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**STANDING COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT
(2009-2010)**

(FIFTEENTH LOK SABHA)

MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT

**Action taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations
contained in the First Report of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and
Empowerment on Demands for Grants for the year 2009-2010 of the Ministry of
Social Justice and Empowerment.**

NINTH REPORT



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

August, 2010/Shravana, 1932 (Saka)

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contained in the First Report of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and
Empowerment on Demands for Grants for the year 2009-2010 of the Ministry of
Social Justice and Empowerment.**

Presented to Lok Sabha on 19.8.2010

Laid in Rajya Sabha on 19.8.2010



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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August, 2010/Shravana, 1932 (Saka)

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Lok Sabha)

**COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL JUSTICE AND
EMPOWERMENT (2009-2010)**

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN - CHAIRMAN

**MEMBERS
LOK SABHA**

2. Shri T.R. Baalu#
3. Smt. Harsimrat Kaur Badal*
4. Shri E.T. Mohamed Basheer
5. Smt. Bijoya Chakravarty
6. Shri Bhudeo Choudhary
7. Smt. Rama Devi
8. Shri R. Dhruvanarayana
9. Shri Premchand Guddu
10. Shri G.V. Harsha Kumar
11. Shri Baliram Jadhav
12. Dr. Manda Jagannath
13. Shri Mohan Jena
14. Shri Baliram Kashyap
15. Shri Basori Singh Masram
16. Shri Kamlesh Paswan
17. Shri Yashvir Singh**
18. Dr. N. Sivaprasad
19. Shri Lalit Mohan Suklabaidya
20. Shri Manohar Tirkey
21. Vacant
22. Vacant

**MEMBERS
RAJYA SABHA**

23. Shri Suryakantbhai Acharya\$
24. Smt. Jharna Das Baidya\$\$
25. Shri Avtar Singh Karimpuri
26. Shri Narayan Singh Kesari
27. Shri Mahmood A. Madani
28. Shri Ahmad Saeed Malihabadi
29. Shri Abdul Wahab Peevee@
30. Shri Praveen Rashtrapal
31. Shri Nand Kishore Yadav@@

#Shri T.R. Baalu nominated to the Committee w.e.f. 11.1.2010.

*Smt. Harsimrat Kaur Badal ceased to be a Member of Committee w.e.f. 23.9.2009.

**Shri Yashvir Singh ceased to be a Member of Committee w.e.f. 13.10.2009.

\$Shri Suryakantbhai Acharya expired on 21.12.2009.

@Shri Abdul Wahab Peevee ceased to be a Member of Committee consequent upon his retirement from Rajya Sabha w.e.f. 2.4.2010.

\$\$ Smt. Jharna Das Baidya nominated to the Committee w.e.f. 26.4.2010.

@@ Shri Nand Kishore Yadav ceased to be a Member of Committee consequent upon his retirement from Rajya Sabha w.e.f. 4.7.2010.

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

1. Shri. A. Mukhopadhyay - Joint Secretary
2. Smt. Anita Jain - Director
3. Dr. (Smt.) Sagarika Dash - Under Secretary

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment having been authorized by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present this Ninth Report on the action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the First Report of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants – 2009-2010 relating to the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.

2. The First Report was presented to Lok Sabha and laid in Rajya Sabha on 17th December, 2009. The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment furnished their replies indicating action taken on the recommendations contained in that Report on 8.7.2010. The Report was considered and adopted by the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment at their sitting held on 12.8.2010.

3. An analysis of the action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the First Report of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) is given in **Appendix**.

4. For facility of reference observations/recommendations of the Committee have been printed in thick type in the body of the Report.

5. The Committee place on record their appreciation for the valuable assistance rendered to them by the officials of the Lok Sabha Secretariat attached to the Committee.

NEW DELHI:

12 August, 2010

21 Shrawana, 1932 (Saka)

DARA SINGH CHAUHAN

**Chairman,
Standing Committee on
Social Justice and
Empowerment.**

CHAPTER I

REPORT

1.1 This Report of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment deals with the action taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the First Report of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants, 2009-2010 relating to the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.

1.2 The First Report was presented to Lok Sabha and also laid in Rajya Sabha on 17th December, 2009. It contained 19 recommendations. Replies of the Government in respect of all the recommendations have been received and are categorized as under :-

- (i) Observations/Recommendations which have been accepted by the Government:

Paragraph Nos. 3.21, 3.22, 3.23, 3.24, 3.25, 4.19, 4.36, 5.10, 6.19 and 7.6.

(Total 10 – Chapter II)

- (ii) Observations/Recommendations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of the replies of the Government:

(Nil - Chapter III)

- (iii) Observations/Recommendations in respect of which replies of the Government have not been accepted and have been commented upon by the Committee in Chapter I:

Paragraph Nos. 3.26, 4.37 and 5.11

(Total 3 – Chapter IV)

- (iv) Observations/Recommendations in respect of which replies of the Government are interim in nature:

Paragraph Nos. 1.4, 4.18, 4.27, 4.48, 6.12 and 6.13

(Total 6 - Chapter V)

1.3 The Committee desire that Action Taken Notes on the recommendations contained in chapter – I and final replies in respect of the recommendations contained in Chapter – V of the Report may be furnished to them at the earliest and in any case not later than three months of the presentation of the Report.

1.4 The Committee will now deal with some of the replies received from the Government which need reiteration or merit comment.

Recommendation (Sl. No. 7, Para No. 3.26)

1.5 Keeping in view the poor performance of the various schemes of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, more particularly those related to educational empowerment and scholarship schemes, the Committee had noted that there was a general ignorance and lack of awareness among the target groups that such schemes exist for them and availing the benefits under these schemes can really help them cross the below poverty line. As such, these schemes which are there to make a qualitative difference in the lives of certain sections of the society have failed to even touch their lives. The Committee had learnt that the people in the interior villages of many States are not even aware of the Babu Jagjivan Chhatrawas Yojna for SC/OBC Boys and Girls, Top Class Education Scheme or for that matter the National Overseas Scholarship Scheme. Even though so many schemes are being implemented by the Ministry, the fact remains that very few persons know about

these schemes. The Committee had, therefore, recommended that the Ministry should give wide publicity to all their schemes so that the benefits of these schemes accrue to those sections of society for whom these are meant for. Publicity should be given about various schemes in the vernacular Press, regional newspapers. Awareness campaigns should be organized in schools, educational institutions so as to generate awareness about the schemes amongst the target groups. While doing so, the Ministry may vigorously pursue the implementation of the legal provisions discouraging/banning the use of the word 'Harijan'.

Reply of the Government

1.6 Publicity of Ministry's schemes is being done through the website of the Ministry; advertisements in newspapers & a radio programme namely *Sanwanti Jayen Jeevan Ki Rahen*. For giving wide publicity to its schemes a Radio Broadcast is done on every Sunday and Tuesday through different channels.

It is however noteworthy that the Schemes of Post-matric Scholarships for SC and OBC has already covered about 38 and 10 lakhs students respectively. Under the schemes of Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojna for SC students and Hostels for OBC students, the proposals are invited from, and assistance is released to State Governments/UT Administrations. The locations of SC hostels run by the State Governments are well known in the respective local areas, and state governments suitably publicize them. The Scheme of Top Class Education for SC students is meant only for SC students studying in selected premier institutions which are requested every year to send scholarship proposals in respect of eligible students. The Scheme of Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship is administered by the UGC, which invites applications for it in a well publicized manner. Newspaper advertisements are

issued by the Ministry inviting the applications under the Scheme of National Overseas Scholarship every year.

A circular dated 10th February, 1982, had been issued to the State Governments/UT Administrations requesting them to issue instructions to the concerned authorities not to use the word “Harijan” in the Scheduled Caste certificates.

1.7 Keeping in view the poor performance of various education related schemes, the Committee had recommended that the Ministry should give wide publicity to all their schemes more particularly in the vernacular press and regional newspapers and organize awareness campaigns in schools, educational institutions. The Committee had also recommended that while doing so the Ministry should vigorously pursue the implementation of the legal provisions discouraging/banning the use of the word ‘Harijan’. From the Action Taken Reply furnished by the Ministry, the Committee note that to this effect the Ministry had issued a circular on 10th February, 1982 to the State Governments/UT Administrations requesting them to issue instruction to the concerned authorities not to use the word ‘Harijan’ in scheduled caste certificates. The Committee observe that the circular issued way back in 1982 is very old which has lost its sanctity and purpose leading to its non-compliance by States/organizations/institutions. No further step/follow up action has been taken by the Ministry discouraging/dissuading the use of the word Harijan. As such, there is widespread use of the word ‘Harijan’ across the country deprecating the status of the underprivileged sections of the society. Therefore, the Committee recommend the Ministry to issue fresh guidelines, instructions to States/UTs directing them to strictly ensure the

non-use of the word 'Harijan' not only in SC certificates but also otherwise. In case States/UTs fail to comply with the direction the Government should consider taking punitive action against those States/UTs. Steps/action taken in this regard may be intimated to the Committee within three months of presentation of this Report.

Recommendation (Sl. No. 12, Para No. 4.37)

1.8 The Committee had observed that during the year 2008-09, as against the boys' hostels, the Government could construct more number of hostels for SC girls. The reason advanced by the Ministry was that the States had sent more number of proposals for Hostels for SC girls as the pattern for funding for hostels for girls had been changed and not many States sent proposals for hostels for boys because of the requirement of 50% committed liabilities on the part of State Governments. The Committee strongly felt that the 50% committed liability in respect of hostel for SC boys should be done away with and the funding pattern for hostels for SC boys should also be changed from 50% to 100% or at least from 50% to 75% so as to enable more number of States to come out with viable proposals for hostels for SC boys. At the same time, the Committee had desired that the Government should explore the feasibility of public-private partnership in construction and maintenance of the hostels.

Reply of the Government

1.9 The Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana was revised in the year 2008 for providing 100% Central Assistance for girls' hostels. There is no proposal to revise the scheme for boys' hostels at present. The present plan outlay of the Ministry also does not permit the liberalization in the funding pattern. This matter would however

be examined during the XII Five Year Plan (2012-17). The Scheme is being implemented through the State Governments/UT Administrations and the Central and State Universities/Institutions are being provided central assistance as per the provision of the scheme, both for fresh construction of hostel buildings and for the expansion of the existing hostel facilities. Under the existing scheme, NGOs and deemed universities in the private sector having good track record are also eligible for central assistance, though only for the extension of their existing hostel facilities. The responsibility for maintenance of hostels vests with the State Governments/UT Administrations and it seems advisable to provide adequate degree of freedom to them in deciding the manner in which they would like to maintain the hostels.

1.10 The Committee had observed that under the 'Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana' as against the construction of more number of girl's hostels, only a limited number of boy's hostels could be constructed due to the existing provision of 50% committed liability for States/UTs. Therefore, the Committee in their First Report on Demands for Grants (2009-10) had recommended that the funding pattern for construction of boys hostel should also be changed from 50% to 100% or at least from 50% to 75% since many States are not sending the proposals due to the 50% committed liability in case of boy's hostels. The Committee are not happy with the reply of the Ministry in this regard that the scheme having been revised in 2008, there is no proposal to revise the scheme for boys hostels at present and also the present outlay of the Ministry does not permit the liberalization in the funding pattern. The Committee are of the view that SC boys are as much in need of the hostel facilities as of the SC girls and the negligence in construction of hostels for boys living in the remotest areas due to 50% committed liability is detrimental

to the welfare of SC boys. Therefore, the Committee recommend that the Ministry should review the funding pattern of the scheme to make it somewhat flexible in order to enable the financially weak States/UTs to send more proposals for construction of hostels for boys under the scheme. Further, while the Committee are in agreement with the Ministry's contention that adequate degree of freedom needs to be given to States in deciding the manner of maintaining the hostel, the Committee at the same time feel that at the time of sanctioning the hostels the Ministry should direct the States/UTs to ensure minimum standards in the hostels in terms of facility and hygiene and fresh funds should be released to only those States/institutions which adhere to this norm.

Recommendation (Sl. No. 15, Para No. 5.11)

1.11 The Committee had observed that the NBCFDC under its Education Loan – 'New Aakash Scheme' extends loans to the backward Classes for pursuing general/ professional technical education or training at graduate and higher level. Financial assistance for project linked training for upgradation of technical and entrepreneurial skills are also provided to eligible members of the other Backward Classes living below the double poverty line under the scheme. The Committee were constrained to note that the number of beneficiaries under the Education Loan Scheme had reduced from 2801 in 2007-08 to only 1319 during the year 2008-09. On the reasons for slow pace of implementation of the scheme, the Committee were informed that at present the ceiling of annual family income of beneficiaries being very low, i.e., Rs. 55000, a large section of meritorious students of the Backward Classes could not get benefit of the scheme. The Committee have also learnt that the proposal for revising the income ceiling from Rs. 55000 to Rs. 2.25 lakh is being

examined and once this is raised more number of OBC students would be eligible for the benefit under the education loan. The Committee were also of the view that the ceiling of level of income as it exists at present is very low and unrealistic considering the consumer price index. Therefore, the Committee desired that the Ministry should revise the guideline of the scheme at the earliest and raise the income ceiling to Rs.2.25 lakh so that the momentum of the scheme does not slow down and more number of beneficiaries are able to avail the benefits of the scheme.

Reply of the Government

1.12 The income limit for the beneficiaries was kept at 'below the poverty line' at the time of inception of the Corporation. Subsequently, the income limit was revised to 'below double the poverty line in view of the Planning Commission's Press Release on 'Poverty Estimates for 1999-2000 dated 22.2.2001.

The issue of enhancement in the annual family income of the beneficiaries up to Rs 2.25 lakh was last placed by the NBCFDC before the Board of Directors in its 75th Board Meeting held on 26.6.2009. After the approval of the Board, the proposal was forwarded to the Ministry in August, 2009. As the present income limit is based on the poverty line, Ministry has requested the Planning Commission to intimate the latest poverty estimates to enable us to revise the family income limit of beneficiaries. The enhancement in the annual family income of the beneficiaries shall be considered immediately on receipt of the latest poverty line estimates from the Planning Commission.

1.13 Having observed the slow pace of implementation of the Education Loan – 'New Aakash Scheme' of the NBCFDC where the number of beneficiaries was very low due to the low income ceiling i.e. Rs. 55000, the Committee had

desired the Ministry to revise the existing guidelines and raise the ceiling from Rs. 55000 to Rs. 2.25 lakh. From the action taken reply of Ministry the Committee understand that the Ministry have taken up the matter with the Planning Commission since the income limit is based on poverty line and requested the Planning Commission to intimate the latest poverty estimates to revise the income limit of beneficiaries. Assuming that the latest poverty estimates should be readily available with the Planning Commission, the Committee recommend the Ministry to obtain the latest figures/estimates at once from the Planning Commission and work on revising the income ceiling limit for the beneficiaries to make it more flexible and bring more number of beneficiaries under the fold of the scheme. The Committee may be apprised of the progress made in this regard within three months of presentation of this Report.

CHAPTER II
OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS WHICH HAVE
BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT

Recommendation (Sl. No. 2, Para No.3.21)

2.1 The Committee observe that the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has not received adequate attention of the Planning Commission as far as the budgetary allocation is concerned. A quick glance at the combined figures both Plan and Non-Plan reveals that while annual budgetary allocation to the Ministry was Rs. 2200 crore in the year 2007-08, it has increased only marginally to Rs. 2400 crore in 2008-09 and then to Rs. 2500 crore during 2009-10. The Committee feel that this token increase in the allocation to the Ministry over the past three years does not correspond with the budgetary/resource requirement under various schemes being implemented by the Ministry. The Committee are given to understand that as against an amount of Rs. 5000 crore asked for by the Ministry in its annual plan proposals, the Planning Commission have sanctioned only half of the amount. The Ministry have learnt that the Planning Commission did not consider the budgetary allocation of this Ministry to the extent asked for as the requirements of flagship schemes such as Sarva Shiksha Abiyan, ICDS, NREGP etc. under other Ministries were so huge that it was not possible to accommodate the request of Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment for higher allocation during 2009-10. Though the Ministry have maintained that they have made strenuous efforts in persuading the Planning Commission for increased budgetary allocation, the Committee feel that the Ministry have failed to convince the Planning Commission for increased allocation. This is more so because if the requirement of other poverty alleviation schemes is huge as per Planning Commission's reasoning, it is with the same logic that the budgetary allocation of this Ministry should be stepped up as the target group of this

Ministry is more than 60% of the country's population covering various disadvantaged sections of the society. Being a large Ministry with vast jurisdiction of work, it has to cater to the multifaceted developmental needs of large sections of the society such as SCs, OBCs, People with Disabilities, Senior Citizens and victims of drug abuse. The financial allocation under both plan and non-plan heads is not commensurate with the mandate of the Ministry. Therefore, the Committee recommend that the Ministry should gear up its machinery and approach the Planning Commission in a more convincing and forceful manner for an enhanced allocation urgently so as to enable them to fulfil their mandate resourcefully and more effectively. The Committee desire that in case the Planning Commission remains unconvinced, the detailed response of the Commission may be sent to the Committee for examination.

Reply of the Government

2.2 The matter regarding increase in the Gross Budgetary Support to the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment was taken up with the Planning Commission and Ministry of Finance repeatedly, including at the highest level. Consequently, the plan budget of the Ministry has been increased to Rs.4500 crore in 2010-11 as compared to Rs.2500 crore in 2009-10, which represents an increase of 80% over BE 2009-10 (Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment O. M. No. 1-23/2009/(PS)PREM dated 7.7.2010)

Recommendation (Sl. No. 3, Para No. 3.22)

2.3 The Committee are distressed to note that some of the very important and core schemes of the Ministry such as Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan, Deen Dayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme, the Scheme of

Assistance to Disabled for Purchase/Fitting of Aids and Appliances, Post-Matric Scholarship scheme and Coaching and Allied schemes are going to be adversely affected due to non-increase in the budgetary allocation of the Ministry as well as for these schemes. Most importantly, it has come to the notice of the Committee that because of budgetary constraints the Ministry are not able to undertake a revision in their Post-matric Scholarship Scheme. The Scheme of Pre-matric Scholarship for all Scheduled Caste students for which the Planning Commission has already given in principle approval could not take off till now because of inadequate allocation to the Ministry. The financial implication of revision/launch of schemes are high and resources required to meet the need under various schemes are huge whereas the actual amount sanctioned to the Ministry by the Government of India is grossly inadequate. The Ministry are also not taking the schemes seriously and not paying the requisite attention to its schemes on the pretext that most of their schemes are only in the form of gap-fillers. The Committee regard financial support for progressive stages of education as critical input for social justice and empowerment, especially in a context where public-private partnership has been introduced for education. In order to reverse the above situation, the Committee, urge the Ministry to vigorously pursue and take up the matter at the highest level and brief the Planning Commission in the right perspective so as to get an enhanced allocation for the Ministry at least during the next financial year so that revision of its various schemes may be done without further delay and the purposes of the scholarship schemes do not suffer due to inadequate allocation.

