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SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN

Introduction

The Union Territory of Pondicherry consists of four regions, namely, Pondicherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam lying geographically isolated from one another. Pondicherry region which is on the east coast, about 162 kms. south of Chennai is the largest of these and consists of 12 scattered areas interspersed with enclaves of Villupuram district and Cuddalore District of Tamilnadu. Karaikal region is about 150 Kms. south of Pondicherry and it is surrounded by Nagapattinam District of Tamilnadu. Yanam region is located about 840 kms. north east of Pondicherry near Kakinada in Andhra Pradesh. Mahe region lies almost parallel to Pondicherry 653 kms. away on the west coast near Tellicherry in Kerala.

Area and Population

The Union Territory of Pondicherry is 492 sq.kms. in area and has a population of 9,73,829 consisting of 4,86,705 males and 4,87,124 females according to 2001 census. The region-wise breakup is as follows:

Scheduled Castes Population

The Scheduled Castes population is 1,31,278 which is found to be 16.25% of the total population of 8,07,785 of 1991 census. The region-wise break-up is as follows:

Region	S.C. Population	Percentage
Pondicherry	1,01,298	16.65
Karaikal	25,817	16.72
Yanam	4,040	19.90
Mahe	123	0.77
Total	1,31,278	16.25

The details of rural and urban distribution of Scheduled Caste population as per 1991 census are as shown below:

Rural/Urban	Total Population	Scheduled Caste	Percentage
Rural	2,90,800	77,727	26.73
Urban	5,16,985	53,551	10.36
Total	8,07,785	1,31,278	16.25

Industrial Classification (1991 Census)

	Rural		Urban		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Cultivators	725	369	260	29	1,383
Agricultural Labourers	16,794	12,927	3,922	2,135	35,778
Household Industry Manufacturing	18	16	48	25	107
Other workers	1,772	401	3,506	1,351	7,030
Marginal workers	224	1,113	184	453	1,974
Non-workers	18,348	23,447	14,091	21,767	77,653
Other than Household Industries	705	56	1,829	338	2,928
Construction	77	12	802	192	1,083
Trade and Commerce	336	153	920	260	1,669
Transport , Storage & Communication	98	-	1,355	2	1,455
Mining & Quarry	5	-	11	1	17
Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting	102	29	59	11	201
Total	39,204	38,523	26,987	26,564	1,31,278

Majority of the Scheduled Castes in this Territory are agricultural labourers and Small/Marginal cultivators. Even in respect of livestock and allied activities their participation is not much. Those who are engaged in trade and commerce are negligible.

SCHEDULED TRIBES

There are no Scheduled Tribes in the Union Territory of Pondicherry according to 1991 Census report.

FORMULATION OF SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN

Till beginning of Sixth Five Year Plan, programmes were taken up under backward classes sectors in the selected fields such as Education, Housing and Drinking Water Supply, Sanitation, Roads, etc. The main plan of the work undertaken for the advancement of SCs relates to the provision of educational facilities. The Programme of action includes award of pre-matric, post-matric scholarships, supply of books, slates and other stationery articles and free supply of uniforms etc. A chain of hostels were opened to provide free boarding and lodging for harijan students. Tools and instruments required for Carpenters, Cobblers, Washerman, Hair-dressers, agricultural labourers were supplied free of cost to these engaged in their traditional avocation. The problem of housing among harijans was tackled a two pronged Programme of action i.e. through allotment of free house sites and financial assistance for construction of huts. Under the scheme launched in 1974, civic amenities such as approach roads, internal roads, pathways to burial grounds, culverts, bath rooms, lavatories etc. were provided in harijan

localities. Arrangements was made to provide hygienic drinking water to harijan localities. The scheme for construction of multi-purpose community halls in harijan settlements was taken up so as to provide them better place for conducting meetings, adult education classes and social functions like marriages etc.

The Special Component Plan concept was first introduced during the Sixth Plan to channelise the flow of benefits and outlays in physical and financial terms from the general sectors in the Plans of the States/Union Territories for development of SCs. These plans are envisaged to help the poor SC families through composite income generating/welfare schemes. The system has evolved a useful mechanism to draw funds and physical benefits in various sectors for improving the socio economic and living conditions of the Scheduled Castes.

Special Component Plan is prepared as an integral part of Five Year Plan/Annual Plan showing sectorwise schemewise outlays earmarked for Scheduled Castes and corresponding physical targets. According to the guidelines received from Government of India, flow of funds to SCs in States and Union Territories should be equivalent to percentage of Scheduled Castes population to total population of the States and Union Territories. As per 1991 census, the population of SCs in this territory is 1,31,278 which is 16.25% of the total population of 8,07,785. Hence 16.25% of total Plan allocation should be earmarked for SCs in this Union Territory.

It may not be practicable to absorb the entire flow of funds earmarked for SCs (16.25% of Plan Allocation) under Backward Classes sector implemented by the Welfare of Scheduled Caste department. Hence it becomes necessary to identify programmes for scheduled castes in the sectors implemented by other departments and expenditure on implementing such programmes may be shown under Special Component Plan. While formulating programmes, every department should ensure that there is no duplication in programmes to avoid unhealthy competition between departments in selection of beneficiaries.

In some sectors like Fisheries, Handlooms, Port, Stationery & Printing , Public Works, Tourism etc. It may not be possible to earmark funds for Scheduled Castes and such sectors are called as indivisible sectors. Similarly it may not be possible to earmark funds for Scheduled Castes in certain schemes like construction of office buildings, construction of bridges, development of ports, modernisation of Police etc and such schemes are called indivisible schemes. But in order to show minimum flow of 16.25% in total Plan allocation, it becomes necessary to earmark higher outlay for Scheduled Castes in the divisible schemes/ sectors and departments have been advised to keep these feasibility's in view while implementing the schemes included in the Special Component Plan.

The quasi-Government organisations such as PIPDIC, Housing Board, Local Bodies, Khadi and Village Industries Board, Spinning Mills, Sugar Mills, Tourism Development Corporation PASIC, PAPSCO, Women Development Corporation, Adi-Dravidar Development Corporation and other public undertakings, all categories of cooperatives, etc.. also advised to earmark outlays and physical targets for Scheduled Castes in schemes/ programmes implemented by them. It should be ensured by Administrative department which is releasing grants/ subsidy/ share capital etc. to such agencies that they also adopt all guidelines issued for formulating the Special Component Plan in respect of schemes/ programmes implemented by them. It is the responsibility of the administrative department to collect and keep the required information so that the same could be retrieved and furnished to the Planning Secretariat / Welfare Secretariat as and when they are called for to send replies to Government of India, Parliamentary Committee, Commission for SCs/STs Parliament Questions etc.

It may not be possible to generate adequate income to scheduled caste families and enable them to cross the poverty line by covering a family by only one scheme. It is inevitable that two or more schemes by two or more departments have to cover the same family during the same year to ensure that the beneficiary family could generate additional income from all these schemes to lift it above the poverty line. Concerted efforts by the departments are necessary to carry out this task. At the same time double and triple counting has to be avoided while furnishing the reports on number of families covered. Hence departments have to maintain a list of Scheduled Caste families covered under each scheme in each village and this may be sent in future as a supporting annexure to the reports. A register can be maintained to record these particulars in the Planning Section of the department showing the particulars of (1) name of commune; (2) name of village, (3) name of habitation (4) name of head of family (5) occupation of head of family; (6) number of family members ; (7) annual income of the family at the time of coverage under the scheme and (8) anticipated additional income by covering the family under the scheme. DRDA norms may be adopted for drawing the poverty line.

Among the Scheduled Castes, there are some vulnerable and highly disadvantaged groups such as sweepers, scavengers, leather workers, nomadic people, people who work in burial grounds and those who are engaged in other unclean occupations. Priority will be given to cover such families in the economic development scheme implemented by the departments. Facilities such as housing, financial assistances, etc. should flow to all these disadvantaged groups in a larger measure and a crash plan should be prepared to cover all such families by appropriate economic development and social development schemes during the Eighth Plan period itself. For these disadvantaged groups a higher percentage of financial assistance may also be provided.

In regard to location of schools, health, centers, libraries, cooperatives, construction of water supply works, drainage, road etc., preference should be given for locating them in SC habitations. In such cases the entire outlay meant for such works can be shown as outlay earmarked for Scheduled Castes. There may be some village habitations in which the Scheduled Castes may exceed 50% of the total population of the village. In respect of such villages the entire outlay provided for works mentioned above may be shown as outlay earmarked for SCs. While indicating outlays of this category utmost care and check need to be exercised by the department in regard to collection of data on SC population and non-SC population of the village and then only the earmarking of outlay of Scheduled Castes is indicated so that such earmarking could stand the test of verification in the field at a later date by any evaluating / inspecting agency. Detailed knowledge of the conditions obtaining in the field is a pre-requisite for doing this exercise of earmarking outlay for Scheduled Castes. The names of Scheduled Caste habitations where such public facilities are set up or proposed to be set up should be furnished under such scheme in the scheme details.

A good number of schemes are implemented in this Union Territory under various sectors wherein the benefit of Plan schemes directly flow to SCs. It includes financial assistance for construction of houses, upgradation of existing houses, free distribution of housing sites, distribution of books, notebooks, uniforms, to school going children, distribution of bicycles free of cost to students of 9th Standard and above, distribution of agricultural implements, tractors at subsidized cost, distribution of milch animals at subsidized cost, special incentives to start industries, training for upgradation of skills of SCs, financial assistance to become the member of the Cooperative societies, free distribution of clothing items, distribution of rice during festival season, old age pension etc. Expenditure increased on these schemes may be shown under SCP component.

Number of educational institutions admit SC students based on reservation policy being followed in this Union Territory. It includes admission to various professional colleges such as Pondicherry Engineering College, Dental College, Agricultural college, Mother Teresa Institute of Hospitality Craft, Govt. Polytechnics, Centre for PG Studies etc. 16% allocation given to these institutions may be shown under Special Component Plan. Similarly, Public Sector undertaking receives grant from Govt. of Pondicherry. They have been insisted to ensure that 16% of benefits should flow to the SC community. It includes the programmes of Housing Board, Slum Clearance Board, Co-operative institutions etc. Public Sector undertaking engaged in commercial activities are instructed to ensure that 16% of employees should be from SC community. Allocation of funds and aids/Share Capital Assistance to the extent of 16% may be shown under Special Component Plan.

