

SCHEDULED CASTE SUB PLAN (SCSP)

Introduction

The Union Territory of Puducherry consists of four regions, namely, Puducherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam lying geographically isolated from one another. Puducherry 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 Puducherry and it is surrounded by Nagapattinam District of Tamilnadu. Yanam region is located about 840 kms. north east of Puducherry near Kakinada in Andhra Pradesh. Mahe region lies almost parallel to Puducherry 653 kms. away on the west coast near Tellicherry in Kerala.

Area and Population

The Union Territory of Puducherry is 480 sq. kms. in area and has a population of 9,74,345 consisting of 4,86,961 males and 4,87,384 females according to 2001 census. The region-wise breakup is as follows:

Scheduled Castes Population

The Scheduled Castes population is 1,57,771 which is found to be 16.19% of the total population of 9,74,345 of 2001 census. The region-wise break-up is as follows:

Region	S.C. Population	Percentage
Puducherry	1,20,980	16.45%
Karaikal	30,868	18.07%
Yanam	5,802	18.48%
Mahe	121	0.33%
Total	1,57,771	16.19%

The details of rural and urban distribution of Scheduled Caste population as per 2001 census are as shown below:

Rural/Urban	Total Population	Scheduled Caste	Percentage
Rural	3,25,726	88,545	27.18 %
Urban	6,48,619	69,226	10.67 %
Total	9,74,345	1,57,771	16.19 %

Industrial Classification (2001 Census)

	Rural		Urban		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Main Workers	20,235	13,563	15,980	6,221	55,999
Marginal workers	2,319	3,193	961	990	7,463
Non-workers	21,473	27,762	17,172	27,902	94,309
Total	44,027	44,518	34,113	35,113	1,57,771
Cultivators	479	151	66	10	706
Agricultural Labourers	13,637	11,412	2,787	1,478	29,314
Other workers	6,033	1,878	13,054	4,576	25,541
Household Industries	86	122	73	157	438
Marginal – Cultivators	19	19	2	4	44
Marginal – Household workers	9	43	6	33	91
Marginal – Other workers	281	194	655	381	1511
Marginal – Agricultural Labourers	2,010	2,937	298	572	5,817
Total Workers	22,554	16,756	16,941	7,211	63,462

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 Puducherry according to 2001 Census report.

FORMULATION OF SCHEDULED CASTE SUB 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 was opened to provide free boarding and lodging for SCs 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 SCs 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, bathrooms, lavatories etc. were provided in SC localities. Arrangements were made to provide hygienic drinking water to SC localities. The scheme for construction of multi-purpose community halls in SC settlements was taken up so as to provide them better place for conducting meetings, adult education classes and social functions like marriages etc.

The Scheduled Caste Sub Plan, is previously named as 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 people.

Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) 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 2001 census, the population of SCs in this territory is 1,57,771, which is 16.19% of the total population of 9,73,345. Hence 16.19% 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 (16.19% 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 SCSP. 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 16.19% 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 SCSP.

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 SCSP 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 them 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 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 are working in burial grounds and those who are engaged in other unclean occupations. Priority will be given to cover such families in the economic development schemes 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. 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 SCSP.

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 Puducherry 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 Scheduled Caste Sub Plan. Similarly, Public Sector undertaking receives grant from Govt. of Puducherry. 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 Scheduled Caste Sub 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 SCSP.

In order to ensure full utilisation of funds provided under Scheduled Caste Sub 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 Scheduled Caste Sub 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 sector.

(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 Scheduled Caste Sub Plan with adequate authority and proper support for the successful implementation of Scheduled Caste Sub 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 efforts 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 pace 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 Scheduled Caste Sub Plan and Special Assistance to these training Programmes.

The existing Guidelines for formulation, implementation and monitoring of Scheduled Caste Sub Plan for Scheduled Castes and Tribal Sub-Plan for Scheduled Tribes as communicated by the Planning Commission vide their Letter D.O. No. M-13011/3/2005-SP-Co dt. 31.10.2005 are reproduced below.

Detailed guidelines relating to the Scheduled Caste Sub Plan for the Scheduled Castes and Tribal Sub-Plan for Scheduled Tribes have been issued by the concerned departments of the Central Government from time to time.

The basic objective of both these sub-plans is to channelise the flow of outlays and benefits from the general sectors in the Plan of States for the development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at least in proportion to their population, both in physical and financial terms. The Mid Term appraisal of the Tenth Plan has noted that several State Governments have not earmarked adequate funds to SCSP and STSP, proportionate to the share of SCs and STs in the population.

The Hon'ble Prime Minister has again underlined the importance of the SCSP and TSP while addressing the 51st Meeting of the National Development Council held on 27th June 2005. The Prime Minister had then stated, "in the mid-1970s, the Scheduled Caste Sub Plan and the Tribal Sub-Plan were initiated. Tribal Sub-Plans and Scheduled Caste Sub Plans should be an integral part of Annual Plans as well as Five Year Plans, making provisions therein non-divertible, with the clear objective of bridging the gap in socio-economic development of the SCs and STs within a period of 10 years".

In this context, the following guidelines with respect to SCSP and TSP are once again reiterated so that the same may be followed strictly in the preparation of the Annual Plan for 2006-2007.

Objective:

The following should be the broad objectives of the SCSP and TSP

- Substantial reduction in poverty and unemployment.
- Creation of productive assets in favour of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to sustain the growth likely to accrue through development efforts.
- Human resource development of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by providing adequate educational and health services, and
- Provision of Physical and financial security against all types of exploitation and oppression.

