

**Report on the Effective Utilisation of Funds
under the
Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP)**



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

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Foreword

In order to study the Constitutional provisions vis-à-vis the practice followed by the Centre , States and Union Territories responsible for utilization of funds meant for benefit of Scheduled Castes, the National Commission for Scheduled Castes constituted a Committee to submit its report on the **Effective Utilisation of Funds Under the Scheduled Castes Sub Plan** as part of the socio economic safeguards extended to the Scheduled Castes.

The Committee consisted of :

Shri M.Shivanna, as Chairman,

Shri Ashok Kumar, M.P (Lok Sabha),

Prof. Bhalchandra Mungekar, M.P (Rajya Sabha)

Shri Dhruv Kumar functioned as Member Secretary.

The Committee held a number of meetings and discussions at different occasions and studied the subject at great length.

The initial findings of the Committee have been updated and buttressed by incorporating data from the NSSO, census surveys and other data by Shri Arpit Chaturvedi , Apprentice , NCSC and by the Secretariat of the Commission.

Inputs and suggestions from National Dalit Movement for Justice (NDMJ) and National Campaign for Dalit Human Rights (NCDHR) have also been included in the report.

P.L Punia

Chairman

Report on the Effective Utilisation of Funds under the Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP)

1.1 Historical Background

At the time of independence 15% of the total population of the country was SC and approximately 95% SC population was below poverty line. The Government has held special concern and commitment for the well-being of the Scheduled Castes who suffer due to their social and economic backwardness and relative isolation. The figure-wise or quantitative allocation of the funds for welfare looks handsome but considering the vast proportion of SC population in the country (16.9% as per 2011 census), the allocation seems insufficient. Moreover there is doubt regarding the actual outcomes of these benefits as the Human Development index figures for Scheduled Castes show no appreciable improvement in their condition.

As per details available 1263 castes are specified as SCs in the country. The details (as on 31.12.2014) are :

Table 1

State/UT-wise number of castes specified as Scheduled Castes ¹

(as on 31.12.2014)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Number of Castes
1	Andhra Pradesh	59
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0
3	Assam	16
4	Bihar	23

¹Source : Handbook on Social Welfare statistics 2016 of Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment.

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Sl.No.	State/UT	Number of Castes
5	Chhattisgarh	44
6	Goa	05
7	Gujarat	36
8	Haryana	37
9	Himachal Pradesh	57
10	Jammu & Kashmir	13
11	Jharkhand	22
12	Karnataka	101
13	Kerala	53
14	Madhya Pradesh	48
15	Maharashtra	59
16	Manipur	07
17	Meghalaya	16
18	Mizoram	16
19	Nagaland	0
20	Odisha	93
21	Punjab	39
22	Rajasthan	59
23	Sikkim	03
24	Tamil Nadu	76
25	Telengana	59
26	Tripura	34
27	Uttar Pradesh	66
28	Uttarakhand	65

Sl.No.	State/UT	Number of Castes
29	West Bengal	60
30	A & N Islands	0
31	Chandigarh	36
32	D & N Haveli	04
33	Daman & Diu	05
34	NCT of Delhi	36
35	Lakshadweep	0
	Puducherry	16
	INDIA	1263

Karnataka (101) has maximum number of castes specified as SCs followed by Odisha (93) and Tamil Nadu (76)

1.2 Constitutional Safeguards:

The Preamble of the Constitution of India provides, Social Economic and Political Justice and Equality of Status and opportunity to all citizens. The Directive Principles of state policy as contained in Article 46 of the Constitution provide that “the state shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation”. The Constitution under Article 366(24) specifically defined the term Scheduled Castes. The various safeguards and protective measures sought to ensure for their all round development and freedom from exploitation and social injustice in order that they could from part of the mainstream of the society.

2.4 The Social and Economic safeguards provided to Scheduled Castes are enumerated in **Articles 17, 23, 24 and 25 (2) (b)** of the Constitution which enjoins upon the state to provide social safeguards to Scheduled Castes. Article 17 relates to abolition of untouchability being practiced in society. The Parliament enacted the protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 to tackle the problem of untouchability, practiced against Scheduled Castes.

Article 23, 24 and 46 form part of the economic safeguards for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Article 15 (4) empowers the state to make special provisions for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes of citizen and for SCs. This provision has enabled the state to Reserve seats for SCs in Educational Institutions in general and professional course etc.

1.3 Steps taken by Governments:

Empowerment of the socially disadvantaged group viz the Scheduled Caste continues to be on the priority list of the Country's development agenda. The framers of the constitution made arrangements for their equal status in the society and empowered the states to make special provisions for the advancement for these socially economically and educationally backward classes people.

Before the Sixth Five Year Plan no clear strategy for the economic development of Scheduled Caste existed notwithstanding the fact that formal decisions were taken for earmarking of outlays in their favour in proportion to their population. The only funds available upto the end of 1979-80 for development of SCs were provided under the Backward Classes sector.

Since the members of SCs have been historically too weak to take initiative, it is the State which has to take remedial measures to correct the society's inbuilt discrimination against them. Traditionally the SCs have been trapped in the circle of deprivation due to the caste structure. The SCs have been usually engaged in unpleasant and menial jobs. It is in this segment of society that one finds greater illiteracy, poorer health, poorer nutrition, poorer housing, as well as exploitation by large land-holders generally the upper and middle level castes, money-lenders, village traders and businessmen. In spite of constitutional directives and a number of legislative and executive measures taken by the Government, the situation of the Scheduled Caste did not improve appreciably during the period prior to Sixth Plan mainly due to lack of economic support.

The Sixth Five Year Plan is the first plan which gave due emphasis for the development of SCs in terms of Special Component Plan, which was a Sub Plan of the Annual Plan and Five Year Plan targeting the SC population .

The approach in the matter of development of SC families in the Sixth Plan period was two-fold: cluster approach and saturation approach. As per the cluster approach, the list should include villages in decreasing order of size of the SC population. Those villages having the largest population of SCs should be at the top in the list. The development programmes should be taken up in that priority. Under saturation approach in every village taken up for development among these, all deserving SC families should be covered under one or another suitable programme or a combination of programmes with all necessary linkages and back-up services.

1.4 Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP) :

The nomenclature of SCP was changed to SCSP in 2006. Guidelines for formulation and implementation of Scheduled Casted Sub Plan, have been issued from time to time by the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission in December, 2006, had issued consolidated guidelines on formulation, implementation and monitoring of SCSP by Central Ministries/Depts. These guidelines,, inter alia, provide for the following:

- (i) Earmarking of funds under SCSP from the Central Ministry/Department Plan outlay at least in proportion of SC population to total population of the country.
- (ii) Placing the earmarked funds under separate budget head/sub-head (789) for each Central Ministry/Department for implementing SCSP.
- (iii) SCSP funds should be non-divertible.

The assessment of allocation (Expenditure Budget 2009-10) by the Central Government for the development of SCs of details of allocations under schemes of various Ministries/Departments in which (i) there is 100% provision for SCs and STs, and (ii) schemes where at least 20% of the allocation is earmarked for SCs and STs, shows that, out of Rs 2,39,840.0 crore as budget support for the Central Plan, total plan allocation under the two categories of schemes mentioned above was Rs.25,823.5 crore i.e. 10.77% of the total budget support for the Central Plan.

1.5 Special Central Assistance to SCSP

Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP) is a Central Scheme under which 100% grant is given to the States/UTs in addition to their Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP). The main objective is to give a thrust to beneficiary oriented schemes of economic development of SCs people below the poverty line, by providing resources for filling the critical gaps in their lives. SCA is released to State on the basis of size of SC population, relative backwardness of State and other effort linked criteria. This scheme should be fully utilized for the purpose.

The Planning Commission, vide its Office Order No. 130-52/G/99-BC date 16.01.2006, has also constituted a Central Tripartite Committee (CTC), under the Chairmanship of Member i/c of the BCW Division, to monitor implementation of SCSP.