Reply of the Government

2.4 Vigorous efforts were made by the Ministry to have the Plan allocation enhanced substantially, including at the highest level. Consequently the Plan

allocation for 2010-11 has been enhanced by 80% over the previous years' outlay, to Rs. 4500 crore. The need for the enhanced outlay was projected inter alia, to enable revision of the post matric scholarship schemes for SCs and OBCs as well as to provide a boost to the schemes in the disability sector.

The Plan allocation for the Post matric Scholarship Scheme for Scheduled Castes have increased from Rs.750.00 crore in 2009-10 to Rs.1700.00 Crore in 2010-11, and for the Post matric Scholarship Scheme for OBCs from 135.00 crore to Rs. 350.00 crore. With this, revision of these two schemes is being undertaken during the current year, 2010-11.

There is also a 73% increase in the plan budget for the Disability Sector for 2010-11 over the previous year and an amount of Rs. 450 crore has been allocated for various schemes in the disability sector including, inter alia, Deen Dayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme & Scheme for Assistance for fitting aids and appliances.

(Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment O. M. No. 1-23/2009/(PS)PREM dated 7.7.2010)

Recommendation (Sl. No. 4, Para No. 3.23)

2.5 The Committee note that during the year 2008-09, funds to the tune of Rs. 39.30 crore remained unutilized by the Ministry. Most of the amount remained unutilized was from the amount earmarked for the North-Eastern Region. Out of the total Rs.94.75 crore earmarked for the North-Eastern Region, only Rs.55.37 crore could be utilized and funds to the tune of Rs.39.30 crore remained un- utilized. The reason for underutilization in the North-Eastern Region cited by the Ministry was that adequate number of proposals could not be received from this region. North Eastern Region being a conglomeration of a number of States constitutes a major segment of

Scheduled Caste population. Apart from the fact that there is existence of a large number of poor and destitute population in the North East Region, the Region is also gripped with drug addicted population reeling under the spell of drugs and narcotic substances because of its geographic proximity to neighbouring countries. As such, much need to be done as far as the harmonious development of the Region and bringing its population to the mainstream is concerned. In this context, the Committee observe that it is very unfortunate that sufficient numbers of proposals are not coming from the North-eastern Region. The Committee, therefore, earnestly desire that the Ministry should make some extra efforts in finding out the reasons as to why proposals are not coming from the Region. If needed, the Government should prepare sample pilot proposals on various projects for distribution among the implementing Agencies. The Committee recommend that the Ministry should impress upon the States of North Eastern Region to come out with viable proposals and take necessary steps to ensure uninterrupted progress in the implementation of planned projects/schemes so that funds earmarked are utilized within the time frame envisaged and intended benefits reach the target groups.

Reply of the Government

2.6 The following steps are being taken to improve utilization of funds in the NE region :-

- a) To boost the expenditure in the region and to identify the problems being faced by the State Governments in utilizing the funds, the Ministry has been organizing meetings with Social Welfare Secretaries of NER States, as well as representatives of non-Government organizations in the region for the last two years. During the year 2009-10, such a meeting was organised on 12.11.2009 at Guwahati to discuss the overall low utilization of funds

allocated to NE states under various schemes of the Ministry including the issues relating to implementation of various schemes of the Ministry of SJ&E. The thrust of the meeting was to ensure optimum utilization of funds made available to NER states through schemes/programmes of the Ministry so that the most disadvantaged sections of society are not deprived of the benefits of these schemes. The State Governments were impressed upon to furnish an adequate number of proposals to the Ministry. As a result of these efforts, a substantial number of proposals were received from the North Eastern Region. Consequently the over all utilisation of funds by North Eastern States rose to 74% in 2009-10 as compared to 58% in 2008-09. Efforts to ensure even better utilisation in future will continue.

- b) Additional Secretary (SJ&E), had requested the Chief Secretaries of all the States in NER in February, 2009 to advise the Welfare Secretaries of the States to examine the requirement of funds under various schemes of the Ministry of SJ&E and send the proposals under various schemes urgently so that the funds earmarked for the North Eastern Region are fully utilized.
- c) The Secretary (SJ&E) had requested the Secretary, Ministry of DONER and Secretary North Eastern Council in April 2009 to help and guide in improving utilization of Plan funds earmarked for the NER.
- d) The Ministry will continue to seek help of the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (DONER) and the North Eastern Council, as done in the past, to impress upon the NE States to send complete proposals on an adequate scale under the various schemes implemented in the region by this Ministry
- e) In order to generate awareness, details of various schemes implemented by the Ministry have been placed on its website. Further, a radio programme

namely '*Sanwanti Jayen Jeevan Ki Rahen*' on various schemes of the Ministry is being broadcast in all regional languages, including those of the NE States, through All India Radio.

(Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment O. M. No. 1-23/2009/(PS)PREM dated 7.7.2010)

Recommendation (Sl. No.5, Para No. 3.24)

2.7 Most of the schemes of the Ministry are deemed to be demand driven and the States are the implementing agencies for these schemes. They can in fact be demand driven only if supply is assured. Due to severe financial constraints many States are not able to provide their matching share of 50% for various schemes. Keeping this in mind, the Committee in their earlier reports had recommended for changing the funding pattern for some of the schemes. The Committee are happy to note that some success has been achieved in this regard and in the last financial year the funding pattern for Pre-matric Scholarship for SC Children of those Engaged in Unclean Occupations and Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana for Hostels for Girls has been changed from partial funding to 100% funding by the Central Government. The Committee hope that the performance of these two schemes would definitely improve with this change in the funding pattern. At the same time, the Committee do not support the Ministry's stand that they are not going to send further proposals for 100% funding for more number of schemes to the Planning Commission due to lack of adequate allocation. As also revealed in the recently held Welfare Minister's Conference, the State Governments are still facing budgetary constraints in providing their committed liability and leaving the matter for the States themselves to take it up with the Finance Commission will not suffice. The Committee, therefore, recommends that the approach of the Ministry should

continue to be positive and they should not show any laxity in insisting the Planning Commission for change of funding pattern from 50% to 100% in respect of more number of schemes.

Reply of the Government

2.8 The North Eastern Region States have already been exempted from bearing the burden of the committed liability under the schemes of Post-matric Scholarship for SC students and Pre-matric and Post-matric Scholarship Schemes for OBC students. With effect from 1.4.2010, the Government has revised, *inter alia*, the funding pattern under the Scheme of Hostel for OBC Boys and Girls from 50% to 90% of central assistance in case of NER States including Sikkim.

The plan budget of the Ministry has been increased to Rs.4500 crore in 2010-11 as compared to Rs.2500 crore in 2009-10. However, the enhanced allocation during 2010-11 is barely enough to meet the requirement of revision of Scholarship Schemes for Scheduled Castes and OBCs, Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojna, Special Central Assistance to SCSP, Rajeev Gandhi National Fellowship, and Deen Dayal Disabled Rehabilitation Schemes. The issue regarding change of funding pattern of plan schemes from 50% to 100% will be considered during formulation of the XII Five Year Plan.

(Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment O. M. No. 1-23/2009/(PS)PREM dated 7.7.2010)

Recommendation (Sl. No.6, Para No. 3.25)

2.9 The Committee notes that utilization certificates (UCs) are not furnished at the appropriate time to the Ministry by the Implementing Agencies. They deplore the attitude of senior officials of various State Governments and the implementing agencies for not furnishing the Utilization Certificates as the figures show that 80

UCs involving an amount of Rs. 670.50 lakh are still outstanding /pending in respect of grants as on 1.7.2009. The Committee also observe that the provision of not considering the proposals of those States from where the UCs are pending and also deducting an amount equivalent to pending UCs in respect of those states whose proposals are considered has not yielded any positive result. Rather, the Committee feel that the Ministry should, as per the General Financial Rules (GFR) instructions, closely and actively monitor flow of funds and instantly try to recover the unutilized amount along with minimum interest so that the States and Implementing Agencies are in some way compelled to utilize the disbursed money in a time bound manner. This will not only ensure a tight monitoring mechanism but also help in liquidation of pending UCs. The Committee also urge the Ministry to sensitize the senior officials of the State Governments on the serious implications of their casual approach on the overall performance with regard to development of SCs/OBCs. The Committee would like to be apprised of the progress in this regard within six months of submission of this Report.

Reply of the Government

2.10 The Ministry is pursuing with the implementing agencies for sending the utilization certificates under the various schemes and monitoring the pendency of UCs from time to time. Funds are released to the State Governments only after it is ensured that the utilization certificates for the previous releases are received. The matter was taken up with State Governments during the Conference of State Ministers/Secretaries of Social Justice to sensitize them to the need for furnishing utilization certificates on time under various schemes. The State Governments/UT Administrations have also been requested at the level of Chief Secretary in June, 2010 to clear the backlog of the Utilization Certificates pending with them. The

Ministry will continue to closely monitor the pendency of utilization of certificates and take appropriate action to bring it down.

(Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment O. M. No. 1-23/2009/(PS)PREM dated 7.7.2010)

Recommendation (Sl. No. 9, Para No. 4.19)

2.11 The Committee find that the data on the number of SC population who have able to cross the poverty line after availing the benefits of the Scheduled Caste Sub Plan is an important prerequisite for proper assessment of the effectiveness of the scheme. It is in this context that the Committee in their Thirty-Third Report had recommended that the Ministry should ascertain the number of families who have crossed the BPL line after availing the benefits of the scheme. The Committee, however, are surprised to note that so far assessment regarding number of beneficiaries who were able to cross the poverty line has been received from only eight States and this crucial data is still not coming from all the States. The Committee wonders as to how the Ministry is going to assess the impact of this scheme without this vital data. Since the self-employment projects in all the States must have been functional by now, the Committee once again reiterates their earlier recommendation and urge the Ministry to direct all the States to provide the data on the number of beneficiaries without further delay. The Committee may be apprised of the progress in this regard within three months of presentation of this Report.

Reply of the Government

2.12 To assess the impact of the Scheme of Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan on assisted beneficiaries, the concerned State/UT Governments receiving funds under the Scheme were requested to furnish the data

of beneficiaries assisted in the year 2005-06 who were able to cross the poverty line. The defaulting States/UTs were reminded on 15.02.2010 at the level of Chief Secretary to provide the relevant information. Information has now been received from 11 States. Details of BPL families who have been reported by the States to have crossed the poverty line during 2005-06 under the scheme of SCA to SCSP are at Annex III. Eight States from which partial or no information has been received are being persuaded.

(Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment O. M. No. 1-23/2009/(PS)PREM dated 7.7.2010)

Recommendation (Sl. No.11, Para No. 4.36)

2.13 The Committee note that under the scheme of Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana during the year 2008-09 whereas a target of 140 was set for construction of SC girls hostels, the actual achievement fell far short of the target as only 64 hostels were constructed. Similarly, in case of boys hostels, whereas a target of 140 hostels was set, the Ministry could not achieve even half of this target. The Ministry have attributed the reasons to laying down of uniform specification for hostels resulting in less number of construction of hostels. The Committee, however, are not convinced by the reply of the Ministry and feel that while there was a need for bringing out these specifications for better hostel facilities for SC boys and girls, yet the scheme should not have been left to suffer because of the procedural formalities with regard to modification of the guidelines and the targets should have been achieved. The Committee, in this regard, have also learnt that even the C&AG in their Audit Para findings have raised serious concern over the unfruitful expenditure incurred under the scheme. The Committee recommend that the

procedural formalities with regard to the scheme should be streamlined at the earliest and every effort should be made to achieve the targets set for the current financial year. The Committee are also of the view that as the targets projected is very low the Ministry should also try to exceed the targets by more numbers under both the components of the scheme.

Reply of the Government

2.14 Physical norms for construction of hostels have been developed in 2009-10 in consultation with School of Planning and Architecture (SPA), New Delhi for the guidance of the implementing agencies. From 2010-11, the targets under the scheme are being fixed in term of additional hostel seats instead of number of hostels, as was done in the past. This is because hostels can be of different composition, e.g. 50 seats or 100 seats, and are therefore not comparable. About 2150 additional seats have been created through sanction of new hostels in 2009-10 and a target of about 6000 additional seats has been set for 2010-11.

(Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment O. M. No. 1-23/2009/(PS)PREM dated 7.7.2010)

Recommendation (Sl. No.14, Para No. 5.10)

2.15 The Committee note that the National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC) is providing financial assistance to the OBC population at concessional rate of interest through State Channelising Agencies (SCAs) for a number of viable income generating activities thereby helping them to cross the below poverty line. It becomes easier for the beneficiaries to avail the loans if the State Governments provide State Guarantee to these loans. The Committee, however, find that a very discouraging and non-desirable trend has

developed over a period of time where many States are showing their reluctance to act as State Guarantor to NBCFDC loans. The Committee have learnt that the States of Assam, Bihar, Manipur and Uttar Pradesh are not providing the state guarantee thereby depriving many prospective beneficiaries from availing NBCFDC loans. The Committee also observe that some States are also charging guarantee fee (in some cases it is up to 2% charged by State Governments from State Channelising Agencies). Whereas this minimal charge is not contributing to the State treasuries in a substantial way, this provision is certainly acting as a deterrent in availing the NBCDFC loans by the OBCs. The Committee, therefore, recommend strongly that the Ministry should impress upon the States to act as State guarantor and also not to charge any guarantee fees from SCAs, so that the poor OBC people do not get debarred from availing NBCFDC loans.

Reply of the Government

2.16 The NBCFDC have pursued with the State Governments and State Channelizing Agencies to provide appropriate guarantee to cover the extent of loan when there is shortfall in guarantee. The issue of providing adequate guarantee by the State Governments was also discussed in the National Conference of Managing Directors of State Channelizing Agencies held on 31.7.2009 wherein SCAs were advised to obtain adequate state government guarantee for drawl of allocated funds. They were also requested to take up the matter with their state government to take a lenient view and issue appropriate guarantee on behalf of SCAs without charging any guarantee fee. Besides, NBCFDC has also written separately to the Managing Directors of the SCAs of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Sikkim for arranging State Guarantee during 2009-10. The Ministry has requested the State Governments at the level of Chief Secretaries vide d.o. letter dated 2.7. 2010 to

ensure that the State Governments provide adequate State Guarantee to the State Channelizing Agencies without charging any guarantee fee so as to enable the eligible beneficiaries to avail of loans from NBCFDC.

(Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment O. M. No. 1-23/2009/(PS)PREM dated 7.7.2010)

Recommendation (Sl. No. 18, Para No. 6.19)

2.17 The Committee observe that though the scheme of 'Incentives to Employers in the Private Sector for Providing Employment to Persons with Disabilities' was launched with a lot of hope and hype with the unique idea of attracting the private employers to employ more disabled people in the private sector through a Governmental contribution towards the employee's provident fund, however, all the expectations and enthusiasm over the scheme have died down. The Committee are concerned to note that the scheme has failed miserably in sensitizing the private sector to the urgent need for paying attention to the employment/job related needs of the disabled people. The statistics made available to the Committee as well as the critical observation of the scheme from several quarters presents a very discouraging and gloomy picture. The justification on the poor performance of the scheme as advanced by the Ministry that the economy in general showed a down trend during the year 2008-09 leading to such a fate of the scheme is not at all acceptable to the Committee. The Committee feel that though the economy showed a downward spiral during this period, yet the process of employment generation was still going on in the various sectors of the economy. While the Committee understand the limitations of the Ministry relating to the 'non-binding' and 'voluntary' nature of the scheme, yet concerted efforts should have been made to at least popularize the 'concept' among the private players through rigorous canvassing, widespread

propaganda and publicity. The Committee feel that leaving the subject at the mercy of the private sector has not worked. Since the scheme has failed to evoke any interest among the private sector, the Committee recommend that the performance of the scheme should be closely watched and intensive efforts should be made to popularize the scheme by utilizing the entire amount earmarked for the purpose during the remaining period of the current year. The Committee are of the view that if the scheme still fails to attract the private sector, the Ministry should think of discontinuing the scheme in its present form and make efforts to bring in a legislation with mandatory provisions.

Reply of the Government

2.18 After introduction of the scheme of Incentives to Employers in the Private Sector for Providing Employment to Persons with Disabilities, wide publicity was given to it through the print and other media. All Chief Ministers were also requested to publicize it and closely monitor its implementation. Other steps taken to publicize the scheme include : -

- Publication of Advertisements about the scheme in newspapers periodically by the Ministry of Social Justice And Empowerment, Employees Provident Fund Organization and Employees State Insurance Corporation.
- Recipients of National Awards in the category of Best Employers of Persons with Disabilities were requested individually to employ more persons with disabilities and publicize the scheme.
- Meetings with representatives of employers, state governments and NGOs were held at Delhi and certain other state capitals (Kolkata, Hyderabad and Jaipur) to publicize the scheme.

- Ministries of Social Justice & Empowerment and Labour & Employment, the Employees Provident Fund Organization and the Employees State Insurance Corporation have prominently publicized the scheme on their websites.

A High Level Monitoring Committee (HLMC) was constituted under the Chairpersonship of Secretary, Ministry of Labour & Employment and Secretary of this Ministry as Co-Chairperson to monitor implementation of the Scheme. So far five meetings of the Committee have been held. Representatives of Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), National Association of Software and Service Companies (NASSCOM), Associated Chamber of Commerce and Industry of India (ASSOCHEM) and PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry are also invited to meetings of the HLMC.

The Ministry has released funds to EPFO and ESIC to enable them to pay the employers' contribution as soon as valid claims are received and also to launch wide publicity of the scheme. In 2008-09, the Ministry incurred an expenditure of Rs. 6.50 crore out of which Rs. 2.00 crore was released to EPFO and Rs. 1.00 crore to ESSIC for publicity as well as advance towards employers contribution. According to feedback received in HLMC meetings and from EPFO and ESIC, employers in the private sector do not find the scheme attractive enough. Suggestions have been received for providing additional incentives such as exemption in income tax, as well as customs and excise duties for the employers.

The Ministry of Finance has been requested to consider providing additional incentives which will be more attractive and help in motivating the private sector to employ large number of persons with disabilities.

Performance of the Scheme is being regularly reviewed in conjunction with Ministry of Labour and Employment and corrective steps will be taken as appropriate.

(Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment O. M. No. 1-23/2009/(PS)PREM dated 7.7.2010)

Recommendation (Sl. No. 19, Para No. 7.6)

2.19 The Committee have been informed that in pursuance of the Finance Minister's Budget announcement, the Ministry are planning to launch the Pradhan Mantri Aadarsh Gram Yojana (PMAGY) on pilot basis to cover 1000 villages with more than 50% SC population and an allocation of Rs. 100 crore has been earmarked for the scheme during the year 2009-10. The Committee are happy to note that for the first time a serious thought has been given for area oriented integrated development of villages with SC concentration through convergent implementation of existing Central and State schemes. While the Committee appreciate the initiative taken by the Ministry, the actual impact of the scheme in achieving integrated development of area having SC people concentration will be seen only after it is actually implemented. The Committee recommend that while every effort should be made to finalize the intricate details of the scheme at the earliest and implement it in an efficient manner, a thorough homework should be done before the launch of the scheme taking into consideration the on ground conditions of the target villages. The Committee hope that efforts would be made to utilize the entire amount judiciously during the current financial year and no scope would be left to the Planning Commission for the reversal of the amount allocated for the purpose during the next financial year. The Committee would like to be apprised of the steps taken in this direction by the Ministry.

Reply of the Government

2.20 After approval of competent authority for launch of Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAGY) on pilot basis in 1000 SC majority villages of five states, viz. U.P, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Bihar (225 villages each) and Assam (100 villages), guidelines of the Scheme were circulated on 11.3.2010 inviting proposals for central assistance. A Note on salient features of PMAGY and a copy of its guidelines are enclosed as Annex IV and Annex V respectively.

An Orientation Meeting on the new Scheme was held at Delhi on 20.03.2010 which was attended by the representatives of the concerned Central Ministries and the five State Governments.

On receipts of complete proposals, full central assistance due has so far been released to three States, viz. Rajasthan, Bihar and Assam. Details in regard to the three states may be seen in Annex VI.

Additional Secretary (SJ&E) and Joint Secretary (SCD) visited Sri Ganganagar on 12.05.2010 to take an orientation meeting with the State/District officials and other stakeholders in connection with the operationalisation of PMAGY in Rajasthan. All concerned officers at the State Government as well as the peoples representatives participated in the meeting.

Government of Uttar Pradesh has raised the issue of inadequate central assistance under the scheme and the Ministry is in correspondence with the State Government on the subject.

The National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad has been selected to act as the technical resource support institute for the scheme at the national level.

NIRD is holding an orientation programme for key State & District level officers on July 15-17, 2010.

(Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment O. M. No. 1-23/2009/(PS)PREM dated 7.7.2010)

CHAPTER III

OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS WHICH THE COMMITTEE DO NOT DESIRE TO PURSUE IN VIEW OF THE REPLIES OF THE GOVERNMENT

- NIL -

CHAPTER IV

OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS IN RESPECT OF WHICH REPLIES OF THE GOVERNMENT HAVE NOT BEEN ACCEPTED AND HAVE BEEN COMMENTED UPON BY THE COMMITTEE IN CHAPTER I

Recommendation (Sl. No. 7, Para No. 3.26)

4.1 Keeping in view the poor performance of the various schemes of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, more particularly those related to educational empowerment and scholarship schemes, the Committee note that there is a general ignorance and lack of awareness among the target groups that such schemes exist for them and availing the benefits under these schemes can really help them cross the below poverty line. As such, these schemes which are there to make a qualitative difference in the lives of certain sections of the society have failed to even touch their lives. The Committee have learnt that the people in the interior villages of many States are not even aware of the Babu Jagjivan Chhatrawas Yojna for SC/OBC Boys and Girls, Top Class Education Scheme or for that matter the National Overseas Scholarship Scheme. Even though so many schemes are being implemented by the Ministry, the fact remains that very few persons know about these schemes. The Committee, therefore, recommends that the Ministry should give wide publicity to all their schemes so that the benefits of these schemes accrue to those sections of society for whom these are meant for. Publicity should be given about various schemes in the vernacular Press, regional newspapers. Awareness campaigns should be organized in schools, educational institutions so as to generate awareness about the schemes amongst the target groups. While doing so, the Ministry may vigorously pursue the implementation of the legal provisions discouraging/banning the use of the word 'Harizan'.

Reply of the Government

4.2 Publicity of Ministry's schemes is being done through the website of the Ministry; advertisements in newspapers & a radio programme namely *Sanwanti Jayen Jeevan Ki Rahen*. For giving wide publicity to its schemes a Radio Broadcast is done on every Sunday and Tuesday through different channels.

It is however noteworthy that the Schemes of Post-matric Scholarships for SC and OBC has already covered about 38 and 10 lakhs students respectively. Under the schemes of Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojna for SC students and Hostels for OBC students, the proposals are invited from, and assistance is released to State Governments/UT Administrations. The locations of SC hostels run by the State Governments are well known in the respective local areas, and state governments suitably publicize them. The Scheme of Top Class Education for SC students is meant only for SC students studying in selected premier institutions which are requested every year to send scholarship proposals in respect of eligible students. The Scheme of Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship is administered by the UGC, which invites applications for it in a well publicized manner. Newspaper advertisements are issued by the Ministry inviting the applications under the Scheme of National Overseas Scholarship every year.

A circular dated 10th February, 1982, had been issued to the State Governments/UT Administrations requesting them to issue instructions to the concerned authorities not to use the word "Harijan" in the Scheduled Caste certificates.

(Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment O. M. No. 1-23/2009/(PS)PREM dated 7.7.2010)

Comments of the Committee

(Please see Para 1.7 Chapter-I of the Report)

Recommendation (Sl. No. 12, Para No. 4.37)

4.3 The Committee also observe that during the year 2008-09, as against the boys' hostels, the Government could construct more number of hostels for SC girls. The reason advanced by the Ministry is that the States have sent more number of proposals for Hostels for SC girls as the pattern for funding for hostels for girls has been changed and not many States sent proposals for hostels for boys because of the requirement of 50% committed liabilities on the part of State Governments. The Committee strongly feels that the 50% committed liability in respect of hostel for SC boys should be done away with and the funding pattern for hostels for SC boys should also be changed from 50% to 100% or at least from 50% to 75% so as to enable more number of States to come out with viable proposals for hostels for SC boys. At the same time, the Committee would also like that the government should explore the feasibility of public-private partnership in construction and maintenance of the hostels.

Reply of the Government

4.4 The Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana was revised in the year 2008 for providing 100% Central Assistance for girls' hostels. There is no proposal to revise the scheme for boys' hostels at present. The present plan outlay of the Ministry also does not permit the liberalization in the funding pattern. This matter would however be examined during the XII Five Year Plan (2012-17). The Scheme is being implemented through the State Governments/UT Administrations and the Central and State Universities/Institutions are being provided central assistance as per the provision of the scheme, both for fresh construction of hostel buildings and for the expansion of the existing hostel facilities. Under the existing scheme, NGOs and

deemed universities in the private sector having good track record are also eligible for central assistance, though only for the extension of their existing hostel facilities. The responsibility for maintenance of hostels vests with the State Governments/UT Administrations and it seems advisable to provide adequate degree of freedom to them in deciding the manner in which they would like to maintain the hostels.

(Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment O. M. No. 1-23/2009/(PS)PREM dated 7.7.2010)

Comments of the Committee

(Please see Para 1.10 Chapter-I of the Report)

Recommendation (Sl. No. 15, Para No. 5.11)

4.5 The Committee further observe that the NBCFDC under its Education Loan – ‘New Aakash Scheme’ extends loans to the backward Classes for pursuing general/ professional technical education or training at graduate and higher level. Financial assistance for project linked training for upgradation of technical and entrepreneurial skills are also provided to eligible members of the other Backward Classes living below the double poverty line under the scheme. The Committee are constrained to note that the number of beneficiaries under the Education Loan Scheme has reduced from 2801 in 2007-08 to only 1319 during the year 2008-09. On the reasons for slow pace of implementation of the scheme, the Committee have been informed that at present the ceiling of annual family income of beneficiaries being very low, i.e., Rs. 55000, a large section of meritorious students of the Backward Classes could not get benefit of the scheme. The Committee have also learnt that the proposal for revising the income ceiling from Rs. 55000 to Rs. 2.25 lakh is being examined and once this is raised more number of OBC students would

be eligible for the benefit under the education loan. The Committee are also of the view that the ceiling of level of income as it exists at present is very low and unrealistic considering the consumer price index. Therefore, the Committee desire that the Ministry should revise the guideline of the scheme at the earliest and raise the income ceiling to Rs.2.25 lakh so that the momentum of the scheme does not slow down and more number of beneficiaries are able to avail the benefits of the scheme.

Reply of the Government

4.6 The income limit for the beneficiaries was kept at 'below the poverty line' at the time of inception of the Corporation. Subsequently, the income limit was revised to 'below double the poverty line in view of the Planning Commission's Press Release on 'Poverty Estimates for 1999-2000 dated 22.2.2001.

The issue of enhancement in the annual family income of the beneficiaries up to Rs 2.25 lakh was last placed by the NBCFDC before the Board of Directors in its 75th Board Meeting held on 26.6.2009. After the approval of the Board, the proposal was forwarded to the Ministry in August, 2009. As the present income limit is based on the poverty line, Ministry has requested the Planning Commission to intimate the latest poverty estimates to enable us to revise the family income limit of beneficiaries. The enhancement in the annual family income of the beneficiaries shall be considered immediately on receipt of the latest poverty line estimates from the Planning Commission.

(Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment O. M. No. 1-23/2009/(PS)PREM dated 7.7.2010)

Comments of the Committee

(Please see Para 1.13 Chapter-I of the Report)

CHAPTER V

OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS IN RESPECT OF WHICH REPLIES OF THE GOVERNMENT ARE INTERIM IN NATURE

Recommendation (Sl. No. 1, Para No. 1.4)

5.1 The Committee are not satisfied with the implementation aspect of the Recommendations contained in their Thirty-third Report on Demands of Grants, 2008-09 of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment as only 4 out of 13 recommendations have been implemented. The Committee desire expeditious implementation of the remaining recommendations already accepted by the Government.

Reply of the Government

5.2 In Para 1.2 of Chapter I of the First Report of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2009-10), the Committee reviewed the progress of implementation of the 13 recommendations made in its Thirty-third Report on Demands for Grants, 2008-09. The position of the 13 recommendations is summarised as under:

Category of Recommendations of 33 rd Report of the Committee	Total No.	S. No. of the Recommendation	Corresponding Para No. of the Recommendation
Recommendations implemented	4	6, 9, 11,13	3.23, 4.19, 5.10, 6.7
Recommendation which the Committee does not wish to pursue	1	4	3.21
Recommendations under process of implementation	8	1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 10, 12	1.4, 3.19, 3.20, 3.22, 4.17, 4.18, 4.20, 5.11

The present status of action taken by the Government on the 8 recommendations shown in the third category above is given in the Statement at Annex I.

(Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment O. M. No. 1-23/2009/(PS)PREM dated 7.7.2010)

Recommendation (Sl. No.8, Para No. 4.18)

5.3 The Committee are constrained to note that even after issue of the guidelines of the Planning Commission to ensure allocation under Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan to be shown distinctly under minor head (789) of the Central Ministries, not all Ministries have started showing their allocation under SCSP under separate budget head. The Ministry have maintained that as per the statement 21 of the Expenditure Budget, only 17 Central Ministries/Departments have made allocation under Plan Schemes for Scheduled Castes and those allocations are also not clear-cut as it shows the combined allocation for STs as well SCs. The Committee are not happy with this position and urge the Ministry to impress upon the Planning Commission to come out in strict terms with the Central Ministries as far as earmarking of allocation under SCSP is concerned. The Committee desire that the Planning Commission should be briefed about the serious implications of this casual approach of the Ministries towards the cause of development of SC community and they must be advised for incorporation of a clause on time frame instead of leaving the provision open ended so that the Ministries strictly adhere to such time frame for earmarking their budgetary allocation under SCSP.

Reply of the Government

5.4 Guidelines on formulation, implementation and monitoring of SCSP have been issued by the Planning Commission from time to time. Consolidated guidelines in this regard to Central Ministries/Departments were issued by the Commission in December, 2006. The matter regarding implementation of Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) by Central Ministries/Departments, including separate earmarking for SCSP under the designated Budget Head '789' is being pursued by the Ministry with the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance.

In order to ensure compliance of the above guidelines by Central Ministries/Departments, the Ministry in September, 2008, took up with the Finance Ministry at the highest level, the matter of Central Ministries not separately earmarking funds under SCSP, and requested for issuing of necessary instructions to them to ensure that, at least from the financial year 2009-10, an appropriate portion of the plan budget of every Ministry/Department was invariably shown under the minor head "789". Simultaneously, the Planning Commission was also requested to address all the Ministries in this regard to ensure that the SCSP outlays were reflected under the minor head "789" by all Central Ministries/Departments, as part of Annual Plan/Budget exercise for 2009-10. The matter was suitably followed up.

In response to the above, the Ministry of Finance, in December, 2008, requested the Principal Adviser (PC-SP), Planning Commission, to ensure implementation of guidelines issued by the Commission for allocating funds for SCSP (and TSP) at the time of finalizing Plan outlay of 2009-10 of Ministries/Departments, and that such allocation be shown distinctly under the minor

heads (SCSP-789 and TSP- 796), created for the above purpose. Copies of this letter were also sent to Financial Advisers of all Ministries.

The Secretary, SJ&E, in September 2009, requested the Secretary, Planning Commission, to be apprised of the Ministry-wise status of (i) earmarking of proportionate outlays under SCSP, and (ii) its classification under the minor head 789, in 2009-10. Response of the Planning Commission was however not received.

Since November, 2009, the Ministry has been requesting the Planning Commission about the urgent need for a major revision of SCSP guidelines. The Ministry has also been repeatedly requesting the Planning Commission to convene, at the earliest, next meeting of the Central Tripartite Committee, constituted by the Planning Commission under the Chairmanship of Member in-charge of BCW Division, especially to discuss non-implementation of SCSP by Central Ministries/Departments.

The Planning Commission has now constituted a Task Force vide their Order dated 4.6.2010 (copy enclosed at Annex II) to re-examine and revise the extant Guidelines regarding Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP). First meeting of the Task Force is scheduled for 7.7.2010. Rationalization of the SCSP guidelines by the Task Force would result in their better implementation.

(Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment O. M. No. 1-23/2009/(PS)PREM dated 7.7.2010)

Recommendation (Sl.No.10, Para No.4.27)

5.5 The Committee observe that there is a substantial delay in the revision of the Post-Matric Scholarship scheme with regard to the scholarship/financial component i.e. the maintenance allowance, reimbursement of fees, study tour charges, thesis

typing and printing charges etc. as well as the income ceiling component. The Committee find that the maintenance allowance being awarded to the day scholars at the rate of Rs. 330 per month for Group I & Group II courses, Rs. 185 for Group III courses and Rs. 140 for Group IV courses is very low and just not sufficient to meet the needs of the SC students. Similarly, the amount of maintenance allowance given to the Day Scholars under the Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme at the rate of Rs 710 for Group I, Rs 510 for Group II, Rs. 365 for Group III courses and Rs. 235 for Group IV is grossly inadequate. The rates of other allowances are no different. Keeping in view the present rate of skyrocketing prices of commodities in the market, the Committee feel that there is an urgent need to upgrade these rates as per the present consumer price Index. The income ceiling limit for Post-Matric scholarship should be increased from Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 2 lakh immediately. On the status of the revision of the scheme, the Committee have been informed that the revisions are long overdue and the Ministry are yet to revise the guidelines of the Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme. The Committee take serious note of it and recommend that the Ministry should be ready with the revised guidelines with upgraded ceiling limits and also increased financial assistance within a stipulated time frame. Since this scholarship scheme is the only baseline Scholarship scheme to cater to the needs of SC students beyond Post-Matriculate, the revision should be a total revamping taking into account every parameter of the scheme viz. income criteria, rates of scholarship, norms for award of scholarship, the time and the mode of payment, etc. The scope and coverage of the scheme should also be expanded keeping in view the specific requirements of the States and the Union Territories.

Reply of the Government

5.6 With necessary enhancement in the Plan Outlay in 2010-11, the scheme of Post Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Caste students is being revised in 2010-11 taking all relevant aspects into consideration.

(Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment O. M. No. 1-23/2009/(PS)PREM dated 7.7.2010)

Recommendation (Sl. No.13, Para No. 4.48)

5.7 The Committee note that as against an allocation of Rs. 36 crore, only Rs.21.50 crore has been sanctioned/ released to voluntary organizations during the year 2008-09. Similarly while the number of NGOs assisted has come down from 349 in 2005-06 to 274 in 2008-09, the number of beneficiaries has further come down to 29974 in 2008-09 against the target of 59000 beneficiaries and the number of 38305 in the year 2006-07. While a number of NGOs are working on the field as per the information made available to the Committee, however they fail to understand as to why the Ministry have not been able to utilize the funds fully allocated for the purpose. Apart from non receipt of complete proposals, imposition of model code of conduct for general elections and deficient documentation have been cited by the Ministry as the main reasons for under utilization of the funds. The Committee recommends that the Ministry should work in close coordination and cooperation with State Governments to ensure timely receipt of proposals. The procedure relating to consideration and approval of proposals be streamlined and simplified and data be properly codified and maintained in order to identify fake NGOs working in different names. The Committee desire that the funds should be given only to genuine NGOs working in far flung areas after verifying their credibility

records. At the same time NGOs accountability has to be ensured through constant monitoring. The Committee, in this regard, would like the Ministry to constitute a standing monitoring unit for the developmental schemes for the Scheduled Castes and OBCs by involving the people's representatives.

Reply of the Government

5.8 This Ministry in its letter No.1-31/2006-Cdn dated 21.3.2007, addressed to Secretaries in-charge of Welfare of Scheduled Castes in States/UTs, has inter-alia, mentioned that in the beginning of the financial year, the Ministry would convey scheme-wise notional allocation of funds (in respect of schemes of grants-in-aid to NGOs) to the States/UTs, which in turn would submit their consolidated recommendations within those allocations by 30th June every year. In addition, States are requested separately each year while conveying notional allocation, under each scheme to send the proposals from NGOs duly recommended and verified by a specified date. The participation of States/UTs has also been ensured as any project proposal needs to be recommended by their Grant-in-aid Committee. Inspections of various projects of organizations are also conducted by officers of the States/UTs.

To ensure regular monitoring of the developmental schemes for SCs and OBCs as well as other major programmes of the Ministry at State/District level, the Ministry is examining the possibility of getting them monitored through State and district level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees on the lines of those set up by the Ministry of Rural Development for its Schemes.

(Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment O. M. No. 1-23/2009/(PS)PREM dated 7.7.2010)

Recommendation (Sl. No. 16, Para No. 6.12)

5.9 The Committee express their happiness that after going through a long exercise of holding regional level consultations and taking into account the UN Convention on Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Ministry are working on a comprehensive amendment to the 'Persons with Disability Act which was enacted 14 years back in 1995. The Committee have been informed that the Ministry have formulated a comprehensive amendment to the Act and several of its provisions such as accessibility of roads, accessibility of transport, accessibility to public buildings which were in the nature of Directive Principles are being converted into time bound provisions so that these take place within a time limit rather than the present open-ended provisions where it is entirely left to the sweet will of the central Government, State Government or the local body as the case may be. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Ministry should complete the exercise at the earliest so that benefits of the amended provisions could be provided to the affected persons in the society.

Reply of the Government

5.10 After consultation with various stakeholders and discussion in the Central Coordination Committee (CCC) meeting in the month of July 2009, a draft amendment was formulated in September, 2009. The same was circulated to the State Governments, Union Territories and concerned Central Ministries seeking their suggestion on the proposed amendments. The draft was also posted on the Ministry's website inviting comments from the general public and a presentation on it was also made before the Ministry's Parliamentary Consultative Committee on 5.2.2010. A number of suggestions were received from State Governments, Union

Territories, Central Ministries and Civil Society. A Committee has now been set up on 30.4.2010 to study the suggestions received and to prepare the draft of a new Legislation to replace the existing Persons with Disabilities Act. The Committee has been asked to complete this work by 31.8. 2010.

(Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment O. M. No. 1-23/2009/(PS)PREM dated 7.7.2010)

Recommendation (Sl. No. 17, Para No. 6.13)

5.11 The Committee note with dismay that as far as the State-wise details of grants-in-aid released and the number of beneficiaries covered in the last five years under the Deen Dayal Disabled Rehabilitation scheme (DDRS) is concerned the beneficiary coverage has not been very significant and consistent. While the number of beneficiary covered under the scheme increased from 170551 in 2004-05 to 195282 in 2005-06, it decreased to 126631 in the year 2006-07. Though there was a jump in the beneficiary figure to 262726 in 2007-08, again it came down to 197642 in the year 2008-09. In this regard, the Committee observe that while the reason for inconsistent coverage of the beneficiary may be attributed partly to the disproportionate allocation of funds under the scheme thereby resulting in its poor performance which the Ministry at present are trying to rectify through a notional allocation to every State, the deeper reasons for the sluggish performance are still not clear and have to be examined. The Committee feel that the full utilization of funds or granting approval to more number of DDRCs have not achieved anything on the ground. The country's disabled population as per 2001 census stands at a staggering 2,19,06,769 i.e., near 2.20 crore. The Committee are of the view that over the last few years, some more disabled people must have been added to this number and in order to look after their needs and aspirations, the Ministry needs to

have a fresh look at the ongoing DDRC Scheme, which despite a five year run, has failed to address the needs of the disabled. In the light of this, the Committee recommend that the Ministry should take necessary steps to make the DDRC scheme more effective. In this regard, efforts should also be made for collection of data of the people with disability, disability wise from the States and UTs.

Reply of the Government

5.12 District Disability Rehabilitation Centre (DDRC) Scheme is being revised in 2010 to make it more effective. It is proposed to set up 100 DDRCs in un-served districts during the remaining two years of the XI Five Year Plan period, of which 50 are proposed to be set up in the current financial year.

Latest data on disability would be available after Census, 2011, is completed.

(Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment O. M. No. 1-23/2009/(PS)PREM dated 7.7.2010)

NEW DELHI

**12 August, 2010
21 Shravana, 1932 (Saka)**

**DARA SINGH CHAUHAN
Chairman
Standing Committee on
Social Justice and Empowerment.**

**Observations/Recommendations contained in Thirty Third Report of the
Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment – Present Status of
Implementation**

S. No	Para No.	Recommendations/observation	Present Status
1	2	3	4
1	1.4	The Committee are not satisfied with the implementation aspect of the Recommendations contained in their Twenty-fourth Report on Demands for Grants, 2007-08 of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment as only 6 out of 19 recommendations have been implemented. The Committee desire expeditious implementation of the remaining recommendations.	<p>Out of 13 recommendations shown pending for implementation, Committee did not desire to pursue 4 recommendations in view of the action taken by the Government. Final Action Taken Note in respect of remaining 9 recommendations, has been submitted to Lok Sabha Secretariat vide OM. dated 4th July, 2008, which reveals the following position in regard to the 9 recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Two recommendations (Para No. 1.19 and 5.1) have been fully or partially implemented. ii. With regard to three recommendations (Para No. 1.7, 1.10 and 5.7), Committee was apprised of action taken by the Ministry. iii. Two recommendations (Para 1.13 and 5.5) relate to implementation of the Scheme of SCA to SCSP on which updated information is given to the Committee in reply to recommendation at S. No. 8 (Para No. 4.18) of the First Report of the Committee on Demand for Grants (2009-10); and another (Para 5.3) relates to change in funding pattern of CSS for which updated position is given in reply to recommendation at S. No. 5, (Para No. 3.24) ,and iv. The remaining one recommendation (Para 1.16) is regarding introduction of a Scheme of Pre-matric Scholarship for SC Children which the Ministry would be able to consider taking up only at the time of formulation of Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17), in view of limited Plan allocation in the XI Plan.

2	3.19	<p>The Committee note that the budgetary allocation to the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment for the year 2008-09 has been pegged at a level below the projections made by the Ministry. As against the projection of Rs. 2726 crore, the amount allocated to the Ministry is Rs. 2400 crore. According to the Ministry the reduction in the allocation will affect achievements in major schemes like Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Castes Component Plan, Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Scavengers, Pre and Post Matric Scholarship for OBC students, scheme for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse, etc. Considering the Ministry's record of optimum utilization of allocated funds which is 98.95% of the outlay during 2007-08 and to enable them to effectively fulfil their mandate of empowering the vulnerable sections of our society, the Committee hope that Government would consider provision of additional funds to the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment at RE stage.</p>	<p>Vigorous efforts were made by the Ministry during 2009-10 to have the Plan allocation enhanced substantially, including at the highest level. Consequently the Plan allocation for 2010-11 has been enhanced by 80% over the previous years' outlay of Rs. 2500 crore, to Rs. 4500 crore.</p>
3	3.20	<p>The Committee have been informed that the rates under the schemes of Pre-Matric Scholarship for children of those engaged in unclean occupations, Post-Matric and Pre-Matric scholarships for OBC students and hostels for OBC boys and girls were fixed in nineties. In order to neutralize the effect of price rise, the revision of scholarships is necessary. Further, the cost of construction has also gone up necessitating the revision of cost norms for hostel scheme. Therefore, the Ministry is in the process of revising these Centrally Sponsored Schemes. In the opinion of the Committee these revisions would help in minimizing the gaps and disparities (education development) that exist between general population and socially disadvantaged groups and will also neutralize the effect of price rise, thereby making these schemes more viable and ensure maximum coverage of beneficiaries. The Committee desire the Government to revise these schemes at the earliest.</p>	<p>The Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme for the Children of those Engaged in Unclean Occupations was revised in 2008. The scheme of hostels for Scheduled Castes Boys & Girls was also revised in the year 2008 while the Scheme for Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls has been revised in 2010.</p> <p>The Plan allocation for the Post matric Scholarship Scheme for Scheduled Castes has increased from Rs.750.00 crore in 2009-10 to Rs.1700.00 Crore in 2010-11, an increase of 127%. Similarly the Plan allocation for the Post matric Scholarship Scheme for OBCs has increased from 135.00 crore to Rs. 350.00 crore, an increase of 159%. The revision of these two schemes is being undertaken during the current year, 2010-11.</p>
4	3.22	<p>It is a matter of concern that 12814 Utilization Certificates for various welfare schemes amounting to Rs. 735 crore are still outstanding from States/UTs/Voluntary Organizations. The Committee view with concern this situation as the Ministry would not able to release funds if utilization certificates in respect of funds allocated are not submitted in time. This in turn</p>	<p>The Ministry is pursuing the matter to obtain all the outstanding Utilisation Certificates for grants released by it. State Govts/UT Administrations have been further requested at the level of Chief Secretaries in June 2010 to take necessary action so that number of outstanding UCs could be minimized</p>

		affects timely implementation of various schemes consequently. The Government ought to impress upon the States/UTs/Voluntary Organizations to exercise fiscal prudence and submit utilization certificates in time to ensure un-interrupted flow of Central funds	expeditiously. Fresh/subsequent releases of grants to NGOs during a year are made only on receipt of audited accounts and Utilization Certificates in respect of previous grants sanctioned which have become due.
5	4.17	The Committee observes that during 2007-08 some States with sizable SC population have not allocated funds for their SCSP as per the percentage of their SC population namely; (Andhra Pradesh – SC population 16.20%, SCSP outlay 7.53%, Himachal Pradesh – SC population 24.70%, SCSP outlay 11.00%, and Punjab – SC population 28.90%, SCSP outlay 26.02%. Other States like Bihar – SC population 15.70%, Kerala SC population 9.8% and Rajasthan – SC population 17.20% have not allocated any funds from their annual plan to their SCSP. Keeping in view the fact that the allocations under Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan in proportion to the percentage of SC population in the State is the main criteria for release of grants by the Centre under the scheme, the Committee express their displeasure at the non-adherence to the norms by some States, as this deprives them of their rightful Central share of SCA funds. The Committee, desire that all the States/UTs should be persuaded to allocate funds for SCSP in proportion to their SC population so that they could get their entitled share of SCA funds from the Centre.	Guidelines for formulation, implementation and monitoring of Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP) have been issued by the Planning Commission from time to time. Latest guidelines to this effect were issued by the Planning Commission to State Governments/UT Administrations and to Central Ministries/Departments in October 2005 and December 2006 respectively. As per these guidelines, State Governments/UT Administrations and Central Ministries are, inter-alia, required to earmark funds for SCSP from total plan outlay at least in proportion of SC population to the total population and place the earmarked funds under separate budget head/sub-head. As per available information, 24 States and 3 UTs having sizeable SC population are implementing SCSP. Efforts will continue to be made to ensure full compliance with SCSP guidelines, by States.
6	4.18	It is a matter of concern that the Ministry do not have any data highlighting the number of beneficiaries who were successful in crossing below the poverty line figure after having availed of the benefits of the scheme of SCA to SCSP. It has simply been conveyed that it is for the Planning Commission to decide. The Committee regret to observe that this is nothing but a casual approach on the part of the Government vis-à-vis its mandate for working towards bringing the target group into the mainstream of development by making them self-reliant. The Committee desire that this aspect needs to be given serious attention and the Ministry should make all possible efforts to collect this data from all concerned implementing agencies for future planning of their schemes.	May kindly see the reply at Sl. No. 9 (Para 4.19) of the Statement giving replies of the Government on the observations/recommendations of the Committee in its First Report on Demands for Grants (2009-10).
7	4.20	In spite of clear cut instructions from the Planning Commission, directing all Central Ministries / Departments to formulate SCSP for SCs in their Annual Plan, only 7 Ministries / Departments out of 51 have complied till now.	May kindly see the reply at Sl. No. 8 (Para 4.18) of the Statement giving replies of the Government on the observations/recommendations of the

		The Committee express their deep concern and total displeasure over this sorry state of affairs and recommend the Ministry to ensure expeditious compliance by the remaining Central Ministries / Departments of the guidelines issued by the Planning Commission in this regard.	Committee in its First Report on Demands for Grants (2009-10).
8	5.11	<p>The Committee note that the Government have institutionalised Drug Abuse Monitoring System (DAMS) with the broad objective for creating a database in respect of persons abusing drugs, types of drugs used and method of consuming drugs from the Treatment-cum-Rehabilitation Centre supported by the Ministry. However, It is a matter of concern that though the scheme for prevention of alcoholism and substance (drugs) abuse has been prevalent for years, yet the Ministry have no authentic data of the number of alcoholics and drug addicts in the country as no detailed survey has been conducted for this purpose so far. It is indicative of the casual approach of the Government in eradicating the menace of alcoholism and substance abuse from the country. The Committee desire that the Government may utilize the services of DAMS to obtain an authentic nationwide data of alcoholics and substance abusers at the earliest so that an effective action plan could be chalked out to rid the nation of its ill effects. The Committee also suggest that feasibility of introducing 'Gujarat Pattern of Prohibition' may be examined to eradicate alcoholism from the country.</p>	<p>Recognizing the fact that the number of alcoholics and drug addicts as well as the other information emerging from DAMS is limited to treatment seekers in the participating centers under the system which might not be sufficiently representative, the Ministry requested the National Sample Survey Organization on 28.8.2006 to conduct a detailed household survey to assess the extent, patterns and trends of drug abuse in the country. The NSSO had constituted a Committee under the chairpersonship of Prof. Arijit Choudhary, Retd. Professor, Indian Statistical Institute (ISI), Kolkata, to suggest an appropriate survey methodology for undertaking a pilot survey on drug abuse. The committee submitted its report in March, 2009. The Steering Committee of NSSO in its seventh meeting held on 21.05.2009 agreed to the survey methodology proposed by the above mentioned Committee and suggested that the pilot survey may be carried out in 2-3 States. Accordingly, the NSSO has now started the pilot survey in the States of Punjab and Manipur and the city of Mumbai.</p> <p>As per entry no. 8 under "State List" in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution, "Intoxicating Liquor" (including their production, manufacture, possession, transport, purchase and sale") is a State subject. Bombay Prohibition Act, 1949 (BPA, 1949) is in force in the State of Gujarat. It provides inter alia that no person shall produce/ manufacture liquor, import, export, transport, possess, sell, buy bottle for sale, consume or use liquor, any intoxicating drug or opium. It provides the penalty of imprisonment up to three years and fine for contravention of its provisions. In view of the fact that the</p>

			<p>production, manufacture, possession, transport, purchase and sale of intoxicating liquor is a state subject, adoption of the "Gujarat Pattern of Prohibition" is essentially for individual State Governments to consider keeping in view its financial implications and enforceability. Curbing alcoholism, however, requires a comprehensive approach with strong emphasis on education and information dissemination on a sustained basis to create a high degree of public awareness and generate support for activities that will dissuade harmful alcohol use practices.</p>
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M-11012/2/2010-SCSP/TSP
Government of India
Planning Commission

Yojana Bhawan, Sansad Marg
New Delhi
Dated : 04.06.2010

OFFICE ORDER

Sub :-Task Force to re-examine and revise the extant Guidelines of the Planning Commission for implementation of Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP)

1. In pursuance of the decision taken in the Meeting of the Full Planning Commission held on 23rd March, 2010, a Task Force comprising the following is constituted :

- I. Dr. Narender Jadhav, Member, Planning Commission - Chairman
- II. Secretary, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment - Member
- III. Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Affairs - Member
- IV. Pr. Secretary, Department of Social Justice, Cultural Affairs & Special Assistance Government of Maharashtra, R.No. 137 Mantralay Annexe, Mumbai – 400032 - Member
- V. Pr. Secretary, Department of SCs & STS Welfare Mantralaya, Balabh Bhawan, Bhopal, State Government of Madhya Pradesh - Member
- VI. Pr. Secretary, Department of Social Justice Block No. 5, New Sachiwalaya, Gandhi Nagar, Gujarat - Member
- VII. Pr. Secretary, Adi Dravidar & Tribal Welfare Department, Secretariat, Government of Tamil Nadu Chennai – 600009 - Member

2. Terms of reference of the Task Force shall be :

- (i) To re-examine and revise the extant Guidelines issued by the Planning Commission for implementation of SCSP and TSP:
- (ii) to understand the operational difficulties in consultation with implementing Ministries and suggest remedial action so that SCSP and TSP can be implemented effectively in future.

3. The Task Force shall submit their Report within three months from the date of notification order. It will have the power to co-opt any other person as a special invitee.

4. The expenditure of the official members for attending the meetings of the Task Force will be borne by the respective parent Department/Ministry as per the rules applicable to them. The expenditure regarding TA/DA of non-official Members will be borne by the Planning Commission according to the existing instruction on the subject.

Sd/-----

(S. Kesava Iyer)

Under Secretary to the Government of India

To :

Copy to :

1. PS to Deputy Chairman
2. PS to Member (NJ)
3. PS to Members Secretary
4. PS to Adviser (SJ)
5. Under Secretary, Account - 1

Annexure - III

Details of BPL SC families covered during 2005-06 under the Scheme of SCA to SCSP				
S.NO	States/UTs	Rural/urban/Total	Number of BPL SC families assisted with SCA to SCSP	Number of families who have been able to cross the poverty line
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	Rural.	78,033	16407
		Urban	18,180	5089
		Total	96213	21496
2	Haryana	Rural	11,229	13229
		Urban	4335	-
		Total	15564	-
3	Jammu & Kashmir	Rural	420	420
		Urban	106	106
		Total	526	526
4	Karnataka	Rural	11,720	11,720
		Urban	2,265	2,265
		Total	13,985	13,985
5	Kerela	Rural	499	38
		Urban	-	-
		Total	499	38
6	Maharashtra	Rural	8,599	5,886
		Urban	14,748	9,759
		Total	23,357	15,645
7	Madhya Pradesh	Rural	-	-
		Urban	-	-
		Total	7,444	4,914
8	Punjab	Rural	4,869	2,093
		Urban	1,566	674
		Total	6,435	2,767
9	Uttar Pradesh	Rural	56,964	31330
		Urban	10,052	5527
		Total	67016	36857
10	West Bengal	Rural	-	-
		Urban	-	-
		Total	15443	8030
11	Tamilnadu	Rural	58972	23589
		Urban	109520	43808
		Total	168492	67397

Salient Features of Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAGY)

1. Objectives

PMAGY aims to ensure integrated development of the selected villages having 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, and satisfy the norms mentioned in para 2.1 of the Scheme to the maximum possible extent;
- (ii) disparity between SC and non-SC population of the village 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, and the indicators are raised to at least the level of the national average; and
- (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.

2 Components

The Scheme has the following two main components

1. Territorial Area-related Component
2. Functional Area-related Components

2.1 The first component of the scheme is territorial in nature, is centred on individual villages, and has the following two sub-components:

- (i) Convergent implementation of existing schemes of Central and State Governments in the selected villages, and
- (ii) Gap-filling funds from PMAGY in which Central Government's contribution will be at the average rate of Rs. 10.0 lakh per village (with State Government making a suitable, preferably matching, contribution) for meeting specifically identified developmental requirements of the selected villages which cannot be met under the existing schemes of the Central and State Governments.

Sanction of central assistance towards the gap-filling component will be subject to the State Government agreeing to the conditions spelt out in para 11 of the Scheme guidelines.

2.2 Functional area-related component is *inter alia* meant to facilitate implementation of the Scheme by way of strengthening of administrative machinery

for its planning and implementation, capability building of key personnel, developing a proper management information system etc.

For this component, State Government will be eligible for central assistance up to 6% of the outlay for territorial area-related components, of which 1% can be considered for release during 2009-10 for Technical Resource Support and baseline survey.

