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**STANDING COMMITTEE ON  
LABOUR & WELFARE  
(1996-97)**

**ELEVENTH LOK SABHA**

**MINISTRY OF WELFARE  
SPECIAL CENTRAL ASSISTANCE  
TO  
SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN FOR  
SCHEDULED CASTES**

**THIRD REPORT**



सत्यमेव जयते

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

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SCHEDULED CASTES**

*Presented to Lok Sabha on 19 December, 1996  
Laid in Rajya Sabha on 19 December, 1996*



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

*August, 1996/Bhadra, 1918 (Saka)*

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COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON  
LABOUR AND WELFARE (1996-97)

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- 2. Shri J.P. Ratnesh — *Joint Secretary*
- 3. Shri B.R. Kanathia — *Deputy Secretary*
- 4. Shri R.S. Misra — *Under Secretary*
- 5. Jagdish Prasad — *Committee Officer*

## INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman of the Standing Committee on Labour and Welfare (1996-97) having been authorised by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present this Third Report on "Special Central Assistance to Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes"

2. The Committee took evidence of the officials of Ministry of Welfare on 16 October, 1996. The Committee wish to express their thanks to the officials of the Ministry of Welfare for placing before them the detailed notes on the subject and for furnishing the information the Committee desired in connection with the examination of the subject.

3. The Report was considered and adopted by the Committee at their sitting held on 17 December, 1996.

NEW DELHI;  
*18 December, 1996*  

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*27, Agrahayana, 1918 (Saka)*

MADHUKAR SIRPOTDAR,  
*Chairman,*  
*Standing Committee on Labour*  
*and Welfare.*

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTORY

1.1 It has been stated in the Annual Report of the Ministry of Welfare for the year 1995-96 that the Scheduled Castes constitute a major portion of the population. According to 1991 Census Scheduled Castes number 13.82 crores or 16.48 per cent out of the total population of 84.63 crores.

1.2 It has been further stated that about 44% of the SC population is living below the poverty line according to 1987-88 survey. The ancient practice of untouchability which had deprived them economic opportunities and conferred a low social status on them is the main reason for their socio-economic backwardness. Despite the sincere efforts by the Government in promoting the welfare of Scheduled Castes, the task is still unfinished.

1.3 Most of the Scheduled Castes live below poverty line with poor assets and are engaged in low income activities which contributes to their backwardness. There is a continuing gap in their socio-economic status as compared to the national average. The objective of Government programmes designed for their welfare is to first minimise and then eliminate this gap. The programmes for the Scheduled Castes development aim at bringing them above the poverty level so that over a period of time they would come to a level comparable with other sections and there is perceptible improvement in the quality of their life. Family Oriented-cum-income generating schemes for development of SC families are given in Annexure-I.

1.4 It has further been stated that foremost among the development measures is the strategy of Special Component Plan (SCP) which has to be formulated by all States/UTs and Union Ministries. There is also a Central Scheme of Special Central Assistance (SCA) linked to Special Component Plan of States/UTs. This scheme is intended to ensure that the Scheduled Castes participate under the planned programmes at least in proportion to their share of total population.

1.5 The strategy of Special Component Plan (SCP) introduced in 1979, is intended to channelise the flow of funds/outlays and benefits for the development and welfare of Scheduled Castes through specific schemes. The State Governments/Union Territory Administrations/Union Ministries have to earmark funds under such schemes at least in proportion to the population of Scheduled Castes (SCs) to the total population of the State/UT and the country, as the case may be. It is envisaged that a separate Special Component Plan containing details of financial and physical targets

would form an integral part of all plan documents of the States and the Union Ministries.

1.6 The Ministry has further informed that the concept of Special Component Plan is in vogue in 21 States and 3 Union Territories and 13 Ministries. However, it is seen that the SCP is not being formulated strictly as per the guidelines. National allocation of funds under SCP is made under schemes like power generation, major irrigation projects, road & bridges, major industrial projects, major educational and health projects, etc., where quantum of benefits flowing the SCs is difficult to ascertain, as benefits on such schemes flow to all sections. This is not in conformity with the guidelines issued for the formulation of SCP.

1.7 The outlay to the Special Component Plan for the Eighth Five Year Plans is Rs. 1125 crores and allocation during the last five years are as under:—

(Rs. in Crores)

Year	Budget Provision
1992-93	225.00
1993-94	247.00
1994-95	273.85
1995-96	275.00
1996-97	275.00

1.8 When asked to clarify and amount actually provided by the Planning Commission for the SCP in Annual Plans for 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97, the Ministry of Welfare furnished the following statement to the Committee.

(Rs. in Crores)

Year	Proposal	Budget Provision
1994-95	323.85	273.85
1995-96	500.00	275.00
1996-97	605.23	275.00

1.9 While examining the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Welfare for the year 1996-97 the Committee wanted to know whether the fund provided by the Planning Commission was sufficient for running the various schemes. In their reply, the Ministry of Welfare stated that in several schemes they would not be able to meet even their committed liability.

1.10 Adding further the Secretary, Ministry of Welfare stated during evidence:—

“We pleaded with the Planning Commission for enhanced allocation to our current year budget. In real terms our current year’s budget would be less than that of the last years”

1.11 Explaining the efforts made by the Ministries of Welfare for the enhancement of budget allocations, the Secretary further stated:

“We had approached the Planning Commission several time at various levels—at Secretary level, at Minister’s level. The Hon’ble Minister has written a letter to the Prime Minister. He will be meeting the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission in this regard. Our efforts are continuing.”

1.12 The Committee note that the Special Component Plan Scheme was introduced in the year 1979 for channelising the flow of funds/outlays for the development and Welfare of Scheduled Castes through specific schemes. The Committee, however, regret to note that the funds proposed by the Ministry of Welfare for Special Component Plan Schemes in their plan outlay for the last three financial years was not acceded to by the planning Commission and the funds allocated to the Ministry were not enough to meet the committed liability of the Ministry towards the Scheme. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the matter may be taken up at the highest level with the Planning Commission for enhancing the budget-allocation during the Ninth Five Year Plan period to enable the Ministry to run the Scheme effectively.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **SURVEY FOR THE SCHEDULED CASTES LIVING BELOW POVERTY LINE**

2.1 The Committee have been informed that the identification of Scheduled Caste families for Assistance varies from Scheme to Scheme. For economic assistance Programmes, the criteria adopted by the Rural Development Ministry is generally followed. On the basis of surveys conducted by the Block Development Officers /District level Development Agencies/Local Field Workers, a Master list is prepared which classifies the families. The assistance is provided to the eligible families as classified in the list. In rural areas families having an income below Rs. 11,000 per annum and in urban areas the families having an income of Rs. 11,850 per annum are considered to be below the poverty line.

2.2 While examining the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Welfare for the year 1994-95, the Committee had observed that the Ministry of Welfare was not having an authentic data regarding the Scheduled Castes living below the poverty line. The Committee had been informed by the Ministry that some of the scholars had done some research work but no national level information was available with them. However, as per survey conducted in 1987-88 about 44% of the SC population were living below poverty line. Since then no proper survey has been conducted by the Ministry. Considering it a lackadissical attitude of the Ministry towards such problem, the Committee had recommended that a comprehensive survey should be conducted State-wise on a time bound scale after taking into account the 1991 census report for complete identification of SCs living below the poverty line.