Number of schemes are being implemented in the Union Territory wherein actual flow to SCs cannot be actually measured. For example, number of SC patients taking treatment in General Hospitals, Maternity Hospitals etc cannot be measured. Similarly, funds spent on development of major roads, bridges, water supply schemes connecting the SC habitations, development of Irrigation tanks cannot be apportioned to SCs on percentage of people actually benefits from such schemes. However, based on our experience and observation, notional flow may be shown under SCP.

In order to ensure full utilisation of funds provided under Special Component Plan, Heads of Departments should prepare Action schedule and steps should be taken to realise the targets in full before the end of the financial year. Department should also take advance action in locating public institutions in SC habitations/ nearby SC habitations so that non-availability of suitable sites should not be the justifications to divert funds earmarked for SCs. Director of Welfare of SCs may be approached for locating public institutions in SC habitations.

Based on past experience, the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India have underlined the need for certain course corrections and qualitative and quantitative improvements with an ultimate aim to enable the Scheduled Castes to cross the poverty line once for all. Various points / various suggestions highlighted in their letter are given below :

(i) The developmental needs of the SCs / STs people should be identified according to the order of priorities. Among the immediate developmental needs, top priority should go to :

- Provision of minimum needs including drinking water, Electricity, Schools, Health Centers and link roads in SC colonies.
- A Vigorous drive in implementing Land Ceiling Acts like immediate physical occupation of surplus lands and actual distribution of such lands to SCs
- A substantively stepped up educational programme with appropriate schemes to reduce the gap in the literacy level between SCs and the rest of population with Special reference to girls education.
- A massive and quick programme for appropriate small, minor and medium irrigation projects for the benefits of SCs not only to improve the productivity of their un-irrigated lands and their living standards but also the total national food production is pushed up.
- Preventing land alienation and restoration of alienated lands belonging to SCs and proper recording of all the land owner and traditionally used otherwise by them.
- Appropriate Income generation schemes Dairying, Animal Husbandry , Horticulture, Sericulture, Weaving, Handicrafts etc.

- Ensuing a remunerative price for surplus Agricultural produce of SC people.
- Programme for Occupational diversification of those sections of SCs who are engaged in Unclean Occupations like scavenging, flaying and tanning of skin and imparting alternative skills to them for their rehabilitation's.
- Ban on dry latrine and expeditious rehabilitation's of displaced scavengers with improved tools, aids and equipment's for cleaning wet latrines and sewage system.

(ii) Programmes/ Schemes in the above areas should be specifically drawn suiting the local needs for SCs. They should not be mere extension of programme meant for the general population.

(iii) The total outlays under Special Component Plan should be arrived at first and then distributed among different sectors according to the needs. They should not be allocated as a mere arithmetic proportion of the outlay in each sectors.

(iv) The Special Central Assistance by Government of India should be properly utilised to supplement the efforts of the States and for specific programmes where there are gaps in the State Plan.

(v) Personal policies concerning those in charge of the programmes for SCs. should be such as to motivate them strongly, get them committed and work with real sincerity. A senior officer of proved efficiency and commitment for the cause of SCs should be placed in over all charge of the Special Component Plan with adequate authority and proper support for the successful implementation of Special Component Plan. His tenure should be at least for a minimum period of 4 years to enable him to carry out innovations and made an impact on Scheduled Caste development. It is equally important to select right type of field officers and staff to work on SC areas and to motivate them properly.

(vi) The SC beneficiaries should be associated in all stages of the developmental Lefforts undertaken for them.

(vii) Services of the sincere and dedicated public workers and voluntary organisations engaged in SC development should be associated in the formulation and implementation of programmes especially in the field of education, employment, nutrition, removal of untouchability etc.

Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India underlined the urgent need for training and skill development programme for SCs to keep place with the increasing demand for qualified and trained SC candidates for various fields both under public and private sectors. Salient points highlighted in their letter are listed below :

(i) Entrepreneurial development training programme in the fields like leather work, food processing, horticulture, handlooms, powerlooms, assembly of low technology electronic / electrical goods like radios, T.V.S, Mixers etc. will be developed for SC youths with the help of technical institutions. Government organizations like Khadi and Village Industries Board (KVIB), Small Industries Development Corporation, etc. It is stated in this connection that Scheduled Caste Development Corporation as well as leading companies are not only to impart training to SC youths but also in marketing their products under their brand names.

(ii) Unemployed SC youths could also be imparted training in certain important areas like typewriting , shorthand TV/Radio repairs, motor driving etc. For those in rural and

semi urban areas, particularly for women training could be given in tailoring, embroidery, doll making, making of wall hanging, leather / rexin bags, carpet making, making of sarees, shawls, woolen clothes etc., depending upon the demand for the products in local areas. Educated unemployed Scheduled Caste girls may be given training in nursing, mid-wifery and teaching also.

(iii) Training programme could be taken up by taking additional candidates in the regular courses or separate training programmes may be organised. The duration of the training programmes should be reasonable with provision for ensuing appropriate standards through tests-exams at the end of course. Vocational training course may also be conducted. In such cases, they should be supplied essential equipment's, minimum working capital etc.

(iv) Trained SC candidates could be assisted to form viable cooperatives. The trained candidates in trades like electronics and computers and willing to settle down in self employment should be assisted by Scheduled Castes Development Corporation, People trained in nursing and teaching should be guided and helped in securing regular jobs. Not only all the districts of the State / UT should be duly covered but also wastage of any kind in organising training should be avoided. It is also mentioned that State / UT Administration should ensure adequate flow of funds from Special Component Plan and Special Assistance to these training Programmes.

Provision of basic facilities in Schedule Castes habitations

Provision of facilities and services in the Scheduled Castes habitations is an important strategy for developing them in the Union Territory. Drinking water, link roads, street lights, sanitation, etc. are the facilities and services to be provided to Scheduled Caste habitations. Schools, health centers, veterinary dispensaries, co-operative societies libraries etc. are opened near their habitations. The location of these facilities improve the status and prestige of Scheduled Castes. To enable the departments to know the location and concentration of SCs in the Territory, a list showing the names of villages/urban wards in the Territory, with total population and Scheduled Caste population according to 1991 Census in the descending order, has been communicated to all departments. This helps the departments in taking suitable decisions for locating public institutions in these habitations (Annexure I may please be perused).

FUNDS EARMARKED FOR SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN

Heads of Departments are first addressed in the month of August/September to send plan proposals for the next Annual Plan indicating actual requirements of funds for ongoing schemes and new schemes with the details of proposed physical targets. Head of the Departments are also asked to earmark funds for the SCs under each divisible schemes. Technical guidance is also given to officers of implementing Departments to earmark funds for development of SCs so that percentage of funds flow to SCs in the overall state plan is in proportion to SC population in this Union Territory.

As per 1991 census SCs account for 16.25% of the total population. Accordingly, it was ensured that the percentage of funds earmarked for SCP was always in proportion to the percentage of SC population in the Union Territory. The allocations under SCP for the Eighth Plan 1992-1997 and Ninth Plan 1997-2002 are as follows :-

Eighth Plan

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	State Plan Outlay	Special Component Plan Outlay	Percentage
1992-1993	9000.00	1447.16	16.08
1993-1994	10800.00	1753.95	16.23
1994-1995	13500.00	2193.96	16.25
1995-1996	17552.00	2852.20	16.25
1996-1997	20066.00	3258.30	16.25

Ninth Plan

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	State Plan Outlay	Special Component Plan Outlay	Percentage
1997-1998	21800.00	3546.67	16.26
1998-1999	26100.00	3268.01	12.52
1999-2000	30080.00	4352.68	14.47
2000-2001	32132.00	4199.70	13.07
2001-2002	35500.00	4024.25	11.34

Tenth Plan

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	State Plan Outlay	Special Component Plan Outlay	Percentage
2002-2003	41205.00	4347.34	10.55
2003-2004	45277.00	7359.30	16.25

However, during the Ninth Plan 1997-2002 and Annual Plan 2002-03 proportionate allocation could not be made in view of the fact that the lion share of plan funds were spent for capital intensive projects like construction of tail end regulator across river Arasalar, Electronic park, IT Park, Development of port, Construction of office buildings, Construction of civil station at Karaikal, Handloom Development, Development of Tourism etc.,

MONITORING OF SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN

In the Union Territory of Pondicherry, the implementation of Special Component Plan is closely monitored through review meetings. As a result of close monitoring of schemes implemented under SCP, the percentage of expenditure in this Union Territory was always over 90%. The details of outlay and actual expenditure under SCP during the last 10 years are given below:

Year	Outlay	Expenditure	%
1992-93	1447.16	1493.14	103.18
1993-94	1753.95	1648.41	93.98
1994-95	2193.96	2079.99	94.81
1995-96	2852.20	2852.30	100.00
1996-97	3258.30	2937.77	95.00
1997-98	3546.67	2874.00	81.04
1998-99	3268.01	3256.33	99.64
1999-2000	4352.68	4124.18	94.75
2000-2001	4199.70	4098.03	97.58
2001-2002	4024.25	3996.78	99.31
2002-2003	4347.34	4295.51	98.81

Being a small Union Territory, feedback is also received through field level officers and through public representatives (MLA's) on the implementation of SCP in this Union Territory and short comings if any are quickly rectified for better utilisation of funds earmarked for development of SCs.

Anti Poverty Programme

District Rural Development Agency has conducted the Below Poverty Line(BPL) census based on the guidelines of the Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment, Government of India, for Ninth Plan in this Union Territory. As per the census, there are 63,262 rural families living below the poverty line in this U.T. (Annual income of less then Rs.20,000) of which 22,562 families are SCs.