The state and Union Governments have been spending large sums on the Socio economic development of the Scheduled Castes , but we can see that the gap between SCs and the others is still very large in the entire spectrum of human development indices , from literacy rate , to ownership of pucca dwellings , to having access to potable water to access to electric connection to sanitary latrines. One of the reasons could be that the plan allocations booked under SCSP have been made not for SC specific schemes as envisaged but for general schemes and programmes which are essential for good governance like building infrastructure. These schemes are governance goals and differ from the goals of Scheduled Castes welfare or development.

1.6 Analysis of data on the allocation and expenditure of SCSP (2012-13)

On the basis of the information collected from 26 State Govt/UTs about utilization of SCSP funds for the year 2012-13 given at **Annexure I** , the Commission made a study and reviewed the utilization of SCSP funds in different states and has noted that this fund which is meant for most deprived sections of the Society are sometime used by States for other purposes, thus defeating the intended purpose for which these funds are meant.

SCSP allocation as per the population of the State

- The States of Punjab, Karnataka and Chattisgarh have SC population of 31.94%, 17.1 % and 12.08% respectively whereas their SCSP allocation is 28.85%, 12.19 % and 9.45% of state plan. For this it can be empirically verified that the allocation itself is 5% less than the stipulation as per the SCSP guidelines.
- Barring Punjab, Karnataka and Chattisgarh almost all the states have allocated SCSP fund on par with the SC Population of the States & states like Tamil Nadu have allocated even 1 % higher than the SC population i.e. 21.82% allocation for 20% Population.
- There are states like Chhattisgarh, WB, which had spent 100 % in General Schemes and booked the same under SCSP and two states namely Bihar and MP had spent 90 % and 95 % respectively on General Schemes and booked the same under SCSP whereas states like HP and AP had spent upto 50 % in General Schemes and booked the same under SCSP.
- As per the analysis the percentage of expenditure under SC Specific schemes was around 8 % in Haryana and HP.
- Remaining states have spent 1 to 4 % on SC specific schemes to the total state state plan allocation.
- On SC specific schemes, Punjab, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Odisha, Kerala, Assam, Tripura and Sikkim had spent less 1 % (almost NIL).
- Since the majority of the above expenditure are in General Schemes, SCSP fund is being utilized for General Population (not SC population).
- The unspent SCSP fund is often reappropriated whereas it should be carried forward to next year while implementing the SCSP in addition to that year allotment.

1.7 State wise SCSP allocation 2013-14 to 2015-16:

- States with SCSP outlay less than % SC population (between 2013-14 to 2015-16) :
- AP, Assam , Goa , Gujarat , Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand .
- States with SCSP allocation at par with SC population :
Bihar, Chattisgarh (2013-14 & 2014-15), Kerala, Punjab (2013-14 & 2014-15), Rajasthan (2015-16) ,Tamil Nadu (2013-14 to 2015-16), Uttar Pradesh (2013-14 & 2014-15), Uttarakhand (2014-15), Chandigarh ,Daman & Diu , Delhi , West Bengal

- There is reduced allocation from 2013-14 to 2015-16 in case of AP , Assam , Goa , Haryana, HP , Jharkhand, Odisha, Puducherry
- States which show an increase in allocation over 2013-14 are Karnataka (2014-15) , MP (2014-15) , Maharashtra (2014-15), Manipur (2014-15), Rajasthan (2014-15
- The information of percentage expenditure to SCSP outlay is not available during the Annual Plan 2014-15 and 2015-16, therefore no comments can be given.
- The information above the SC specific schemes to the total State plan allocation is not available.

Details are in Annexure -II

1.8 Development Index data

In the specific case of India, where inter-generational social mobility is extremely low, studies have found "a clear negative relationship" between income inequality and intergenerational mobility (Krueger, Alan: 2012)². That means that in countries like India where inequalities are great, inter-generational upward mobility is exceptionally difficult.

1.8.1 Monthly Per capita Consumer Expenditure (MPCE)³ :

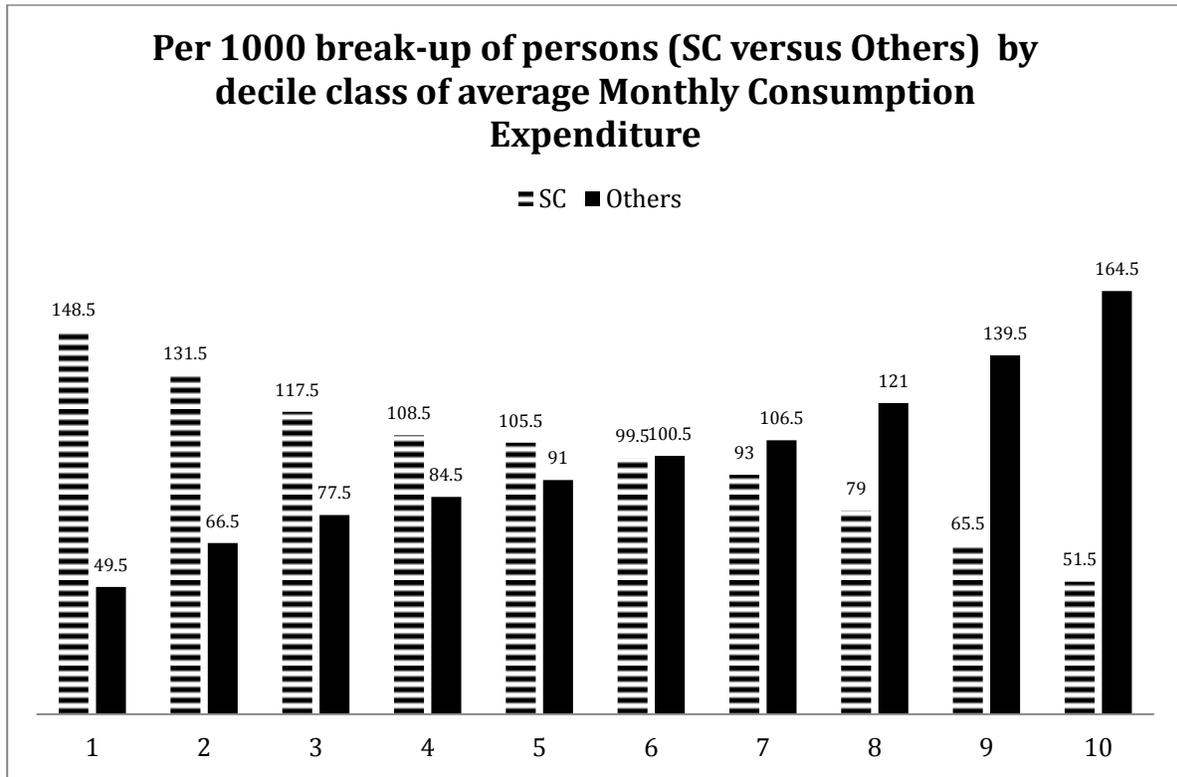
The following graph shows the extent of inequalities prevailing in India and proves that economically, the scheduled castes as a social group are significantly backward as compared to the other castes :

Graph 1

² http://www.nber.org/erp/ERP_2012_Complete.pdf

³ Source: NSS 68th Round

Per 1000 break-up of persons (SC versus Others) by decile class of average Monthly Consumption Expenditure