2.3 Upon the recommendation of the Committee the Ministry of Welfare had requested the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) to undertake the survey in respect of SCs living below the poverty line on the basis of 1991 census to cover different indicators like demographic, social, educational and quality of life. (The details are given in Annexure-II).

2.4 When asked whether the Ministry of Welfare has received the survey report from the NSSO the Committee was informed that the relevant data for the above survey will be available by the end of 1995 or early part of 1996.

2.5 Subsequently the Committee was informed that the Ministry of Welfare is in constant touch with the NSSO and the Planning Commission which finalise the authentic data of Scheduled Caste families living below poverty line. In a meeting held on 6.9.96 in the Ministry of Welfare the

NSSO has assured to furnish the material to the Planning Commission to bring out data. The matter is being pursued further.

2.6 When enquired whether the Ministry of Welfare have been proposed to conduct its own survey regarding persons living below the poverty line for the effective implementation of the scheme, the Committee was informed that the Ministry of Welfare has not conducted any survey. The surveys done by the Sample Survey Organisation of the Ministry of Planning and the District Authorities for implementing the Integrated Rural Development Scheme are kept in view while implementing the schemes of the Welfare Ministry at the ground level. The Ministry of Welfare has been sponsoring a number of evaluation studies on implementation of the schemes of the Special Component Plan with a view to assess the economic development of the SC population.

2.7 The target fixed and achievements made by the Ministry of Welfare for the SC families to cross the poverty line during the Eighth Five Year Plan are as under:—

Year	Target fixed Tentative	Revised	Target achieved	%age of achievements
1992-93	22.00	25.96	19.95	77
1993-94	23.24	25.25	23.24	92
1994-95	26.78	25.83	26.96	104
1995-96	28.00	25.62	24.82	97
1996-97	25.62			

2.8 Asked whether targets fixed by the Ministry for the families to cross the poverty line have actually been achieved, the Ministry of Welfare has stated that under the scheme of Special Central Assistance (SCA) targets are not fixed in terms of number of families assisted for crossing the poverty line. SCA is provided as an additive to the Special Component Plan for SCs. The physical targets in terms of families assisted are fixed under Point 11-A-Justice to Scheduled Castes—of the Twenty Point Programme. These targets include not only the SC families assisted under specific schemes for poverty alleviation, but also for raising productivity, reducing income inequalities and removing social and economic disparities and improving the standard of life.

2.9 When pointed out by the Committee that the Ministry of Welfare should not only concentrate on the quantity of the SC families who are to be brought above the poverty line but also they should go in for the

quality of the advantages to be given to them, the Secretary, Ministry of Welfare stated during evidence:—

“Referring to this matter if we fix the parameters, if we have certain yardsticks for targetting them, details can be filled up. If we leave it to others some people may take it easy which we have to avoid. So we test the figures which have been reported.”

2.10 On a suggestion by the Committee that the Ministry of Welfare to reflection their Annual Report, the flumber of families who have been assisted to cross the poverty line alongwith the number of families who have been actually achieved to economic viability, the Secretary, Ministry of Welfare stated during evidence:—

“We will include this.”

2.11 The Committee note that the Ministry of Welfare are not having an authentic data of Scheduled Castes living below the poverty line. Consequent upon the recommendation made by the Committee in their Fifth Report on Demands for Grants for the year 1994-95 to conduct a State-wise survey on a time bound scale, the Ministry of Welfare entrusted the survey work to NSSO after taking into account the 1991 Census Report. The Committee have been informed by the Ministry that though the survey Report was expected by the end of 1995 or early part of 1996 from National Sample Survey Organisation, yet the same has not been received by them so far. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Ministry of Welfare should take up the issue with NSSO and Planning Commission on priority for early release of Survey Report and progress achieved in this regard should be communicated to the Committee within three Months' time.

### CHAPTER III

#### SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN FOR STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

3.1 It has been stated in the Annual Report of the Ministry of Welfare 1995-96 that the States/UTs have been given full flexibility in utilising Special Central Assistance subject to the condition that it should be used in conjunction with SCP on family oriented income generating economic development schemes for SC beneficiaries. States/UTs normally use SCA funds to supplement the Special Component Plan allocation in the areas like agriculture, horticulture, sericulture, animal husbandry, dairy development, fisheries, village and cottage industries, minor irrigation and also on infrastructural development, skill development, training in appropriate technology and other areas useful for self-employment.

3.2 Special Central Assistance is released to the States/UTs implementing SCP for SCs on the following criteria:—

- |      |     |   |     |
|------|-----|---|-----|
| (i)  | (a) | On the basis of SC population of States/UTs   | 40% |
|      | (b) | On the basis of relative backwardness of the States/UTs.  | 10% |
| (ii) | (a) | On the basis of %age of SC families in the States/UTs covered by composite economic development programmes in the Plan to enable them to cross the poverty line.            | 25% |
|      | (b) | On the basis of the %age of SCP to the Annual Plan as compared to the SC population %age in the States/UTs.   | 10% |
|      | (c) | On the basis of programmes for specially vulnerable groups among the SCs namely sweepers, scavengers, bonded labourer, nomadic and vimukta jati communities among SCs, etc. | 10% |
|      | (d) | On the basis of implementation of SCP during previous year.   | 5%  |

3.3 The amount of SCA released to States/UTs from 1992-93 onwards is given below:—

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Allocation	Actual Expenditure
1992-93	225.00	248.00
1993-94	247.00	272.12
1994-95	273.00	273.85
1995-96	275.00	275.00
1996-97	275.00	—

3.4 The States/UTs wise details of funds earmarked under the Special Component Plan during the period 1992-93 to 1995-96 is given in Annexure-III.

3.5 The outlays and expenditure under SCP of States/UTs for VI, VII, and VIII Plans are as under:

(Rs. in Crores)

Plan Period	State Outlay	SCP Outlay	% age of Col. 3 to Col. 2	Actual Expd. Against Col. 3	% age of Col. 5 to Col. 2
VI Plan	47149.89	3614.66	7.66	2978.70	6.32
VII Plan	89322.89	7385.42	8.27	6916.62	7.74
1990-91	23225.49	2377.82	10.23	2105.83	9.07
1991-92	28041.04	3066.37	10.93	2936.45	10.47
1992-93	30684.47	3090.36	10.07	2892.89	9.43
1993-94	32728.54	3487.89	10.65	2933.98	8.96
1994-95	36842.12	4059.45	11.02	3553.41	9.64
1995-96	46958.01	5477.32	11.66	—	—

3.6 From the above statement, it transpires that as against 16.48% of SC population the average estimated provision for SCP has been between the 10% and 11%. When asked about the reasons for shortfall of about 5%, the Ministry of Welfare has stated that the main reasons for the shortfall, as furnished by the States/UTs, is that some sectors like power, electricity, and industry, are of non-divisible nature and it is not possible to quantify the SCP schemes under these sectors due to which there is a shortfall in the provision of SCP of an average.