Similarly the Local Administration Department has conducted the Below Poverty Line (BPL) census in Urban areas based on the guidelines of the Ministry of Urban Areas Development, Government of India. As per the census, there are about 32,872 families living below the poverty line in urban areas (Annual Income of less then Rs.23,000/-) of which 4102 families are SCs. Thus altogether there are 26,664 SCs families living below the poverty line in this Territory and they are covered under Anti-poverty programmes. During the Ninth Five Year Plan 12500 families were assisted under various economic development programmes. During the Tenth Five Year Plan it is programmed to cover the rest of the 14,164 families in a phased manner.

As far as the Union Territory of Pondicherry is concerned the economic development schemes for development of Scheduled Castes are being implemented by 5 departments/

agencies namely, Agriculture, Industries, Adidravidar Welfare, District Rural Development Agency and Adidravidar Development Corporation.

Department-wise and year-wise breakup of target and achievement is given below:-

Departments/ Agency/ Department	2002-07	2002-2003		2003-2004		Target 2004-05
	Target Proposed	Target	Achieve- ment	Target	Achievement	
D.R.D.A.	3664	733	733	733	733	800
Agriculture	2500	500	571	500	500	500
Industries	500	100	347	100	300	100
Adi Dravidar Welfare Department	1500	300	--	--	--	--
Adi Dravidar Development Corporation	6000	1200	1272	1295	1245	1300
Total	14164	2833	1619	2628	2778	2700

SPECIAL CENTRAL ASSISTANCE

Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India release Special Central Assistance (SCA) every year as an additive to Special Component Plan to States / Union Territories from the budget of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India. According to the guidelines, Special Central Assistance should be utilised in conjunction with Special Component Plan for filling the critical gaps and for providing missing inputs on viable schemes for Economic Development of Scheduled Castes families. The income generating scheme for Scheduled Castes include direct relevant training to back up services and institutional build-up and arrangements for implementation, supervision and evaluation. The scope of the existing Special Central Assistance has been widened to include infrastructural development programmes in blocks having 50% or more of Scheduled Caste population subject to the condition that the Special Central Assistance allocation should be made use of in such a way to encourage larger efforts on development of SCs on the part of the States/Union Territories.

The Pondicherry Adidravidar Development Corporation has been set up by the Pondicherry Government under the Companies Act, 1956 to serve as a model institution for financing development schemes for SCs and to liaise with various financial and other agencies for the purpose of identifying various financial and other agencies for the purpose of identifying various trades/ business /professions and other economic activities of importance to SCs so as to fill the critical gaps in the existing programmes and to generate employment and increase their economical level and to upgrade skills by providing training facilities directly in the institutions or in collaboration with the Agencies in the field.

In order to achieve these objectives, the Corporation has formulated various self-employment schemes to benefit the SCs who are living below the poverty line.

The list of self employment schemes implemented by Adidravidar Development Corporation is given below:

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme
1.	Dairy
2.	Poultry
3.	Goat rearing
4.	Duck rearing
5.	Tyre cart with bullocks
6.	Power Sprayer
7.	General Engineering Works
8.	Foot wear manufacturing unit
9.	Wood & can furniture manufacturing
10.	Grocery shop
11.	Petty shop
12.	Fire wood shop
13.	Mobile vending
14.	Carpentry
15.	Laundry
16.	Motorised cyle rickshaw
17.	Autorickshaw
18.	Sound service
19.	Tailoring
20.	Other Engineering / activities

Besides, the Corporation also sponsor SC candidates to upgrade their skills through training.

The list of training schemes to which SC candidates are sponsored by Adidravidar Development Corporation is given below :

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme
1.	Computer operation
2.	Typewriting / Shorthand
3.	Tailoring
4.	LMV driving
5.	Auto rickshaw driving
6.	Electrical goods repairing
7.	Auto mechanism
8.	Television Mechanism
9.	Turning
10.	Welding
11.	Paper mash toy making
12.	Stone / wood carving
13.	Gem cutting & polishing
14.	Cane / nylon wire knitting

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme
15.	Korai mat weaving
16.	Leather goods manufacturing
17.	Khadi spinning
18.	Khadi soap manufacturing

Family oriented cum income generating schemes for development of Scheduled castes which can be funded under Special Central Assistance as communicated by Government of India vide their letter D.O. No.19020/35/93-SCD.VI dated 29.7.1993.

1. AGRICULTURE

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

2. HORTICULTURE

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

3. LAND REFORMS

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

4. MINOR IRRIGATION

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

5. SOIL CONSERVATION

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

6. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

- (a) Supply of milk cattle, poultry, goat, sheep, pigs and duck units to scheduled caste families.
- (b) Assistance to dairy and poultry cooperatives societies in the areas with substantial Scheduled Caste population

7. FORESTRY
 - (a) Development of social and agro-forestry benefiting Scheduled Caste families.
8. FISHERIES
 - (a) Assistance to Scheduled Caste families for pisciculture.
 - (b) Training of Scheduled Castes in fish production, collection etc.,
 - (c) Development of Scheduled Caste fishermen cooperatives
 - (d) Subsidy/assistance to Scheduled Caste fishermen to purchase fishing boats, nets , etc.,
9. VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES
 - (a) Skill development training to traditional Scheduled Caste artisans in modern methods of production.
 - (b) Assistance to Scheduled Caste artisans / craftsmen for setting up of business and small and cottage industries
 - (c) Entrepreneurship development training to scheduled castes.
 - (d) Bee keeping
 - (e) Sericulture
 - (f) Introduction of new craft programmes among Scheduled Caste families.
10. COOPERATIVES
 - (a) Formation of new cooperatives and strengthening existing cooperatives with substantial Scheduled Caste members for promoting ventures in traditional occupations like leather works, weaving and brick making etc.
 - (b) Strengthening of consumer cooperatives, labour cooperatives and other cooperatives having a substantial number of Scheduled Caste members
 - (c) Working capital assistance to Scheduled Caste cooperatives engaged in production of consumable items etc.
 - (d) Training to Scheduled Caste members of cooperatives in Management and administration of cooperatives
 - (e) Processing/ marketing cooperatives.
11. EDUCATION
 - (a) Establishment and running of residential schools in areas having low level literacy.
 - (b) Repairs and proper upkeep of existing schools/hostels meant for Scheduled Castes.
12. SCHEDULED CASTE WOMEN
 - (a) Assistance to Scheduled Caste Women and their cooperatives for their production and marketing of consumer goods.
 - (b) Training of Scheduled Caste women in schemes designed to improve family earning.

13. ECOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT

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

14. MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME

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

During the Eighth Plan 1992-97, and Ninth Plan 1997-2002 Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment released a sum of Rs.245.888 lakh as Special Central Assistance and entire allocation was placed at the disposal of Adidravidar Development Corporation.

Year-wise allocation and Expenditure was as follows:

Ninth Plan

(Rs. lakh)

Year	Allocation	Expenditure*
1997-1998	23.99	23.99
1998-1999	73.29	73.29
1999-2000	30.12	30.12
2000-2001	36.42	36.42
2001-2002	50.00	50.00
2002-2003	5.81	5.81

* The entire allocation was released to Pondicherry Adi-dravidar Development Corporation (PADCO).

PONDICHERRY ADIDRAVIDAR DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD., (PADCO)

The Pondicherry Adidravidar Development Corporation Limited is a Government of Pondicherry undertaking, formed in the year 1986 to function as a nodal agency for financing, facilitating and promoting economic development activities of Adidravidar community in the Union Territory of Pondicherry. The main features of the Corporation are:

1. Identification of various business and profession and financing such income generating schemes for the benefit of the Adidravidar Community with a view to improve their living standards.
2. Imparting skills and entrepreneurial development training to the educated unemployed youths for gainful employment or to enable to setup their own business.

The Paid-up Share capital of the Corporation is Rs.198.35 lakhs as against the Authorised Share Capital of Rs.500.00 lakhs as on March 2002. Share Capital is being contributed to PADCO by the Govt. of India and Govt. of Pondicherry in the ratio of 49.51. The corporation is managed by the Board of Directors having representation from the UT Government and Central Government.

PADCO has been nominated as the Channeling Agency for the implementation of schemes of National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC) and National Safai Karamacharis finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC).

Under the NSFDC and NSKFDC sponsored schemes PADCO undertakes to identify beneficiaries, extend term loan assistance and recover the loan from the beneficiaries. Some of the most important schemes implemented are Autorickshaw, Mini Lorries, Photocopiers, Concrete Mixers, Power Tillers, Diesel Taxi, passenger van, Tourist Home, Computer Centre, Steel Furniture Manufacturing etc.

A. WELFARE SCHEMES EXTENDED TO ADIDRAVIDAR COMMUNITY:

1. LOAN-CUM-SUBSIDY AND MARGIN MONEY SCHEME :

Under this scheme, the Adidravidar community people living below the poverty line are extended with Loan-cum-subsidy through banks for starting viable trades/ business/ profession and other economic activities under self-employment programme so as to raise their economic level. The features/ criteria of the scheme are as follows:

1. 25% of the Unit cost or Rs.10,000/- whichever is less is released to the concerned loan disbursing banks from the Share capital as Margin Money Deposit for a maximum period of 3 years. The interest earned on the deposit is to be shared by the Corporation and the beneficiary on 50:50 basis.
2. 50% of the Unit cost or Rs.6,000/- whichever is less is released as subsidy to the loan disbursing banks from the grants to be adjusted against the loan amount.

3. Remaining portion of the unit cost will be released by the disbursing banks as bank loan at a nominal rate of interest as prescribed by RBI from time to time.