3. Implementation Modalities

The Scheme will be implemented by State Governments. For over-all guidance and monitoring of the Scheme, an **Advisory Committee** will have to be established at the State level under the co-Chairmanship of Ministers in charge of Rural Development and Social Justice. In addition, a **State-level Steering-cum-Monitoring Committee (SSMC)** under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary will need to be set up to lead and monitor its implementation. The Member-Secretary of the SSMC will act as the State Programme Director, PMAGY. Similarly, the State Government would also need to designate a Programme Director for the Scheme at the District and Block levels. The Programme Directors will act as the Chief Executive for the PMAGY at their respective levels.

4. Training of Key Functionaries

For successful implementation of the Scheme, key functionaries at different levels will need to be provided necessary orientation and training. Training for the State-level functionaries and the State level Technical Resource Support (TRS) Institution will be organized shortly by the Central Government. After that, TRS Institutions at the State and District levels will be expected to do it for lower levels.

5. Identification of Villages

State Government should identify requisite number of villages with >50% SC population, to be covered in the pilot phase, **as far as possible from one district only**, in the interest of focused attention. However, if the State feels strongly, it may, for sufficient reasons, select the villages from two, or a maximum of three, **contiguous** districts.

6. Time-frame

Activities to be undertaken under the gap-filling component of PMAGY will be expected to be completed within one year of the launch of scheme, i.e. within 2010-11. Convergent implementation of the existing schemes, however, will continue in order to ensure achievement of basic “model village” milestones, as far as possible, within three years, i.e. by 2012-13. In order to ensure this, State Govts, would need to strictly adhere to timelines indicated in Para 12.9 of the Guidelines enclosed at Annex - V

Centrally-sponsored Pilot Scheme of
**PRADHAN MANTRI
ADARSH GRAM YOJANA
(PMAGY)**

GUIDELINES



MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT

Government of India

March, 2010

1. Background

1.1 Scheduled Castes, who constitute 16.2% of our population as per last (2001) Census, have historically suffered social disabilities and educational and economic deprivation arising out of them. Accordingly, special provisions have been enshrined in the Constitution for advancement of their interests. These provisions range from measures to remove any kind of social disabilities imposed on them to ensure equality of opportunity in every sphere, to measures of positive discrimination to bring them on par with rest of the population.

1.2 Securing "**to all its citizens, JUSTICE, social, economic and political**" is the first goal mentioned in the Preamble to the Constitution of India. Article 46 of Part IV ("Directive Principles of State Policy") of the Constitution enjoins upon the State to promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. Article 38 (2) in the same Part also enjoins upon the State to minimise inequities in income, and to endeavour 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.

1.3 Special safeguards provided in the Constitution for Scheduled Castes are listed at **Annexure V(a)**.

1.4 Areas of SC concentration

1.4.1 Population of SCs according to the Census 2001 was 16.67 crores which constituted 16.2% of the total population. About 80% of the SC population is in rural areas. The highest proportion of SC population is in Punjab. Four States –Punjab (28.9%), Himachal Pradesh (24.7%), West Bengal (23%) and Uttar Pradesh (21.2%) - have more than 20% population belonging to SCs. **Annexure V (b)** gives, in descending order, State/UT-wise percentage of SC popn.

1.4.2 According to Census, 2001, Cooch Bihar in West Bengal is the only District in the country with >50% SC population. Two more Districts, namely Sonbhadra in Uttar Pradesh, and Nawanshahar in Punjab, have >40% SC population. No. of Blocks in the country with >40% SC population is 135, out of which 34 have >50% SC population. In 71,419 villages SCs constitute >40% of the total population, which includes 44,080 villages with >50% SC population. The State/UT-wise break up of Districts, Blocks and Villages with >50% and >40% SC population, with States arranged in descending order in terms of no. of villages with over 40% SC population, is at **Annexure V (c)**.

1.4.3 The Govt. has taken a no. of initiatives for development of SCs, which have yielded positive outcomes, and have also resulted in narrowing the gap between the Scheduled Castes and rest of the population. However, the objective of bringing SCs at par with the general population is still far from being achieved. The gap between SCs and the total population, measured in terms of indicators of socio-economic and educational development as well as in access to basic amenities, is summarized in a statement at **Annexure V (d)**.

1.5 Development of Scheduled Castes: Efforts so far

1.5.1 In view of the disabilities suffered by the Scheduled Castes and serious social and economic disparities between Scheduled Castes and the general population, a large no. of initiatives have been taken by the Government, some of which are mentioned below.

1.5.2 Special Component Plan (SCP) for SCs/Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP)

1.5.2.1 The strategy of **Special Component Plan (SCP) for Scheduled Castes** was evolved in 1979, with objectives similar to the Tribal Sub Plan, i.e. to expedite socio-economic development of the Scheduled Castes. However, in contrast to the Tribal Sub Plan which focused on the area development approach to provide necessary facilities in areas of tribal concentration, SCP was envisaged to help poor SC families through composite economic development programmes to cover all the major occupational groups amongst SCs such as agricultural labourers, marginal and small farmers, share-croppers, fishermen, sweepers, and scavengers and urban unorganised labourers below the poverty line. In addition, SCP also sought to improve the living condition of SCs through provision of drinking water supply, link roads, house sites, establishment of services such as primary schools, health centres, veterinary centres, panchayat ghars, nutrition centres, rural electrification, common work places, common facility centres etc. in the "SC bastis". Though the term "SC bastis" was not defined in terms of concentration of SC population, it was envisaged that community investments in infrastructure, located in SC bastis/mohallas/localities, may be included in SCP. It was suggested that wherever 51% of the beneficiaries are of the Scheduled Castes and not less than 50% of the benefits go to SC, the entire outlay could be shown under SCP.

1.5.2.2 The name SCP was changed to "**Scheduled Castes Sub Plan**" (SCSP) in 2006. Consolidated guidelines on formulation, implementation and monitoring of SCSP were issued by the Planning Commission to State Govts. and Central Ministries in October, 2005 and December, 2006, respectively. These guidelines, inter alia, envisage the following:

- (i) Kind of outlays which can be categorized as SCSP
 - Only schemes which ensure direct benefit to individuals or families belonging to Scheduled Castes may be included
 - Outlay on area oriented schemes directly benefiting Scheduled Castes hamlets/villages having a majority of SC population may be included
 - Priority to be given for providing basic minimum services like primary education, health, drinking water, nutrition, rural housing, rural electrification and rural link road
 - Schemes to develop agriculture and allied activities like animal husbandry, dairy etc. that provide a source of livelihood to the SC population should be included
 - Innovative projects that draw upon institutional finance to supplement plan allocations may be drawn up

- Wage component, especially under rural employment schemes, should not be included
- (ii) Earmarking of funds for SCSP in the total Plan at least in proportion to SC population
- (iii) Placing the earmarked funds under a separate budget-head
- (iv) Making the Deptt. concerned with SC Welfare in States the nodal Deptt. and constituting a dedicated unit in every Central Ministry/Deptt. for formulation and implementation of SCSP
- (v) Making the SCSP funds non-divertible and non-lapsable.

1.5.3 Schemes of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment

In addition to the overall strategy of SCSP, a number of schemes are being implemented for the welfare and development of SCs, including schemes by the Ministry of SJ&E, which can be broadly categorized into following groups:

- ❖ Schemes of Educational Development
- ❖ Schemes of Economic Development
- ❖ Social Empowerment and Other Schemes

List of programmes of the Ministry of SJ&E in the above three categories is given in **Annexure V (e)**.

1.5.4 Important Programmes of Other Ministries

There are many other programmes of the Government which, though covering all social groups, are specially relevant for SCs. Some of these programmes form part of "Bharat Nirman", and include other flagship programmes like Integrated Child Development Services, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Mid Day Meal, National Rural Health Mission etc. Major programmes of the Central Govt., other than of the Ministry of SJ&E, which are specially relevant for SCs, have been summarized in **Annexure V (f)**.

1.5.5 Schemes listed in Annexures V (e) and V (f), and other relevant schemes of Central and State Govts. should be implemented in a convergent manner in the villages selected under PMAGY .

1.6 Lack of area approach so far in SC Development

Except for the SCSP to a certain extent, most of the schemes/ programmes for SCs have centered on individual beneficiaries. This strategy has been largely dictated by the fact that the SC population is relatively scattered - in contrast to the Scheduled Tribes, who generally live in contiguous, identifiable pockets. While it is true that SC population is not as geographically concentrated as the ST, they also do have pockets of concentration which need special attention in terms of integrated development, as mentioned in section 1.4 above.

1.7 Announcement in the Budget Speech, 2009-10

The Finance Minister, in his Budget Speech, 2009-10, delivered on 6.7.2009, announced launching of a new scheme, namely “Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana”, on pilot basis, to cover 1000 villages with more than 50% SC population. The relevant para of the speech reads as under:

“Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAGY)

46 (v) There are about 44,000 villages in which the population of Scheduled castes is above 50 percent. A new scheme called Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAGY) is being launched this year on a pilot basis, for the integrated development of 1000 such villages. I propose an allocation of Rs. 100 crore for this scheme. Each village would be able to avail gap funding of Rs. 10 lakh over and above the allocations under Rural Development and Poverty Alleviation Schemes. On successful implementation of the pilot phase, the Yojana would be extended in coming years.”

The pilot PMAGY scheme is being launched in 2009-10 in pursuance of the above announcement.

2. Vision of an “Adarsh Gram” (Model Village)

2.1 A Model village is one which has adequate physical and institutional infrastructure, in which minimum needs of all sections of the society are fully met, they live in harmony with each other, as also with the environment, and a village which is progressive and dynamic. These villages should be covered with all the facilities necessary for dignified living, creating thereby an environment in which all its residents are enabled to utilise their potential to the fullest. These villages should, inter alia, satisfy the following norms:

I. Physical Infrastructure

- i. Should be connected to the nearest major road by an all-weather road. Likewise, in case of a multi-hamlet village, all hamlets should be connected with each other by an all-weather road.
- ii. Access for all to safe drinking water on a sustainable basis.
- iii. All houses should have electricity.
- iv. The village should have slush-free internal roads, and adequate street lighting.
- v. Village should have adequate communication facilities, such as post-office, telephones, and, if possible, internet, and Bharat Nirman Common Service Centre (being established by the Deptt. of Information Technology).
- vi. Availability of adequate banking facilities through regular (brick and mortar) branches in the village or in close proximity, and through Business Correspondent/Business Facilitator Model.
- vii. All residents should have adequate housing, and there should be no homeless family.

II. Sanitation and Environment

- viii. The village should have a high degree of sanitation- it should be free from dry latrines, and open defecation, and should have sanitary toilets, drains and an efficient waste disposal system. It should, as far as possible, fulfil “Nirmal Gram Puraskar” norms.
- ix. The Village should take care of its environment through (1) planting trees, (2) water harvestation and maintenance of water bodies (3) use of renewable sources of energy, such as biogas, solar energy, wind energy, (4) use of smokeless chulhas, etc.

III. Social Infrastructure, Human Development and Social Harmony

- x. Should have an Anganwadi centre and schools of appropriate levels.
- xi. The village should have adequate and attractive building for its anganwadi, school, health centre, panchayat, and community hall.
- xii. The village should have adequate facility for sports and other physical activities.
- xiii. All children in the age-group of 3-6 should be enrolled in, and regularly attend the Anganwadi. Likewise, all children in the 6-14 age group should be enrolled in, and regularly attend school.
- xiv. All adults should be at least functionally literate, and should have access to facilities for continuing education.
- xv. Access for all to primary health care and Reproductive Child Health (RCH) facilities, with proper pre-natal and ante-natal care for mothers.
- xvi. 100% institutional deliveries, full immunisation of children, and observance of the small family norm.
- xvii. The village as a community should take special care of its women, children (especially girls), senior citizens, and persons with disabilities.
- xviii. There should be no public consumption of liquor or any other intoxicating substances, and their use in general should be discouraged.
- xix. The village should have an active Gram Sabha/Gram Panchayat, women’s/swarozgaris’ Self-help Group, youth club and mahila mandal.
- xx. There should be no caste-based discrimination, complete eradication of untouchability, and a due sense of security and dignity among the weaker sections.
- xxi. Residents of the village should be aware of and exercise their constitutional and legal rights. Likewise, they should also be aware of and discharge their fundamental and civic duties.

IV. Livelihood

- xxii. All youth and adults of the village should have adequate employment and means of livelihood, and there should be adequate arrangements for development of skills among them, so that as many of them as possible are in skilled employment.
- xxiii. Progressive and efficient practices, based on new technology, should be used in all the economic activities pursued in the village, especially in agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries etc.

- xxiv. Should have adequate access to remunerative prices for agricultural and other produce of the village.

2.2 Physical and socio-economic infrastructure in the Model Village

In order to develop a village into a model village, it is necessary to ensure that the village has adequate physical and socio-economic infrastructural facilities for its inhabitants. The ideal situation for a model village in terms of its physical and social infrastructural facilities can be conceived in the following framework.

Envisaged Physical and socio-economic Infrastructure of a Model Village

PHYSICAL	SOCIO-ECONOMIC
• Road Network	• Education & Skill Development
• Water Supply	• Health care
• Sanitation	• Post Office and Bank
• Street lights	• Livelihood security
• Housing	• Physical Security
	• Services for Persons with Disabilities and Senior Citizens etc.

3. Objective of the Scheme

In the above background, objective of PMAGY would be:

To ensure integrated development of the selected 1000 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, and satisfy the norms mentioned in para 2.1 to the maximum possible extent.
- (ii) 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.

The above objectives are intended to be achieved in a time span of about three years.

4. Approach and Strategy

4.1 Approach

Integrated development of selected villages will be primarily achieved through implementation of existing scheme of Central and State Govts. in a convergent manner. Gap-filling funding of Rs. 10.0 lakh per village on an average will be provided by the Central Government **(with expectation of a matching grant from the State Govts.)** for meeting special requirements of villages which cannot be met from existing schemes, in the short term.

Efforts will also be expected to be made to rope in Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and also the private corporate sector, in the development of selected villages, and to dovetail their initiatives under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) with PMAGY.

4.2 Strategy

Main components of the strategy to achieve each of the above objectives, alongwith the indicative list of corresponding ongoing programmes, are given in tabular form below:

Sl. No.	Objectives	Strategy	Indicative list of Programmes
1.	Provision of requisite physical and social infrastructure in selected villages	Convergent implementation of various ongoing programmes, with necessary supplementation/ gap-filling	As given in Annexures V (e) and V (f) .
2.	All the BPL families, especially those belonging to SCs, are enabled to cross the poverty line and earn adequate livelihood, and have adequate	(i) Rural poverty alleviation programmes to be implemented in a manner to ensure flow of adequate benefits to SCs (ii) To ensure adequate access to bank loans, entrepreneurial training, and marketing support to SC farmers, artisans, craftsmen, traders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme, • Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana, • Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme • National Social Assistance Programme <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme

	social security		(IGNOAPS) ➤ Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS) ➤ Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS) ➤ National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) and ➤ Annapurna.
3.	The SCs are able to live with dignity and equality with the others	(i) Better enforcement of legal provisions for the protection of weaker sections, especially SCs (ii) If the village has been Identified as an atrocity-prone area, taking a slew of measures to improve SCs' security therein. (iii) To restore lands/houses to SC land/house-owners, who have been unlawfully dispossessed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness building programmes- especially of the State Govt. • Scheme for Implementation of the Protection of Civil Right Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 • Schemes of Assistance to NGOs working in the field of social equality

5. Selection of States and Villages for the Pilot Scheme

5.1 As mentioned in para 1.4.2 above, there are 44,080 villages, spread across 25 States and 2 UTs, having more than 50% SC population. As per the budget announcement, only 1,000 of such villages will be covered in the first year in the pilot phase, i.e. 2.3% of the total villages with >50% SC population. In the pilot phase it is proposed to implement the scheme in five States, representing five regions of the country, as per details given below:

Sl.No.	Region	State	Total No. of villages with >50% SC Popn.	No. of villages proposed to be selected for Pilot Phase
1	North	Uttar Pradesh	10,266	225
2	East	Bihar	2,476	225
3	West	Rajasthan	2,467	225
4	South	Tamil Nadu	2,169	225
5	North East	Assam	883	100
	Total		18,261	1,000

5.2 States are advised to, as far as possible, select all the villages for the pilot phase from one district only. However, if a State feels strongly, it will, for sufficient reasons, be allowed to select the villages from 2-3 contiguous districts. This will ensure focused attention to the pilot scheme. States will also be advised to give preference to more backward districts while making selection under the scheme.

5.3 Number of districts in each of the above five States, each of which has more than the number of villages to be selected from the State (i.e. 100 in Assam and 225 in other four States) is given at **Annexure V (g)**. It would thus be seen that each of the five States has at least one district which, by itself, has the number of villages to be selected from the State under PMAGY. States will therefore be expected to, as far as possible, select all the villages for the pilot phase from one district only. However, if a State feels strongly, it may, for sufficient reasons, select the specified no. of villages from two - or a maximum three - contiguous districts. This will ensure focused attention to the pilot scheme in a compact way.

6. Target Group

While the proposed scheme will generally cover all sections of society living in the selected villages with more than 50% SC population, special focus will be on development of weaker sections like:

- Scheduled Castes,
- Scheduled Tribes,
- Women and children,
- Persons with disability, and
- the destitute.

7. Components of the Scheme

The proposed scheme will have two main components. The two components and their sub-components will be as follows:

I. Territorial Area-related Component

- i. Convergent implementation of existing schemes
- ii. Gap-filling

II. Functional Area-related Components

- i. Strengthening of Administrative Machinery for planning, implementation and monitoring, including by training/orientation of key personnel
- ii. Technical Resource Support for the Scheme
- iii. Awareness Generation and Publicity
- iv. Management Information System (MIS)
- v. Evaluation

vi. State and National-level Awards for Best Performing Villages

Details of the above components/sub-components are given below:

I. Territorial Area-related Component

The first component of the proposed scheme is territorial in nature, and is centered on individual villages. It will have following two sub-components:

- (i) Convergence
- (ii) Gap-filling

i. Convergence

A number of schemes are being implemented by the Central Government for providing physical and social infrastructure, poverty alleviation etc. While some of these aim to attain universal coverage within a stipulated time-frame, there are other major flagship programmes which are also specially relevant for SCs. A list of schemes of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment for development of SCs are at **Annexure V (e)**, while a list of universalized and other major programmes of other Ministries/Depts. of Central Govt. is given at **Annexure V (f)**. Besides, there are a number of schemes being implemented by the State Governments also.