3.7 Asked to explain the manner in which the investments on irrigation, Power, bridges and roads helps the SCs in the upliftment of their living conditions and bring them in the mainstream of national development, the Ministry has informed the Committee that it is a fact that investment in major and medium irrigation Projects do not benefit the Scheduled Caste except where a few Scheduled Castes house holds may own some and in the command area. However, proportion of such households is negligible. Similarly investments in Power Sector and roads do not directly benefit the Scheduled Castes.

3.8 Detailing the efforts made by the Government to ensure that the funds earmarked by States/UTs are as per proportion of the SC population in their State/UTs, the Secretary stated during evidence;

"We have been trying over the past several years and if I may say so, over the past five years and we have to have a starting point. We have to have correspondence with the States and also with the different Central Ministries and Departments. The Prime Minister has taken up the matter. So also the Planning Commission. And of course our Hon. Minister previously and presently, have been taking up the matter. That is the correspondence side. The next brief point about what we are doing and what efforts we are making, I must say, that we regularly hold discussions with State Welfare Secretaries and our Minister from time to time calls meetings of the State Welfare Ministers. These matters are stressed and stressed very firmly at such discussions."

He further added:

"There is another very important stage where we can make efforts and really make efforts. That is at the time of formulation and finalisation of Annual Plans in Yojana Bhavan in Delhi. That is the time when our representatives invariably attend each and every meeting where finalisation of Annual Plans for States and Union Territories and Central Ministries takes place. There is a representative from our side and he does his utmost to ensure that allocations are made to the extent of the Scheduled Castes population percentage and also to see that the schemes formulated are meaningful and are not just national or manysided which may not assist the Scheduled Castes with the effect that advantages meant for Scheduled Castes may go to other communities."

3.9 Asked to state about the manner in which the Government ensures proper utilisation of funds earmarked the Ministry of Welfare in a written reply has stated that the Ministry of Welfare reviews the implementation of Special Component Plans and also utilisation of Special Central Assistance funds at the time of finalisation of the SCP and Annual Plan document. Besides, at the time of release of SCA the States/UTs are also subjected

to scrutiny. Ministry of Welfare has also been advising the State/UT Governments to provide for the system of pooling of SCP funds under which the possibility of wrongful diversion or misutilisation of SCP funds could be checked.

3.10 When asked whether it was a fact that certain States/UTs have wrongfully diverted or misutilised the SCP funds, the Ministry of Welfare in a written note furnished to the Committee has stated that there was no specific information available in this Ministry regarding diversion or misutilisation of SCP funds till the middle of 1994-95. It is also not possible to detect diversion of funds unless an audit is carried out or information on diversion is received from reliable source. In October, 1994 it came to the notice of the Ministry through some reliable sources that the Rajasthan State SC & ST Finance and Development Co-operation advanced a sum of Rs. 20 crores meant for the development of SCs, to the State Electricity Board. Due to the immediate intervention of the Ministry the said amount was returned to the Corporation in October, 94 itself. Further release of SCA to SCP was made to the Govt. of Rajasthan only after their written confirmation about the full utilisation of the funds for the development of target group. Audit of utilisation of SCA funds by Kerala Govt. has revealed that a sum of Rs. 17.88 lakh was diverted from SCA for Scheduled Castes for development of STs. Detailed information is being called from the State Govt.

Adding further the Ministry of Welfare has stated that as regards diversion of SCP funds, there was no information earlier available with us. Details in this regard were called for in Feb., 1996. Government of Punjab have reported that 46.03%, 46.70% and 55.29% of SCP were diverted for other purposes in the year 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95, respectively. Details in this regard are being collected from the State Government.

3.11 As regards the efforts made by the Ministry to check the diversion or misutilisation of the funds, the Ministry has stated that in order to ensure full utilisation of SCP funds and avoid diversion, the Ministry of Welfare is continuously stressing upon the States/UTs to open separate Budget Head/sub-Head of account for SCP. Seventeen States/UTs namely Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Sikkim, Delhi, Pondicherry, Orissa, Maharashtra, Manipur, Punjab, Tamil Nadu & Tripura have opened such Heads/Sub-heads. The remaining seven States have been requested to open the same immediately.

3.12 Asked whether it is a fact that the Central Government has cut the share of certain States/UTs who have failed to send their proposals for allocation of funds under Special Component, the Ministry of Welfare has stated that the allocation of funds under special Component Plans are made by the State Governments and Union territory Administrations. The Ministry of States/Union Territories every year at the time of formulation of their Annual Plans advises the States/UTs to modify their SCPs as per

the guidelines with a view to provide adequately for the development of Scheduled Castes through Special Central Assistance (SCA) to SCP, the Ministry of Welfare again scrutinises the performance of States/UTs in regard to SCP and penalise the defaulting States/UTs by reducing their share in the SCA to SCP on the basis of the effort based criteria. It may be mentioned in this connection that 40 per cent of the SCA to SCP is allocated to the States/UTs on the basis of their population while the remaining 50 per cent SCA is released to them on effort based criteria including the performance in regard to SCP. The remaining 10% is allocated on the basis of relative backwardness.

3.13. Explaining the steps taken by the Government against the States/UTs who have failed to utilise the money granted to them under the scheme, the Ministry of Welfare has stated that in order to ensure full utilisation of SCA by the States/UTs a new system of Incentive and Disincentive to States/UTs for utilisation of SCA has been introduced which has come into force from 1995-96. According to this system, if any State Govt./UT Admn. does not utilise the entire SCA to SCP allotted to it during the year as per reports available with the Ministry at the end of the second quarter of the subsequent year, then an amount equivalent to the unspent balance available with the States/UTs, at the commencement of the subsequent year would be deducted from the amount due to be allocated to that States/UTs for the subsequent year. The amount so deducted would be distributed, as per norms, amongst the States/UTs which have utilised full amount of SCA released to them as per the reports available on the cut off date". The Ministry has however informed the Committee that following the observation made by the Committee on Labour and Welfare, they have discontinued the System of disincentive.

3.14 Asked to state the steps taken by the Ministry of Welfare to check diversion/misutilisation of SCP to funds to other schemes, the Ministry in a written note furnished to the Committee has stated that they are constantly reviewing the progress of implementation of schemes under SCP. Based on these reviews, the States have been advised as under:—

- (i) to allocate funds under SCP in proportion to SC population percentage in total population of the State;
- (ii) To open separate budget head for SCP allocation to prevent diversion, misutilisation of funds earmarked for SCs;
- (iii) to make the department concerned with SC Welfare and development as nodal agency for formulation and implementation of SCP;
- (iv) to ensure that all the schemes under SCP are in accordance with the specific needs and priorities of SC people;
- (v) Schemes in the core sectors like agriculture, animal husbandary, dairy development, fisheries, small and cottage industries.

leather, weaving, textiles, handloom, etc. are formulated under SCP for the economic development of SCs;

- (vi) to avoid national allocations under SCP in sectors like Power Industries, Major Irrigation, Education and Health; and
- (vii) to strengthen Monitoring system to ensure proper and effective implementation of SCP.