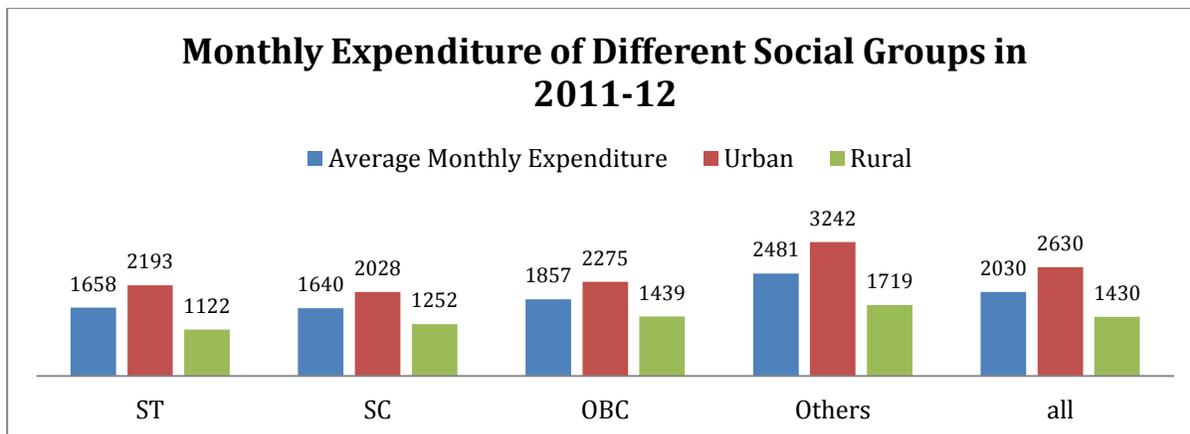
The graph shows the per 1000 break-up of persons by decile class of Monthly Consumption Expenditure. The above graph shows that only around 51 out of every 1000 scheduled caste people make it to the top economic strata of the society. Around 165 out of 1000 other category people make it to the top economic strata of the society , a difference of more than 300% . In fact, as one moves up the economic strata, the representation of the scheduled caste population steadily diminishes as most of the scheduled caste population is concentrated in the lower economic segments of the society.

In terms of average monthly expenditure, the scheduled caste population seems to be the poorest social group in the nation. As of 2011-12 the total average monthly expenditure was lowest for Scheduled Castes (`1,640) , followed by Scheduled Tribes (` 1,657.5), and Other Backward Classes (` 1,857), as shown in the graph below⁴:

⁴ Source: NSSO Round 68

Graph 2

Monthly Expenditure of different Social groups in 2011-12



Estimates from the quinquennial consumer expenditure surveys conducted in 2004-05, 2009-10, and 2011-12 indicate that the ranking of the social groups by MPCE⁵ has remained the same over the 7-year period 2004-05 to 2011-12 in both rural and urban sectors.

Overall, ‘Others’ had the highest MPCE, followed by ‘OBC’, over this period. The **lowest MPCE was that of the SCs in the urban areas** and that of the STs in the rural areas.

As of 2011-12 the difference in monthly expenditure for various social segments as compared to the others is as follows:

Table 2

2011-12	ST	SC	OBC
Difference Urban % (compared to others)	32.4	37.4	29.8
Difference Rural % (compared to others)	34.7	27.2	16.3
Diff Total % (compared to others)	33.2	33.9	25.1

(Source: NSSO Round 68)

As an average, as can be observed from the above table, the **gap in monthly expenditure of Scheduled Castes to the others is the highest (33.9%)**, while the same for Scheduled Tribes

⁵ MPCE : monthly per capita consumer expenditure

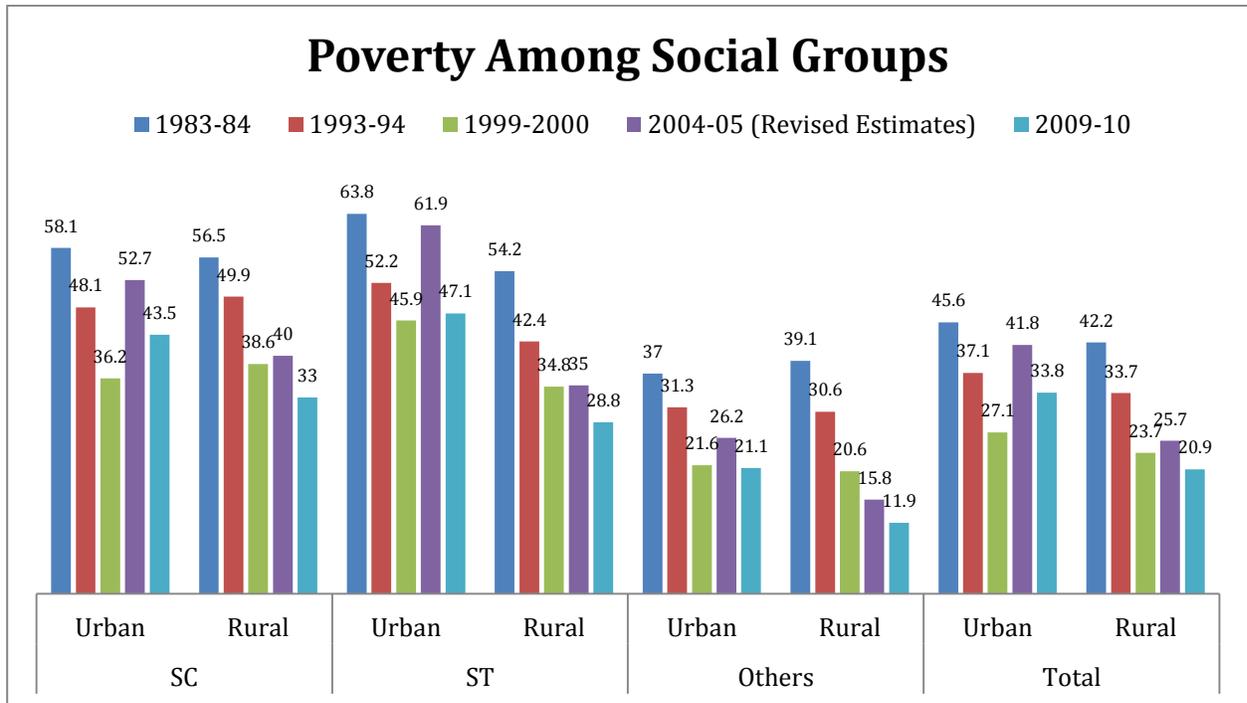
is 33.2% and that for OBCs is 25.1%. **There is a substantial difference between scheduled castes and others in the urban areas (37.4%).**

1.8.2 Poverty indices⁶:

The measures of direct economic empowerment of the scheduled castes seems to have not borne out much of its desired effect as the scheduled castes remain one of the economically weakest sections of the society. Poverty for scheduled castes is highest among all social groups in India as can be seen below:

Graph 3

Poverty Among Social groups



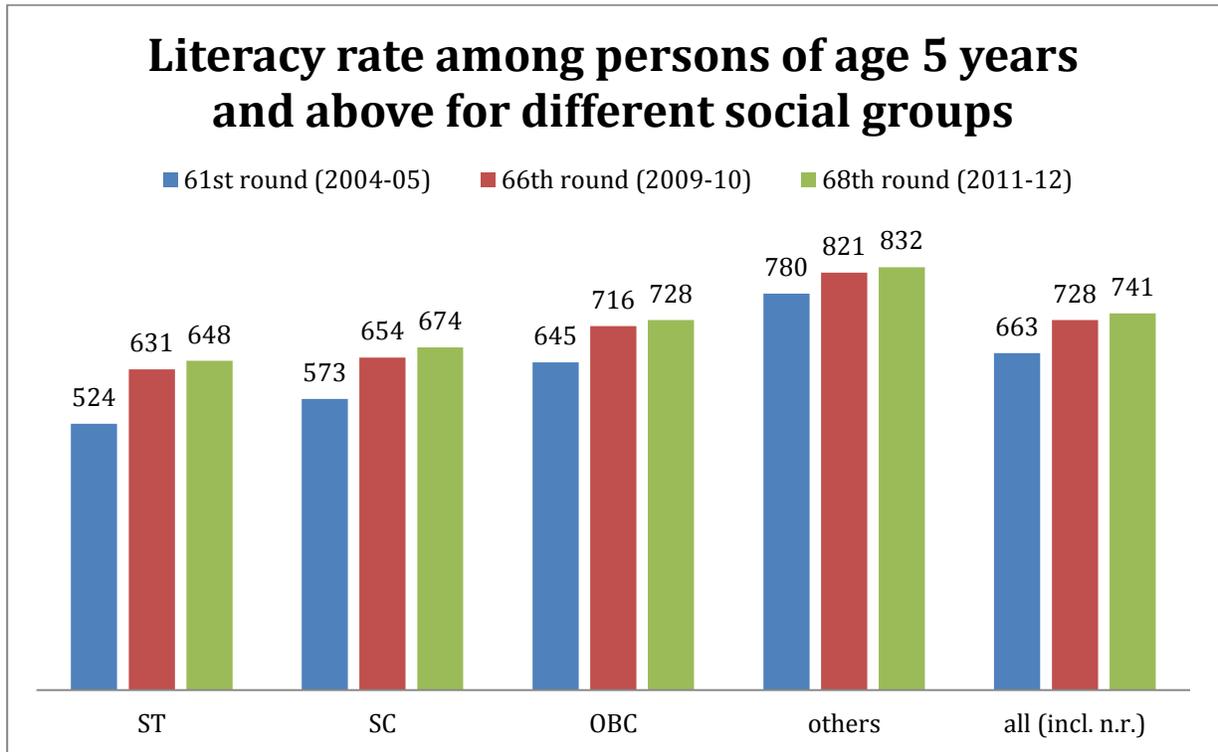
From the above figures, it is clear that in the rural areas, **poverty among scheduled castes is the highest among all social groups.**