The integrated development of villages with SC concentration will be achieved primarily through convergent implementation of existing Central and State schemes. Based on the development deficit of the area, the role of various existing schemes in bridging these gaps will be worked out at the level of Gram Panchayat, which will prepare the village plan. In order to ensure that the benefits of all the major development programmes converge at the identified villages with SC concentration, so as to ensure availability of all the necessary services, it is proposed that:

- Necessary instructions will be issued by the concerned Ministries/Departments/State Govts. to cover the selected SC concentration villages on priority under the universalized programmes.
- In regard to non-universalised schemes also, State Govts. will ensure that all the villages selected under PMAGY are necessarily covered by them within the XI Plan.
- State Governments will also be requested to modify their schemes, to the extent necessary, to cover selected villages on priority.
- The strategy of SCSP will be effectively utilized to direct resources and associated benefits from the schemes of Central and State Governments towards the selected villages.
- All universalized programmes will be implemented in the selected villages in such a way that all eligible beneficiaries, especially SC beneficiaries, are fully covered.

It may, however, be noted that the list of non-universalised programmes mentioned in Annexure VI are in the nature of a **menu of schemes**. These are to be implemented in the selected villages, depending upon needs of the village, and the parameters of the Scheme.

ii. **Gap-filling**

This component will be used for meeting specifically identified developmental requirements of selected villages which cannot be met under the existing schemes of the Central and State Governments. For this purpose, gap-filling funds for every selected village will be provided under PMAGY at **an average rate**, of Rs. 10 lakh per village.

Only activities of a **non-recurring nature** would be funded through the gap-filling component. It will not be permissible to incur expenditure on recurring items like staff salaries, office expenses, etc. from this component. Purchase of vehicle and office equipment will also not be permissible.

An indicative list of purposes for which money may be provided through the gap-filling component is as under :

- Anganwadi and Health Sub-Centre building (where it is not likely to be built under existing schemes in the near future),
- Housing for women teachers,
- Panchayat building and Community Hall,
- Facilities for sports and physical activities,
- Paved streets, culverts, and pukka covered drains
- Information/internet Kiosk

II. **Functional Area-wise Components**

i. **Strengthening of Administrative Machinery**

Besides strengthening of the administrative machinery through additional manpower, this will include training to key personnel in discharging their assigned responsibilities. The capacity of the functionaries at the Gram Panchayat, Block Panchayat and District Panchayat will need to be enhanced through basic training in areas of Planning, implementation and monitoring. Besides, training of State level functionaries will also be organized. The training programmes will give priority to the competencies required for effective planning, implementation and social audit. Efforts would be made to dovetail with the existing training programmes of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, for this purpose.

To effectively carry out planning, statistical work, implementation, coordination and **monitoring of the scheme at these levels**, administrative **machinery would need to be strengthened**. For this purpose, State Governments will be expected to provide additional manpower at the District, and Block levels on the following pattern:

- (i) For **each District with more than 100 selected villages**- A District Coordinator, and one assistant.
- (ii) For **each Block with more than 20 selected villages**- A Block Coordinator, with an assistant.

At the Gram Panchayat level, State Govt. could consider paying an honorarium to a suitable village level functionary (e.g. Secretary of the Gram Panchayat) who is given nodal responsibility for PMAGY.

Levels and pay scales of the posts suggested at the District and Block level will be decided by the State Govts., keeping local parities in view, and they would be expected to be filled by deputation or on contract, so as not to create any long-term recurring liability. Central assistance for the above posts will be given, **on re-imbusement basis**, upto a maximum of 3% of the assistance released to the State under the gap-filling component. Beyond this, expenditure towards this component will have to be borne by State Govt.

ii. **Technical Resource Support for the Scheme**

At the national level, the National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad, will provide technical resource support to the Scheme. At the State level, the State Govt. will be expected to identify a suitable Institution for the purpose.

These institutions will perform, inter alia, the following functions:

- help in preparing guidelines for planning, appraisal, monitoring, etc. of the Scheme,
- develop model illustrative village plans, and
- prepare training modules and train key personnel connected with the Scheme.

A final view about State level institutions to be engaged will be taken by the concerned State Govt. in consultation with the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment. However, a suggestive list of Institutions which could be considered for the purpose at the State level is given at **Annexure V (h)**.

At district and lower levels, technical resource support by way of planning, monitoring and training of personnel may be tapped locally from amongst :

- District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs)
- Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA) established under the scheme "Support to State Extension Programme for Extension Reforms" of Deptt. of Agri. & Coop.
- Local Colleges (esp. faculty members from Economics and Sociology Deptts.)
- Panchayati Raj training institutions

- Any other training institution of State Govt. engaged in enhancing the planning capabilities of grass-roots level functionaries
- Reputed NGOs

iii. Awareness Generation and Publicity

Awareness generation through Information, Education and Communication (IEC) in the selected 1000 villages and in the concerned Block and District, would be undertaken to give wide publicity to the scheme. Besides, social messages on various aspects relating to SCs will be disseminated. Awareness campaign to educate SCs of their rights, as also to sensitise other sections of the society about the specific problems faced by SCs, would also be undertaken.

iv. Management Information System (MIS)

An effective MIS would be put in place under which a computerized database on selected villages, including baseline values of key indicators will be maintained, and change in these values after PMAGY intervention will be monitored. MIS will also be used for monitoring progress in implementation of various schemes whose convergent implementation is sought to be achieved in the villages, as also the activities undertaken under the “gap-filling” component.

The outlay proposed for this purpose will be utilized for the following items:

- a. Development of a suitable MIS software for the scheme
- b. Hiring of manpower, with appropriate skills, on short term contract, for operating the MIS
- c. Provision of computer facilities, where absolutely necessary, with internet connectivity

v. Evaluation

Independent evaluation of the scheme will be undertaken through reputed institutions working in the area of social sciences, management etc.,. For this purpose, a baseline survey of the socio-economic development and availability of basic infrastructure in the selected villages will first be done.

vi. State and National-level Awards for Best Performing Villages

In each State, 3 best performing villages will be selected, on the basis of performance indicators to be evolved in due course. Selected villages will be given an award of Rs. 5 lakh each. Of the 3 villages from each State, which get State awards, a further selection of 3 villages from the country as a whole, will be made for being given National Awards of Rs. 10 lakh each.

8. Funding for Functional Area-wise Components

For the six functional area-wise components, described above, assistance on pro-rata basis (i.e. as % of the outlay for territorial area-wise component) will be provided, as given below:

Sl. No.	Functional Area-wise Component	Estd. reqt. as % of outlay for territorial area-wise components
1	Strengthening of Administrative Machinery	upto 3% of gap-filling component on re-imburement basis
2	Technical Resource Support for the Scheme	1%
3	Awareness Generation and Publicity	1%
4	Management Information System (MIS)	
5	Evaluation	
6	Awards to Best-performing Villages [5 lakh X 3 State awards X 5 States= 75 lakh] + [10 lakh X 3 National Awards=30 lakh] Total 1.05 Crore	1%
	Total	6%

9. Time frame for completing activities under the two components of the Scheme

Activities to be undertaken under the gap-filling component will be expected to be completed within one year of the launch of scheme. Convergent implementation of the existing scheme, however, will continue in order to ensure achievement of basic “model village” milestones, as far as possible, within three years. Within the activities to be undertaken through convergent implementation, those relating to development of physical infrastructure will be expected to be completed within one to two years. Improvement in social indicators, such as infant mortality, maternal mortality, universal immunization, 100% institutional delivery, 100% retention in schools of children in the group 6-14 may be accomplished within 3 years.

10. Monitorable Targets

PMAGY will aim at overall development of selected villages so as to provide them with all the necessary facilities to ensure that the disparity between SC and non-SC population in terms of common socio-economic indicators is eliminated and the indicators are raised to at least the level of the national average. The performance of the scheme will be specifically monitored in terms of achievement of following targets at the end of third year of the PMAGY implementation:

- As far as possible, elimination of poverty, but reduction in its incidence by at least 50% within three years.
- Universal adult literacy

- 100% enrolment and retention of children at the elementary stage (I-VIII).
- Reduction of infant mortality rate (per thousand live births) to 30 and maternal mortality rate (per lakh) to 100, by 2012.
- Village should fulfil the Nirmal Gram Puraskar norms of the Deptt. Of Drinking Water Supply, M/o Rural Devt.
- Access to safe drinking water facility to all villagers on a sustainable basis.
- 100% institutional deliveries for pregnant women
- Full immunisation of children
- Achieving all weather road connectivity to the village
- 100% registration of deaths and births in the village
- No child marriages, and child labour
- No public consumption of liquor and other intoxicating substances
- 100% allotment of IAY houses to all eligible families

Above targets are expected to be achieved by the end of the third year of implementation of the PMAGY.

11. Conditions for release of Central assistance towards gap-filling component and submission of proposals by State Govts. for the purpose

State Governments will be required to fulfill following conditions to be eligible for receiving Central assistance towards gap-filling component:

- Concurrence to implement the scheme broadly in conformity with its parameters
- Identification of requisite no. of villages in one district or in 2-3 preferably contiguous Districts
- Agreement to prepare a benchmark database in respect of each selected village, by 15th June, 2010
- Agreement to achieve scheme's objectives in a roughly three year time frame.
- Listing of State Plan schemes relevant for PMAGY (on the lines of Central schemes mentioned in Annexures V(e) and V(f) and concurrence to implement all the Central and State Govts.' schemes in selected villages in a convergent manner.
- Identification of Technical Resource Support Institution at State and District level.
- Enunciation of State Policy about matching share of gap-filling
- Constitution of State-level Steering-cum-Monitoring Committee (see para 12.3 below).
- Designation of Programme Directors at the State, District, and Block levels (see para 12.3.4 below)

State Govts., after fulfilling above conditions, will send a proposal, based on which gap-filling funds would be released by the Central Govt. Proposal of the State Govt. should also clearly indicate its policy about providing matching share. While State Govts. are expected to provide a matching share towards gap-filling, it will not be mandatory.

12. Implementation Modalities at the Central, State, District, Block and Village levels

12.1 Advisory Committees at the Central and State levels

For over-all guidance and monitoring of the Scheme, Advisory Committees may be established at the Central and State levels. The Central Advisory Committee would be headed by the Union Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment (SJ&E). The State Advisory Committee may be headed by the State Minister for SJ&E or co-chaired by him with the State Minister for Rural development. These Committees may have a suitable no. of public representatives, besides representatives of concerned Ministries/Deptts. and bodies, as mentioned in the context of the Steering-cum-Monitoring Committees mentioned in paras 12.2. and 12.3 below.

12.2 Central Steering-cum-Monitoring Committee

At the level of Central Govt., there will be a Central Steering-cum-Monitoring Committee, which will perform following functions:

- (i) Address day-to-day broad policy issues in implementation of the scheme
- (ii) Monitor implementation of the Scheme, and
- (iii) Issue supplementary implementation guidelines from time to time.

Composition of the Central Steering-cum-Monitoring Committee is at **Annexure V (i)**. It will meet once every quarter.

12.3 State level Steering-cum-Monitoring Committee

12.3.1 At the State level, all policy matter pertaining to PMAGY will be decided by a State level Steering-cum-Monitoring Committee, which will also lead and monitor its implementation. While the State Govts. will decide the composition of the State-level Steering-cum-Monitoring Committee, its suggested composition is given in **Annexure V (j)**.

12.3.2 Main functions of the State level Steering-cum-Monitoring Committee will be as follows:

- (i) To lay down State level guidelines for implementation of PMAGY, consistent with but in amplification of the Central guidelines- in particular, spelling out the manner in which District, Block and Gram Panchayats will plan, implement and monitor the Scheme.
- (ii) Identification of State Plan schemes which are also to be implemented convergently under PMAGY.
- (iii) Laying down State level guidelines for baseline survey.
- (iv) Defining role and responsibility of implementing agencies at various levels, namely, District, Block, Gram Panchayat, and Village level.
- (v) Approval of broad District level plan, with such instructions as it may consider necessary
- (vi) Monitoring of PMAGY

12.3.3 The State level Steering-cum-Monitoring Committee will meet at least once every quarter.

12.3.4 Programme Director at various levels

The Member-Secretary of the Central and State level Steering-cum-Monitoring Committee will act as the Programme Director, PMAGY, at the national and State levels, respectively. Similarly, the State Government would also designate a Programme Director at the District and Block levels. Normally the CEO of the District and Block level Panchayat would be expected to be designated as the District and Block level Programme Directors, respectively. The Programme Director will act as the Chief Executive for the PMAGY at their respective levels.

12.4 Technical Resource Support and Capacity Building of key functionaries

12.4.1 As mentioned above, identified institutions will provide Technical Resource Support for the scheme at the/Central and State level. Key functionaries involved in implementation of PMAGY will be given training in planning, implementation and monitoring of the scheme.

12.4.2 At the national level, the National Institute for Rural Development (NIRD), Hyderabad, will be the Technical Resource Support Institution, and will play the following role:

- (i) Preparation of Model illustrative village plan
- (ii) Orientation of State Govt. officials, officials of Technical resource Support Institutions, and key functionaries at Distt. and Block levels
- (iii) Preparation of model Implementation Manual for Distt., Block and Village levels.
- (iv) Guidelines for baseline survey.

12.4.3 State level Technical Resource Support Institutions will be required to do the following:

- (i) Adapt the NIRD manual to the needs and circumstances of the States, and prepare it in State's language,
- (ii) Orientation of Distt. and Block level officials,
- (iii) Orientation of Gram Panchayat functionaries at Distt. Level, and
- (iv) Adapt the NIRD guidelines for baseline survey, and prepare it in the language of the State.

12.5 Baseline Survey of Selected Villages

State Govts. will have a baseline database prepared for each village in respect of key indicators of socio-economic and educational development of the total village and the SCs living therein, about availability of basic infrastructure, and the critical gaps to be filled through PMAGY. Changes in these values after PMAGY intervention will be monitored.

12.6 Preparation of Village Plans, and their Approval and Implementation

12.6.1 The development plans will be need based. In order to ensure this, the preparation and appraisal/approval of Village plans will be decentralized. The development plans for selected villages will be prepared at the Gram Panchayat level after discussion in the Gram Sabha. These plans will be appraised and consolidated at the Block Panchayat level, and transmitted to the District Panchayat. Village plans will be prepared, appraised/consolidated and approved by the Panchayati Raj Institutions, as described above, in light of broad parameters set by the State-level Committee.

12.6.2 For preparation of village development plans, following steps should be taken:

- (i) Identification of development needs of the village
- (ii) Identification of existing schemes which can be used for meeting above needs,
- (iii) Identification of needs, out of (i) above, which can not be met through existing schemes
- (iv) Prioritisation of needs identified in (iii) above, for optimal use of the gap-filling fund of Rs. 10.0 lakh (+ State contribution) , to ensure that most important needs of the village are met.

12.6.3 National institute of Rural Development (NIRD) is preparing some Model Illustrative Village Plans, which will be circulated to States. Based on this, for each State model village development plans should be prepared by the State-level Technical resource Support institution, to be identified by the State Govt, with NIRD's help, to the extent necessary.

12.6.4 Consolidated Plan for the District, giving broad feature and outlays, will be sent by the District Panchayat to the State Govt. for being considered by the State level Steering-cum-Monitoring Committee, mentioned in para 12.3. The Committee will consider and approve the plans with such broad policy guidance as it may deem fit. .

12.6.5 Once the District Plans are so approved, Village level plans will be approved by the District Panchayats, based on guidelines/directions/approval of the State level Committee.

12.6.6 Gap-filling funds for the selected villages in a State will be released to State Governments by the Ministry, on the basis of receipt of a consolidated proposal from them, and subject to the State fulfilling conditions stipulated in para 11 above.

12.7 Convergent Implementation of Ongoing Schemes: Modalities

12.7.1 Convergent implementation of ongoing Central and State Plan Schemes in PMAGY villages will be achieved through the following steps:

- (i) Systematic listing of all Central & State Plan Schemes relevant for development of PMAGY villages (on the lines of Annex. V(f) listing Central Plan Schemes).
- (ii) Clear understanding of the basic features of each of the above schemes by persons and bodies responsible for planning, implementation and monitoring of PMAGY, and necessary capacity building for the purpose.
- (iii) Identification of (a) village needs, and (b) Schemes which can be utilized for satisfying those needs, and preparation of Village Dev. Plans (VDPs) on that basis.
- (iv) Clear directions by the State Govt. to all concerned Deptts., to make available adequate resources under the identified schemes to the PMAGY Villages (and to corresponding district) in accordance with VDPs approved by the Distt. Panchayat, and time-bound implementation of the Schemes in such villages.
- (v) Officials of Deptts. responsible for the above Schemes being placed under the control of the Distt. Panchayat, to the extent not already done, so that they implement the Schemes as per Village Dev. Plan approved by the Distt. Panchayat. Also, making their officials at appropriate lower levels accountable to the concerned Block & Gram Panchayats.
- (vi) Effective coordination, monitoring and supervision of the convergent implementation process by the Gram, Block and Distt. Panchayats and the State Govt.

12.7.2 The above would, inter alia, require orders by the State Govt. to the concerned Deptts.

- a) placing them under the District Panchayat, and
- b) to allocate resources under their schemes to PMAGY villages on priority in accordance with the Village Dev. Plans approved by the Distt. Panchayats, to the maximum possible extent.

12.7.3 In addition, convergent implementation would also require:

- (i) Capacity Building of District, Block and Gram Panchayats by the State and District-level technical resource support agencies.
- (ii) Adequate training to the District, Block and Panchayat Coordinators appointed under PMAGY.
- (iii) Nomination of a suitable Block-level Officer by the Block Panchayat for each PMAGY village, who will closely guide preparation of the Village Development Plan, and its implementation after approval by the Distt. Panchayat.

12.8 Review

Performance under the Scheme will be reviewed by the Central level and State level Steering-cum-Monitoring Committees from time to time.