3.15 During their on-the-spot study visit to Kerala and Maharashtra States in the experience of the Committee in regard to proper utilisation of SCA to SCP for Scheduled Castes of the respective States has not been satisfactory. The amounts allocated under the scheme to Kerala States have been either diverted to other schemes or misutilised. The Government of Maharashtra admitted before the Committee that the Machinery for formulation and Machinery of SCP for Scheduled Castes was inadequate even at the Regional, State and District levels.

3.16. The Committee are distressed to note that the allocation to the Special Component Plan by States/UTs has been between 10 to 11% and it has never reached to the level of SC population percentage in the country i.e. 16.48%. In some of the State namely Assam, Gujarat, Maharashtra the allocation to SCP has been 6.68%, 4.23% and 5.17% respectively. Further the average percentage of expenditure out of the amounts allocated has been ranging between 6.30% and 9.64%. The reasons for shortfall put forth by the Ministry that the funds were spent on the sectors like power, electricity, bridges and roads are not at all satisfying to the Committee. Despite the clear guidelines issued by the Government in regard to allocation of funds by the States/UTs in proportion to the SC population in their respective States, most of the States have not allocated funds for SCP so far. This clearly shows the lack of initiative, coordination and monitoring. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Ministry of Welfare should take up the issue with the States/UTs and ensure that the allocation of funds for SCP reaches to the SC population percentage during the Ninth Five Year Plan.

3.17. The Committee are further constrained to note that the States/UTs are utilising SCA funds in the areas like power, electricity, bridges and roads etc. In fact the SCA fund is meant for Scheduled Castes to raise their income through specific schemes and areas like power, electricity, bridges etc. do not help Scheduled Castes directly in the upliftment of their living conditions. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Ministry of Welfare should make all out efforts to ensure that the funds allocated under SCP should not be diverted to other sectors and are utilised in the upliftment of the living conditions of Scheduled Castes. Also the Ministry should immediately take up the matter with State Governments for opening of separate budget heads for SCA to SCP so that the funds allocated under SCP are not misutilised.

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN OF CENTRAL MINISTRIES/DEPARTMENTS**

4.1 It has been stated in Annual Report of the Ministry of Welfare, 1995-96 that in consonance with the commitment of the Government for the development of Scheduled Castes, the participation of all Central Ministries/Departments through the formulation and implementation of Special Component Plan (SCP) for SCs, is of vital importance. It has been impressed upon Central Ministries/Departments to draw up a SCP component and ensure that the flows to SCP in their Annual Plans is at least in proportion to the SC population of the country. In order to eliminate the chances of diversion or misuse of funds earmarked for SCP, the Ministries/Departments have been requested to open separate budget heads/sub-heads for SCP. So far out of 30 only 13 Ministries/Departments have formulated SCP. The share of SCs in the major programmes of various Central Ministries/Departments is at Annexure-IV.

4.2 It has been further stated that the Ministry of Welfare is closely liasoning with other Ministries/Departments to formulate and implement a comprehensive SCP. At the instance of the Ministry, the Planning Commission has also addressed the Ministries/Departments in this regard. Every year, discussions are held in the Ministry to review the SCP of Central Ministries, and the Ministries have been advised to make a proper formulation of SCP and earmark funds at least as per the percentage of Scheduled Caste population.

4.3 Asked whether overall performance of the Central Ministries/Departments in respect of Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes was satisfactory the Ministry of Welfare in a written note furnished to the Committee has stated that the allocations by the Central Ministries are not at all satisfactory. Only 11 Ministries/Departments have made a formulation of SCP which comprises only a small percentage of their Annual Plan outlay. A few other Ministries have certain allocations for development of SCs, but without a proper Special Component Plan. The system of monitoring and evaluation is also not effective. Quite often allocations are made on a national basis. There is no proper mechanism in the Central Ministries also to ensure preparation and implementation of SCP.

4.4 The position of SCP allocation by Central Ministries/Departments during 1995-96 are as under:—

S. No.	Ministry/Department	Total Plan (95-96)	Flow to SCP (95-96)	% of SCP to total Plan outlay (95-96)
1.	Ministry of Commerce	107.30	0.28	0.26
2.	Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	1522.23	1.46	0.09
3.	Department of Health	670.00	43.53	6.50
4.	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	1723.99	3.54	0.20
5.	Ministry of Textiles	50.00	7.50	15.00
6.	Ministry of Labour	136.00	1.91	1.40
7.	Ministry of Science & Technology	252.50	0.75	0.30
8.	Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources	330.57	4.40	1.33

4.5 Asked to state the steps taken by the Ministry of Welfare in persuading the other Central Ministries/Departments to formulate SC plan the Ministry of Welfare, in a note furnished to the Committee has stated that during 1994-95 and 1995-96, meetings were held in the Ministry of Welfare with the representatives of various Central Ministries/Departments. Secretary (W) vide his letter dated October 20, 1995 to Member-Secretary, Planning Commission has requested that while discussing the Annual Plan proposals of the Central Ministries/Departments in the Planning Commission, it should be ensured that these Ministries/Departments have formulated proper SCP and TSP, and final approval for their Annual Plan outlays should be accorded only after completion of the exercise by them. Prime Minister has also written to the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission in this connection. Secretary (W) has also written to all Central Ministries/Departments urging them to prepare SCP and suggesting some important points for initiating necessary action thereon vide his letter dated October 9, 1995. In response to the letter of Secretary (W), the Member-Secretary, Planning Commission addressed all Central Ministries/Departments.

4.6 Asked to state the steps taken by the Ministry of Welfare for Central Ministries/Departments to fall in line with regard to allocation for SCP, the Secretary, Ministry of Welfare stated during evidence:—

“You will appreciate that the allocation and earmarking of funds is a difficult task for the Central Ministries as well as the State Governments. But it is more difficult for certain Central Ministries to specifically earmark funds for the welfare of Scheduled Castes.”

He further added:—

“Nevertheless, since it is the declared policy and has been so since 1980, we will have to carry it out. Any way, you may kindly direct and we have to take it up. We will put it up again before our Minister and tell him the seriousness with which the Committee views this matter.”

4.7 Asked whether the Minister of Welfare has ever taken up the matter with the Cabinet, the Secretary stated:—

“No Sir.”

4.8 The Committee regret to note that only 13 out of 30 Central Ministries/Departments namely Labour, HRD, Science and Technology, and Department of Bio-Technology, Industry, Textile, Petroleum and Natural Gas, Woman and Child Development, Health and Family Welfare, Commerce, Fertiliser, Rural Development, Non-Conventional Energy Sources, Agriculture and Cooperation have formulated Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes so far. Further only 9 Ministries have made allocation for the development of Scheduled Castes but without formulating a proper plan. The reply of the Ministry that earmarking of funds is a difficult task for the Central Ministries is not satisfying to the Committee. Also such serious matter has never been raised in the Cabinet. In view of the Committee every Central Ministry/Department whose activities have or can have a bearing on the development of Scheduled Castes should at least identify such scheme which directly benefit the Scheduled Castes. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the matter should be pursued vigorously by placing it before the Cabinet so that other Central Ministries fall in line in so far as formulation of Special Component Plan is concerned. Progress achieved in this regard may be communicated to the Committee within three months' time.