⁶ Sources: GOI, Planning Commission, Eleventh Five Year Plan, 2007-2012, Volume I, Inclusive Growth and NSSO primary data 2009-10

1.8.3 Education indices⁷:

The empowerment of the scheduled castes through education also seems to have so far not resulted in any significant change since the gap has remained almost constant. This is shown in the graph below:

Graph 4
Literacy rate among persons of age 5 years and above
for different social groups

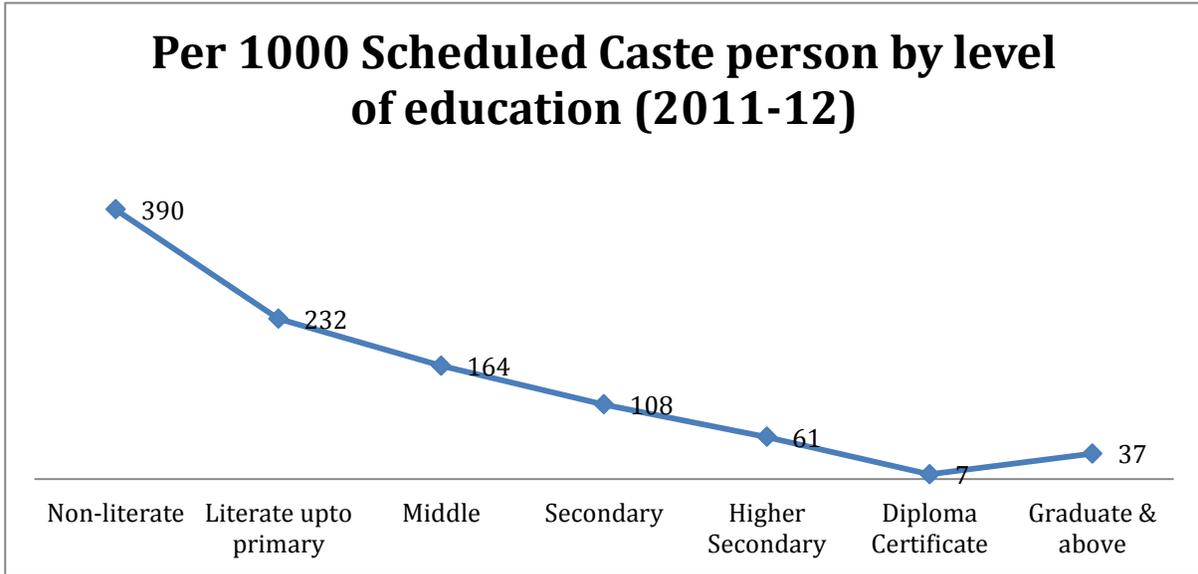


Further, as per the NSSO data, there is a substantial reduction in the proportion of scheduled caste population opting for diploma certificates between 1999-2000 and 2011-12 as the number corresponding to this has reduced by 75% in the concerned period (29/1000 to 7/1000). Also, the number of SC graduates and above(per 1000 SC population) have also seen a decline between 2009-10 and 2011-12 (54/1000 to 37/1000). With such a low proportion of Scheduled Caste graduates and diploma holders, the rise of the Scheduled Castes to a higher Socio –

⁷ Source: NSSO 61,66,68 round

economic level in the society does not appear feasible as access to the higher and better paying jobs to majority of the SC population will not be possible. The details are shown below⁸ :

Graph 5
Per 1000 Scheduled Caste person by level of education(2011-12)



The above graph clearly shows that the proportion of scheduled caste population graduating with professional degrees or higher academic qualifications that provides them opportunity to increase their socio-economic level is very low. Therefore, one may argue that

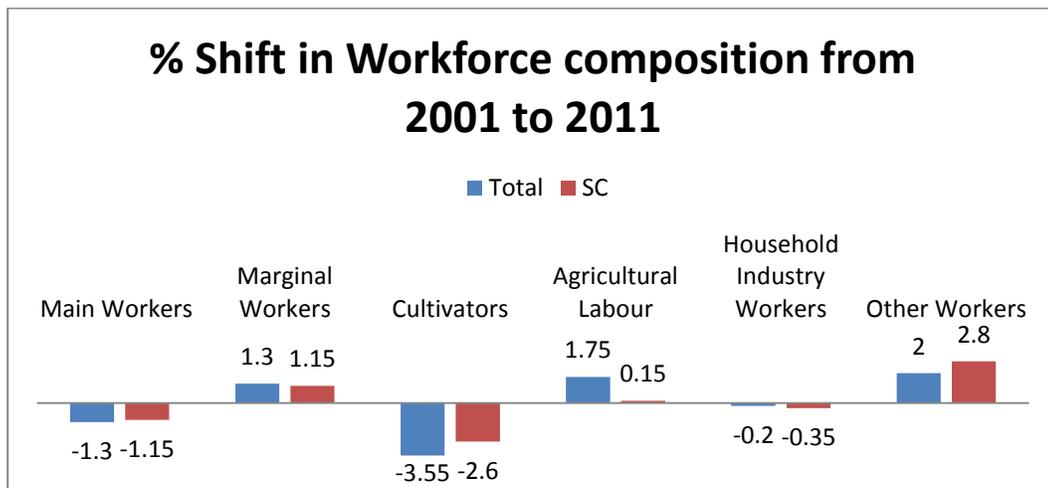
- there is very small stable well educated / professionally qualified layer in the scheduled caste population;
- the large percentage of SC population is either illiterate (390 out of every 1000 SC) or primary level literate (232 out of every 1000 SC). Hence more than 50 5 of the SC population can have access to only the most menial and low paid jobs.
- Only 44 out of every 1000 SC can have access to the skilled and comparative higher paying jobs as they have either degrees or diplomas.

⁸ Source: NSS 68th Round

1.8.4 Occupation Indices ⁹:

The same is further corroborated by the data and analysis of the occupational status of Scheduled Castes based on the census data as occupationally, the scheduled caste population is only relegated to low paid unskilled jobs as has been shown below:

Graph 6
% Shift in Workforce composition from 2001 to 2011



From the above graph the following trends emerge:

- There is a shift of 1.15% from Main Workers to Marginal Workers for the SC population from 2001 to 2011.
- Despite the training programs and employment generation schemes, this reduction of main workers and increase of marginal workers is a negative trend and there seems to be a need of qualitative employment development schemes for the overall and Scheduled caste working population
- A reduction in the proportion of cultivators (by 2.6%) and a corresponding increase of agricultural labour (0.15%) and other workers (2.8%) from 2001 to 2011, points towards the trend of growing landlessness among the Scheduled Caste population in the country and policy measures regarding such a situation are required.

⁹ Source: Census 2001 & 2011

1.8.5 Employment:

1.8.5.1 Government / Public Sector Jobs¹⁰:

Of the total SC households in India, only 0.73 % and 0.17% of the SC households have government and Public sector jobs respectively whereas 4.98 % and 1.11% of the of total households have government and Public sector jobs respectively.