Action Plan:

To fulfill the above objectives the following points may be taken into account for formulating SCSP and TSP

- Earmarking of funds for SCSP / TSP from total State Plan Outlay at least in the proportion of SC / ST population to the total population of the State / UT.
- Scheduled Caste Sub Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan funds should be non-divertible and non-lapsable.
- Making the Social Welfare Department/ the Department concerned with the welfare and development of SCs/ STs as nodal department for formulation and implementation of SCSP / TSP.
- Placing the funds earmarked for SCSP / TSP at the disposal of the nodal department concerned which in turn will reallocate the funds to the sectoral

departments for implementing schemes directly relevant to SC / ST development.

- Placing the funds earmarked for SCSP / TSP under separate budget head / sub-head for each development department implementing SCSP and TSP. In this connection it may be noted that the List of Major and Minor Heads of Account of Union and States as issued by the Controller General of Accounts provides that Tribal Sub-Plan (code 796) and Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (789) may be opened as Minor Head below the functional Major Head / Sub Major Head wherever necessary.
- Special Central Assistance (SCA) both for the SCSP and for the TSP is being extended by the Centre to the States as a 100% grant meant to fill critical gaps and missing inputs for family-oriented income-generating schemes and supporting infrastructure development with a special focus on BPL families. Guidelines issued in this connection should be strictly followed.

Components of SCSP and TSP

- Only those schemes should be included under SCSP / TSP that ensure direct benefits to individuals or families belonging to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes.
- Outlay for area oriented schemes directly benefiting Scheduled Castes hamlets / villages having a majority of Scheduled Castes population / tribal hamlets and villages may be included in SCSP and TSP.
- Priority should be given for providing basic minimum services like primary education, health, drinking water, nutrition, rural housing, rural electrification and rural link road.
- Wage component, especially under rural employment schemes, should not be included under SCSP /TSP.

- Schemes to develop agriculture and allied activities like animal husbandry, dairy etc. that provide a source of livelihood to the SC and ST population should be included.
- Innovative projects that draw upon institutional finance to supplement plan allocations may be drawn up.

Creation of general awareness of SCSP/TSP schemes

State Governments should take initiative to generate awareness among the general public about the schemes to be implemented/being implemented for the development of SCs and STs by the different departments of the State Governments through electronic and print media.

Monitoring of SCSP and TSP

- State and District/Block level Monitoring Committees should be constituted to monitor the implementation of various schemes under SCSP and TSP of various development departments. The District/Block level committees may review the progress of implementation of schemes and utilization of funds on monthly basis and the State level committees may review the progress on quarterly basis.
- District and Block level committees may be constituted on the pattern of District and Block level committee constituted by the Ministry of Rural Development by involving elected members (MPs, MLAs and Panchayat members, and other prominent leaders in the districts) or the same committees may be entrusted with the responsibilities for monitoring of these programmes.
- The nodal department should ensure timely release of funds to the concerned development departments who in turn should ensure immediate release of

funds soon after the receipts of funds from nodal department to their field level implementing agencies. Any lapse on the part of field level implementing agencies in timely utilization of funds and proper implementation of the schemes may be viewed seriously.

- Non-earmarking of funds under SCSP and TSP may result in non-approval of Plans of the States/UTs.

- Ministries of Social Justice & Empowerment and Tribal Affairs will be actively involved in the process of finalization of Annual Plans of the States/UTs.

- Evaluation to assess the impact of economic development schemes implemented under SCSP, on the socio-economic conditions of SCs may be get conducted by the nodal department on regular basis. Dissemination of information to SCs allover the State/UT about the schemes/programmes available for their development may be the responsibility of the nodal department. The nodal department may also ensure the follow up of the schemes implemented and maintenance of proper records on assets created under SCSP in District/Block etc.

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, streetlights, 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 improves 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 2001 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 Scheduled Caste Sub 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 scheme. 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 2001 census SCs account for 16.19% of the total population. Accordingly, it was ensured that the percentage of funds earmarked for SCSP was always in proportion to the percentage of SC population in the Union Territory. The allocations under SCSP for the Eighth Plan 1992-1997 and Ninth Plan 1997-2002 are as follows :

Tenth Plan

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	State Plan Outlay	Scheduled Caste Sub Plan Outlay	Percentage
2002-2003	41205.00	4347.34	10.55 %
2003-2004	46863.00	7302.93	15.58 %
2004-2005	61500.00	9947.50	16.17 %
2005-2006	92500.00	13762.00	14.88 %
2006-2007	141000.00	13007.88	9.22 %
2007-2008	145500.00	15014.84	10.31 %

Monitoring of Scheduled Caste Sub Plan

In the Union Territory of Puducherry, the implementation of Scheduled Caste Sub Plan is closely monitored through review meetings. As a result of close monitoring of schemes implemented under SCSP, the percentage of expenditure in this Union Territory was always over 90%. The details of outlay and actual expenditure under SCSP since 1992-93 is 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 %
2003-2004	7302.93	6764.99	92.63 %
2004-2005	9947.50	9906.55	99.59 %
2005-2006	13762.00	11057.06	80.34 %
2006-2007	13007.88	12212.68	93.88 %

Being a small Union Territory, feedback is also received through field level officers and through public representatives (MLA's) on the implementation of SCSP in this Union Territory and short comings if any are quickly rectified for better utilization 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 than 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 than 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. As far as the Union Territory of Puducherry 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	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
D.R.D.A.	733	733	1417	75	50
Agriculture	571	500	655	600	650
Industries	347	300	534	330	350
Adi Dravidar Development Corporation	1272	1245	112	1264	900
Total	2923	2778	2718	2269	1950