Table No.1 : Achievements under Loan-cum-Subsidy and Margin Money Scheme (SC)

Sl. No.	Year	No. of Bene. Assisted	Margin Money (Rs.)	Subsidy (Rs.)	Bank Loan (Rs.)	Total Loan (Rs.)
01.	1987-88	305	5,42,475-00	5,66,920-00	16,02,980-00	21,69,900-00
02.	1988-89	546	4,37,918-00	10,33,471-00	7,18,201-00	17,51,672-00
03.	1989-90	614	7,52,296-00	15,65,225-00	14,43,959-00	30,09,184-00
04.	1990-91	788	4,82,949-00	8,28,768-00	11,03,028-00	19,31,796-00
05.	1991-92	649	13,27,026-00	18,61,496-00	34,46,608-00	53,08,104-00
06.	1992-93	702	10,15,715-00	19,34,990-00	21,27,870-00	40,62,860-00
07.	1993-94	762	9,99,639-00	17,92,525-00	22,06,031-00	39,98,556-00
08.	1994-95	630	10,94,958-00	19,27,233-00	24,52,599-00	43,79,832-00
09.	1995-96	574	11,32,121-00	20,46,843-00	24,81,641-00	45,28,484-00
10.	1996-97	584	11,79,213-00	21,62,620-00	25,54,232-00	47,16,852-00
11.	1997-98	493	9,20,102-00	17,40,154-00	19,40,254-00	36,80,408-00
12.	1998-99	506	10,28,900-00	20,14,775-00	21,00,825-00	41,15,600-00
13.	1999-00	484	11,10,724-00	20,54,517-00	23,88,379-00	44,42,896-00
14.	2000-01	668	31,05,508-00	28,52,250-00	29,28,750-00	57,81,000-00
15.	2001-02	689	18,78,875-00	37,06,750-00	38,13,750-00	75,02,500-00
16.	2002-03	688	21,53,000-00	42,59,000-00	43,12,000-00	85,71,000-00
17.	2003-04	41	2,10,250-00	3,93,000-00	4,98,000-00	8,91,000-00
(upto 30.11.2003)						
TOTAL		9743	1,93,71,669-00	3,27,40,537-00	3,81,19,107-00	7,08,59,644-00

2. TRAINING SCHEME:

Under this scheme, this Corporation provides training in various fields to the educated unemployed youths of Adidravidar community for the improvement of skills for availing of wage/self employment. Stipend ranging from Rs.500/- to Rs.1,000/- depending upon their educational qualification is paid to the trainees during the training period besides the Course fees to the Training Institutions.

Table No. 2 : Achievements under Training Scheme (SC)

Sl. No.	Year	No. of Persons Trained	Stipend & Course Fee
1	1989-1990	57	0.32
2	1990-1991	113	1.52
3	1991-1992	208	2.62
4	1992-1993	332	3.20
5	1993-1994	437	7.65
6	1994-1995	374	7.59
7	1995-1996	293	5.78
8	1996-1997	432	9.35
9	1997-1998	449	11.35
10	1998-1999	694	17.68
11	1999-2000	492	31.63
12	2000-2001	529	23.22
13	2001-2002	423	11.90
14	2002-2003	536	24.80
15	2003-2004	599	16.97 (Upto 30.11.2003)
	Total	5968	175.58

Some of the fields of training is imparted are as follows : -

1. Computer operation (Data Entry and Programming)
2. Typewriting / Shorthand
3. Tailoring
4. LMV Driving
5. Auto driving
6. Electrical Goods repairing
7. Auto Mechanism
8. T.V Mechanism

9. Welding/Turning
10. Korai Mat Weaving
11. Leather goods Manufacturing
12. Terracotta Toys making

3. NSFDC SPONSORED TERM LOAN ASSISTANCE:

National Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC) is the apex institution functioning in New Delhi for financing and promoting economic development activities of SC and ST community. NSFDC provides assistance to the members of SC and ST communities whose annual family income is below double the poverty line, through the State Channelising Agencies (i.e., State SC Development Corporations). Under this scheme financial assistance is extended to the beneficiaries at a very lesser rate of interest of 7% per annum and Subsidy of Rs.10,000/- or 50% of the project cost whichever is less, is granted to the beneficiaries who are below the poverty line. PADCO extends loan under this scheme by obtaining 85% of the project cost as Term Loan from NSFDC, meeting 10% from its Share Capital as Margin Money Loan and the balance 5% is met by the beneficiaries as Promoters Contribution.

Since the nomination as channelising agency for NSFDC i.e. 1993-94 till November 2002 PADCO has extended term loan to 323 beneficiaries to the tune of 538.43 lakhs for various schemes.

Table No. 3: Achievements under NSFDC sponsored Term Loan Assistance:

Sl. No.	Year	No. of Beneficiaries Assisted	NSFDC Share	PADCO Share	Total Loan (Rs. in Lakhs)
1.	1993-1994	50	14.85	5.00	19.85
2.	1995-1996	19	14.51	5.58	20.09
3.	1996-1997	23	30.81	15.64	46.45
4.	1997-1998	23	18.90	9.97	28.87
5.	1998-1999	30	66.12	19.83	85.95
6.	1999-2000	36	57.83	9.95	67.78
7.	2000- 2001	32	50.99	9.62	60.61
8.	2001-2002	37	71.22	10.77	81.99
9.	2002-2003	48	70.33	12.56	82.89
10.	2003-2004	25	38.38	5.57	43.95
TOTAL		323	433.94	104.49	538.43

**B. WELFARE SCHEMES EXTENDED TO MEMBERS OF SAFAI KARAMCHARIS
NSKFDC SPONSORED LOAN CUM SUBSIDY SCHEME**

Government of Pondicherry have nominated PADCO as Channelising agency for the UT of Pondicherry for providing assistance to the members of Safai Karamcharis. National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC) is the apex institution functioning in New Delhi for financing and promoting economic development activities for the members of Safai Karamcharis. Under this scheme financial assistance is extended to the beneficiaries at a very lesser rate of interest of 4-7% per annum. PADCO extends loan under this scheme by obtaining 85% of the project cost as Term Loan from NSKFDC, meeting 10% as Margin Money Loan from its Share Capital and the balance 5% is met by the beneficiaries as Promoters Contribution. All Safai Karamcharis in the age of 18 to 50 years are eligible for availing the loan. Preference is given to the identified Scavengers and their family members.

Under this scheme of NSKFDC, for the year 2003-2004 (till November '2003) PADCO has extended the term loan to 179 beneficiary to the tune of Rs.39.78 lakhs for various scheme.

Sl. No.	Year	Beneficiary	NSKFDC Share	PADCO Share	Total
1	2001-02	74	14.07	1.26	15.33
2	2002-03	59	11.64	1.95	13.59
3	2003-2004 (Upto 30.11.2003)	46	9.90	0.96	10.86
	Total	179	35.61	4.17	39.78

ADIDRAVIDAR WELFARE DEPARTMENT

The Adidravidar Welfare Department is implementing various innovative schemes for the welfare of SC community under the following two categories

- i. Scheme for educational improvements, training, self employment to the Scheduled Caste population
- ii. Scheme for social and economic development of scheduled caste population.

**I. SCHEME FOR EDUCATIONAL IMPROVEMENT, TRAINING,
SELF-EMPLOYMENT TO SCS**

1. Supply of Text Books, Stationeries and Clothes to Scheduled Caste Students

Free supply of Text Books, Stationeries and uniforms to Scheduled Caste students are being given to increase the enrollment. Every year, 46500 Scheduled Caste students are being benefited. During 1991-92 onwards, free supply of text books, have been extended to upto X std. Uniforms are supplied in Terry Cotton/Polyester instead of cotton from the year 1997-98. From the year 2000-01 onwards, the uniforms are proposed to be supplied to the students upto XII std.

2. Provision of Tutorial Facilities to Scheduled Caste Students

To increase awareness and learning among Scheduled Caste student, 350 tutorial centres are run by this department. Tutors are posted to enlighten the Scheduled Caste students in their weak subjects after the school hours. Educational unemployed youth are taking classes. Honorarium ranging from Rs.150 to 250 is being paid according to their educational qualification.

Financial Assistance to Scheduled Caste students undergoing training in typewriting and shorthand in recognised institutions are also extended to enable them to settle in self-employment programme. Entire expenditure like tuition fees, stationery fees, examination fees, machine hiring charges, etc., are being met by the Government.

Various coaching classes for recruitment of Lower Division Clerk, Upper Division Clerk, Superintendent, are being arranged under this scheme in order to enable Scheduled Caste candidates to compete with other candidates on better footing and turn out successful in the Examination.

Special coaching classes for Entrance Exam for admission into Navodaya Vidyalaya, M.B.B.S., B.D.S., Engineering, Agricultural and B.V.Sc. courses are also being conducted every year.

3. Vocational Training Centres at Pondicherry, Karaikal and Yanam

With a view to make the school drop outs, to get skill, training in cutting and tailoring is being imparted. The duration of the course is one year. 96 candidates are imparted training every year. 48 in Pondicherry, 32 in Karaikal and 16 in Yanam. Stipend of Rs.100/- per month is also given to the trainees. A sewing machine with accessories at free of cost is also given as a measure of rehabilitation to settle in self-employment after completion of 1 year training.

4. Grant of Opportunity Cost to the Parents of Scheduled Caste Girls Students in Middle/Secondary Level Classes

In order to compensate the loss of income suffered by the parents in the event of sending their daughter to school, opportunity cost (at the rate of Rs.20/- per month for 10

months) to the parents of Scheduled Caste girls student of middle and secondary level classes, is being given. From the 2000-2001 onwards, financial assistance has been increased from Rs.200/- to 1000/- per year.

5. Opening and Maintenance of Boys and Girls Hostels

OBJECTIVE OF THE SCHEME: Providing of free lodging and boarding to SC students to continue their studies without any disruption. These facilities are being given from V Standard to College level students.

FACILITIES AVAILABLE: Under the scheme 23 nos. of hostels are functioning in the Union Territory of Pondicherry. All the inmates are provided with free diet which includes fish, chicken, mutton alongwith monthly special diet, such as, meals with vada, keseri, payasam and plaintain fruits and non-diet items, such as, toilet soap, washing soap, soapnut powder, tooth paste, tooth brush, washing soda, coconut oil and gingely oil are also being given. The per capita expenditure per inmate per day is Rs.26.818 .

