewing Machine Operator, Leather Footwear- Cutting & Clicking, Leather Garment- Assembling & Stitching, Leather Tanning Process, Machine Operator Assistant – Plastics Processing	KVIC, ATDC, CLRI, CIPET	Tamil Nadu
24.	Electrical House Wiring, Plumbing & Sanitation, Leather Goods- Assembling & Stitching, Machine Operator Assistant- Blow Moulding	NAC, CLRI, CIPET	Telangana
25.	Domestic Data Entry Operator	KELTRON	Tripura
26.	Industrial Sewing Machine Operator (Basic & Advance), Leather Tanning Process, Leather Footwear – Cutting & Clicking, Make-Up Artist, Machine Operator Assistant – Plastics Processing, Machine Operator Assistant- Plastics Extrusion	ATDC, CLRI, CIPET	Uttar Pradesh
27.	Crochet Lace Maker – Apparel	H&CSSC	Uttarakhand
28.	Sewing Machine Operator, Leather Good- Cutting & Clicking, Leather Goods- Assembling & Stitching, Technical Support Engineer, Domestic Data Entry Operator, Machine Operator Assistant- Plastics Processing	ATDC, CLRI, KELTRON, CIPET	West Bengal

Abbreviations:-

ATDC	- Apparel Training & Design Centre
NAC	- National Academy of Construction
CLRI	- Central Leather Research Institute
NIESBUD	- National Institute for Entrepreneurship & Small Business
CIPET	- Central Institute of Plastics Engineering & Technology
KELTRON	- Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation
KVIC	- Khadi and Village Industries Commission
B&WSSC	- Beauty & Wellness Sector Skill Council

Annexure 7.2

- MAJOR TRAINING COURSES ORGANIZED BY THE NSKFDC DURING 2016-17

(As on 31.12.2016)

Sl. No	Courses offered	Training Institute/SSC	States
1	Home Health Aid General Duty Assistant	Apollo Medskills	Uttar Pradesh
2	Garment Construction Technique (GCT) Sewing Machine Operator (Basic and Advance)	ATDC	Delhi Uttar Pradesh
3	Machine Operator- Plastic Processing Machine Operator – Injection Moulding Machine Operator – Plastics Extrusion Machine Operator – Plastics Recycling	CIPET	Haryana Tamil Nadu Uttar Pradesh
4	Basic Cutting Operator Course Basic Closing Operator Course	FDDI	Uttar Pradesh
5	Cutting & Tailoring Hair Stylist & Beautician Repair of Electrical Home Appliances Brass Work Motor Winding Mobile Repairing	HARDICON	Uttar Pradesh
6	Basic Computer Operation Motor Driving Training Hair Cutting Training Beautician Training Tailoring & Embroidery Computer & Tally Accounting Kanha Poshak and Tulsi Mala	HIMCON	Uttar Pradesh
7	Electrician – House Wiring Sales & Marketing Front Office Operator Commercial Motor Driving Training Programme with self defence skills Computer Course Domestic Appliances Repairing Readymade Garments Tailoring Upholstery	MPCON	Madhya Pradesh Uttar Pradesh
8	Beauty Parlor Mobile Repairing	NIESBUD	Madhya Pradesh
9	Cutting, Tailoring & Embroidery Electrician Domestic Computer Fundamentals Integrated course in Hair, Skin & Make-up Auto Service Technician (Two and Three Wheelers) Manufacturing of School Bags, Purse & Soft Toys	NITCON	Punjab Uttar Pradesh
10	Beautician and course relating to Hair, Skin and Make-up	Beauty & Wellness Sector Skill Council	Uttar Pradesh
11	Self Employed Tailor/Home Embroidery	Apparel Made-ups & Home Furnishing Sector Skill Council	Uttar Pradesh
12	Carpenter	Furniture & Fitting Sector Skill Council	Uttar Pradesh
13	Various Handicrafts Trades	Handicrafts & Carpet Sector Skill Council	Uttar Pradesh

Annexure 7.3

STATEMENT SHOWING TRAINING COURSES ORGANISED BY THE NBCFDC DURING 2016-17
(As on 31.12.2016)