Special Central Assistance

Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India release Special Central Assistance (SCA) every year as an additive to Scheduled Caste Sub 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 Scheduled Caste Sub 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 Puducherry Adi-Draavidar Development Corporation has been set up by the Puducherry 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.	Motorized-cycle rickshaw
17.	Auto-rickshaw
18.	Sound service
19.	Tailoring
20.	Other Engineering / activities

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

The list of training schemes to which SC candidates are sponsored by Adidra Vidar 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
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. The details of SCA released during the Tenth Plan are as follows:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Allocation	Expenditure
2004 – 2005	3.13	161.98
2005 – 2006	9.01	251.50
2006 – 2007	21.80	613.80
2007 – 2008	65.63	--

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

PUDUCHERRY ADIDRAVIDAR DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD. (PADCO)

The Puducherry Adi-Dravidar Development Corporation Limited is a Government of Puducherry 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 Puducherry. 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. The Govt. of India and Govt. of Puducherry are contributing share Capital to PADCO 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, and 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. The disbursing banks will release remaining portion of the unit cost 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 Beneficiaries Assisted	Margin Money (Rs.)	Subsidy (Rs.)	Bank Loan (Rs.)	Total Loan (Rs.)
1	1987-88	305	5,42,475	5,66,920	16,02,980	21,69,900
2	1988-89	546	4,37,918	10,33,471	7,18,201	17,51,672
3	1989-90	614	7,52,296	15,65,225	14,43,959	30,09,184
4	1990-91	788	4,82,949	8,28,768	11,03,028	19,31,796
5	1991-92	649	13,27,026	18,61,768	34,46,608	53,08,104
6	1992-93	702	10,15,715	19,34,990	21,27,870	40,62,860
7	1993-94	762	9,99,639	17,92,525	22,06,031	39,98,556
8	1994-95	630	10,94,958	19,27,233	24,52,599	43,79,832
9	1995-96	574	11,32,121	20,46,843	24,81,641	45,28,484
10	1996-97	584	11,79,213	21,62,620	25,54,232	47,16,852
11	1997-98	493	9,20,102	17,40,154	19,40,254	36,80,408
12	1998-99	506	10,28,900	20,14,775	21,00,825	41,15,600
13	1999-00	484	11,10,724	20,54,517	23,88,379	44,42,896
14	2000-01	668	31,05,508	28,52,250	29,28,750	57,81,000
15	2001-02	689	18,78,875	37,06,750	38,13,750	75,02,500
16	2002-03	688	21,53,000	42,59,000	43,12,000	85,71,000
17	2003-04	275	11,27,000	22,22,000	22,87,000	45,09,000
18	2004-05	106	3,93,000	7,73,000	7,83,000	15,56,000
19	2005-06	764	30,14,725	59,59,950	59,99,950	1,19,59,950
20	2006-07	900	38,64,375	66,82,750	91,59,750	1,58,42,500
21	2007-08	199	10,73,000	17,79,000	24,05,000	41,84,000
(upto 31-12-2007)						
TOTAL		11,926	2,78,62,519	4,97,64,509	5,82,55,807	10,80,20,316

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 of Rs.250/-, Rs.750/-, Rs.1500/- and Rs.2,000/- depending upon their educational qualification is paid to the trainees during the training period besides the Course fees to the Training Institutions from this present financial year 2005-06 onwards.

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

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Persons Trained</i>	<i>Stipend & Course Fee</i>
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	18.88
16	2004-2005	Nil	28.79
17	2005-2006	468	13.61
18	2006-2007	596	38.05
19	2007-2008 (upto 31.12.2007)	92	33.49
	Total	7124	291.43

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

- ✓ Computer operation (Data Entry and Programming)
- ✓ Typewriting / Shorthand
- ✓ Tailoring
- ✓ LMV Driving
- ✓ Auto driving
- ✓ Electrical Goods repairing
- ✓ Auto Mechanism
- ✓ T.V Mechanism
- ✓ Welding/Turning
- ✓ Korai Mat Weaving
- ✓ Leather goods Manufacturing
- ✓ 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 October 2005 PADCO has extended term loan to 341 beneficiaries to the tune of 567.13 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	31	50.50	8.30	58.80
11.	2004-2005	6	6.55	1.30	7.85
12.	2005-2006	5	6.55	1.38	8.13
13.	2006-2007	2	2.35	0.60	2.95
14.	2007-2008 (upto 31.12.2007)	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL	342	461.51	110.50	572.21

4. MICRO CREDIT FINANCE SCHEME

After realizing the impediments in implementing the various loan schemes either through bank or from the Apex Corporations such as National Scheduled Caste Finance Development (NSFDC) and National Safaikaris Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC) at new Delhi, the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Puducherry advised to provide a maximum loan amount of Rs.25,000/- per head by this Corporation itself.

During the financial year 2007-08 this Corporation released loan to 379 beneficiaries to the tune of Rs.94.75 lakhs who are living in Below Poverty Line in order to improve their family income.

5. LOW INVESTMENT – CREDIT SCHEME

The Low Investment – Credit Scheme is being implemented by the Corporation in the Union Territory of Puducherry from the year 2007-08. Loan issued to 1659 Scheduled Caste applicant for an of Rs.82.95 lakhs. A maximum amount of Rs.5000 with 50% subsidy is given to the beneficiaries who hails from below poverty families for commencing small self employment venture by this scheme.

6. EDUCATION LOAN SCHEME

As suggested by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Puducherry, this Corporation released education loan to 20 candidates for an amount of Rs.15.86 lakhs to the SC students who hails from Below Poverty Line and got admission through CENTAC.

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

Government of Puducherry have nominated PADCO as Channelising agency for the UT of Puducherry 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 2005-2006 (till October 2005) PADCO has extended the term loan to 225 beneficiaries to the tune of Rs.54.09 lakhs for various schemes.