Apart from the above, inmates are provided with playground materials, daily newspapers, uniform cloth with stitching charges, refund of bus fare amount for 6 trips to home town & back in respect of all hostels every year, conducting of Educational Tour to final year college students and assistance of Rs.2000/- per hostel for celebration of annual day of the hostel.

Special coaching classes are being conducted for hostel inmates in their respective schools in order to improve Educational standard. This special coaching classes are being implemented by this department for those students persuing their education from VI to XII std.

Regionwise details of SC hostels are given below:

Region	Government Building		Rented Building		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Pondicherry	7	1	2	3	13
Karaikal	5	1	1	2	9
Yanam		1	1		2
Total					24

With a view to complete the education upto secondary level, Pre Matric scholarship is awarded to the SC students studying from 6th to 10th standards. Students studying in 6th, 7th and 8th are paid at the rate of Rs.150/- per year and students in 9th and 10th are awarded Rs.200/- per year.

6. Free Distribution of Bi-Cycle to Scheduled Caste Students

The object of the scheme is to provide bi-cycles to all boys and girls studying from standard IX upto college level, including Post graduate level, in order to enable poor Adi-dravidar students to come to their Educational institutions comfortably. During 2000-01, 6600 Bi-cycles have been distributed to the students studying from IX to college level. From the year 2001-02, 3000 SC students of IX standard were covered. Now the scheme has been transferred to Social Welfare Department to cover both SC and BC students.

7. Pre-matric Scholarship to Children of persons engaged in unclean occupation

The objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to enable the children of scavengers of dry latrines, tanners, flayers and sweepers who have traditional link with scavenging to pursue pre-matric education. The eligibility for this scholarship is only for two children in the family upto VII std. The third child is also eligible if the child is born before 1.4.93. In respect of IX and X standard, only two children of the same parents would be eligible. An ad-hoc grant of Rs.500/- per student per annum in addition to scholarship is given to all students.

Day Scholars	Quantum of Assistance
I to V std	Rs.25/- per month
VI to VIII std.	Rs.40/- per month
IX to X std.	Rs.50/- per month
Hostellers	
III to VIII std.	Rs.200/- per month
IX to X std.	Rs.250/- per month

8. Award of Post Matric Scholarship to SC Students

The objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to SC students studying at post matric level or post-secondary stage to enable them to complete their education. Reimbursement of full fees charged by the institutions and award of maintenance allowance for meeting educational expenses and boarding, lodging expenses are given as detailed below:

Sl.No.	Course Study	Rate of Maintenance Per month Hotellers	Allowance Day Scholars
1	Group A Professional Course	Rs./- 425/-	Rs. 190/-
2	Group B&C.P.G.& Other Course	290/-	190/-
3	Group D-General course upto Graduate Level.	230/-	120/-
4	Group E-Class XI&XII	150/-	90/-

9. Book Bank to Scheduled Caste Students

Under this scheme, book bank facilities have been extended to the Engineering, Medical, Dental and Agricultural college in the Union Territory of Pondicherry to enable the SC students to utilise the books available in the book bank for their studies. According to the instruction of Government of India, the SC students who are in receipt of post-matric scholarship are only permitted to use the book bank. The books are utilised by the SC students at the rate of one set for two students.

10. Stipend to Scheduled Caste Trainees in various Industrial Training Institute

Grant of stipend at Rs.120/- per month to each Scheduled Caste trainees undergoing training in various Industrial Training Institute of this Union Territory is being given in order to retain them in the training till its completion.

11. Grant of Dr. Ambedkar Memorial Award

In order to promote talent and imbibe the spirit of competition among SC students, an award of Rs.1000/- each to top scoring one SC boy and SC girl students from each region in Higher Secondary Examination is being given every year. Order of the Government of India for enhancement of the award from Rs.1000/- to Rs.5000/- are awaited.

12. Grant of Supplementary maintenance allowance to SC Students in Engineering, Medical and Other Professional Courses

In order of relieve the distress in locating funds for their normal boarding expenses in hostels, supplementary maintenance allowance of Rs.50/- per month to each SC student studying in professional colleges, outside the Union Territory is being granted.

II. SCHEME FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION.

1. Purchase, Distribution and Development of house sites

The objective of the scheme is to provide free house sites to the homeless SC people to enable them to construct their own houses. 20% of house sites are allotted to other economically backward classes so as to avoid the feeling of segregation and to eradicate the evil of untouchability. Such pattas are issued jointly in the name of husband and wife with a view to strengthen the resources and accelerate the process of empowerment of women in the society.

2. Construction of community halls

The objective of the scheme is to construct community halls to SC colonies for the conduct of social functions like marriages, earboring ceremony, village meetings and running of adult schools, etc. This will also serve as temporary shelters, for homeless SC families as well as to those, whose houses are damaged by natural calamities like cyclone, flood, fire, etc. The community hall after construction are handed over to the concerned Commune Panchayat/Municipalities for upkeep and maintenance. It is proposed to construct 3 community halls during 2000-2001.

3. Grant-in-aid to local bodies for construction of water borne latrines, scavenger quarters, provision of civic amenities in SC colonies and financial assistance to the parent of unemployed graduate

The objective of the scheme is to release grant-in-aid to local bodies to provide roads, water supply, side drains, to construct scavengers quarters and water borne latrines, etc. in Scheduled Caste colonies, where these facilities are lacking. This scheme which was not in

operation during VII Five Year Plan period has again been revived for implementation during VIII Five Year Plan.

4. Free supply of dhoties, towels, sarees and blouse pieces to Poor Scheduled Caste people

The object of the scheme is to provide clothing to the poor SC people who are not in a position to purchase even the minimum required clothing for their use. Under the above scheme, a SC male will be supplied with a dhoti and a towel and SC female will be supplied with a saree and a blouse piece 0.75 mt. each. Under the scheme, all SC married people who are below the income level of Rs.15000/- are benefited.

5. Financial Assistance for the marriages of poor SC Brides, pregnant and lactating woman and to the parents of unemployed graduate

Financial Assistance of Rs.7500/- each to SC brides in respect of 1st and 2nd daughter also whose parent's annual income does not exceed Rs.15,000/- for performing their marriage to mitigate the financial hardship is being given. Financial Assistance of Rs.500/- (Rs.100/- in cash and a baby kit worth Rs.400/-) is being given to poor scheduled caste pregnant and lactating women for pre/post natal care, treatment etc.

6. Grant of subsidy for construction of low cost dwelling units

Under the housing sector, financial assistance was given to SC people who are allotted house sites either by this directorate or in possession of the house site of their own in the form of subsidy to the tune of Rs.10,000/- with a view to enable them to construct a house of their own. The amount has been enhanced to Rs.20,000/- from the year 2000-2001. It is further enhanced to Rs.40,000 from 2003-04 onwards. The above assistance is being given in three instalments based on the stage of construction.

7. Financial Assistance to SC people to perform funeral rites

To mitigate the financial hardships experienced by the poor SC people in performing the funeral rites of deceased, a sum of Rs.1000/- each to the relative of the deceased is given from the year 1998-99.

8. Award to Inter-caste married couple

With a view to encourage the inter-caste marriage, award to the tune of Rs.5000/- was given to the inter caste married couples as a step in the direction of creating a casteless society. This amount has been enhanced to Rs.10,000/- from the year 1998-99.

9. Financial Assistance to SC Law/Medical Graduates for setting up of private practice

Under this scheme financial assistance is provided to SC Law/Medical graduates of setting up of their own practice. The assistance is to meet the initial investment cost necessary for Law/Medical books, equipments, furniture etc., while the law graduates are given Rs.1500/-. Medical graduates are given Rs.2500/-. It is proposed to enhance the quantum of financial assistance.

POPULATION DETAILS AS PER 1991 CENSUS**I. POPULATION OF UNION TERRITORY OF PONDICHERRY WITH URBAN / RURAL BREAK-UP**

<u>Rural/Urban</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>SCs</u>
Rural	290800	77727
Urban	516985	53551
Total	807785	131278

II. REGIONWISE POPULATION WITH URBAN/RURAL BREAK-UP

<u>Region</u>	<u>Rural/Urban</u>	<u>Population</u>	
		<u>Total</u>	<u>SCs</u>
Pondicherry	Rural	206901	58605
	Urban	401437	42693
	Total	608338	101298
Karaikal	Rural	83899	19122
	Urban	61804	6695
	Total	145703	25817
Mahe	Rural	---	---
	Urban	33447	123
	Total	33447	123
Yanam	Rural	---	---
	Urban	20297	4040
	Total	20297	4040

III. COMMUNEWISE RURAL POPULATION

Pondicherry Region

<u>Sl.No.</u>	<u>Commune</u>	<u>No. of Villages</u>	<u>Population</u>	
			<u>General</u>	<u>SCs</u>
1.	Mannadipet	40	51259	14036
2.	Villianur	34	42685	12965
3.	Ariyankuppam	19	31074	5254
4.	Bahour	42	47225	16203
5.	Nettapakkam	27	31838	9701
6.	Ozhukarai	2	2820	446
Total		164	206901	58605

Karaikal Region

<u>Sl.No.</u>	<u>Commune</u>	<u>No. of Villages</u>	<u>Population</u>	
			<u>General</u>	<u>SCs</u>
1.	Thirunallar	35	28811	6535
2.	Neravy	8	9515	2082
3.	Nedungadu	33	14042	4101
4.	Kottucherry	14	15252	3385
5.	T.R.Pattinam	10	16279	3019
Total		100	290800	77727

Urban Population

Pondicherry Region

<u>Sl.No.</u>	<u>Wards</u>	<u>Population</u>	
		<u>Total</u>	<u>SCs</u>
1	Pondicherry	203065	21612
2	Ariyankuppam	13498	1085
3	Ozhukarai	157131	16745
4	Villianur	27743	3251
Total		401437	42693

Karaikal Region

Sl.No.		Wards	Population	
			Total	SCs
1	Karaikal	21	61804	6695

Mahe Region

Sl.No.		Wards	Population	
			Total	SCs
1	Mahe	13	33447	123

Yanam Region

Sl.No.		Wards	Population	
			Total	SCs
1	Yanam	10	20297	4040
	Grand Total	118	516985	53551