1.8.5.2 Jobs in Private Sector¹¹:

The Scheduled Castes in India have *negligible* presence in private sector in India as only 0.45% of SC households have jobs in private sector whereas 3.56 % of the total households have jobs in private sector.

8 States/UTs ¹² have 1 to 2 % participation of SC households in private jobs, while the remaining States/UTs have less than 1 % SC participation in private sector jobs.

1.8.5.3 MNREGA¹³:

Tamil Nadu has generated maximum number of SC person days (607.07) in MNREGA followed by West Bengal (407) and Andhra Pradesh (302.86) .

The total employment generated in person days is lowest in Haryana (44.45 days), followed by Punjab (50.43 days) and Gujarat (136.32 days). The details are:

¹⁰ Socio economic Caste Census 2011 – SECC 2011

¹¹ Socio Economic Caste Census 2011 – SECC 2011

¹²States : Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhan, Chandigarh, NCT Delhi, Daman & Diu, Puduchery.

¹³ MNREGA :Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee scheme

Table 3

State/UT-wise number & percentage distribution of SCs¹⁴
in MNREGA during 2014-15

(in Lakh)

Sl.No.	States/UT	Employment Generated Persondays		
		Total	SCs	% age of SCs participation
1	Andhra Pradesh	1271.47	302.86	23.82
2	Arunachal Pradesh	6.58	0.00	0.03
3	Assam	141.92	8.36	5.89
4	Bihar	326.79	92.84	28.41
5	Chhattisgarh	550.46	59.63	10.83
6	Goa	1.34	0.05	3.51
7	Gujarat	136.32	9.45	6.93
8	Haryana	44.45	19.84	44.64
9	Himachal Pradesh	132.62	36.44	27.48
10	Jammu and Kashmir	38.64	1.51	3.90
11	Jharkhand	307.68	42.15	13.70
12	Karnataka	290.03	45.39	15.65
13	Kerala	299.32	53.49	17.87
14	Madhya Pradesh	1099.62	177.00	16.10
15	Maharashtra	399.39	39.58	9.91
16	Manipur	74.89	1.96	2.62
17	Meghalaya	54.91	0.31	0.57
18	Mizoram	23.54	0.00	0.02
19	Nagaland	48.29	0.15	0.30

¹⁴Source : Handbook on Social Welfare statistics 2016 of Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment.

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20	Odisha	358.36	56.05	15.64
21	Punjab	50.43	38.67	76.67
22	Rajasthan	1326.04	260.78	19.67
23	Sikkim	15.08	0.62	4.11
24	Tamil Nadu	2105.06	607.07	28.84
25	Telangana	835.93	197.03	23.57
26	Tripura	206.40	34.79	16.85
27	Uttar Pradesh	737.03	247.00	33.51
28	Uttarakhand	47.77	9.17	19.19
29	West Bengal	1190.40	407.85	34.26
30	A & N Islands	2.63	0.00	0.003
31	Chandigarh	NR	NR	NR
32	D & N Haveli	NR	NR	NR
33	Daman & Diu	NR	NR	NR
34	NCT of Delhi	-	-	-
35	Lakshadweep	0.02	0.00	0.00
36	Puducherry	1.86	0.79	42.40
Total		12125.27	2750.84	22.69

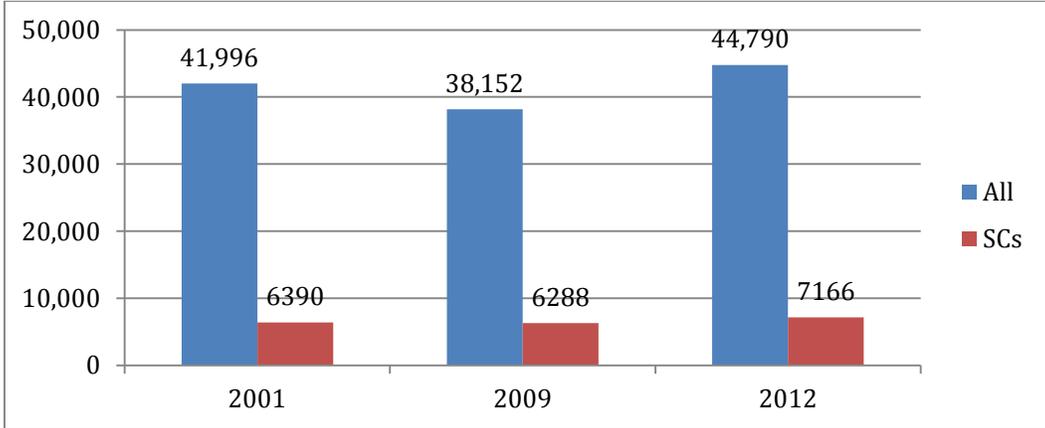
* NR: Not Reported

1.8.5.4 Registration in Employment Exchanges:

While the number of persons registered in Employment exchanges has risen from 4,19,96,000 in 2001 to 4,47,91,000 in 2012, the increase of SCs registered has been only from 63,89,600 in 2001 to 71,66,300 in 2012. The placement percentage of SCs remains almost static. The details are in the following graph:

Graph No. 7

Number of persons on live register of Employment Exchanges,¹⁵
(in thousands)



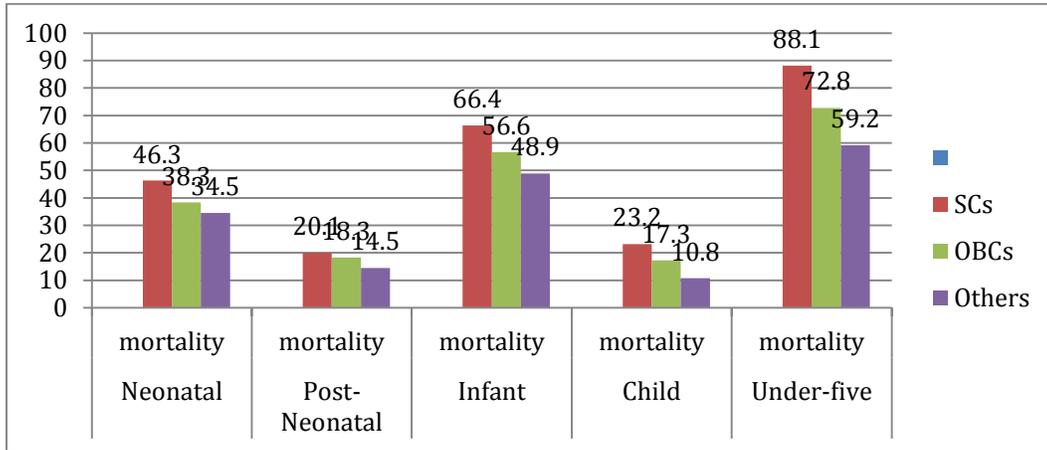
1.8.6 Health :

As per available data , SC Children have higher mortality rates from neonatal to under –five years age. More SC children are found to be anemic. The details are in the graphs below

¹⁵ Employment Exchange Statistics, 2014, ,Directorate General of Employment & Training, Ministry of Labour & Employment, New Delhi.