12.9 Timelines for various activities

As PMAGY seeks to develop selected villages into “model villages” in a time-bound manner, State Govts. are required to adhere to the following activity schedule, for various activities to be undertaken under the Scheme:

Sl.No.	Activity	Nodal Responsibility	Time Limit
1	Orientation meeting of State Govt. officials	M/o SJ&E and NIRD	20.3.2010
2	Receipt of proposals from State Govts.	State Govts.	25.3.2010
3	Sanction of Central assistance towards gap-filling component by the M/o SJ&E of Central assistance	M/o SJ&E	March/April, 2010
4	i) First meeting of the State-level Steering-cum-Monitoring Committee to lay down State-specific guidelines for preparation of Village Plans	State Govts.	15.4.2010
	ii) Issue of State-specific guidelines followed by orientation of District and Block level functionaries	State Govt. and State level Technical Resource Support Institutions	30.4.2010
5	Orientation of Gram Panchayat/Village level functionaries	Distt. Panchayat, DRDA and District-level Technical Resource Support Institution	15.5.2010
6	Benchmark Survey of selected Villages	State Govt.	15.6.2010
7	Preparation of Village Plan by the Gram Panchayat and its transmission to the Block Panchayat	Gram Panchayat	30.6.2010
8	Appraisal/Consolidation of Village Plan by the Block Panchayat	Block Panchayat	31.7.2010
9	Consideration of Village Plans by the District Panchayat and transmission of broad District Plan to the State level	District Panchayat	31.8.2010
10	Approval of the State-level Steering-cum-Monitoring Committee on the District level consolidated plans	State Govt.	15.9.2010
11	District Panchayat to accord final approval to the Village Plans, after incorporating advice of the State-level Steering-cum-Monitoring Committee	District Panchayat	30.9.2010
12	Implementation of gap-filling component	State Govt. and Panchayati Raj Institutions involved in implementation of the scheme	Upto 31.3.2011
13	Convergent implementation of existing schemes		From 2010-11 onwards (normally, up to 2012-13)

14	Achievement of targets under the Schemes mentioned in Sl.No. 13	-do-	By the target date laid down in the substantive scheme, or by 31.3.2013, whichever is earlier.
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13. Monitoring

13.1 Monitoring of the scheme will be done at National, State, District, Block and Village levels, as per details given below:

Level	Agency which will monitor
National	Central Steering-cum-Monitoring Committee [Annexure V (i)]
State	State-level Steering-cum-Monitoring Committee [Annexure V (j)]
District	District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees constituted by the M/o RD vide its Order No. Q-13018/2/2002-A.I (RD) –Vol.II [Annexure V (k)]
Block	Block Panchayat
Village	Gram Panchayat

Global Positioning System (GPS) based monitoring will also be used, as far as possible.

13.2 Flow of credit to PMAGY villages under Priority Sector Lending and Differential Rate of Interest Schemes will be monitored at various levels by the following existing Committees/agencies:

- i) State-level Bankers' Committee
- ii) District-level Coordination Committee of Banks, and District Lead Bank
- iii) Block-level Bankers' Committee

14. Social Audit

The Gram Sabha will be expected to undertake social audit of PMAGY, on the same lines as it is required to do under Section 17 of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005.

15. Submission of Progress Reports

State governments are required to submit quarterly and annual progress reports on completion of activities envisaged to be undertaken under the Village Plans, in the prescribed proforma. The proforma for this purpose will be developed and circulated to the State Governments, in due course.

Annexure V (a)

(Ref. Para 1.3)

Constitutional Provisions for Scheduled Castes

Part of the Constitution (1)	SI.N. (2)	Article (3)	Brief provision of the Article (4)
III. Fundamental Rights	Social Safeguards		
	1	17	Abolition of Untouchability
	2	25 (2) (b)	Opening of Hindu religious institutions of public character to all classes and sections of Hindus
	Educational, Economic and Employment-related Safeguards		
	3	15 (4) & (5)	Special provisions, including in regard to admission in educational institutions, for the advancement of socially and educationally backward classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
	4 (i)	16 (4)	Reservation of appointments and posts in public services in favour of backward classes including SCs
	(ii)	16(4A)	Reservation in matters of promotion in public services
	(iii)	16(4B)	Backlog vacancies to be treated as separate class of vacancies and not to be covered under the ceiling of 50%, for the purposes of 16 (4) and 16 (4A)
IV. Directive Principles of State Policy	5	46	<p>“Promotion of Educational and Economic interests of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Weaker Sections</p> <p>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.”</p>
Political Safeguards			
XVI. Special Provisions relating to certain Classes	6	330	Reservation of seats for SCs and STs in the House of the People
	7	332	Reservation of seats for SCs and STs in Legislative Assemblies of the States
IX. The Panchayats	8	243 D	Reservation of seats for SCs and STs in Panchayats
IXA. The Municipalities	9	243 T	Reservation of seats for SCs and STs in Municipalities
Agency for monitoring safeguards			
XVI. Special Provisions relating to certain Classes	10	338	National Commission for Scheduled Castes

Annexure V (b)

(Ref. para 1.4.1)

State-wise Total and SC Popn. and share of SCs in total Popn.

Category in terms of percentage of SC Population	Sl. No.	States/UTs	Percentage of SC population in the total population of the State/UT
I. > 20%	1	Punjab	28.9
	2	Himachal Pradesh	24.7
	3	West Bengal	23.0
	4	Uttar Pradesh	21.2
II. 15-20%	5	Haryana	19.3
	6	Tamil Nadu	19.0
	7	Uttarakhand	17.9
	8	Chandigarh (UT)	17.5
	9	Tripura	17.4
	10	Rajasthan	17.2
	11	NCT of Delhi (UT)	16.9
	12	Orissa	16.5
	13	Karnataka	16.2
	14	Andhra Pradesh	16.2
	15	Puducherry (UT)	16.2
	16	Bihar	15.7
	17	Madhya Pradesh	15.2
III. 10-15%	18	Jharkhand	11.8
	19	Chhattisgarh	11.6
	20	Maharashtra	10.2
IV. 5-10%	21	Kerala	9.8
	22	Jammu & Kashmir	7.6
	23	Gujarat	7.1
	24	Assam	6.9
	25	Sikkim	5.0
V. <5%	26	Daman & Diu (UT)	3.1
	27	Manipur	2.6
	28	Goa	1.8
	29	D & N Haveli (UT)	1.9
	30	Arunachal Pradesh	0.6
	31	Meghalaya	0.5
	32	Mizoram	0.0
	33	Nagaland	0.0
	34	A & N Islands (UT)	0.0
	35	Lakshadweep (UT)	0.0

(Census 2001)

Annexure V (c)

(Ref. para 1.4.2)

State/UT-wise No. of Districts, Block and villages with >50% & >40% SC Population

Category of States /UTs as per no. of villages with >40% SC popn.	Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	No. of Districts, Block and villages with					
			>50% SC Population			>40% SC Population		
			Districts	Blocks	Villages	Districts	Block s	Village s
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)			
I. States with >10,000 villages	1	Uttar Pradesh	0	7	10266	1	33	17696
	2	West Bengal	1	18	7555	1	44	10391
II. States with 2,000-10,000 villages	3	Orissa	0	0	2514	0	0	4185
	4	Bihar	0	0	2476	0	0	4135
	5	Rajasthan	0	0	2467	0	3	4116
	6	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	2079	0	0	3968
	7	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	2594	0	4	3891
	8	Punjab	0	4	2095	1	28	3830
	9	Tamil Nadu	0	2	2169	0	16	3562
	10	Karnataka	0	0	2150	0	0	3478
	11	Jharkhand	0	2	1891	0	2	2732
	12	Uttarakhand	0	0	1442	0	0	2127
III. States with 200-2,000 villages	13	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	908	0	2	1882
	14	Chhattisgarh	0	0	987	0	0	1359
	15	Assam	0	0	883	0	0	1184
	16	Maharashtra	0	0	576	0	0	1134
	17	Haryana	0	0	391	0	1	752
	18	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	500	0	1	735
	19	Gujarat	0	0	50	0	0	117
	20	Tripura	0	0	30	0	0	64
	21	Manipur	0	0	24	0	0	26
	22	Puducherr	0	0	14	0	0	25

IV. States/UTs with <200 villages		y						
	23	Delhi	0	0	2	0	0	9
	24	Kerala	0	1	6	0	1	8
	25	Meghalaya	0	0	7	0	0	8
	26	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	3	0	0	3
	27	Sikkim	0	0	1	0	0	1
	28	Chandigar h	0	0	0	0	0	1
		Total	1	34	44080	3	135	71419

(Census, 2001)

Annexure V (d)

(Ref. para 1.4.3)

Development Status of SCs vis-à-vis the Overall Population

	Indicator (with source of information and ref. year)	Segment of the target group	Sche- duled Castes	All
I. Educational Development	Literacy Rate (Census, 2001)		54.7	64.8
	Gross Enrollment Ratio (Selected Educational Statistics, MHRD, 2006-07)	Primary	123.7	111.2
		Upper Primary	75.6	73.6
		Secondary	38.8	40.6
Dropout Rate (Selected Educational Statistics, MHRD, 2006-07)	Higher Education	9.35	12.4	
	Class I-V	36.0	25.4	
	Class I-VIII	53.0	46.0	
	Class I-X	69.0	59.9	
II. Health & Nutrition	Infant Mortality (NFHS, 2005-06)		50.7	41.5
	Maternal Mortality (NFHS, 2005-06)		-	301
	Institutional Deliveries (NFHS, 2005-06)		32.9	51.0
	Full Immunisation of children (NFHS, 2005-06)		39.7	53.8
	Percentage of women with anemia (NFHS, 2005-06)		58.3	51.3
	Percentage of anemic children (NFHS, 2005-06)		72.2	63.8
III. Economic Development	Incidence of Poverty (Planning Commission, 2004- 05)	Rural	36.8	28.3
		Urban	39.9	25.7
	Percentage of landlessness (NSSO, 2004-05)		78.0	57.0*
Average size per operational holding (hectares) (Agri. Census, 1995-96)		0.91	1.4	
IV. % of Households with access to basic amenities	Safe Drinking water (Census, 2001)		81.1	79.2*
	Toilet (Census, 2001)		23.7	42.3*
	Electricity (Census, 2001)		44.3	61.4*

* Non-SC/ST

**List of Schemes/Interventions of the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment
for the Scheduled Castes**

❖ **Schemes of Educational Development**

- Pre-Matric Scholarship to Children of those engaged in Unclean Occupations
- Post-Matric Scholarship
- Scholarship for "Top Class Education"
- National Overseas Scholarship
- Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship
- Upgradation of Merit
- Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatravas Yojana
- Coaching and Allied Assistance

❖ **Schemes of Economic Development**

- Special Central Assistance to SCSP
- Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers
- National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSCFDC)
- National Safai Karmcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC)
- State Scheduled Castes Development Corporations (SCDCs)

❖ **Social Empowerment and Other Schemes**

- Scheme for Implementation of PCR Act, 1955 and SC and ST (POA) Act, 1989
- Assistance to Voluntary Organisations working for the Welfare of SCs
- National Award for outstanding work in combating untouchability and atrocities against SCs
- Dr. Ambedkar Foundation
- Babu Jagjivan Ram National Foundation.

Annexure V (f)

(Ref. para 1.5.4)

Important Programmes of Other Ministries, especially relevant for SCs living in Rural Areas

Sl. No.	Concerned Ministry/ Deptt.	Name of the Programme	Activity to be undertaken and target date
I	Universalised Programmes		
A.	Bharat Nirman Programmes		
1	Deptt. Of Rural Development, M/o RD	Indira Awas Yojana	Construction of 60 lakh houses for the rural poor – by 2009
2		Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana	All weather road to every habitation of over 1000 population (500 in hilly and tribal areas)- by 2009
3	Deptt. of Drinking Water Supply, M/o RD	National Rural Drinking Water Programme (formerly Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme)	Safe drinking water to every habitation – by 2011.
4	Ministry of Power and Ministry of New and Renewable Energy Sources	Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana	Electricity to every village (including street lighting)- by 2009
B.	Other Programmes		
5	Ministry of Women & Child Development	Integrated Child Development Services	To provide a package of nutrition, health and education-related services to children in age-group 0-6 and to pregnant and lactating mothers
6	Deptt. Of School Education and Literacy, M/o HRD	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Mid-Day Meal	Universalisation of eight years of elementary education by all children and to improve their nutritional status
7		National Literacy Mission (being renamed as National Female Literacy Mission)	To provide basic literacy skills to the non-literate population primarily in the age group 15-35.
8	Deptt. of Rural Development, M/o RD	National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme	At least 100 days of employment per year to one persons from every BPL family
9	Deptt. Of Drinking Water Supply, M/o RD	Total Sanitation Campaign	Construction of toilets and disposal of liquid and solid waste- by 2015

10	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	National Rural Health Mission	Provision of basic health care in every village
11	Ministry of Labour & Employment	Rasthriya Swasthya Bima Yojana	Comprehensive health insurance package for BPL households- by 2012

II Other Major Programmes			
1	Ministry of Water Resources	(i) Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) (ii) Repair, Renovation & Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies	Central assistance is provided to States for undertaking projects or schemes for irrigation development.
2.	Ministry of Agriculture	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana	The scheme aims to achieve 4% annual growth in agriculture sector during XI Plan period through holistic development of agriculture and allied sectors. It envisages preparation of District Agriculture Plan, which will include animal husbandry and fishery, minor irrigation, rural development works, agricultural marketing, water harvesting and conservation, etc. keeping in view the natural resources and technological possibilities of the district. Each State is also to prepare a comprehensive State Agricultural Plan. RKVY is a State Plan scheme for which funds is provide to State Govts. as 100% grant by the Central Govt.
3		National Horticulture Mission	The scheme aims to provide new momentum to development of horticulture through a mission approach so as to generate employment and enhance farm income. upto 2008-09, 357 districts have been taken up for the development of potential horticulture crops.
4		Technology Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture in N.E. Region (TMNE)	The Technology Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture in N.E. Region, including Sikkim was started in 2001-02 and extended to J&K, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand in 2003-04. The scheme aims at establishing convergence and synergy

			among ongoing programmes for horticulture devt. To achieve horizontal and vertical integration. The Mission, through its four Mini Missions, addresses all aspects of horticulture devt. with an end-to-end approach.
5	Deptt. of Rural Development, M/o RD	National Social Assistance Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) • Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS) • Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS) • National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) and • Annapurna.
6		Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana	SGSY is a holistic programme covering all aspects of self employment, i.e. organisation of the rural poor into Self Help Groups, training and capacity building, planning of activity clusters, credit, technology, infrastructure and marketing.
7	Deptt. Of Land Resources, M/o RD	Integrated Watershed Development Programme	Harnessing, conserving and developing degraded natural resources such as soil, vegetative cover and water.
8	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	Prime Ministers Employment Generation Programme	To generate employment opportunities in rural as well as urban areas of the country through setting up of new self-employment ventures/ projects/micro enterprises
9.	Ministry of PRI	Backward Regions Grant Fund	To redress the regional imbalance in development by providing financial resources for supplementing and converging existing developmental inflows into 250 identified districts.
10	Deptt. of Telecommunications	Telephone connectivity	To every village - by November, 2007 (since extended to December, 2008)
11	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare	Janani Suraksha Yojana	To reduce overall maternal mortality ratio and infant mortality rate, and to increase institutional deliveries in BPL families.
12	Ministry of Labour & Empt.	Skill Development Initiative	One million persons to be trained or their existing skills tested and certified under Modular Employable Skills framework, in five years.
13		Craftsmen Training Scheme	Supply of semi skilled Workers through a network of more than 6,900 Industrial Training Institutes/Centres (ITIs/ ITCs)

14		Apprenticeship Training Schemes	Training of apprentices in the Public and Private sector establishments, covered under the Apprentices Act, 1961.
15	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy	National Biogas and Manure Management Programme	Setting up of family type biogas plants
16		Solar Energy Programme	Harnessing of solar energy through solar photovoltaic and solar thermal
17	Banks	(i) Priority Sector Lending (ii) Differential Rate of Interest Scheme	Flow of adequate credit and support services for income generating activities to individual beneficiaries and SHGs under SGSY and other self-employment programmes of Govt. Not less than 40% of the total advances under DRI scheme are to go to SCs/STs, and at least 2/3 rd of DRI advances are to be granted through rural and semi-urban branches.

Annexure V (g)

(Ref. para 5.3)

**State-wise List of Districts in the Selected States with more than 225/100
Villages with >50% SC Population (as per 2001 Census)**

Sl. No.	State	Sl.No.	Name of the District	No. of villages with >50% SC Popn.
1	Uttar Pradesh	1	Azamgarh	597
		2	Sitapur	552
		3	Sonbhadra	513
		4	Hardoi	445
		5	Gorakhpur	398
		6	Ghazipur	356
		7	Mirzapur	355
		8	Unnao	351
		9	Bijnor	330
		10	Jaunpur	312
		11	Mau	276
		12	Lucknow	256
		13	Allahabad	255
		14	Kheri	251
		15	Barabanki	231
		16	Chandauli	230
		17	Raebareli	225
2	Tamil Nadu	1	Kancheepuram	349
		2	Thiruvarur	272
		3	Viluppuram	262
		4	Cuddalore	232
3	Rajasthan	1	Ganganagar	860
		2	Hanumangarh	336
4	Bihar	1	Gaya	582
5	Assam	1	Nagaon	102

Annexure V (h)

(Ref. para 7.II.ii)

Suggestive List of State-level Institutions for Technical Resource Support

Sl.No.	Region	State	Name of the Institution
1	North	Uttar Pradesh	1. Govind Ballabh Pant Social Science Institute, Allahabad 2. Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow
2	South	Tamil Nadu	Madras Institute of Development Studies, Chennai
3	East	Bihar	1. Asian Development Research Institute, Patna 2. L.N.Mishra Institute of Economic Development and Social Change, Patna
4	West	Rajasthan	1. Harish Chandra Mathur Rajasthan Institute of Public Administration, Jaipur 2. Institute of Rural Management, Anand
5	North East	Assam	North Eastern Hill University, School of Social Sciences, Shillong

Composition of Central Steering-cum-Monitoring Committee under PMAGY

1. Secretary, Ministry of Social Justice & Empt. Chairperson
2. Representatives of following Deptts. (not below the rank of Jt. Secretary):
 - I. Rural Development
 - II. Planning
 - III. Panchayati Raj
 - IV. Women and Child Development
 - V. School Education & Literacy
 - VI. Health
 - VII. Drinking Water Supply
 - VIII. Home
 - IX. Water Resources
 - X. Power/Rural Electrification Corporation
 - XI. New and Renewable Energy Sources
 - XII. Information Technology
 - XIII. Financial Services
 - XIV. Other concerned Deptts., if any
3. Secretary, National Commission for Scheduled Castes
4. Head/Nodal officer of the National Technical Resource Support Institution
5. At least two experts and two social workers working in the field of SC welfare
6. Joint Secretary, M/o SJ&E - **Member-Secretary**

Suggested Composition of State-level Steering-cum-Monitoring Committee under PMAGY

1. Chief Secretary Chairperson
2. Representatives of following Deptts:
 - I. Planning
 - II. Panchayati Raj
 - III. Woman and Child Development
 - IV. Education
 - V. Health
 - VI. Drinking Water Supply
 - VII. Home
 - VIII. Public Works
 - IX. Irrigation/Water Resources
 - X. Energy
 - XI. Information Technology
 - XII. Other concerned Deptts., if any
3. CEO(s) of the District Panchayat(s) of the Distt.(s) whose villages are being covered
4. Head of the State-level Technical Resource Support Institution
5. Representative of State SC Commission
6. At least two experts and two social workers working in the field of SC welfare
7. Representative of Convenor Bank of the State-level Bankers' Committee
8. A representative each of the Ministries of Rural Development and Social Justice & Empowerment, Govt. of India
9. Principal Secretary, Social Welfare, of the State Govt.- **Member-Secretary**

Copy of Order No. Q-13018/2/2002-A.I(RD)-Vol. II of the M/o RD regarding constitution of District level vigilance and Monitoring Committees

**No. Q-13018/2/2002-A.I(RD)-Vol.II
Ministry of Rural Development
Department of Rural Development**

**Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi
Dated the 1st October, 2004**

ORDER

Subject : Reconstitution of Vigilance & Monitoring Committees for Rural Development programmes at State/Union Territories level and District levels.