Sl. No.	Major Training Institute	Major Courses	State
1	Machine Operator Assistant	CIPET, Chennai	AP, Assam, Bihar, Chattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana HP, Karnataka, Kerala, MP, Maharashtra, Manipur, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, TN, Telangana, UP, West Bengal
2	Customer Care Executive (Call Centre) Handset Repair Engineer Optical Fibre Technician Broad Bank Technician	Telecom Sector Skill Council	Assam Bihar, Jharkhand, Karnataka, MP, Sikkim Chattisgarh, J&k, Punjab Uttarakhand
3	Carpenter- Wooden Furniture Fitter Moulder Furniture	Furniture & Fitting Skill Council	Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh Haryana, Uttar Pradesh
4	Assistant Manual Metal Arch Welding/ Shielded Metal Arc Welding Welder CNC Operator Turning Fitter Mechanical Assembly Fitter Fabrication	Capital Goods Skill Council	Gujarat, WB Gujarat, Maharashtra Gujarat, Maharshttra Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra,
5	Sewing Machine Operator/Hand embroider/Self-employed tailor	Apparel Made-Ups & Home Furnishing	AP, Haryana, Karnataka, MP, Punjab, Rajasthan, TN
6	Plumbing General Assistant Level-2	Indian Plumbing Skills Council	AP, Chattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, UP, Bihar, MP, Haryana
7	Mill Sector	Textile Sector Skill Council	AP, MP Punjab, Rajasthan, TN, UP
8	Solar PV Installer Suryamitra	Skill Council for Green Job	AP-50, Odisha-50, WB-50, MP-50, Rajasthan-50, UP-50,
9	Jute Accessories/ Fabric Art Dori & Plastics Work Artificial Flower Block Printing	J&K Women Development Corporation	J&K
10	Fitter Basic Electrician Welder Call Centre Executive Sales Executive Two-Wheeler Maintenance Four-Wheeler Maintenance	Centre for Research and Industrial Staff Performance (CRISP)	Madhya Pradesh
11	Sewing Machine Operator Garment Construction Techniques	Apparel Training and Design Centre	AP, Bihar, Chattisgarh, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, HP, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, MP, Maharashtra, Manipur, Odisha, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, UP, WB

Sl. No.	Major Training Institute	Major Courses	State
12	Installation Technician Computing & Peripherals (ITCP)	Electronics Sector Skill Council of India	AP, Jharkhand, Kerela, Telangana
	Field Technician Computing & Peripherals (FTCP)		AP, Gujarat, Kerala, Manipur,
	DTH Set Top Box Installer & Service Technician (DTH)		Assam, Manipur, Uttrakhand, WB
	Repair of Maintenance of Power Supply Invertor & UPS.		Assam, Haryana, Maharashtra, UP, WB
	Field Engineer Refrigeration, Air Conditioner & Washing Machine (FE_RACW)		Bihar, Chattisgarh, Delhi, Haryana, J&k
	Mobile Phone Handset Hardware Repair Technician (MPHHRT)		Maharashtra, UP
	Field Technician Air Conditioner (FTAC)		J&k
13	Carpet Weaving	Indian Institute of Carpet Technology (IICT, Srinagar)	Jammu & Kashmir
14	High Strength Black Pottery High Valued Terracotta	Central Glass & Ceramic Research Institutes, UP	U.P
15	Assistant Beauty Therapist	Beauty & Wellness Sector Skill Council	Assam, Telangana, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, UP, WB
	Assistant Hair Staylist		Rajasthan, Delhi, Sikkim
	Pedicurist & Manicurist		Chandigarh, Haryana, Odisha, Uttrakhand
16	Consumer Energy Meter Technician Assistant Electricity Meter Reader, Billing and Cash Collection	Power Sector Skill Council	Assam, j&k, Rajasthan, Tripura, UP
17	Front Office Associate Travel Consultant Tour Escort Food & Beverage Steward	Tourism & Hospitality Skill Council	Haryana, Sikkim, Rajasthan, MP, HP, Telangana, Gujarat, Assam
18	Crochet lace Tailor Bamboo Baskets Maker Engraving Artesian Master Crochet Lace- Maker Bamboo utility Assembler Handloom Weaver	Handicrafts & Carpet Sector Skill Council	AP, Delhi, Assam, Jharkhand, Telangan, Tripura, J&k, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan
19	Masonry Electrician Plumbing	Community College (OPJCC) (CSR)	Chattishgarh, Odisha, Jharkhand
20	Security	Security Sector Skill Development Council	Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Bihar, Jharkhand.





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