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	5	13.59
3	2003-04	67	15.05	1.64	16.69
4	2004-05	21	6.70	0.53	7.23
5	2005-06	4	1.20	0.05	1.25
6	2006-07	30	6.50	1.15	7.65
7	2007-08 (upto 31.12.2007)	3	1.25	0.13	1.38
	Total	258	56.41	6.71	63.12

ADIDRAVIDAR WELFARE DEPARTMENT

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

- a) Scheme for educational improvements, training, self employment to the Scheduled Caste population
- b) 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 textbooks, 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, this department runs 350 tutorial centres. 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 Puducherry, 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 Puducherry, 32 in Karaikal and 16 in Yanam]. Stipend of Rs.750/- 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.300/- 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 3000/- 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 28 nos. of hostels are functioning in the Union Territory of Puducherry. 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. .

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 and conducting of Educational tour to final year college students.

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.

Region-wise details of SC hostels are given below:

Region	Government Building		Rented Building		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Puducherry	7	1	4	4	16
Karaikal	5	2	1	2	9
Yanam	-	1	1	-	2
Total	12	4	6	6	28

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.1500/- per year and students in 9th and 10th are awarded Rs.2500/- 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.40/- per month
VI to VIII std.	Rs.60/- per month
IX to X std.	Rs.75/- per month
Hostellers	Quantum of Assistance
III to VIII std.	Rs.300/- per month
IX to X std.	Rs.375/- 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	Allowance Hotellers Day Scholars
1	Group A - Professional Course	740/-	330/-
2	Group B & C - P.G.& Other Course	510/-	330/-
3	Group D - General course upto Graduate Level.	355/-	185/-
4	Group E - Class XI & XII	235/-	140/-

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 Puducherry 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.170/- per month to each Scheduled Caste trainees undergoing training in various Industrial Training Institutes in the Union Territory of Puducherry to encourage them to develop technical skills and enable them to get job or to start industry.

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.15,000/- 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/- is awaited.

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 halls after construction are handed over to the concerned Commune Panchayat/Municipalities for upkeep and maintenance. It is proposed to construct 3 community halls during 2006-2007.

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.50,000/- is given to the inter caste married couples as a step in the direction of creating a casteless society.

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.

Annexure - I**POPULATION DETAILS AS PER 2001 CENSUS****I. POPULATION OF UT OF PUDUCHERRY WITH URBAN / RURAL BREAK-UP**

Rural / Urban	Total	SC
Rural	325726	88545
Urban	648619	69226
Total	974345	157771

II. REGION-WISE POPULATION WITH URBAN / RURAL BREAK-UP

Region	Rural / Urban	Total Population	SC Population
Puducherry	Rural	229373	66169
	Urban	505959	54811
	Total	735332	120980
Karaikal	Rural	96353	22376
	Urban	74438	8492
	Total	170791	30868
Mahe	Rural	--	--
	Urban	36828	121
	Total	36828	121
Yanam	Rural	--	--
	Urban	31394	5802
	Total	31394	5802
Grand Total		974345	157771

III. REGION WISE / COMMUNE WISE POPULATION AND % OF SC POPULATION

Area	Total Population	SC Population	% of SC Population
<u>I. POPULATION OF UT OF PUDUCHERRY WITH URBAN / RURAL BREAK-UP</u>			
Puducherry - Urban	220865	23653	10.71%
Ozhukarai - Urban	217707	21924	10.07%
Mannadipet Commune Panchayat	61488	16998	27.64%
Bahour Commune Panchayat	54430	19010	34.93%
Villianur Commune Panchayat	88842	20062	22.58%
Ariankuppam Commune Panchayat	54769	7818	14.27%
Nettapakkam Commune Panchayat	37231	11515	30.93%
Sub-total	735332	120980	16.45%
<u>Karaikal</u>			
Karaikal - Urban	74438	8492	11.41%
Nedungadu Commune Panchayat	15414	4818	31.26%
Kottucherry Commune Panchayat	17442	3886	22.28%
Thirunallar Commune Panchayat	33734	7509	22.26%
Neravy Commune Panchayat	10890	2637	24.21%
Thirumalairayan Pattinam Commune Panchayat	18873	3526	18.68%
Sub-total	170791	30868	18.07%
<u>Mahe</u>	36828	121	0.33%
<u>Yanam</u>	31394	5802	18.48%
Total - UT of Puducherry	974345	157771	16.19%