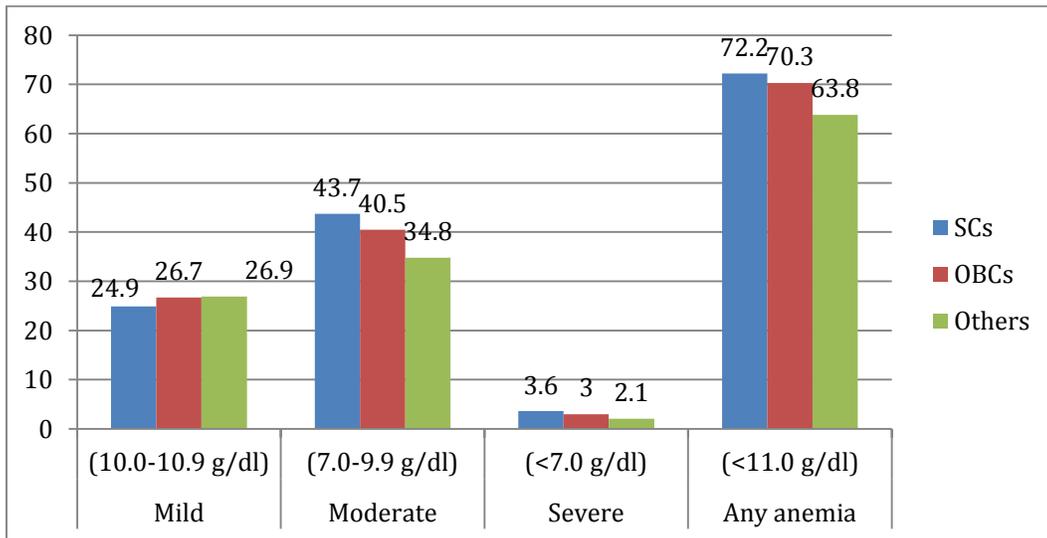
Graph 8

Early childhood Mortality rates per 1000 live births
by social groups in India-2005-06¹⁶



Graph 9

Percentage prevalence of anemia in children age 6-59
months by social groups in India-2005-06

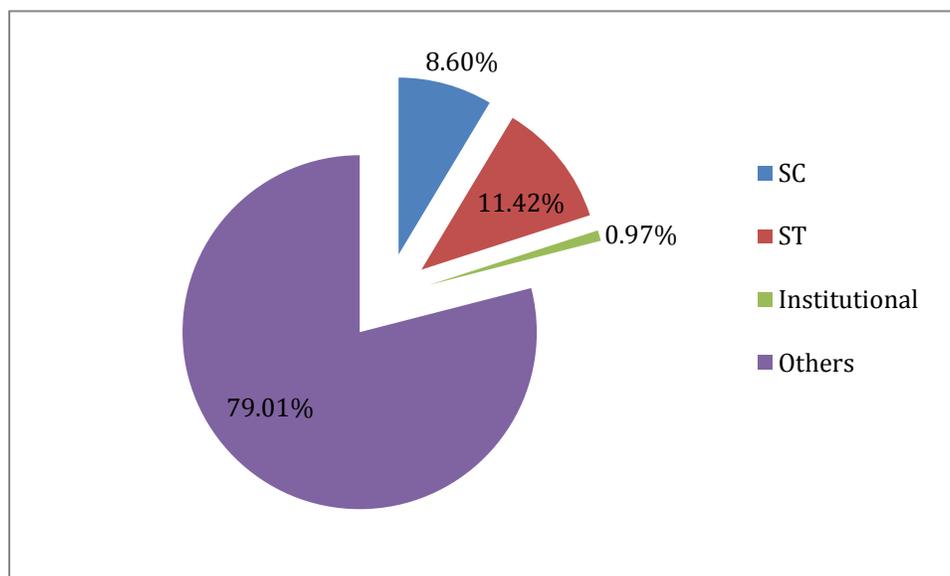


1.8.7 Land Holdings:

¹⁶ National Family Health Survey, 2005-06, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.& Handbook on Social Welfare Statistics 2016 of Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment.

Scheduled Castes, which form 16.2% of the total population of the country, holds only 8.6 % of the land holdings and the average size of these holdings is also much lower. Moreover 54.71% of SC households are landless¹⁷ and derive their earning from manual casual labor , when compared to 38.36% of all households in the country.

Graph 10
Percentage share of different social groups in Area operated by holdings¹⁸



1.8.8 Other indices¹⁹:

- Land holding of SCs is 1.37 % as compared to the All India holdings.
- 12.6 % of SC population is deprived of drinking water facility.
- Only 58% of the total SC population have pucca houses whereas the General Population have 78 % pucca houses . The SC population having kuccha houses is 2.8 times more²⁰ than others .

¹⁷ Socio Economic Caste Census 2011 – SECC 2011

¹⁸ Agriculture Census 2010-11

¹⁹ Compilation of MSJE statistical division, 2014

²⁰ SC population with kuccha houses : 18.7% , others with Kuchha houses : 6.81%

1.9 Recommendations:

All round development should be made through (i) Social Empowerment (ii) Economic Empowerment and (iii) Social Justice with an inter-sectoral focus and inputs from both Governmental and non-governmental agencies.

1.9.1 The SCSP should include only such existing schemes or new schemes which full-fill the following norms :-

- Those which have the potential to accelerate the pace of development of the SCs and to bridge the socio-economic development indicators between SCs as compared to the advanced sections of the society.
- Those that should secure quantifiable benefits to the Scheduled Caste households or areas as majorly inhabited by the Scheduled Castes.
- The schemes should not merely be survival-oriented but focus on acquisition and generation of knowledge, building of assets (land, capital, etc.), accessing skills development for gainful and professional occupation, engaging in entrepreneurship and business enterprises and empowerment.

- Emphasis be laid on schemes that enhance the incomes of the target group and lead to the development of assets in sectors like agriculture, animal husbandry, dairy development, fisheries, and agriculture/allied sectors.
- Efforts should be made to achieve the assigned targets and not to spend funds from SCSP head on general schemes like road construction, electrification, rural telephone connection as it done by many States²¹ and Union Territories²².
- The States should give priority to schemes which provide basic minimum services like primary education, health, drinking water, nutrition, rural housing, and link roads and electrification to SC villages.

²¹Punjab, West Bengal, Haryana, Odisha, Kerala, Delhi etc.

²² UTs of Chandigarh, Puducherry

1.9.2 Action by Central and State Governments:

- States should ensure that allocation of Funds under SCSP is equivalent to the percentage of Scheduled Castes in the State.
- Ensure that the allocations are real and not notional in nature and develop schemes which directly benefit the communities.
- Ensure a specified percentage of all SCSP related schemes is specifically focused on SC women.
- Develop well- designed, dedicated institutional mechanisms for SCSP at the Central & State levels, which shall allocate and monitor the expenditure of SCSP funds to the Ministries/Departments, duly taking into consideration the developmental needs of the SCs .
- A separate unit should be created within the Niti Ayog to monitor and ensure effective implementation of the SCSP.
- In the central ministries, a dedicated nodal unit to be headed by Economic Advisor with full time support staff with the responsibility of preparation of Annual SCSP Plans, and also to monitor their subsequent implementation.
- Plan for the development of SCs in all parameters of growth and development – education, health, agriculture, industry and service. Systems in place for participation of SC communities in planning , implementation, measures of accountability and transparency.
- The States/UTs may fix clearly defined targets, based on parameters like educational status, enrolment, occupation, health indicators, per capita income, access to basic amenities like drinking water, housing etc. taking into account the national targets.
- Carry out regular surveys, identifications of eligible beneficiaries and involvement of the Panchayats/Gram Sabhas Block/District Panchayats wise publicity/Media/Websites to ensure transparency.
- As most of the socio-economic schemes under SCSP are for the BPL families, the listing and identification of the beneficiaries by State Governments need to be more transparent, which needs regular up-gradation for implementation and monitoring
- Funds under SCSP should not be diverted to any other or general schemes.

- SCA to SCSP to be released directly to the State Social Welfare Department, as non release in time by State Governments results in procedural delays and non-utilisation of funds.

1.9.3 Skill and Entrepreneurial Development

- Residential Skill training to be imparted in emerging areas with funding from Government.
- Special information in Industry-wise, skill requirement to be compiled by involving industrial bodies and Skill Training to be conducted by Nodal Training Institutions for each Industry (ATDC for Govt. Industry, CIPET for plastics industry etc.)
- Skill development programmes and schemes should have appropriate reservation for SCs and OBCs.

1.9.4 Employment Generation

- Both Private & Public Sector should be made more responsive for employment generation for SCs.
- Industry to take up in Situ Skill Development programmes for SCs people living in the remote areas and provide them jobs in their plants.
- State SC/Safai Karamcharies Finance and Development Corporations need to be revitalized in terms of its financial and human resource management to make serious dent for the entrepreneurship/skill/economic development of the SC beneficiaries.