List of Villages with SC Population (1991 - Census)

Region : Pondicherry

Sl.No.	Name of the Village	Population		
		Total	SC	
<u>Commune : Ariankuppam</u>				
1	Abishegapakkam	3369	2764	
2	Thimmanayakenpalayam	2492	1476	
3	Nonankuppam	2558	275	
4	Andiarpalayam	1047	267	
5	Nanamedu	587	194	
6	Periaveerampattinam	4511	117	
7	Manavelly	4340	54	
8	Tavalakuppam	1435	33	
9	Thanampalayam	802	25	
10	Edayarpalayam	853	24	
11	Kakayantope	1632	15	
12	Purnankuppam	2902	8	
13	Nallavadu	1945	1	
14	Kasanthittu	148	1	
15	Korkumedu	323	---	
16	Sinnaveerampattinam	418	---	
17	Theduvanatham	76	---	
18	Odaively	707	---	
19	Pudukuppam	929	---	
Commune TOTAL -----		31074	5254	Villages - 19
<u>Commune : Ozhukarai</u>				
20	Alankuppam	1541	446	
21	Sanjeevarayanpet	1279	---	
Commune TOTAL -----		2820	446	Villages - 2
<u>Commune : Mannadipet</u>				
22	Thirubuvanai	3736	1570	
23	Thiruvandarkoil	2805	1168	

24	Suthukeny	1485	998
25	Kunichampet	3220	952
26	Kuppam	1830	815
27	Kalithirthalkuppam	2699	719
28	Mannadipet	2181	689
29	Madagadipet	2071	622
30	Kodathur	1004	585
31	Sorapet	1981	568
32	Thethampakkam	588	525
33	Thirukkanur	3353	487
34	Pidarikuppam	842	486
35	Nallur	664	480
36	Puranasingapalayam	1172	471
37	Vadanur	867	318
38	Sellipattu	1899	297
39	Pudukuppam	2040	278
40	Kottapurinatham	1380	262
41	Chettipet	1485	233
42	Kaiklapet	576	222
43	Vinayagampet	1071	215
44	Andiarpalayam (Kalithirthalkuppam)	834	204
45	Manalipet	752	187
46	Sannasikuppam	606	136
47	Vambupet	786	136
48	Sompet	1008	133
49	Kutchipalayam	390	112
50	Lingareddipalayam	1872	68
51	Kumarapalayam	788	44
52	Madagadipattupalayam	1248	40
53	Silkaripalayam	531	16
54	Manavelly	541	---
55	Montbrunpet	121	---
56	Sagadapet	163	---
57	Katteri	1312	---
58	Kondareddipalayam	599	---

59	Nallurkutchipalayam	262	---
60	Thirubuvanaipalayam	453	---
61	Andiarpalayam (Vadanur)	44	---
Commune TOTAL -----		51259	14036 Villages - 40

Commune : Villianur

62	Koodapakkam	4283	1507
63	Periapet	1637	998
64	Uthiravaginipet	1043	957
65	Sivarandagam	1210	922
66	Sedarapet	2827	780
67	Uruvaiyar	2513	694
68	Thondamanatham	2394	628
69	Poraiyur	953	608
70	Arugur	3464	567
71	Karasur	994	546
72	Sendanatham	693	498
73	Thirukanji	1821	484
74	Oussudu	581	455
75	Perungalur	775	408
76	Kizhasathamangalam	1328	404
77	Ariyapalayam	1012	373
78	Pillaiyarkuppam	2058	354
79	Pangur	1184	342
80	Mangalam	1934	326
81	Ramanathapuram	1613	293
82	Karayanpet	306	280
83	Thuthipet	570	212
84	Kottamedu	1353	160
85	Manakuppam	442	160
86	Kizhur	885	9
87	Kizhagaram	562	---
88	Anandapuram	777	---
89	Vadamangalam	824	---
90	Tanathamedu	259	---
91	Sangarampet	324	---

92	Agaram	523	---
93	Ulaivaikkal	210	---
94	Medlasathamangalam	767	---
95	Konerikuppam	566	---
Commune TOTAL -----		42685	12965 Villages - 34

Commune : Bahour

96	Bahour	8093	1863
97	Kirumampakkam	3597	1595
98	Manamedu	1853	1218
99	Karaiyamputhur	2617	961
100	Kudiruppupalayam	1305	924
101	Sedliamedu	1811	844
102	Pillaiarkuppam	1781	787
103	Melparikalpet	1230	785
104	Kuruvinatham	2593	697
105	Panayadikuppam	959	674
106	Varkalodupet	677	661
107	Adingapet	687	596
108	Manapattu	1205	573
109	Irulansandy	890	529
110	Kandanpet	708	525
111	Murthikuppam	761	479
112	Sinna Arachikuppam	676	429
113	Nirnayapet	882	417
114	Valluvarpet	268	263
115	Pannithittu (Vambapet)	265	259
116	Sarkasimedupet	255	255
117	Vannankulampet	287	220
118	Outchimedu	200	193
119	Kaduvanur	561	161
120	Keezhparikalpet	474	109
121	Aladimedu	270	104
122	Soriankuppam	2821	31
123	Itchangadu (Eswarikuppam)	338	28
124	Sinna Karaiyambuthur	589	13

125	Krishnavaram	822	6
126	Aranganur	966	4
127	Pannithittu	1459	---
128	Pinnatchikuppam	349	---
129	Sulliankuppam	430	---
130	Pudukuppam	995	---
131	Narambai	867	---
132	Kattukuppam	810	---
133	Kannikovil	820	---
134	Commandanmedu	214	---
135	Peria Arachikuppam	189	---
136	Koravalimedu	527	---
137	Pudunagaram	124	---
Commune TOTAL -----		47225	16203 Villages - 42

Commune : Nettapakkam

138	Sooramangalam	2420	1497
139	Madukkarai	4240	1329
140	Eripakkam	1953	1239
141	Pandasozhanur	2381	1183
142	Karikalampakkam	3022	880
143	Korkadu	2070	765
144	Kuruvampattu	841	597
145	Nettapakkam	2891	596
146	Sembiapalayam	719	327
147	Kariamanickam	1348	295
148	Embalam	2738	289
149	Nattamedu (Embalam)	497	189
150	Kalmandapam	883	177
151	Pudupattu	239	158
152	Kambalickarankuppam	226	109
153	Nattamedu (Eripakkam)	766	36
154	Sembadapet	134	20
155	Pudukuppam	397	15
156	Mettutheruvu	692	---

157	Thanikuppam		215	---
158	Thulukkanpalayam		901	---
159	Kutchipalayam		495	---
160	Nadunayagapuram		94	---
161	Vadukuppam		480	---
162	Ranganathampet		78	---
163	Andrasikuppam		330	---
164	Molapakkam		788	---
Commune		TOTAL -----	31838	9701 Villages - 27
Grand		TOTAL -----	206901	58605 Villages - 164

List of Villages with SC Population (1991 - Census)

Region : Karaikal

Sl.No.	Name of the Village	Population	
		Total	SC
<u>Commune : Thirunallar</u>			
1	Thirunallar	4449	819
2	Ambagarathur	4174	558
3	Sellur	1156	453
4	Sorakudy	1978	406
5	Serumavilangai	1147	382
6	Nallambal	1864	372
7	Thevampuram	638	357
8	Pettai	1094	286
9	Mela Suprayapuram	605	285
10	Elayankudi	375	282
11	Thenur	833	274
12	Nallazhundur	717	271
13	Valathamangalam	487	258
14	Agarasethur	1663	236
15	Kottapady	309	219
16	Pandaravadaisethur	731	211
17	Thennankudy	1051	201
18	Neivacherry	567	149
19	Karukkankudy	784	124
20	Mela Athipadugai	371	108
21	Poomulayalmangalam	741	82
22	Thamanankudi	347	71
23	Keelasuprayapuram	319	40
24	Kannapur	203	35
25	Muppaithankudi	332	25
26	Agarakovilpathu	43	16
27	Avvaiyarmoolai	137	13

28	Mathur	49	2
29	Kumarakkudi	187	----
30	Thembidagai	235	----
31	Agalankannu	586	----
32	Sayampalayam	98	----
33	Sathankudy	38	----
34	Keezhavoor	146	----
35	Keela Athipadugai	357	----
Commune TOTAL -----		28811	6535 Villages - 35

Commune : Neravy

36	Neravy	4935	688
37	Vizhidiur	2026	600
38	Keezhamanai	470	177
39	Uliapathu	988	168
40	Kakamouzhy	524	167
41	Mannamuthy	283	166
42	Thooduponamoolai	194	116
43	Kottoupalayam	95	----
Commune TOTAL -----		9515	2082 Villages - 8

Commune : Nedungadu

44	Nedungadu	2929	838
45	Melakasakudy	1594	426
46	Mattalankudy	494	257
47	Agarakurumbagaram	1004	243
48	Keezhannavasal	468	227
49	Agaraputhakudy	367	199
50	Puttakudy	363	195
51	Paruthikudy	370	194
52	Vadamattam	506	184
53	Keezhaponbethy	321	182
54	Melaponbethy	693	151
55	Keezhaputhagaram	268	118
56	Agaramankudy	248	115
57	Kanjeepuram Kovilpathu	141	107
58	Mela Kottucherry	202	99

59	Thiruvengadapuram	255	94
60	Kilianor	181	82
61	Andoor	236	68
62	Kurumbagaram	404	58
63	Kulakudy	236	51
64	Kottagam	173	40
65	Kilasembiangal	171	39
66	Melannavasal	177	37
67	Adaikalapuram	381	35
68	Usupoor	89	31
69	Vadakattalai	154	22
70	Narikurumbai	184	8
71	Melapadugai	252	1
72	Kottapakkam	196	----
73	Kosatheru	58	----
74	Saranianeruppu	88	----
75	Nallathur	294	----
76	Panchatcharapuram	545	----
Commune TOTAL -----		14042	4101 Villages - 33