## **CHAPTER-V**

### **MONITORING AND IMPLEMENTATION OF SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN**

5.1 It has been stated in the Annual Report of the Ministry of Welfare 1996-97, that the Government of India has been issuing guidelines to the States/UTs time and again for setting up an efficient and effective monitoring system to ensure proper utilisation of SCP outlays. The periodical reports received from the States/UTs are reviewed in the Ministry.

5.2 Regarding shortcomings in the SCP Schemes the Secretary Ministry of Welfare submitted during evidence:—

“Several shortcomings have come to light and have been known for the past five years. Several States are yet to open separate Budget Heads and Sub-heads for proper utilization of Special Component Plan Fund and for the intended purposes. That is one aspect.”

He further added:

“Apart from the question of opening separate Budget Heads and Sub-Heads, there is also the question of a proper nodal authority at the State Level. I think that the experience has revealed and the hon. Members may kindly agree that there has to be a firm nodal authority in the different States and Union Territories. Ideally, it should be the Social Welfare Department, in our view. Each State has its own administrative apparatus and it varies from place to place and therefore, our submission would be that in some States particularly those with not very large population, Chief Minister would himself like to coordinate and monitor and delegate to the Planning Minister or Chief Secretary to follow up and then bring up before the Chief Minister in the meetings in three or six months time. There is no hard and fast rule in this regard. But if you ask us, Social Welfare Department in any State should be the nodal authority. This would be important for formulation and allocation of Special Component Plan Fund and this is the ideal that we are striving for”.

5.3 The Committee wanted to know whether the Government has any modern monitoring system to look up at the embezzlement of fund, the Secretary stated:—

“We do have a monitoring set up, what we call PREM Division. But the officers in that Division have been allocated other duties. The Committee has also noted with displeasure the fact that we have not

got enough staff. The first thing that I want is to get the PREM Division's officers to do only planning, research and evaluation work. This task has to be done essentially by State level monitoring committees. Even NGOs cannot help us much. I shall submit to the Committee the details about the monitoring mechanism, but then we are at your command because obviously this needs improvement."

5.4 When pointed out that though a lot of money is being pumped into the welfare budget, yet the Central Government has no monitoring to see that the money is utilised in a proper manner, the Secretary, Ministry of Welfare stated during evidence :

"I may submit that there is not a great deal of scrutiny as of now. The Committee has brought to our notice that we have to insist on a more careful manner in which the details are to be collected. It has been mentioned that the physical targets from the State Governments have to be monitored. We have been doing it so far. I would humbly submit that it is not entirely a bad exercise not it is a hurdle in the way of the States. The main effort is towards monitoring and checking up the details of spending etc. The Central Government will not abrogate its powers and duties. I would again submit that all possible efforts will be done by us in order to see that the amounts are properly spent by the States."

5.5 On a suggestion by the Committee that for the purpose of Monitoring, Ministry should set up a vigilance Committee at the national level and Monitoring Committees at District and State level the Secretary stated during evidence :—

"Till this time we have no such matter or proposal before us for the formation of such Committees. I would submit that this is something which is above our level. It would rest on the hon. committee through its Chairman and on the hon. Minister. It is something to be done at your level."

5.6 The Committee regret to note that the Ministry of Welfare does not have a thorough monitoring mechanism for evaluation and implementation of Special Component Plan. The Ministry has, however, suggested that Special Component Plan formulation and implementation will be improved if separate budget heads are opened for SCP and Social Welfare Departments of State Governments are made the nodal agency. In view of the Committee the monitoring mechanism of the Ministry should be strengthened and the suggestions given by the Ministry should be taken up at the highest level for its effective implementation by the State Governments. Also, the Ministry should set up a Vigilance Committee at the

National level to check the diversion and misutilisation of funds earmarked under Special Component Plan Scheme. The Committee are also of the view that there should be Monitoring Committees at State and District levels so that the benefits of the scheme reaches the grass root level.

5.7 The Committee note that the Ministry of Welfare has set up a Monitoring Cell called "PREM Division" but the officers in that Division have been allocated other duties. In view of the Committee the officers of the "PREM Division" should be entrusted with Planning, Research and Evaluation work only so that the Monitoring Cell runs smoothly.

NEW DELHI;  
18 December, 1996  

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27 Agrahayana, 1918 (Saka)

MADHUKAR SIRPOTDAR  
Chairman,  
Standing Committee on  
Labour and Welfare.

## **ANNEXURE I**

### **FAMILY ORIENTED CUM INCOME GENERATING SCHEMES FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SCHEDULED CASTES FAMILIES:—**

#### **1. Agriculture**

- (a) Training-cum-demonstration to Scheduled Castes farmers.
- (b) Distribution of seeds/fertilizers, minikits and pesticides to Scheduled Caste farmers in addition to the usual programmes of Agriculture department.
- (c) Commercial crops programme in Scheduled Caste cultivators' land.
- (d) High yielding variety programme in Scheduled Caste cultivators' land in addition to the usual programmes of Agriculture department.
- (e) Assistance to persons/landless agricultural labourers belonging to Scheduled Castes for reclamation/development of their lands.

#### **2. Horticulture**

- (a) Taking up fruit and vegetable plantation in Scheduled Castes beneficiary land.
- (b) Training to Scheduled Castes in growing, marketing of fruits and vegetables produce.
- (c) Small nurseries seed farms incidental to the above.

#### **3. Land Reforms**

- (a) Assistance to Scheduled Caste families who have been distributed surplus land for developing and cultivating the land.
- (b) Preparation of land records of blocks having 50% or more Scheduled Caste population.

#### **4. Minor Irrigation**

- (a) Check-dams, diversion channels, water harvesting structures, dug-wells, tube-wells, cooperative lift points for Scheduled Caste groups/community in areas having 50% or more Scheduled Caste beneficiaries.
- (b) Subsidy/assistance to individual beneficiaries for dug-wells, tube-wells, irrigation pump sets, farm ponds.

#### **5. Soil Conservation**

- (a) Plantation of food and species as part of soil conservation measures.

#### **6. Animal Husbandry**

- (a) Supply of milk cattle, poultry, goat, sheep, pigs and duck units to Scheduled Caste families.

- (b) Assistance to dairy and poultry cooperative societies in the areas with substantial Scheduled Caste population.

#### 7. *Forestry*

- (a) Development of Social and agro-forestry benefiting Scheduled Caste families.

#### 8. *Fisheries*

- (a) Assistance to Scheduled Caste families for pisciculture.
- (b) Training of Scheduled Castes in fish production, collection etc.
- (c) Development of Scheduled Caste fishermen Cooperative.
- (d) Subsidy/assistance to Scheduled Caste fishermen to purchase fishing boats, nets etc.