**Total Population, SC Population and percentage of SC population as per
Census 2001**

Area	Total Population	SC Population	% of SC Population
<u>Pondicherry - Urban</u>			
Pondicherry (M) - Ward No.1	3395	12	0.35%
Pondicherry (M) - Ward No.2	4018	38	0.95%
Pondicherry (M) - Ward No.3	4031	389	9.65%
Pondicherry (M) - Ward No.4	7686	500	6.51%
Pondicherry (M) - Ward No.5	6794	448	6.59%
Pondicherry (M) - Ward No.6	5984	117	1.96%
Pondicherry (M) - Ward No.7	4305	312	7.25%
Pondicherry (M) - Ward No.8	4985	2152	43.17%
Pondicherry (M) - Ward No.9	3508	262	7.47%
Pondicherry (M) - Ward No.10	6181	815	13.19%
Pondicherry (M) - Ward No.11	4276	591	13.82%
Pondicherry (M) - Ward No.12	2485	151	6.08%
Pondicherry (M) - Ward No.13	2306	75	3.25%
Pondicherry (M) - Ward No.14	4994	316	6.33%
Pondicherry (M) - Ward No.15	3496	51	1.46%
Pondicherry (M) - Ward No.16	4021	302	7.51%
Pondicherry (M) - Ward No.17	2601	36	1.38%
Pondicherry (M) - Ward No.18	4621	146	3.16%
Pondicherry (M) - Ward No.19	5059	73	1.44%
Pondicherry (M) - Ward No.20	6382	930	14.57%
Pondicherry (M) - Ward No.21	5984	1341	22.41%
Pondicherry (M) - Ward No.22	6231	2237	35.90%
Pondicherry (M) - Ward No.23	6877	1401	20.37%
Pondicherry (M) - Ward No.24	5361	469	8.75%
Pondicherry (M) - Ward No.25	5366	105	1.96%
Pondicherry (M) - Ward No.26	4649	479	10.30%
Pondicherry (M) - Ward No.27	5146	44	0.86%
Pondicherry (M) - Ward No.28	6887	1834	26.63%
Pondicherry (M) - Ward No.29	6104	31	0.51%
Pondicherry (M) - Ward No.30	5885	963	16.36%
Pondicherry (M) - Ward No.31	5108	261	5.11%
Pondicherry (M) - Ward No.32	5081	581	11.43%
Pondicherry (M) - Ward No.33	5171	1645	31.81%
Pondicherry (M) - Ward No.34	5669	285	5.03%
Pondicherry (M) - Ward No.35	5693	412	7.24%

Area	Total Population	SC Population	% of SC Population
Pondicherry (M) - Ward No.36	6238	153	2.45%
Pondicherry (M) - Ward No.37	6302	258	4.09%
Pondicherry (M) - Ward No.38	7577	982	12.96%
Pondicherry (M) - Ward No.39	4448	627	14.10%
Pondicherry (M) - Ward No.40	9019	290	3.22%
Pondicherry (M) - Ward No.41	6113	542	8.87%
Pondicherry (M) - Ward No.42	4828	997	20.65%
Total - (Pondicherry-Urban)	220865	23653	10.71%

Ozhukarai - Urban

Ozhukarai (M) - Ward No.1	3575	548	15.33%
Ozhukarai (M) - Ward No.2	2231	32	1.43%
Ozhukarai (M) - Ward No.3	6532	488	7.47%
Ozhukarai (M) - Ward No.4	2396	166	6.93%
Ozhukarai (M) - Ward No.5	5425	473	8.72%
Ozhukarai (M) - Ward No.6	2835	398	14.04%
Ozhukarai (M) - Ward No.7	9065	536	5.91%
Ozhukarai (M) - Ward No.8	8036	652	8.11%
Ozhukarai (M) - Ward No.9	4640	359	7.74%
Ozhukarai (M) - Ward No.10	8703	120	1.38%
Ozhukarai (M) - Ward No.11	5005	428	8.55%
Ozhukarai (M) - Ward No.12	6866	785	11.43%
Ozhukarai (M) - Ward No.13	6740	1127	16.72%
Ozhukarai (M) - Ward No.14	11453	908	7.93%
Ozhukarai (M) - Ward No.15	4474	33	0.74%
Ozhukarai (M) - Ward No.16	6928	640	9.24%
Ozhukarai (M) - Ward No.17	5783	51	0.88%
Ozhukarai (M) - Ward No.18	6491	2135	32.89%
Ozhukarai (M) - Ward No.19	5245	227	4.33%
Ozhukarai (M) - Ward No.20	6026	220	3.65%
Ozhukarai (M) - Ward No.21	4568	337	7.38%
Ozhukarai (M) - Ward No.22	5108	604	11.82%
Ozhukarai (M) - Ward No.23	2230	196	8.79%
Ozhukarai (M) - Ward No.24	6658	914	13.73%
Ozhukarai (M) - Ward No.25	4821	53	1.10%
Ozhukarai (M) - Ward No.26	8583	128	1.49%
Ozhukarai (M) - Ward No.27	5675	187	3.30%
Ozhukarai (M) - Ward No.28	6231	186	2.99%
Ozhukarai (M) - Ward No.29	3900	956	24.51%
Ozhukarai (M) - Ward No.30	4725	73	1.54%
Ozhukarai (M) - Ward No.31	9767	3465	35.48%

Area	Total Population	SC Population	% of SC Population
Ozhukarai (M) - Ward No.32	6424	1036	16.13%
Ozhukarai (M) - Ward No.33	8326	796	9.56%
Ozhukarai (M) - Ward No.34	5263	242	4.60%
Ozhukarai (M) - Ward No.35	6323	249	3.94%
Ozhukarai (M) - Ward No.36	4728	1478	31.26%
Ozhukarai (M) - Ward No.37	5928	698	11.77%
Total - (Ozhukarai-Urban)	217707	21924	10.07%

Mannadipet Commune Panchayat

Manalipet	985	244	24.77%
Chettipet	1800	311	17.28%
Suthukeny	1716	1107	64.51%
Pudukuppam	2465	387	15.70%
Katteri	3614	138	3.82%
Kuppam	2086	889	42.62%
Thethampakkam	1594	641	40.21%
Kodathur	2649	1021	38.54%
Kunichampet	4145	1005	24.25%
Mannadipet	7429	1462	19.68%
Vadanur	2776	1026	36.96%
Sorapet	3579	1054	29.45%
Vambupet	790	132	16.71%
Sellipattu	2263	329	14.54%
Sannasikuppam	1795	659	36.71%
Kalithirthalkuppam	6038	1516	25.11%
Madagadipet	4796	1320	27.52%
Thirubuvanai	5967	1964	32.91%
Thiruvandarkoil	5001	1793	35.85%
Total - (Mannadipet Commune Panchayat)	61488	16998	27.64%