Commune : Kottucherry

77	Kottucherry	5434	1258
78	Varichikudy	3998	1168
79	Poovam	774	248
80	Thiruvettakudy	1734	233
81	Rayampalayam	845	207
82	Koozhkuditha Agraharam	233	157
83	Konnakavaly	269	109
84	Kuppanchettychavady	408	5
85	Pulianthope	100	----
86	Mannankoil	----	----
87	Akkampettai	245	----
88	Kottucherry Macuary	547	----
89	Mandapathur	292	----
90	Kalikuppam	373	----
Commune TOTAL -----		15252	3385 Villages - 14

Commune : Thirumalairayanpattinam

91	Keezhaiyur	953	938	
92	Edatheru	2254	695	
93	Polagam	936	409	
94	Thirumalairayanpattinam	9657	393	
95	Keezhavanjiur	717	256	
96	Padudarkollai	418	159	
97	Melayurpet	299	154	
98	Nainikattalai	121	15	
99	Keezhavanjiurkuppam	434	----	
100	Melavanjiur	490	----	
	Commune	TOTAL -----	16279	3019 Villages - 10
	Grand	TOTAL -----	83899	19122 Villages - 100

List of Wards with SC Population (1991 - Census)

Region : Pondicherry

Sl.No.	Name of the Ward	Population	
		Total	SC
<u>Town / Commune : Pondicherry</u>			
1	Pudupalayam	11166	4272
2	Nethaji nagar	10375	2908
3	Thiruvalluvar Nagar	4616	2575
4	Kuyavarnagar - I	11019	1270
5	Vandrapet	6394	1257
6	Solainagar	10620	1096
7	Kommpakkam	3438	1005
8	Keerapalayam	9804	966
9	Vambakeerapalayam	6609	778
10	Kuruchikuppam	3761	718
11	Thengaithittu	3864	643
12	Thirumudinagar	10005	397
13	Parimalamudaliarthottam	4339	372
14	Debassynpet	5847	371
15	Muthialpet (East)	4441	354
16	Murungapakkam-I	3594	289
17	Nelliamanagar (South)	5183	278
18	Raj Bhavan	3105	257
19	Hospice	3465	247
20	Sinnacadai	4130	247
21	Mudaliarpet-II	10194	242
22	Mudaliarpet-I	6863	229
23	Perumalkovil	4841	113
24	Cassicade	5137	104
25	Cathedral	3482	102
26	Veeravelly	4510	83

27	Pillaithottam	4002	81
28	Calve College	1454	67
29	Muthialpet (West)	6298	64
30	Kuyavarnagar - II	6981	57
31	Orleanpet	4456	56
32	Kolathumedu	4320	46
33	Periapalli	4436	23
34	Nellimanagar (North)	2619	21
35	V.O.C Nagar	5705	20
36	Murungapakkam-II	1992	4
Commune TOTAL -----		203065	21612 Wards - 36
<u>Town / Commune : Ariyankuppam</u>			
37	Ariankuppam	13498	1085
Commune TOTAL -----		13498	1085 Wards - 1
<u>Town / Commune : Ozhukarai</u>			
38	Arumbarthapuram	5423	2450
39	Lawspet	21852	2125
40	Karuvadikuppam	10334	1819
41	Poomiampet	8126	1644
42	Thattorukalavapet	2882	1375
43	Danvantrinagar	10015	1203
44	Ozhukarai	5963	1187
45	Pakkamudayanpet	16595	1003
46	Muthiraipalayam	7507	862
47	Veemakavundanpalayam	11579	771
48	Saram	7805	599
49	Reddiarpalayam	5346	572
50	Periakalapattu (O.G)	5388	368
51	Pillaichavadi	3052	286
52	Shanmugapuram	8762	155
53	Narimedu	7768	91
54	Kavundanpalayam	4381	84
55	Ellaipillaichavadi	3048	64
56	Kadirkamam	4722	37
57	Ganapathychettykulam (O.G)	1737	30

58	Dharmapuri	3096	17
59	Sinnakalapattu (O.G)	1750	3
Commune TOTAL -----		157131	16745 Wards - 22

Town / Commune : Villianur

60	Kurumbapet	3814	717
61	Attuvaikalpet	474	474
62	Thattanchavady	1215	439
63	Arasur	497	364
64	Villianur	6025	315
65	Gopalankadai	623	240
66	Odiampet	1874	215
67	Kanuvapet	7478	187
68	Valluvanpet	119	119
69	Tavalapattu	77	77
70	Sultanpet	3068	77
71	Manavelly	909	16
72	Guruvappanaickenpalayam	852	8
73	Muthupillaipalayam	499	3
74	Arumbarthapuram	219	---
Town	TOTAL -----	27743	3251 Wards - 15
Grand	TOTAL -----	401437	42693 Wards - 74

List of Wards with SC Population (1991 - Census)

Region : Karaikal

Sl.No.	Name of the Ward	Population		
		Total	SC	
1	Kovilpathu	3855	2102	
2	Oduthurai	2607	702	
3	Akkaravattam	2411	563	
4	Dharmapuram	2354	561	
5	Ammankovilpathu	4615	528	
6	Valatheru	4685	465	
7	Keezhakasakudy	2492	428	
8	Thalatheru	3728	268	
9	Katharsultan	3820	257	
10	Takkalur	419	192	
11	Mathakadi	4174	134	
12	Madhakoil	2004	110	
13	Maideenpalli	3291	110	
14	Kirambuthottam	2837	98	
15	Andoniyarkoil	2221	42	
16	Ammayarkoil	2936	33	
17	Karkalacherry	1141	33	
18	Watertank	3241	31	
19	Kothukulam	3030	18	
20	Kadaitheru	2421	13	
21	Thalatheru Extension	3522	7	
Town	TOTAL -----	61804	6695	Wards - 21
Grand	TOTAL -----	61804	6695	Wards - 21

List of Wards with SC Population (1991 - Census)

Region : Mahe

Sl.No.	Name of the Ward	Population		
		Total	SC	
1	Palloor West	4636	45	
2	Mundock	1386	29	
3	Manjakkal	2566	21	
4	Choodikotta	2000	15	
5	Pandakkal North	2042	8	
6	Valavil	1996	3	
7	Parakkal	2498	2	
8	Palloor North East	2010	---	
9	Chalakkara (incl. Cherukallayi)	3242	---	
10	Palloor South East	3831	---	
11	Chalakkara North	2851	---	
12	Pandakkal South	2559	---	
13	Pandakkal	1830	---	
Town	TOTAL -----	33447	123	Wards - 13
Grand	TOTAL -----	33447	123	Wards - 13

List of Wards with SC Population (1991 - Census)

Region : Yanam

Sl.No.	Name of the Ward	Population		
		Total	SC	
1	Metakkur	2474	1178	
2	Guerimpeta	2498	888	
3	Farampeta	1986	709	
4	Agraharam	1708	372	
5	Pedapudi	2557	319	
6	Pillaraya	2811	209	
7	Pydikondale	2206	132	
8	Bus Stand	1500	125	
9	Kanakalapeta	1498	108	
10	Biga Bazar	1059	---	
Town	TOTAL -----	20297	4040	Wards - 10
Grand	TOTAL -----	20297	4040	Wards - 10

POPULATION DETAILS AS PER 1991 CENSUS

I. POPULATION OF UNION TERRITORY OF PONDICHERRY WITH URBAN / RURAL BREAK-UP

<u>Rural/Urban</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>SCs</u>
Rural	290800	77727
Urban	516985	53551
Total	807785	131278

II. REGIONWISE POPULATION WITH URBAN/RURAL BREAK-UP

<u>Region</u>	<u>Rural/Urban</u>	<u>Population</u>	
		<u>Total</u>	<u>SCs</u>
Pondicherry	Rural	206901	58605
	Urban	401437	42693
	Total	608338	101298
Karaikal	Rural	83899	19122
	Urban	61804	6695
	Total	145703	25817
Mahe	Rural	---	---
	Urban	33447	123
	Total	33447	123
Yanam	Rural	---	---
	Urban	20297	4040
	Total	20297	4040

III. COMMUNEWISE RURAL POPULATION

Pondicherry Region

<u>Sl.No.</u>	<u>Commune</u>	<u>No. of Villages</u>	<u>Population</u>	
			<u>General</u>	<u>SCs</u>
1	Mannadipet	40	51259	14036
2	Villianur	34	42685	12965

3	Ariyankuppam	19	31074	5254
4	Bahour	42	47225	16203
5	Nettapakkam	27	31838	9701
6	Ozhukarai	2	2820	446
Total		164	206901	58605

Karaikal Region

Sl.No.	Commune	No. of Villages	Population	
			General	SCs
1	Thirunallar	35	28811	6535
2	Neravy	8	9515	2082
3	Nedungadu	33	14042	4101
4	Kottucherry	14	15252	3385
5	T.R.Pattinam	10	16279	3019
Total		100	290800	77727

Urban Population

Pondicherry Region

	Wards	Population	
		Total	SCs
Pondicherry	36	203065	21612
Ariyankuppam	1	13498	1085
Ozhukarai	22	157131	16745
Villianur	15	27743	3251
	74	401437	42693

Karaikal Region

	Wards	Population	
		Total	SCs
Karaikal	21	61804	6695

Mahe Region

Sl.No.		Wards	Population	
			Total	SCs
1	Mahe	13	33447	123

Yanam Region

Sl.No.		Wards	Population	
			Total	SCs
1	Yanam	10	20297	6695
	Grand Total	118	516985	53551

I. Working Group Recommendations on development and welfare of Scheduled Castes during Eighth Plan

Planning Commission constituted the working Group for the formulation of policy guidelines, objectives and laying down the broad strategies for the development of welfare of the Scheduled Castes during Eighth Five Year Plan under the chairmanship of Shri. S.S.Varma, Secretary Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India. The working Group has submitted its report to the Government of India in August 1989, which is made available to the State/Union Territories.

The Working Group on the basis of past experience during Sixth and Seventh plan periods set the following Objectives for the Eighth Plan.