#### 9. *Village & Small Industries*

- (a) Skill development training to traditional Scheduled Caste artisans in modern methods of production.
- (b) Assistance to Scheduled Caste artisans/craftsmen for setting up of business and small and cottage industries.
- (c) Entrepreneurship development training to Scheduled Castes.
- (d) Bee Keeping.
- (e) Sericulture.
- (f) Introduction of new craft programmes among Scheduled Caste families.

#### 10. *Cooperatives*

- (a) Formation of new cooperatives and strengthening existing Cooperative with substantial Scheduled caste members for promoting ventures in traditional occupations like leather works, weaving and brick-making etc.
- (b) Strengthening of consumer cooperatives, labour cooperatives and other cooperatives having a substantial number of Scheduled Castes members.
- (c) Working capital assistance to Scheduled Caste cooperatives engaged in production of consumable items etc.
- (d) Training to Scheduled Caste members of cooperatives in management and administration of cooperatives.
- (e) Processing/marketing cooperatives.

#### 11. *Education*

- (a) Establishment and running of residential schools in areas having low level literacy.
- (b) Repairs and proper upkeep of existing schools/hostels meant for Schedule Castes.

#### 12. *Scheduled Cast Women*

- (a) Assistance to Scheduled Caste women and their cooperatives for their production and marketing of consumer goods.

- (b) Training of Scheduled Caste women in schemes designed to improve family earning.

**13. Ecology and Environment**

Programmes of improvement of ecology and environment having a bearing on family-oriented economic programmes.

**14. Minimum Needs Programme**

- (a) Establishment of dispensaries/hospitals/centres for Homoeopathic, Naturopathic and Yogic cures in areas having 50% or more Scheduled Caste population.
- (b) Establishment of mobile medical dispensaries so that all areas of SC concentration can be targeted for the provision of health services.
- (c) Provision of electric supply and light to the Scheduled Caste habitats.
- (d) Provision of drinking water to Scheduled Caste habitats where there are no drinking water facilities.
- (e) Development of village link roads and small C.D. Works in areas/blocks having 50% or more Scheduled Caste population.

## **ANNEXURE—II**

### **COMPREHENSIVE SURVEY FOR IDENTIFICATION OF SC FAMILIES BELOW THE POVERTY LINE**

The formulation of the definition of the poverty line in the context of Scheduled Castes may be considered while taking into account not only the minimum required calories intake but also consumption level of goods, clothing, shelter, fuel and health care as well, required for this group, which works under hard working conditions in rural and urban areas. Criteria may be adopted separately to identify the people suffering from extreme poverty so that special developmental programmes may be launched for these groups.

The assessment of following major aspects and other relevant items may be carried out:—

(a) Composition of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population *vis-a-vis* Scheduled Castes and non-scheduled Tribes in villages and towns:—

1. Pattern of distribution of population among SC, ST and non-SC and ST villages having concentration of SC and ST.

1. Age Sex Distribution.

2. Marital Status by Age and Sex

3. Dependency Ratio—Young and old

4. Promotion of Female Headed Households with reasons thereof (Hints: Tradition, Family circumstances etc.)

5. Age Specific Fertility Rates.

6. Morality Rates—Age and Sex specific

7. Infant and Child Mortality by Sex

8. Number of children ever born

9. Current fertility Rate

10. Motivational and Attitudinal changes with respect to desired number of children,

(b) Activity pattern by age, sex and socio-economic categories:

1. Industrial classification of workers by sex in rural and urban areas.

2. Occupational classification of workers by sex in rural and urban areas.

3. Proportion of Non-workers by Age Groups.

4. Number of unemployed persons/days of unemployment, minimum wages, extent of Bonded labour.

5. Employment.

6. Occupation.

7. Ownership and possession of land by sources of irrigation.
8. Ownership of Livestock by category.
9. Prevalence of Child Labour.
10. Family Budget: Income, Expenditure, Savings & Debt.
11. How the labour is hired—direct or through contractor.
12. Are the workers hired in agricultural Factory or any other activities regular, and semi-permanent.
13. How many persons have regular job and how many depend on chance.
14. What new avenue of employment be located in the area.
15. Are workers willing to migrate for better work opportunities.

**(c) Level of intake of principal nutrients and malnourishment and health Services:**

1. Health and nutritional status.
2. Intake of major items in calorie terms.
3. Actual calorie requirement for male and female workers.
4. Level of malnourishment among child labourers between the age groups of 7 to 14 years.
5. Access to health services.
6. Identification of specific disease prone area.
7. Safe drinking water.
8. Sanitation and facility.

**(d) Educational Status:**

1. Access to School.
2. Proportion of Literate by age and sex in rural and urban areas.
3. Proportion of literates by level of educational attainment by sex in rural and urban areas and inter-census variation in proportion.
4. Proportion of female children by age-group among children attending and not attending school.
5. Proportion of non-workers by educational level.
6. Availability of schools nearby and school drop-outs and age at which dropped out.
7. Post-matric Scholarship.

**(e) Effects of development programme and other activities:**

1. Ownership of Houses.
2. Ownership of House by Type (e.g. Traditional and modern)
3. Integrated Rural Development Programme and benefits drawn.
4. Adoption of new agricultural practices.

5. Membership of Co-operative and extent of utilisation and satisfaction.
  6. Access to Public Distribution system.
  7. Access to roads.
  8. Availability of electricity.
  9. Use of grants and subsidies.
  10. Availability and utilisation of Bank Loans, Repayment.
  11. Various development schemes available and problems in getting access to them.
  12. Scope of new economic activity to engaged SC in gainful employment.
  13. Availability of raw material, processing facilities and market.
  14. Scope of small scale Industries.
  15. Assistance received from Banks NSFDC, SCDCs and other Cooperative and Corporate bodies.
- (f) Any other specific aspects as considered appropriate by N.S.S.O.

**DETAILS OF FUNDS EARMARKED UNDER THE SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN DURING THE  
PERIOD 1992-93 TO 1995-96  
(Rs. in crores)**