1.9.5 Business Development

- Earmarking exclusive industrial sheds and allotment to SCs on no profit no loss basis with punitive provisions for subletting, sale or renting the infrastructure.
- Constructing common Facility Centers on pattern of Cluster Development Scheme of MSME and DC, Handicrafts.
- There should be relaxation for SCs for establishment of business centres, with a tax free period , including for Service Tax.

- While there is a venture capital scheme for SC entrepreneurs, setting up of an exclusive bank for SC/ST can be considered by the Government to further galvanise the SC/ST entrepreneurs.
- Collateral security to SC loan seekers should be exempted , however if the same is not possible then , Government should provide the collateral security to SC loan seekers and lead bank should be directed to prioritize SCs during loaning drives
- For industrial growth in the State, where land is given to the corporate groups under SEZ concept, the interest of SCs and other marginalized societies should be taken care of.
- In case of allocation of fund to SC entrepreneurs there should be no creamy layer concept.

1.9.6 Allotment of shop/Kiosks

- Govt. may purchase or construct a certain yearly number of shops/kiosks in selected areas and allot them at subsidized rates on long lease at a reasonable rent to unemployed SC youth.
- Such enterprises may be developed and subsidized by the SCSP funds.

1.9.7 Contracts / Business

- SCs to be provided easy loans for taking up contract business.
- SCs to be given contracts on priority for construction, repair, maintenance of building, electrification, housekeeping and security work at Govt. / PSU premises with tripartite agreements among the SC contractor associations , Govt./PSU/MNC and the financial Institutions (Bank/National Corporations).
- Tender/quotations of bidders should be accepted on priority basis at preferential @ 10% of lowest bids as per practice in vogue in CPWD and Delhi PWD for SC people.

1.9.8 Legislation :

- A rights based approach SCSP is essential for development and therefore a legislation is recommended.
- Central and State Governments should pass a legislation on the lines of the State of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka to streamline the utilisation of SCSP funds and fix accountability for misuse of these funds.
- The Central legislation should incorporate provisions to regulate the utilisation of funds in order to ensure that the benefit of schemes under this funds directly reach the SCs.
- In the Act the duties and responsibilities of the Union and State Governments regarding SCSP policies be clearly identified and defined for the purposes of reporting, transparency and accountability. Allocation of outlays, criteria of eligibility for schemes and programs, should be clearly spelt out.
- Act may include provision of punishment, both imprisonment and fine, depending on gravity of offence, to violators thereof. All officials (irrespective of being SC/non-SC) responsible for implementation or enforcement should be held responsible for failures & defaults. Noncompliance of Government Orders should attract provisions of POA Amended Act, 2015.
- There should be sanction of the Parliament for SCSP on the lines of MNREGA

1.9.9 Central Authority :

- Constitution of a Statutory National Scheduled Castes Development Authority (NSCDA) as a single window system of SCSP funds for effective utilization for the exclusive programmes/projects on need based basis.

1.9.10 Impact assessment:

- Analysis/Evaluation of these schemes be made compulsory and a process for milestone based evaluation of these schemes be established.

- To assess the impact of the SCSP schemes, social audit of the expenditure of the SCSP is needed in each district with the involvement of elected representatives, beneficiaries and credited VOs/NGOs in the completed/implemented programmes/schemes.

1.10 Conclusion

The planning process needs to touch every individual as well as group to the extent that everybody is ensured education and a job. Those who are not covered should be taken care by providing opportunities in the enhancing avenues of business, small scale contracts etc.

All round development should be made through (i) Social Empowerment (ii) Economic Empowerment and (iii) Social Justice with an inter-sectoral focus and inputs from both Govt. and non-governmental agencies.

The planning for the development of SCs should focus on all parameters of growth and development – education, health, agriculture, industry and service. Systems should be put in place for participation of SC communities in planning and implementation with measures of accountability and transparency.

Percentage of expenditure under SCSP to the Total State Plan Expenditure, Total Plan Exp. and Total SCSP Expenditure (2012-13)													Annexure I			
		Population	State Plan Allocation	State Plan Exp.	Outlay	Exp. Actual	SCSP allocation to the State Plan allocation	age of SCSP Exp. to the State Plan Exp.					SC specific scheme Exp. to the total SCSP Exp.	allocation of funds under SC Specific scheme to the total state plan allocation	Exp. under SC specific schemes to the total State Plan Exp.	Exp. on SC Specific schemes to the total plan allocation
									Allocation	Exp.	Allocation	Exp.				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Punjab	31.94%	14000.00	9895.71	4039.00	2725.65	28.85	27.54	3822.06	2594.41	216.94	131.24	4.81	1.55	1.33	0.94
2	Chhattisgarh	12.80%	23480.35	16520.95	2219.20	1876.23	9.45	11.36	1833.37	1841.18	42.86	35.05	1.89	0.18	0.21	0.15
3	Himachal Pradesh	25.20%	3722.79	3756.92	914.64	838.72	24.62	22.32	632.07	576.14	282.57	282.57	33.69	7.59	7.52	7.59
4	Haryana	20.17%	14500.00	12520.87	2843.34	2187.18	19.16	17.47	1309.90	1147.09	1533.44	1040.09	47.55	10.52	8.31	7.17
5	Uttrakhand	18.80%	8200.00	6089.19	1478.27	499.81	18.03	8.21	1297.54	308.04	180.73	191.77	38.37	2.20	3.15	2.34
6	Kerala	9.10	14010.00	12585.60	1289.21	1188.30	9.20	9.40	1238.61	1137.70	50.60	50.60	4.26	0.36	0.40	0.36
7	Assam	7.20	10500.00	7875.00	191.00	153.03	1.82	1.94	39.84	37.37	41.02	27.93	18.25	0.39	0.35	0.27
8	Puducherry	15.70	1392.00	1272.39	140.94	118.73	10.13	9.33	103.43	95.76	37.51	22.97	19.34	2.69	1.81	1.65
9	Chandigarh	18.90	620.00	616.19	106.65	106.65	17.31	17.31	100.26	100.26	6.39	6.39	5.99	1.03	1.03	1.03
10	Delhi	16.80	15000.00	13229.00	2760.46	2729.57	18.40	20.63	2199.51	2203.08	560.95	526.50	19.29	3.74	3.98	3.51

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Sl.No.	State	% Population	Total State Plan Allocation	Total State Plan Exp.	SCSP Outlay	SCSP Exp. Actual	% age of SCSP allocation to the State Plan allocation	% age of SCSP Exp. to the State Plan Exp.	General scheme under SC				% of SC specific scheme Exp. to the total SCSP Exp.	% of allocation of funds under SC Specific scheme to the total state plan allocation	% of Exp. under SC specific schemes to the total State Plan Exp.	% of Exp. on SC Specific schemes to the total plan allocation
									Allocation	Exp.	Allocation	Exp.				
11	Gujarat	6.70	50599.00	N.A	2849.32	2440.93	5.63	-	2362.70	2005.25	486.62	435.68	17.85	0.96	-	0.86
12	Goa	1.70	2884.29	1712.06	36.45	4.60	1.26	0.27	34.05	4.58	0.60	0.02	0.43	0.02	0.00	0.00
13	Bihar	15.90	25203.54	26351.19	4427.22	3957.38	17.57	15.02	3641.56	3259.49	785.66	697.89	17.64	3.12	2.65	2.77
14	Tripura	17.80	1980.01	1782.83	470.00	342.08	23.74	19.18	470.02	342.08	7.18	6.17	1.80	0.36	0.35	0.31
15	Madhya Pradesh	15.60	28000.00	N.A	4284.00	3879.15	15.30	-	3190.69	3037.10	876.88	842.05	21.70	3.00	-	3.00
16	Rajasthan	17.80	37382.13	32611.37	6286.64	4935.50	16.82	13.20	6045.13	4709.58	241.51	225.92	4.58	0.65	0.69	0.60
17	Maharashtra	11.80	45000.00	35867.00	4590.00	3236.59	10.20	9.02	1227.75	837.32	2088.80	1587.18	49.03	4.64	4.43	3.53
18	Uttar Pradesh	20.70	57800.00	49787.13	12223.00	8407.91	21.15	16.89	11071.50	7491.22	1151.50	916.68	10.96	1.99	1.84	1.59
19	Tamil Nadu	20.00	28000.00	28000.00	6108.61	5405.12	21.82	19.30	-	-	516.01	421.37	7.79	1.84	1.50	1.50
20	Andhra Pradesh	16.40	48935.00	38854.01	8369.08	4467.48	17.10	11.50	7011.50	3494.91	1357.58	972.57	21.77	2.77	2.45	1.99
21	Karnataka	17.10	42030.00	42100.00	5125.00	4198.51	12.19	9.93	3616.58	2870.39	1508.42	1311.39	31.36	3.59	3.11	3.12
22	West Bengal	23.50	N.A	N.A	5241.48	5298.53*	-	-	5132.01	5179.60	109.47	118.93*	2.24	-	-	-