Bahour Commune Panchayat

Panayadikuppam	913	694	76.01%
Aranganur	1953	433	22.17%
Kirumampakkam	7448	3583	48.11%
Pillaiarkuppam	4780	1314	27.49%
Seliamedu	4819	2791	57.92%
Kaduvanur	592	177	29.90%
Karaiyambuthur	3239	1054	32.54%
Manamedu	1968	1323	67.23%
Irulansandy	1244	623	50.08%

Area	Total Population	SC Population	% of SC Population
Bahour	9221	2055	22.29%
Manapattu	6561	2059	31.38%
Outchimedu	2748	539	19.61%
Parikalpet	3157	1523	48.24%
Kuruvinatham	5787	842	14.55%
Total (Bahour Commune Panchayat)	54430	19010	34.93%

Villianur Commune Panchayat

Kurumbapet (GP) - Ward No.1	5330	992	18.61%
Kurumbapet (GP) - Ward No.2	1183	323	27.30%
Kurumbapet (GP) - Ward No.3	284	270	95.07%
Kurumbapet (GP) - Ward No.4	615	0	0.00%
Guruvappanaickenpalayam (OG) - Ward No.5	1975	502	25.42%
Arasur (OG) - Ward No.6	871	357	40.99%
Sultanpet (OG) - Ward No.7	3504	152	4.34%
Villianur (OG) - Ward No.8	8834	367	4.15%
Ariyapalayam (OG) - Ward No.9	1750	587	33.54%
Kottamedu (OG) - Ward No.10	1184	156	13.18%
Kanuvapet (OG) - Ward No.11	8756	152	1.74%
Valluvanpet (OG) - Ward No.12	186	121	65.05%
Karayanpet (OG) - Ward No.13	318	254	79.87%
Periapet (OG) - Ward No.14	1643	900	54.78%
Uthiravaginipet (OG) - Ward No.15	1691	1539	91.01%
Attuvaikalpet (OG) - Ward No.16	577	519	89.95%
Thattanchavady (OG) - Ward No.17	933	28	3.00%
Manavelly (OG) - Ward No.18	1560	48	3.08%
Arumbarthapuram (OG) - Ward No.19	644	21	3.26%
Odiampet (OG) - Ward No.20	2356	270	11.46%
Total - (Villianur Commune Panchayat-Urban)	44194	7558	17.10%

Sedarapet	3903	1114	28.54%
Karasur	1279	587	45.90%
Thuthipet	811	226	27.87%
Thondamanatham	3169	741	23.38%
Ramanathapuram	1896	389	20.52%
Pillaiyarkuppam	2245	403	17.95%
Koodapakkam	5560	1909	34.33%
Ulaivaikkal	960	5	0.52%
Oussudu	2514	1835	72.99%
Arugur	6193	1155	18.65%
Kizhur	2405	991	41.21%

Area	Total Population	SC Population	% of SC Population
Sathamangalam	2374	443	18.66%
Mangalam	3255	384	11.80%
Uruvaiyar	3136	1003	31.98%
Thirukanji	2637	574	21.77%
Perungalur	1372	546	39.80%
Manakuppam	939	199	21.19%
Total-(Villianur Commune Panchayat-Village)	44648	12504	28.01%
Total - (Villianur Commune Panchayat)	88842	20062	22.58%
Ariankuppam Commune Panchayat			
Manavelly	11254	413	3.67%
Thimmanaickenpalayam	2871	1742	60.68%
Abishegapakkam	5487	3490	63.60%
Tavalakuppam	5670	487	8.59%
Purnankuppam	6294	10	0.16%
Total - (Ariankuppam Commune Panchayat-Village)	31576	6142	19.45%
Ariankuppam (OG) - Ward No.43	15983	1485	9.29%
Kakayantope (OG) - Ward No.44	2201	41	1.86%
Periaveerampattinam (OG) - Ward No.45	5009	150	2.99%
Total - (Ariankuppam Commune Panchayat-Urban)	23193	1676	7.23%
Total - (Ariankuppam Commune Panchayat)	54769	7818	14.27%
Nettapakkam Commune Panchayat			
Madukkarai	6233	2281	36.60%
Kariamanickam	5583	1908	34.18%
Eripakkam	3807	1529	40.16%
Embalam	5882	1264	21.49%
Korkadu	2344	948	40.44%
Karikalampakkam	4161	1127	27.08%
Pandasozhanur	4377	1687	38.54%
Nettapakkam	4844	771	15.92%
Total - (Nettapakkam Commune Panchayat)	37231	11515	30.93%
Grand Total - Pondicherry Region	735332	120980	16.45%

**Total Population, SC Population and percentage of SC population as per Census
2001**

Area	Total Population	SC Population	% of SC Population
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Region : Karaikal

Karaikal (Urban)

Karaikal (M) - Ward No.1	3746	647	17.27%
Karaikal (M) - Ward No.2	3416	1035	30.30%
Karaikal (M) - Ward No.3	4975	185	3.72%
Karaikal (M) - Ward No.4	7275	934	12.84%
Karaikal (M) - Ward No.5	5293	390	7.37%
Karaikal (M) - Ward No.6	4103	866	21.11%
Karaikal (M) - Ward No.7	4153	192	4.62%
Karaikal (M) - Ward No.8	6183	522	8.44%
Karaikal (M) - Ward No.9	3586	1134	31.62%
Karaikal (M) - Ward No.10	3268	203	6.21%
Karaikal (M) - Ward No.11	4262	282	6.62%
Karaikal (M) - Ward No.12	4148	48	1.16%
Karaikal (M) - Ward No.13	3371	66	1.96%
Karaikal (M) - Ward No.14	2080	114	5.48%
Karaikal (M) - Ward No.15	3823	164	4.29%
Karaikal (M) - Ward No.16	3417	99	2.90%
Karaikal (M) - Ward No.17	3660	891	24.34%
Karaikal (M) - Ward No.18	3679	720	19.57%
Total - Karaikal (Urban)	74438	8492	11.41%