With a view to revitalizing the role and functions of the Vigilance & Monitoring Committees for making them important instruments of effective monitoring of the implementation of the programme of the Ministry, these Committees at State/Union Territory and District levels are reconstituted for each State/UT and District. Detailed Guidelines containing the compositions, role and functions of these reconstituted Committees as well as instructions for conducting Meetings were issued on 18.12.2002 vide Order No. Q-13018/2/2002-AI(RD) to all concerned. It has been decided that with the coming into being of the XIVth Lok Sabha the District Vigilance & Monitoring Committees constituted vide this Ministry's Order referred above to monitor the implementation of Rural Development Programmes headed by Members of the XIIIth Lok Sabha *were dissolved vide this Ministry's Order of even No. Dated 09.06.2004.*

2. However, Government of India are of the view that there is need to continue these Committees since they can perform very useful functions in monitoring the implementation of all the Programme of the Ministry. ***It has now been decided to reconstitute District Vigilance & Monitoring Committees with the Members of the XIVth Lok Sabha nominated as Chairman/Co-Chairman. The Detailed Guidelines and the list of Chairman/Co-Chairman nominated for the District Vigilance & Monitoring Committees are enclosed herewith.***

Other nominations to be made by the Ministry of Rural Development.

3. The list of other Members to be nominated by the Ministry of Rural Development at State/UT and district levels will be issued separately. However, it may be clarified that the Meetings of the Vigilance & Monitoring Committees can be convened even if all the Members of the Committee have not been nominated.

Expenses on Meetings :

4. All expenses on the Meetings of these Committees and other arrangements shall be booked under the DRDA Administration Head available with the districts, for which a separate provision will be made by the Ministry of Rural Development.

Sd/-----
(Dr. N.K. Sahu)
Director (Monitoring)
Tel. No. 23383006

Distribution

1. Chief Secretaries of all States/UTs.
2. All the Chairman/Co-Chairman of the Vigilance & Monitoring Committees at District Level.
3. Secretary (RD)/Secretary (DWS) of all States/UTs with the request that all concerned may be instructed to take necessary action in the matter urgently.
4. Secretary, Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, New Delhi.
5. District Magistrate/Collector/Deputy Commissioner of all the districts of the country with a request that a notification in this regard may be issued immediately.

Copy to :

1. All Joint Secretaries of the Ministry of Rural Development.
2. PS to Minister of Rural Development.
3. PS to Minister of State (N).
4. PS to Minister of State (P).
5. All Area Officers of Ministry of Rural Development, Krishi Bhavan.
6. Senior PPS to Secretary (RD)/Senior PPS to Secretary (WD).
7. PPS to AS (LR)/AS&FA/CEA.
8. Guard File.

Ministry of Rural Development
(Monitoring Division)
Revised Guidelines
For
Vigilance and Monitoring Committees

With a view to revitalizing the role and functions of the Vigilance & Monitoring Committees for making them important instruments of effective monitoring of the implementation of the programmes of the Ministry, these Committees at State/Union Territory and District levels are reconstituted for each State/UT and District. It has been decided that with the coming into being of the XIVth Lok Sabha the District Vigilance & Monitoring Committees constituted to monitor the implementation of Rural Development Programmes headed by Members of the XIIIth Lok Sabha *stand dissolved*. The Government of India is, however, of the view that there is a need to continue these Committees with some modifications in the composition since they can perform very useful function in monitoring the implementation of all the programmes of the Ministry. These Vigilance and Monitoring Committees replace all other Committees set up earlier for similar purpose.

2. Objective

The Vigilance and Monitoring Committees are constituted with a view to fulfilling the objective of ensuring quality of expenditure, particularly, in the context of large public funds being spent under all the programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development. These Committees would keep a close watch over the implementation of the programmes as per the prescribed procedures and Guidelines. The major objective of the reconstitution of Vigilance & Monitoring Committees include providing a crucial role for the Members of Parliament and elected representatives of the people in State Legislatures and Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in the implementation of the Rural Development programmes and to put in place a mechanism to monitor the execution of the Schemes of the Ministry of Rural Development, in the most effective manner and within the given time frame, as a result of which, the public funds are put to optimal use and the programme benefit may flow to the rural poor in full measure.

3. These Committees are also to effectively liaison and coordinate with the Ministry of Rural Development and State Governments to ensure that all schemes of the Ministry of Rural Development are implemented as per the programme guidelines issued by the Ministry of Rural Development.
4. The constitution of these Committees and holding regular meeting are pre-requisites for the States/UTs to receive funds from the Ministry of Rural Development, under different programmes. These Committees constitute an integral part of the system for effective implementation of Rural Development Programmes and are no less significant than the Audit Reports and Utilization Certificates, which are mandatory for the release of the second installment and in case certain districts do not hold regular meetings of the V&M Committees, the Ministry may consider withholding releases for such districts, as we do for the non-submission of Audit Reports etc.
5. The Composition, Terms of Reference, Role and other details in regard to the Vigilance & Monitoring Committees are given in the following paragraphs :-

A. State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees

1. Composition

The State level Vigilance & Monitoring Committees would be of the following compositions :-

- I. **Chairman** : The Chairman of the Committee would be the Ministry, Rural Development Department of the concerned State.
- II. **Member Secretary** : the Secretary-in-charge of Rural Development Programmes in the State/UT would be the Members Secretary of the Committee.
- III. **Members** : The other Members of the Committee shall be as under :
 - (i) **Four MPs (Lok Sabha) to be nominated by the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India.**
 - (ii) **One MP (Rajya Sabha) representing the State/UT to be nominated by the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India.**
 - (iii) **Five MLAs to be nominated by the State Government.**
 - (iv) The Secretaries/Heads of Departments of Rural Development, Finance, Public Works Department dealing with Rural Roads, Revenue, Planning, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Irrigation, PHE, Social Welfare, Co-operation, Forests and Fisheries etc. and other related departments.
 - (v) Director, Institutional Finance.
 - (vi) Managing Director/Head of SC/ST Development Corporation.
 - (vii) Managing Director/Head of Women's Development Corporation.
 - (viii) One representative of KVIC to be nominated by the Ministry of Rural Development.
 - (ix) Four Member of Non-Official to be nominated by the **Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India.**
 - (x) One representative each of two reputed NGOs/Voluntary Agencies **to be nominated by the Ministry of Rural Development.**
 - (xi) One representative (Area Officer of the respective State/UT) of Ministry of Rural Development.

2. Terms of Reference

- (i) The Vigilance & Monitoring Committee at State level would supervise, exercise vigilance and monitor the implementation of all Programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development.
- (ii) The Committee would monitor the flow of funds at various channels, including allocations, releases, utilization and unspent balances.
- (iii) The Committee should ensure that the schemes are implemented as per the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Rural Development and no addition or alteration is done.
- (iv) The Committee would look into complaints received by them, in respect of the implementation of the Programmes, including complaints of misappropriation/diversion of funds of various Programmes of the Ministry and recommend follow-up actions.
- (v) The Committee would take all necessary measures to ensure the programme benefits flow to the rural poor in full measure.

- (vi) The Committee would consider all Evaluation Reports, Area Officers' Reports and such other Reports sent to them by the Ministry of Rural Development and would cause to take necessary follow up action and corrective measures wherever required.

B. District Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committees

1. Composition :

The Committee would compose of the following :

I. Chairman : The Chairman of the District Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committee would be a Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha) elected from the District and nominated by the Ministry of Rural Development. The nomination would be done as per the following criteria :

- (i) Where there are more than one Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha) in a district, the Speaker (Lok Sabha), Deputy Speaker (Lok Sabha) or a Minister in the Union Council of Ministers shall be nominated as the Chairman.
- (ii) If, however, all are only Members of Parliament (Lok Sabha), one who is the senior most (in the Lok Sabha) shall be nominated as the Chairman.
- (iii) Further, in case of same/equal seniority, the deciding factor for the nomination of Chairman shall be the Member of Parliament having the largest part of the district under the jurisdictions of his/her Parliamentary Constituency.
- (iv) If the District has more than one Parliamentary constituency (Lok Sabha) as its segments and the senior most Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha) has become a Chairman of District Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committee in some other district, the next senior most Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha) shall be the Chairman.

The other Members of Parliament (Lok Sabha) representing the district shall be designated as Co-Chairman. In the absence of the designated Chairman, Co-Chairman (if any), with consensus among the Co-Chairman present, would preside over the meeting. If no Chairman/Co-Chairman is present, the Members who are present shall elect a Chairman from among themselves to preside over the scheduled meetings.

II. Member Secretary : The Member Secretary of the District level Vigilance & Monitoring Committee would be the District Collector/District Magistrate/Deputy Commissioner/Chief Executive Officer of Zila Panchayat.

III. Members : The other Members of the Committee shall be as follows :

- (i) **All MPs** (Lok Sabha) of the District to be designated as Co-Chairman.
- (ii) One Member of Parliament (Rajya Sabha) representing the State and exercising option to be associated with the District level Committee of the District (on first come basis), to be designated as Co-Chairman.
- (iii) All MLAs of the District.
- (iv) –Deleted–
- (v) One person to be nominated by the State Government/UT Administration.
- (vi) Chairperson of the Zilla Panchayat.
- (vii) All Chairpersons of Panchayat Samities.
- (viii) Chief Executive Officer of the Zilla Panchayat.
- (ix) Project Director, DRDA.

- (x) One Member from a reputed NGO to be nominated by the Chairman in consultation with other Members of Parliament (Lok Sabha) in the Committee.
- (xi) One Professional from the field of Social Work/Social Science to be nominated by the District Collector.
- (xii) One representative each of SC/ST, women and representative of minority community to be nominated by the Chairman in consultation with other Members of Parliament (Lok Sabha) in the Committee.

2. Official Assistance :

Officers-in-charge of the Line Department (such as PWD, Water Supply, Irrigation, Forest, Agriculture) etc. Executing the Programmes of Rural Development and any other related Department will assist the Committee in the discharge of the functions.

3. Terms of Reference :

- (i) The primary responsibility is to effectively monitor the implementation of the schemes and programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development as also ensure that the funds are used for the purpose for which they are meant.
- (ii) This forum should effectively liaison and coordinate with the Ministry of Rural Development and State Government.
- (iii) The Committee shall ensure that all schemes of MRD are implemented as per the Guidelines issued by the Ministry of Rural Development.
- (iv) District level V&M Committees would undertake continuous internal assessment of project implementation in relation to agreed schedules, and of the use of inputs, infrastructure and services by project beneficiaries. The Committee would also track the progress of the implementation processes, especially of inputs and outputs, to ensure that the agreed targets are met. The Committee would undertake both Input Monitoring (i.e. whether resources are being mobilized as planned) and Output Monitoring (i.e. whether services and projects are being delivered on schedule).
- (v) The Committee should look into complaints/alleged irregularities received by them in respect of the implementation of the Programmes, including complaints of wrong selection of beneficiaries, mis-appropriation/diversion of funds of various Schemes of the Ministry and recommend follow-up actions. The Committee shall have the authority to summon and inspect any record for this purpose. The Committee may refer any matter for enquiry to the DC/CEO/PD or suggest suitable action to be taken as per rules which shall be acted upon by him within 30 days. If such action is not initiated within this time the relevant programme funds to which the direction pertains to, may be withheld.
- (vi) The Committee shall exercise preventive vigilance so as to ensure that irregularities, diversion and mis-appropriation of funds are avoided and the selection of beneficiaries is strictly in accordance with the Guidelines of the Programmes.
- (vii) The Member Secretary of the District Vigilance & Monitoring Committee shall fill up the formats as given at Annexure –I to I(G) and place before the meeting.
- (viii) The Committee would monitor all the Schemes of the Ministry of Rural Development implemented in the District : and, in particular;

- (a) Closely watch the flow of funds at various channels including the funds allocated, funds released by both Centre and the State, utilization and unspent balances under each Scheme.
- (b) Monitor the works under the different schemes with special reference to the following :-
- (1) **Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)** : Proper selection and execution of works, proper selection of beneficiaries, lifting of food grains and disbursal of cash component and food grains.
 - (2) **Swarnjayanti gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)** : Proper selection of individual Swarozgaris and Self Help Groups, selection of activities, disbursement of subsidy, disbursement of credits, linkages with Financial Institutions and selection and execution of Special Project.
 - (3) **Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)** : Proper selection of beneficiaries, disbursement of financial assistance to the beneficiaries and progress of construction.
 - (4) **Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)** : Selection, execution and quality of works, fund flow and utilization.
 - (5) **DRDA Administration** : Sufficiency of staff in the DRDA and proper utilization of funds allocated under the Scheme by the Central Government. The Committee shall ensure that the Guidelines in respect of DRDA Administration are also adhered to.
 - (6) **Watershed Development Programme under DPAP, DDP and IWDP (Hariyali)** : Selection of projects, selection of Project Implementing Agencies (PIA) and execution of projects.
 - (7) **Computerization of Land Records** : Progress of work in the district.
 - (8) **Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP)** : Coverage of population, coverage of habitations, quality and availability of water.
 - (9) **Sector Reforms Project/Swajaldhara** : Progress of the project activities and funds utilization.
 - (10) **Rural Sanitation Programme** : Progress of activities under the Total Sanitation Campaign, coverage and quality of work.
 - (11) **Any other Scheme of the Ministry** : Selection of beneficiaries and progress of implementation of the scheme.
- (ix) For action on any points pertaining to the State Government, the Committee shall forward their observation/recommendation to them. The Ministry of Rural Development shall be informed of any gross violation noticed.
6. Meetings of the Vigilance & Monitoring Committee at each level are to be held at least once every Quarter, after giving sufficient notice to all the Members, including Hon'ble MPs/MLAs.
 7. Member Secretary shall convene the meeting on the direction of the Chairman.
 8. TA/DA will be paid as per the norms applicable to the individuals from the DRDA administration head. A separate provision will be made for this and other expenditures on the meeting by the Ministry of Rural Development.
 9. State Governments/UT Administration are required to provide the detailed status reports regarding the Vigilance & Monitoring Committees, after compiling the requisite information received from the districts. The information has to be given in **Proforma I** for State Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committee and **Proforma II** for District Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committees; **these have to be submitted to the Ministry of Rural Development, quarterly by 25th day of every succeeding quarter.**

Annexure -VI**Release of Central Assistance under Centrally Sponsored Pilot Scheme of PMAGY**

State	District	Block	No. of selected villages	Central Assistance Released (Rs. in crore)		
				I Instl.	II Instl.	Total
Bihar	Gaya	Khajarsarai	13			
		Atri	08			
		Manpur	19			
		Bodh Gaya	22	31.3.10	15.06.10	
		Tankuppa	20			
		Wajirganj	24			
		Fetehpur	22	1.3	21.425	22.725
		Mohanpur	25			
		Mohra	08			
		Konch	04			
		Tekari	08			
		Belaganj	07			
		Paraiya	12			
		Barachatti	20			
		Bathani	02			
Nagar	11					
		Total	225			

State	District	Block	No. of selected villages	Central Assistance Released						
Rajasthan	1) Sri Ganganagar	Anupgarh	66	I Instl. 31.3.10 1.4	II Instl. 12.5.10 21.325	Total 22.725				
		Gharsana	53							
		Padampur	41							
		Total	160							
	2) Hanumangarh	Tibbi	30							
		Pilibanga	35							
		Total	65							
			Grand Total				225			

State	District	Block	No. of selected villages	Central Assistance Released		
Assam	1) Nowgaon	1) Jugijan	10	I Instl. Nil	II Instl. 28.6.10 10.10	Total 10.10
		2) Pakhimoria	6			
		3) Kaliabor	2			
		4) Odali	3			
		5) Lawkhowa	6			
		6) Dhalpukhuri	6			
		7) Raha	6			
		8) Rupahi	1			
		9) Kathiatoli	3			
		10) Binnakandi	2			

		11) Lumding	1	
		12) Pachim Kaliabor	3	
		13) Niz Lawkhowa	1	
		Total	50	
	2) Morigaon	1) Mayang	27	
		2) Kapili	4	
		3) Bhubandhu	10	
		4) Laharighat	9	
		Total	50	
		Grand Total	100	

MINUTES OF THE FOURTEENTH SITTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT HELD ON THURSDAY, 12th AUGUST, 2010.

The Committee met from 1500 hrs. to 1715 hrs. in Committee Room 'D' Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN - CHAIRMAN

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Shri E.T. Mohamed Basheer
3. Smt. Rama Devi
4. Shri Premchand Guddu
5. Shri Baliram Jadhav
6. Dr. Manda Jagannath
7. Shri Basori Singh Masram

MEMBERS

RAJYA SABHA

8. Smt. Jharna Das Baidya
9. Shri Avtar Singh Karimpuri
10. Shri Ahmad Sayeed Malihabadi

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

1. Shri A. Mukhophadyay - Joint Secretary
2. Smt. Anita Jain - Director
3. Shri Sanjeev Kumar Mishra - Deputy Secretary

2. At the outset, Hon'ble Chairman welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee.

3. The Committee then considered and adopted the draft Ninth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the First Report on Demands for Grants (2009-10) of the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment with minor modifications/amendments.

4. The Committee authorized the Chairman to finalize the draft Report and present the same to both Houses of Parliament.

5. *****

6. *****

7. *****

8. *****

9. *****

The Committee then adjourned.

APPENDIX

ANALYSIS OF ACTION TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED IN THE FIRST REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (FIFTEENTH LOK SABHA)

	Total	Percentage
I. Total number of Recommendations	19	
II. Observations/Recommendations which have been accepted by the Government: (Paragraph Nos. 3.21, 3.22, 3.23, 3.24, 3.25, 4.19, 4.36, 5.10, 6.19 and 7.6)	10	52.63%
III. Observations/Recommendations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of the replies of the Government:	Nil	0%
IV. Observations/Recommendations in respect of which replies of the Government have not been accepted and have been commented upon by the Committee in Chapter I (Paragraph Nos. 3.26, 4.37 and 5.11)	3	15.79%
V. Observations/Recommendations in respect of which replies of the Government are interim in nature: (Paragraph Nos. 1.4, 4.18, 4.27, 4.48, 6.12 and 6.13)	6	31.58%