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Sl.No.	State	% Population	Total State Plan Allocation	Total State Plan Exp.	SCSP Outlay	SCSP Exp. Actual	% age of SCSP allocation to the State Plan allocation	% age of SCSP Exp. to the State Plan Exp.	General scheme under SC				% of SC specific Exp. to the total SCSP Exp.	% of allocation of funds under SC Specific scheme to the total state plan allocation	% of Exp. under SC specific schemes to the total State Plan Exp.	% of Exp. on SC Specific schemes to the total plan allocation
									Allocation	Exp.	Allocation	Exp.				
23	Jharkhand	12.10	16300.00	11309.76	1824.53	NA	11.19	-	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-	-	-
24	Odisha	17.10	18839.17	15484.91	2423.91	2423.91	15.12	15.65	2771.00	2347.11	76.80	76.80	3.17	0.14	0.50	0.41
25	Manipur	3.80	3500.00	2641.67	70.66	61.63	-	2.33	76.38	34.13	0.72	-	-	-	-	-
26	Sikkim	4.60	1877.00	1369.05	5.15	5.15	0.27	0.38	3.31	3.31	1.84	1.84	35.73	0.10	0.13	0.10

Sl.	States/UT	% of SC Population (2011 Census)	Annual Plan 2013-14					Annual Plan 2014-15					Annual Plan 2015-16				
			Total State Plan Outlay	SCSP Outlay	% SCSP to Total Plan Outlay	SCSP Actual Expdt.	% SCSP to SCSP outlay	Total State Plan Outlay	SCSP Outlay	% SCSP to Total Plan Outlay	SCSP Anticipated Expdt	% SCSP to SCSP outlay	Total State Plan Outlay	SCSP Outlay	% SCSP to Total Plan Outlay	SCSP Actual Expdt	% SCSP to SCSP outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
1	Andhra Pradesh	16.41	48935.00	8378.18	16.20	4900.21	57.08	26672.86	4280.00	16.05	3475.04	81.19	34412.47	5470.13	15.90	15.9	0.29
2	Assam	7.15	10500.00	191.00	1.74	175.82	80.72	14029.00	236.40	1.69	NA		15278.01		0.00	NA	NA
3	Bihar	15.19	28000.00	5446.17	18.41	5347.60	85.42	52937.29	5429.58	10.26	4209.40	77.53	63039.50	9335.49	14.81	14.81	0.16
4	Chhattisgarh	12.82	23480.00	2219.20	11.13	2004.93	71.32	26615.00	3185.71	11.97	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
5	Goa	1.74	2884.29	36.45	1.29	10.78	29.50	2924.03	32.27	1.10	10.72	33.22	4129.73	34.88	0.84	NA	0.00
6	Gujarat	6.74	50599.00	2849.32	4.51	2182.43	82.75	71330.44	3473.87	4.87	2683.43	77.25	79295.11	3915.22	4.94	819.04	20.92
7	Haryana	20.17	14500.00	2843.34	21.01	2401.65	63.49	21327.66	4215.21	19.76	3374.00	80.04	25745.65	4448.94	17.28	432.32	9.72
8	Himachal Pradesh	25.19	3700.00	914.64	24.72	953.46	94.07	4400.00	1032.80	23.47	981.39	95.02	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
9	Jammu & Kashmir	7.38	7300.00	732.14	7.41	NR	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
10	Jharkhand	12.08	16300.00	1714.53	11.22	1049.68	55.68	26250.00	2559.53	9.75	NA	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
11	Karnataka	17.15	42030.01	5125.00	12.39	5253.31	90.20	65599.78	11518.73	17.56		0.00		11773.54		NA	0.00
12	Kerala	9.1	14010.00	1452.91	9.81	1791.87	107.45	20000.00	1962.00	9.81	1511.93	77.06	20000.00	1968.50	9.84	NA	0.00
13	Madhya Pradesh	15.62	28000.00	4284.00	13.80	4360.15	89.00	53512.64	8378.50	15.66	NA	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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Sl.	States/UT	% of SC Population (2011 Census)	Annual Plan 2013-14					Annual Plan 2014-15					Annual Plan 2015-16				
			Total State Plan Outlay	SCSP Outlay	% SCSP to Total Plan Outlay	SCSP Actual Expdt.	% Expdt to SCSP outlay	Total State Plan Outlay	SCSP Outlay	% SCSP to Total Plan Outlay	SCSP Anticipated Expdt	% Expdt to SCSP outlay	Total State Plan Outlay	SCSP Outlay	% SCSP to Total Plan Outlay	SCSP Actual Expdt	% Expdt to SCSP outlay
14	Maharashtra	11.81	45000.00	4590.00	10.20	3799.48	76.02	51222.54	6044.26	11.80	NA	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
15	Manipur	3.78	3500.00	79.71	2.43	91.20	102.92	4520.48	224.38	4.96	NA	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
16	Odisha	17.13	18839.17	2847.80	16.61	3507.88	87.86	37529.28	5335.49	14.22	4053.43	75.97	44150.00	7108.24	16.10	2717.14	38.23
17	Punjab	31.94	14000.00	4039.00	28.86	3371.74	72.46	20099.83	6432.00	32.00		0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
18	Rajasthan	17.83	37382.13	6286.64	16.95	6906.20	95.87	66064.52	11244.10	17.02	8399.90	74.70	71405.78	12785.19	17.90	NA	0.00
19	Sikkim	4.63	1877.00	35.05		NR		3905.00	NA				NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
20	Tamil Nadu	20.01	28000.00	6108.61	20.21	7430.79	99.38	42185.00	10001.07	23.71	9062.72	90.62	55100	11274.16	20.46	NA	0.00
21	Telangana						NA	48648.47	7579.45	15.58	2936.26	38.74	52374.55	8089.24	15.44	NA	0.00
22	Tripura	17.83	2250.00	352.95		NR	NA	3125.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
23	Uttar Pradesh	20.7	57800.00	12223.00	21.15	7625.41	52.11	113500.00	24005.25	21.15	NA	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
24	Uttarakhand	18.76	8200.00	1476.00	18.00	614.90	40.19	10600.00	2014.00	19.00	NA	0.00	NA	1282.74	NA	206.31	16.08
25	West Bengal	23.51	28000.00	5966.69	23.05	6987.37	100.00	46290.35	10669.92	23.05	NA	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
26	Chandigarh	18.86	620.00	106.65	22.19	132.08	100.00	613.05	158.18	25.80	158.18	100.00	860.00	165.62	19.26	NA	0.00
27	Daman & Diu	0.02	568.25	17.38	3.11	19.59	100.00	1171.70	150.00	12.80		0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
28	Delhi	16.75	15000.00	2760.46	20.43	2737.13	91.14	15450.00	2797.25	18.11		0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
29	Pondicherry	15.73	3000.00	485.70	15.73	277.74	88.28	2400.00	262.59	10.94	249.59	95.05	2700	339.65	12.58	110.58	32.56
	Total	16.63	554274.85	83562.52	15.00	73933.40	77.67	852923.92	133222.54	15.62	41105.99		468490.80	77991.54		4316.10	