Nedungadu Commune Panchayat

Kurumbagaram	4584	865	18.87%
Ponbethy	2336	701	30.01%
Puthakudy	1984	908	45.77%
Nedungadu	4642	1704	36.71%
Melakasakudy	1868	640	34.26%
Total - (Nedungadu Commune Panchayat)	15414	4818	31.26%

Area	Total Population	SC Population	% of SC Population
<u>Kottucherry Commune Panchayat</u>			
Varichikudy (North)	2703	469	17.35%
Poovam	1264	265	20.97%
Thiruvettakudy	2918	253	8.67%
Varichikudy (South)	3653	1438	39.36%
Kottucherry	6904	1461	21.16%
Total - (Kottucherry Commune Panchayat)	17442	3886	22.28%
<u>Thirunallar Commune Panchayat</u>			
Ambagarathur	5732	788	13.75%
Nallazhundur	3633	887	24.42%
Thevampuram	2083	1029	49.40%
Sorakudy	3946	971	24.61%
Subrayapuram	1073	305	28.42%
Keezhavoor (Part)	1133	100	8.83%
Thirunallar	6181	1337	21.63%
Thennankudy	1875	488	26.03%
Sethur	3299	495	15.00%
Sellur	2082	557	26.75%
Pettai	2697	552	20.47%
Total - (Thirunallar Commune Panchayat)	33734	7509	22.26%
<u>Neravy Commune Panchayat</u>			
Vizhidiur	2805	968	34.51%
Kizhamanai	2390	629	26.32%
Neravy	5695	1040	18.26%
Total - (Neravy Commune Panchayat)	10890	2637	24.21%
<u>Thirumalairayan Pattinam Commune Panchayat</u>			
Thirumalairayanpattinam	10754	666	6.19%
Keezhaiyur (North)	2256	739	32.76%
Keezhaiyur (South)	2518	1262	50.12%
Polagam	1384	507	36.63%
Vanjiur	1961	352	17.95%
Total - (Thirumalairayan Commune Panchayat)	18873	3526	18.68%
Grand Total - (Karaikal Region)	170791	30868	18.07%

**Total Population, SC Population and percentage of
SC population as per Census 2001**

Area	Total Population	SC Population	% of SC Population
Region : Mahe			
Mahe (M) - Ward No.1	2579	1	0.04%
Mahe (M) - Ward No.2	2182	2	0.09%
Mahe (M) - Ward No.3	1873	4	0.21%
Mahe (M) - Ward No.4	2056	13	0.63%
Mahe (M) - Ward No.5	2148	1	0.05%
Mahe (M) - Ward No.6	3500	4	0.11%
Mahe (M) - Ward No.7	3185	32	1.00%
Mahe (M) - Ward No.8	2401	5	0.21%
Mahe (M) - Ward No.9	3388	0	0.00%
Mahe (M) - Ward No.10	3438	0	0.00%
Mahe (M) - Ward No.11	2627	38	1.45%
Mahe (M) - Ward No.12	2288	11	0.48%
Mahe (M) - Ward No.13	2877	10	0.35%
Mahe (M) - Ward No.14	2286	0	0.00%
Total (Mahe)	36828	121	0.33%

**Total Population, SC Population and percentage of
SC population as per Census 2001**

Area	Total Population	SC Population	% of SC Population
Region : Yanam			
Yanam (M) - Ward No.1	3655	910	24.90%
Yanam (M) - Ward No.2	2445	862	35.26%
Yanam (M) - Ward No.3	1603	75	4.68%
Yanam (M) - Ward No.4	3109	321	10.32%
Yanam (M) - Ward No.5	4587	1403	30.59%
Yanam (M) - Ward No.6	3604	1024	28.41%
Yanam (M) - Ward No.7	2942	134	4.55%
Yanam (M) - Ward No.8	2868	292	10.18%
Yanam (M) - Ward No.9	4159	632	15.20%
Yanam (M) - Ward No.10	2422	149	6.15%
Total (Yanam)	31394	5802	18.48%

ANNEXURE - II

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 Castes 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 Scheduled Caste Sub Plan, 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 Scheduled Caste Sub 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 Scheduled Caste Sub 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 Scheduled Caste Sub 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; Award of small contracts and local level works to Scheduled Caste people such as social forestry and plantation works;
- ix. 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;
- x. Provision of infrastructural facilities; and
- xi. The nationalized banks and other national level Government agencies should also have Scheduled Caste Sub 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 vigorous 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 or 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 be mere extension of programme meant for the general population.

(iii) The total outlays under Scheduled Caste Sub 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 Scheduled Caste Sub Plan with adequate authority and proper support for the successful implementation of Scheduled Caste Sub 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 Scheduled Caste Sub Plan and Special Central Assistance to these training Programmes.

Additional Guidelines relating to the formulation and implementation of SCSP/TSP vide reference D.O.No.M-13056/37/2006-SCSP & TSP dated 22.09.2006.