- i. Conservation of whatever assets the Scheduled Castes have
- ii. Provision / transfer of adequate assets like land to them;
- iii. Updating and/or provision of new skills to improve their employability or productivity;
- iv. Ensuring minimum wages to agricultural labour preventing their exploitation by others in any way;
- v. Providing minimum literacy and functional skills through education to every Scheduled Caste group up to 35 years age as part of the programmes of Universalisation of Elementary Education and Eradication of illiteracy.
- vi. Enabling them to acquire special educational /technical qualifications and avail of existing as well as newly emerging employment opportunities;
- vii. Provision of entrepreneurial training to educate unemployed Scheduled Caste Youth;
- viii. Helping in their taking diversified activities including in the areas of manufacturing, trades and business through self-employment programmes;
- ix. Modernising existing traditional activities like tanning and leather work;
- x. Liberating them from demeaning work like scavenging of dry latrines;
- xi. Doing what all necessary to tackle and eradicate the social problem of untouchability; and
- xii. Provision of minimum needs and basic amenities in their habitations.

II. The working group evolved the following strategy for the development of Scheduled Castes during the Eighth Plan will also be followed for Ninth Plan.

- i. The strategy of Special Component Plans, Scheduled Castes Development Corporations, etc., already being followed, should be continued and further intensified during the Ninth Five Year Plan pursuing the indicated objectives ensuring adequate thrust on economic and educational development of Scheduled Castes;
- ii. The Special Component Plan of the State should provide for meeting the minimum needs/basic amenities of all the Scheduled Caste habitations with a view to improve their quality of life generally;
- iii. The Special Component Plan of the State should provide for judicious mix of beneficiary oriented programmes and human resources;
- iv. The scheme taken up should be viable and as far as necessary innovative and in a way to diversify Scheduled Caste into newer areas of economic activity;
- v. There should be provision for meeting the backward and forward infrastructural needs, projecting the approach as far as necessary;
- vi. The scheme taken up should be open-ended for the development of Scheduled Castes;
- vii. The delivery systems have to be effective;
- viii. The organization and association of the beneficiary groups should be given due preference;
- ix. One of the identified gaps has been the need for indicating a sense of commitment and urgency in policy making and implementing machinery to fulfill the objectives of development of Scheduled Castes and on desired lines and their integration with the mainstream; and
- x. The Voluntary Agencies may be suitably associated in the programmes. The Scheduled Caste organizations themselves should be given due preference.

III. The Working group also recommended that the Special Component Plan should give Thrust to the following areas;

- i. The Eighth Five Year Plan should provide for adequate thrust and funds for occupational diversification of Scheduled Caste people from the traditional occupation to the other occupations of better earnings, dignity and respect;
- ii. The occupational areas like tanning and leather work should be modernized and hygienic work environment should be created to take away the stigma attached to this profession;
- iii. Creation/transfer of assets and channel of productive and managerial skills in Scheduled

- Caste people from entrepreneurial development;
- iv. Strengthening the wage employment opportunities through programmes like Jawahar Rojgar Yojana Employment Assumed Scheme for Scheduled Caste people;
 - v. Creation of educational facilities for improvement of literacy level in Scheduled Caste people and their educational standard;
 - vi. Provision of minimum needs of Scheduled Caste habitations, such as drinking water, electricity, medical facilities, educational facilities and link roads;
 - vii. Earmarking of a minimum of 30% funds of employment generation programme for Scheduled Caste habitations;
 - viii. Effective programme for merger of Scheduled Caste people with the main stream;
 - ix. Award of small contracts and local level works to Scheduled Caste people such as social forestry and plantation works;
 - x. Provision of self-employment opportunities by public sector undertakings to the Scheduled Caste people and giving them opportunities for manufacture of ancillaries with buy-back arrangements;
 - xi. Provision of infrastructural facilities; and
 - xii. The nationalized banks and other national level Government agencies should also have Special Component Plans, Banks should also have the responsibility to ensure that the development schemes taken up for Scheduled Caste people are relevant, the investments including loan component are adequate and the amounts are utilized on cost effective basis enable to the assisted families to cross the poverty line.

IV. Prime Minister's letter to State/Union Territories on formulation of Special Component Plan during Eighth Plan

Prime Minister in his letter dated 12.01.90 addressed to the Chief Minister of Union Territory of Pondicherry has emphasized that there is a need for certain course corrections and qualitative and quantitative improvements with an ultimate aim to enable the Scheduled Castes to cross the poverty line once for all. Various points/various suggestions highlighted in his letter are reproduced below

- (i) The developmental needs of the SCs/STs people should be identified according to the order of priorities. Among the immediate developmental needs, top priority should go to:
 - Provision of minimum needs including drinking water, Electricity, Schools, Health Centres and link roads in Scheduled Caste colonies.
 - A vagaries drive in implementing Land Ceiling Acts like immediate physical occupation of surplus lands and actual distribution of such lands to Scheduled Castes.
 - A substantively stepped up educational programme with appropriate schemes to reduce the gap in the literacy level between Scheduled Castes and the rest of population with special reference to girls education.

- A massive and quick programme for appropriate small, minor and medium irrigation projects for the benefits of Scheduled Castes not only to improve the productivity of their unirrigated lands and their living standards but also the total national food production is pushed up.
 - Preventing land alienation and restoration of alienated lands belonging to Scheduled Castes and proper recording of all the land owner and traditionally used otherwise by them.
 - Appropriate income generation schemes Dairying, Animal Husbandry, Horticulture, Sericulture, Weaving, Handicrafts etc.
 - Ensuring a remunerative price for surplus Agricultural produce of Scheduled Caste people.
 - Programme for occupational diversification of those sections of Scheduled Castes who are engaged in 'Unclean' occupations like scavenging, flaying and tanning of skin and imparting alternative skills to them for their rehabilitations.
 - Ban on dry latrine and expeditious rehabilitations of displaced scavengers with improved tools, aids and equipments for cleaning wet latrines and sewage system.
- (ii) Programmes/Schemes in the above areas should be specifically drawn suiting the local needs for Scheduled Castes. They should not to be mere extension of programme meant for the general population.
 - (iii) The total outlays under Special Component Plan should be arrived at first and then distributed among different sectors according to the needs. They should not be allocated as a mere arithmetic proportion of the outlay in each sectors.
 - (iv) The Special Central Assistance by Government of India should be properly utilized to supplement the efforts of the States and for specific programmes where there are gaps in the State Plan.
 - (v) Personal policies concerning those in charge of the programmes for Scheduled Castes, should be such as to motivate them strongly, get them committed and work with real sincerity. A senior officer of proved efficiency and commitment for the cause of Scheduled Castes should be placed in over all charge of the Special Component Plan with adequate authority and proper support for the successful implementation of Special Component Plan. His tenure should be atleast for a minimum period of 4 years to enable him to carry out innovations and made an impact on Scheduled Caste development. It is equally important to select right type of field officers and staff to work on Scheduled Caste areas and to motivate them properly.
 - (vi) The Scheduled Caste beneficiaries should be associated in all stages of the developmental efforts undertaken for them.
 - (vii) Services of the sincere and dedicated public workers and voluntary organizations engaged in Scheduled Caste development should be associated in the formulation and implementation of programmes especially in the field of education, employment, nutrition, removal of untouchability etc.

TRAINING AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT

Joint Secretary, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India in his letter D.O.No.17014/36/89/SCD-4, dated 4.9.89 underlined the urgent need for training and skill development programme for Scheduled Caste to keep pace with the increasing demand for qualified and trained Scheduled Caste candidates for various fields both under public and private sectors. Salient points highlighted in his letter are listed below:

- (i) Entrepreneurial development training programme in the fields like leather work, food processing, horticulture, handlooms, powerlooms, assembly of low technology electronic/electrical goods like radios, TV's, Mixers etc. will be developed for Scheduled Caste youths with the help of technical institutions.
- (ii) Unemployed Scheduled Caste youths could also be imparted training in certain important areas like typewriting, shorthand TV/Radio repairs, motor driving etc. For those in rural and semi urban areas, particularly for women training could be given in tailoring, embroidery, doll-making, making of wall hanging, leather/rexin bags, carpet making, making of sarees, shawls, woolen clothes etc., depending upon the demand for the products in local areas. Educated unemployed Scheduled Caste girls may be given training in nursing, mid-wifery and teaching also.
- (iii) Training program could be taken up by taking additional candidates in the regular courses or separate training programmes may be organised. The duration of the training programmes should be reasonable with provision for ensuing appropriate standards through tests-exams at the end of course. Vocational training course may also be conducted. In such cases they should be supplied essential equipments minimum working capital etc.
- (iv) Training Scheduled Caste candidates could be assisted to form viable co-operatives. The training candidates in trades, like electronics and computers and willing to settle down in self employment should be assisted by Scheduled Castes Development Corporation. People trained in nursing and teaching should be guided and helped in securing regular jobs. Not only all the districts of the State/UT should be duly covered but also wastage of any kind in organising training should be avoided. It is also mentioned that State/UT Administration should ensure adequate flow of funds from Special Component Plan and Special Central Assistance to these training Programmes.

**DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 2004-2005
OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE**

(Rs. in lakh)

Item	Tenth Plan 2002-07	Annual Plan 2001-02	Annual Plan 2002-03	Annual Plan 2003-04	Annual Plan 2004-05 (Proposed)
1. Approved Outlay	190649.00	35500.00	41205.00	47528.00	87300.00
2. Actual Expenditure	--	35376.44	40945.17		
3. Percentage	--	--	--	--	
II. SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN					
1. Outlay	23086.41	4024.25	4347.34	7728.72	10698.95
2. Expenditure	--	3996.78	4295.51		
3. Percentage	--	99.31	98.81		
III. SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN AS COMPARED TO STATE PLAN					
1. Percentage of Special Component Plan to State Plan Outlay	12.11	11.34	10.55	16.26	12.26
2. Percentage of Special Component Plan to State Plan Expenditure	--	11.30	10.49	--	--