S. States/UTS No.		1992-93			1993-94			1994-95			1995-96		
		Total Plan Outlay	% of SCP Outlay	% of SC Popula- tion	Total Plan Outlay	% of SCP Outlay	% of SC Popula- tion	Total Plan Outlay	% of SCP Outlay	% of SC Popula- tion	Total Plan Outlay	% of SCP Outlay	% of SC Popula- tion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1995.80	8.35	15.93	1851.00	11.28	15.93	2130.00	13.37	15.93	3159.00	9.70	15.93
2.	Assam	892.80	6.48	7.40	956.16	6.68	7.40	978.83	7.49	7.40	1326.40	7.40	7.40
3.	Bihar	2215.00	8.13	14.55	750.00	14.89	14.55	900.00	18.52	14.55	2500.00	18.83	14.55
4.	Goa	153.41	1.41	2.08	170.00	1.29	2.08	182.00	2.34	2.08	210.00	1.36	2.08
5.	Gujarat	1875.00	3.80	7.41	1900.00	4.23	7.41	2240.00	3.52	7.41	2610.00	3.72	7.41
6.	Haryana	830.00	13.03	19.75	920.00	13.62	19.75	1025.50	13.90	19.75	1250.00	14.91	19.75
7.	Himachal Pradesh	490.50	12.32	25.34	564.82	12.17	25.34	650.00	11.98	25.34	750.00	12.03	25.34
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	820.00	7.82	—	887.25	5.74	—	950.00	5.77	—	1050.00	6.91	—
9.	Karnataka	1915.00	9.19	16.38	3025.00	9.27	16.38	2800.00	10.85	16.38	3575.00	9.50	16.38
10.	Kerala	913.00	13.52	9.92	1003.00	9.78	9.92	1260.60	10.04	9.92	1550.00	9.16	9.92
11.	Madhya Pradesh	2450.33	10.67	14.55	2400.00	11.31	14.55	2754.00	11.28	14.55	2900.00	9.76	14.55
12.	Maharashtra	3484.17	4.90	11.09	3804.00	5.17	11.09	4400.00	8.87	11.09	5500.00	10.00	11.09
13.	Manipur	210.84	0.88	2.02	253.13	1.11	2.02	214.50	2.03	2.02	300.00	2.97	2.02
14.	Orissa	1750.00	12.56	16.20	1450.00	14.80	16.20	1950.00	7.59	16.20	1650.00	10.82	16.20
15.	Punjab	1150.00	14.26	28.31	1250.00	15.60	28.31	1450.00	13.79	28.31	1675.00	11.94	28.31
16.	Rajasthan	1410.00	16.82	17.29	1704.76	16.09	17.29	2450.00	15.91	17.29	3200.00	15.22	17.29
17.	Sikkim	100.00	5.95	5.93	100.12	5.95	5.93	180.54	4.67	5.93	83.29	8.58	5.93
18.	Tamil Nadu	1766.00	16.60	19.18	2102.21	26.81	19.18	2750.75	19.00	19.18	3200.00	19.30	19.18
19.	Tripura	240.00	13.40	16.36	310.00	12.61	16.36	290.00	8.96	16.36	350.00	10.60	16.36
20.	Uttar Pradesh	4039.92	10.03	21.05	4250.00	10.75	21.05	4763.00	10.33	21.05	5702.00	15.40	21.05
21.	West Bengal	1541.00	12.05	23.62	1550.00	15.30	23.62	1706.00	10.22	23.62	2207.30	12.60	23.62
22.	Chandigarh	68.00	13.92	16.51	80.00	2.92	16.51	80.00	13.90	16.51	100.00	2.47	16.51
23.	Delhi	920.00	9.62	19.05	1075.00	9.00	19.05	1560.00	9.00	19.05	1720.00	8.71	19.05
24.	Pondicherry	90.00	16.08	16.25	108.00	16.23	16.25	135.00	16.25	16.25	175.52	16.25	16.25

% of SC population is on the basis of 1991 Census. 1991 Census was not taken in Jammu & Kashmir.

## ANNEXURE IV

SHARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES IN MAJOR PROGRAMMES OF  
VARIOUS CENTRAL MINISTRIES/DEPTTS. (SPECIAL COMPO-  
NENT PLAN)—CENTRAL SECTOR

(Rs. in lakhs.)

S.No.	Sector/Sub Sector	Eighth Plan		1992-93	
		Total outlay	Flow to S.C.P.	Total outlay	Flow to S.C.P.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>MINISTRY/DEPTT.</b>					
1.	Ministry of Labour	2045.82	442.08	502.42	52.62
2.	Ministry of HRD (Deptt. of Education)	344262.0	47167.00	44068.00	6264.0
3.	Ministry of Science & Technology	26500.0	300.00	7500.00	39.0
	Deptt. of Bio-Technology				
4.	Ministry of Industry (Deptt. of SSI & AIR)				
	1. COIR BOARD	4360.00	609.90	526.00	79.51
	2. DC (SSI & AIR)	80450.0	12492.50	3982.92	795.17
5.	Ministry of Textile (DC for Handloom)	48500.00	10670.00	1755.29	386.16
	(DC for Handicraft)	22300.0	3404.0	3490.00	530.0
6.	Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas				
	1. I.O.C.	1723.79	1404.09	267.46	67.88
	2. Bharat Ptro. Corp. Ltd.	334.0	154.0	15.50	4.30
	3. Cochin Refineries	40.0	40.0	4.0	3.45
	4. Gas Authority of India	258.35	233.95	—	5.77
	5. Hindustan Petroleum	225.0	78.0	45.0	18.0
	6. Bongaigaon Refinery & Petrochemicals Ltd.	140.20	53.40	14.10	11.63
		25.0	12.5	5.0	2.6
	7. Lubrizol India Ltd.	69.0	40.0	2.90	1.98
	8. Balmer Lawrei & Co.				
	9. IBP Co. Ltd.	19.0	12.0	4.20	2.80
	10. O.N.G.C.	170.0	111.20	25.0	17.0
	11. Engineers India Ltd.	57.06	43.83	11.03	8.15
	12. OIL	66.24	66.24	—	8.61
	13. MRL	126.93	126.93	16.0	14.84
7.	Deptt. of Women & Child Development	180285.74	822.87	271.74	173.91
8.	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (Health)	180000.0	12331.25	30200.0	1159.97
9.	Ministry of Commerce	40100.0	1455.0	7465.0	477.0
10.	Deptt. of Fertilizers				
	(i) National Fertilizers Ltd.	3.50	—	0.65	0.41
	(ii) Fertilizers & Chemical Travancore Ltd.	—	—	6.60	0.18
11.	Ministry of Rural Development				
	(i) Integrated Rural Development Programme	1840000	@	@	24219.56*
	(ii) Jawahar Rojgar Yojana				254600**
	(a) Indira Aawas Yojana		—	45899.80	583.70
	(b) Million Wells Scheme				
	(iii) A.R.W.S.P.	510000			
12.	Ministry of Non Conventional Energy Sources	8000.00	1600.0	1775.0	355.0
13.	Deptt. of Agriculture & co-operation	4651.77	447.97	553.20	59.76

① Separate provision for SCP is not made available for IRDP.

\*Figures given are bases on actual expenditure of subsidy under IRDP for STs.

\*\* Figures for SCs/STs. separately not available.