- i) The villages with 50% and above SC/ST population may be saturated first and provided with all the development activities under Bharat Nirman, Schools, education, skill development, trainings for self-employment, etc.
- ii) A group of 5-10 SC/ST farmers may be constituted for skill development by the State Agriculture Department/Extension Agencies. This group may be provided a package of small tractors with accessories, tube wells in the electrified villages and pump sets in non-electrified villages maybe provided with other agricultural inputs like quality seeds, pesticides, fertilizers, etc. This farmers group may also be given training for cultivation of suitable crop sand for undertaking activities in the sectors of fisheries, animal husbandry, horticulture, etc.
- iii) In SC and ST villages and slum areas a multi-purpose community hall need to be provided to cater to needs of the SC and ST families.
- iv) An educational complex in the name of education institute may be set up in each district. The facilities relating to sports, multi-purpose hall, intermediate college with sports education may be provided in this institute on the pattern of Navodaya Vidyalaya and Kendriya Vidyalaya. This educational institute will also have classes from 1 and 12 with hostel facilities for 70% SC/ST boys and girls and 30% boys and girls from general population. 70% expenditure of this institute will be provided from the SCP earmarked funds and 30% will come from the General Plan.
- v) In every Divisional Headquarters, a polytechnic may be set up. Further, one or two training colleges for nursing and para- medical training courses, for nurses, ANMs, physiotherapists, technicians, radiologists may be provided exclusively for SCs &

STs. The nursing colleges exclusively for SC/ST girls may be attached to medical colleges provided. 70% expenditure of this institute will be provided from the SCP earmarked funds and 30% will come from the General Plan. The expenditure for running these courses will be made out of Special Component Plan outlay earmarked in the State.

- vi) In each district, coaching-cum-guidance centres may be opened in Universities/Colleges appearing for various competitions. The expenditure of these coaching-cum-guidance centres may be borne out of SCP/TSP funds.
- vii) Good quality it is may be established in each District for imparting employable Skill exclusively for the unemployed SC/ST youth for providing employment opportunities within and outside the State. To tackle the problem of unemployment, training courses (not routine training courses) should be started in big way in the State. These capsule training courses may consist of 4-5 months theoretical training on personal management, material management, and financial management, marketing management and 6-7 months practical training. Such trained personal should be provided loans at cheaper interest rates from the Banks/SC/ST Development Corporation to start production ventures in clusters, in those areas where infrastructural facilities already exist. There should be a commercial complex in the main market of District Head Quarter and Shop/ outlets to be allotted to these trained SC/ST entrepreneurs to sell their produce/ manufactured goods with proper loan with proper with subsidy and grant.
- viii) The candidates preparing for various competitive exams like admission in engineering colleges and medical colleges and other services may be allowed to take admission in any reputed private training centre and their full fees should be reimbursed by the Government from SCP/TSP funds.
- ix) Government may also think of providing one time financial support of say Rs.25 to Rs.40 lakhs to the recognized social institutions for starting intermediate/ degree colleges in each Block exclusively for SC/ST boys and girls or admitting 70% SC/ST boys and girls and 30% boys and girls from general population as is being done in U.P.

- x) It was suggested that residential schools for SC/ST boys and girls, should be set up in all the districts where percentage of the SC and ST concentration is high. The residential Schools should have the facilities of vocational training, coaching – cum – guidance centre, sports centre and cultural centre. Under vocational training, fashion design, computer data entry operator etc. need to be given by starting IITs in SC/ST dominated areas. Technical education should be given due importance so as to provide self-employment to SCs and STs.
- xi) The tuition fee of the SC and ST students studying in private colleges and institutions should be fully reimbursed by the Social Welfare/Tribal Welfare department under SCP and TSP funds.
- xii) Road and connectivity is another important sector, which affects the transport and communication of the villagers. All the villages having more than 50-60% of SC and ST concentration need to be saturated first with road connectivity. The programmes under Bharat Nirman may be targeted especially to SC/ST village development.
- xiii) In those villages where no land is available especially in SC and ST dominated areas, land should be purchased and allotted to homeless for construction of houses under Indira Awas Yojana.
- xiv) The forest villages in the State need to be converted into revenue villages where basic minimum services have to be provided like education, housing, drinking water, health facilities, road connectivity, etc.
- xv) Conversion of dry toilets to wet toilets may also be taken out of these funds in a big way so that scavenging colonies should be developed with a rehabilitation programme.
- xvi) There is always food scarcity in SC and ST dominated areas and the State Government representatives were suggested to select Self-Help Groups of 5-10 SCs and STs and they may be allotted ration shops for distribution of essential commodities. Subsidy /loan could also be provided to them on recoverable terms up to Rs.5 lakhs.

- xvii) Training may also be imparted in the existing Police Training Centres or Home Guards Training Centers to SC and ST youth (18-21 years) who have passed Matriculation for Constables and Home Guards. While the Home Guards will look after the security for the Villages as Village Defence Committee, the later may be recruited as Constables in the State Government. Similarly training may also be given to at least 5000 SCs/STs for Conductor and Driver Jobs through State Transport Corporation.

**DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 2007-2008
OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE**

(Rs. in lakh)

Item	Annual Plan 2004-05	Annual Plan 2005-06	Annual Plan 2006-07	Eleventh Plan 2007-2012	Annual Plan 2007-08 (Proposed)
I. State Plan					
1. Approved Outlay	61500.00	92500.00	104345.00	1078700.00	145500.00
2. Actual Expenditure	61404.76	91624.90	103651.59	--	--
3. Percentage	99.85	99.05	99.34	--	--
II. Scheduled Caste Sub Plan					
1. Outlay	9947.50	13762.00	13007.88	174641.53	15014.84
2. Expenditure	9906.55	11057.06	12288.24	--	--
3. Percentage	99.59	80.34	94.47	--	--
III. Scheduled Caste Sub Plan as Compared to State Plan					
1. Percentage of Scheduled Caste Sub Plan to State Plan Outlay	16.19	16.17	12.47	16.19	10.32
2. Percentage of Scheduled Caste Sub Plan to State Plan Expenditure	16.13	12.07	11.86	--	--