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No. Sector/Sub Sector		1993-94		1994-95	
		Total outlay	Flow to S.C.P.	Total outlay	Flow to S.C.P.
(1)	(2)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
<b>MINISTRY/DEPTT.</b>					
1.	Ministry of Labour	712.70	262.15	595.85	173.0
2.	Ministry of HRD (Deptt. of Education)	60091.0	8944.0	70514.0	10209.0
3.	Ministry of Science & Technology	—	—	1659.0	75.0
	Deptt. of Bio-Technology	8500.0	47.0	8700.0	100.0
4.	Ministry of Industry (Deptt. of SSI & ARI)				
	1. COIR BOARD	635.0	148.16	539.0	117.50
	2. DC (SSI & ARI)	10375.0	1481.25	33980.0	5097.0
5.	Ministry of Textile (DC for Handloom)	3720.0	876.71	8720.0	1918.40
	(DC for Handicraft)	4000.0	613.0	4000.0	600.0
6.	Ministry of Petroleum Natural Gas				
	1. I.O.C.	322.0	57.68	447.39	96.14
	2. Bharat Ptro. Corp. Ltd.	45.5	21.0	72.0	32.0
	3. Cochin Refineries	6.0	6.0	10.0	9.98
	4. Gas Authority of India	—	27.95	—	74.01
	5. Hindustan Petroleum	45.0		45.0	15.0
	6. Bongaigaon Refinery & Petrochemicals Ltd.	17.80	15.0	17.45	15.38
	7. Lubrizol India Ltd.	5.0	2.5	5.0	2.3
	8. Balmer Lawrei & Co.	5.80	2.07	8.10	2.83
	9. IBP. Co. Ltd.	8.0	5.0	5.0	3.10
	10. O.N.G.C.	30.0	18.75	30.0	18.75
	11. Engineers India Ltd.	18.03	15.15	14.13	11.15
	12. OIL	—	17.40	—	18.10
	13. MRL	28.0	27.74	29.0	27.90
7.	Deptt. of Women & Child Development	408.55	261.47	413.91	264.90
8.	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (Health)	48330.0	2821.46	57800.0	3729.06
9.	Ministry of Commerce	10758.0	597.0	19410.0	759.0
10.	Deptt. of Fertilizers				
	(i) National Fertilizers Ltd.	0.58	0.38	0.70	—
	(ii) Fertilizers & Chemical Travancore Ltd.	176.24	6.19	1.45	0.18
11.	Ministry of Rural Development				
	(i) Integrated Rural Development Programme	@ —	32555.83* 330600**	@ —	27867* 385500**
	(ii) Jawahar Rojgar Yojana				
	(a) Indira Awas Yojana				
	(b) Million Wells Scheme	73702.0	13126.0	89000.0	17040.0
	(iii) A.R.W.S.P.				
12.	Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources	1654.0	330.0	2100.0	420.0
13.	Deptt. of Agriculture & co-operation	702.49	77.22	829.26	87.13

@ Separate provision for SCP is not made available for IRDP.

\* Figures given are bases on actual expenditure of subsidy under IRDP for STs.

\*\* Figures for SCs/STs. separately not available.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Sector / Sub Sector	1995-96	
		Total Outlay	Flow to S.C.P.
(1)	(2)	(11)	(12)
<b>MINISTRY / DEPTT.</b>			
1.	Ministry of Labour	—	191.5
2.	Ministry of HRD Deptt. of Education	1066.20	172.13
3.	Ministry of Science & Technology	1765.0	75.0
	Deptt. of Bio-Technology	100.0	100.0
4.	Ministry of Industry (Deptt. of SSI & ARI)		
	1. COIR BOARD	1152.55	261.82
	2. DC (SSI & ARI)	24473.0	3670.76
5.	Ministry of Textile (DC for Handloom)	10038.0	2208.36
	(DC for Handicraft)	5000.0	750.0
6.	Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas		
	1. I.O.C.	251.17	116.07
	2. Bharat Ptro. Corp. Ltd.	86.0	38.0
	3. Cochin Refineries	12.0	12.0
	4. Gas Authority of India	—	97.23
	5. Hindustan Petroleum	45.0	15.0
	6. Bongaigaon Refinery & Petrochemicals Ltd.	—	20.0
	7. Lubrizol India Ltd.	2.50	2.50
	8. Balmer Lawrei & Co.	10.40	10.40
	9. IBP Co. Ltd.	7.73	5.0
	10. O.N.G.C.	40.0	26.70
	11. Engineers India Ltd.	14.09	11.69
7.	Deptt. of Women & Child Development	Figures not indicated	
8.	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (Health)	67000.0	4352.94
9.	Ministry of Commerce	4779.44	28.22
10.	Deptt. of Fertilizers		
	(i) National Fertilizers Ltd.	—	—
	(ii) Fertilizers & Chemicals Travancore Ltd.		
11.	Ministry of Rural Development		
	(i) Integrated Rural Development Programme	—	30722.0**
	(ii) Jawahar Rojgar Yojana	331200.0	122544.0
	(a) Indira Aawas Yojana		
	(b) Million Wells Scheme		
	(iii) A.R.W.S.P.		
12.	Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources	2200.0	440.0
13.	Deptt. of Agriculture & Co-operation	1231.3	146.30

**MINUTES OF THE SEVENTH SITTING OF THE STANDING  
COMMITTEE ON LABOUR AND WELFARE HELD ON  
17 DECEMBER, 1996**

The Committee sat from 15.00 hrs. to 16.30 hrs. in Committee Room No. 'B', Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

**PRESENT**

Shri Mahukar Sirpotdar — **CHAIRMAN**

**MEMBERS**

*Lok Sabha*

2. Shri Kameshwar Paswan
3. Shri Ashok Pradhan
4. Smt. Kamal Rani
5. Smt. Purnima Verma
6. Shri Jai Singh Chauhan
7. Shri Ram Shakal
8. Smt. M. Parvati
9. Smt. Bhagwati Devi
10. Shri Lal Babu Prasad Yadav
11. Shri Rup Chand Murmu
12. Shri Ajoy Chakraborty
13. Shri Illiyas Azmi
14. Shri Virendra Kumar

*Rajya Sabha*

15. Shri Mohinder Singh Kalyan
16. Shri Brahmakumar Bhatt
17. Smt. Urmilaben Chimanbhai Patel
18. Shri Sanatan Bisi
19. Shri Bangaru Laxman
20. Shri Jibon Roy

**SECRETARIAT**

1. Shri Babu Ram Kanathia — *Deputy Secretary*
2. Shri R.S. Misra — *Under Secretary*

The Committee considered the draft Third Report on "Special Central Assistance to Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes" and adopted the same with following modifications:—

Page No.	Para No.	Line	Modification
14	3.14	—	<p><i>After para 3.14</i>  <i>Add the following paragraph:—</i>            3.14 A. During their on-the-spot study visit to Kerala and Maharashtra States the experience of the Committee in regard to proper utilisation of SCA to SCP for Scheduled Castes funds by the respective States has not been satisfactory. The amounts allocated under the scheme to Kerala State have been either diverted to other schemes or misutilised. The Government of Maharashtra admitted before the Committee that the Machinery for formulation and Monitoring of SCP FOR scheduled Castes was inadequate even at the Regional, State and District levels</p>
15	3.15	5	<p><i>After 16.48% add the following sentence:—</i>            "In some of the States namely Assam Gujarat and Maharashtra the allocation to SCP has been 6.68%, 4.23% and 5.17% respectively".</p>
20.	4.8		<p><i>After Central Ministries/Departments", Add the following:—</i>            'namely Labour, HRD, Science and Technology, Department of Bio-Technology, Industry, Textile, Petroleum and Natural Gas, Women and Child Development, Health and Family Welfare, Commerce, Fertiliser Rural Development, Non-Conventional Energy Sources and Agriculture and Corporation'.</p>

2. The Committee authorised the Chairman to finalise the Report in the light of above modification/amendments and present the same to Parliament on their behalf.

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*The Committee then adjourned.*