



NATIONAL CAPITAL
TERRITORY OF DELHI

SCHEDULED CASTE SUB PLAN
DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 2008-09

Department for the Welfare of
SC/ST/OBC/Minorities
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Scheduled Caste Sub Plan 2008-09

Introduction

Scheduled Caste Sub Plan for Scheduled Caste is an important instrument being used for socio economic development of Scheduled Caste People. In the mid 1970s, the Special Component Programme (SCP) and the Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) were initiated. In NCT of Delhi TSP is not being prepared as there is no notified list of Scheduled Tribes in Delhi but there is a small population of STs who have migrated to Delhi.

SCP now called as SCSP is an integral part of Annual Plan as well as Five Year Plans for that provisions are being made in the plans with the clear objectives of bridging the gap in socio economic development of SCs. Hon'ble Prime Minister while addressing the 51st meeting of the National Development Council held on 27th June, 2005 had stated that SCSP should be an integral part of Annual Plans, make provisions therein non- divertable and non lapsable.

Population scenario

As per 2001 census, total population of NCT of Delhi was 138.50 lakhs, out of which the SC population was 23.43 lakhs which comes to 16.92%. Due to fast process of urbanization the population in the urban areas has been increasing rapidly as 93.18% of the total population of the SCs. reside in urban areas and only 6.28 % is in rural areas. Out of the total urban population of 129.16 lakhs the SC population is 21.55 lakhs i.e. 16.70% and of the total rural population of 9.54 lakhs, the SC rural population is 1.88lakhs i.e. 19.89 %. This shows that the SC population is predominantly residing in urban area.

The Scheduled Caste population in NCT of Delhi is not residing in some selected pockets, as is the case in other states, but it is mixed up with other population being a metropolitan city. This phenomenon is because of the fact that there is heavy influx of population into Delhi not only from neighboring states but from far flung areas of the country.

(ii) **Scheduled Tribes population** :- In Delhi no scheduled tribes has been notified since none of the ST originally belong to Delhi but a small population migrated for service and other purposes from the other states. At present, about 1.00 lakh STs may be residing in Delhi. As such the RGI is not collecting any data in respect of STs.

Objectives

The following are the broad objectives of the SCSP:-

- (i) Substantial reduction in poverty and un-employment.
- (ii) Creation of productive assets in favour of SCs to sustain the growth likely to accrue through development efforts.'
- (iii) Human resource development of the SCs by providing adequate educational and health services.
- (iv) Provision of physical and financial security against all types of exploitation and oppression.

To fulfill the above objectives Planning Commission, Government of India issued certain guidelines for preparing the SCSP. Following are the main points which may be taken into account for formulating SCSP:-

- (i) Earmarking of funds for SCSP from total state plan outlay atleast in proportion of SC population to the total population of the State.
- (ii) SCSP should be non-divertable and non-lapsable.
- (iii) Making the Social Welfare Department/ the Department concerned with the welfare and development of SCs and STs as nodal department for formulation and implementation of SCSP.
- (iv) Placing the funds earmarked for SCSP 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 SCs development.
- (v) Placing the funds earmarked for SCSP under separate Budget Head/ sub Head for each Development Department implementing SCSP.

The Department for the Welfare of SC/ST/OBC/Min. has been assigned the responsibility of nodal department for formulation and implementation of SCSP in NCT of Delhi. The SC population of NCT of Delhi is 16.9% of the total population of Delhi as per Census 2001. Accordingly 16.9% funds of the total outlay of Delhi is to be earmarked as flow to SCSP.

Difficulties in implementing SCSP in NCT of Delhi

Every metropolitan city like Delhi, has its own priorities and requirements and accordingly, while preparing Development Plans the special needs and requirements have to be kept in view. The Delhi is not only the metropolitan city but a historical as well as capital city of India. Therefore, to maintain the heritage and special security needs of Delhi, highest priorities have to be accorded. Further, the land management, law and orders are under the control of Government of India. In spite of all these

constraints, Government of Delhi is committed to maintain and to develop proper infrastructure in all sectors of development.

The situation of Delhi is entirely different from other states. The composition of population of National Capital Territory of Delhi is cosmopolitan in nature. This is because of the fact that urbanization process in NCT of Delhi is much faster in comparison to the cities and the sub-cities located on the peripherals of Delhi i.e. the area covered under National Capital Region.

The service sector's contribution in the economy of NCT of Delhi is much larger than the contribution of other sectors as a result of large scale urbanization process. This has attracted a large number of skilled, semi skilled and unskilled workers from all corners of India. The above mentioned factors are responsible for mixture for all castes/ religion including SCs, OBCs and Minorities. through out the habitation in NCT of Delhi. This has not only resulted in large scale urbanization but development of JJR Colonies, Un-authorized Colonies & JJ Clusters.

In other states a large number of SCSP schemes with huge SCSP outlays stand included in the sector "Agriculture & Allied Services". But in Delhi due to very fast process of urbanization and acquisition of land for Social Development Programmes, the land of agriculture purposes and allied activities, has almost become extinct. Consequently, only very small outlay is provided in the Annual Plans of Delhi for this sector as a whole, whereas in other states it is a pre-dominant sector having the maximum outlay. Consequently, the scope of activities in its sub sector like Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Bee Keeping, Food Processing etc. is also depleting fast in Delhi resulting in very low outlay for this sector as a whole and consequently under SCSP also.

Due to the same reason of urbanization, the schemes like IRDP, Indira Vikas Yojana, National Rural Employment Programme are not being implemented in NCT of Delhi.

While in other states there is huge concentration exclusively of SC & ST in particular pockets or areas, this is not the case in Delhi. Mostly SCs/STs in Delhi live along with other population and therefore a special scheme exclusively for them have a limited scope. Since the SC population in Delhi is not residing in clusters, as is the position in other states, it is not possible to adopt cluster approach and formulate specific schemes for the welfare of SCs, adopted in the State of Maharashtra.

In the circumstances explained above specific schemes for social and economic development of SCs are not feasible. As such the flow of outlay under SCSP remains on the lower side in the earlier years.

The matter of formulation of SCSP was also discussed by the Working Group, constituted by Government of NCT of Delhi for preparing 11th Five Year Plan. The recommendations of the working Group are as under:-

Working Group recommendations - SCSP

The economic development of the scheduled castes is very vital in which not only the Deptt. for the Welfare of SC/ST/OBC/Min. and DSFDC but the other departments/sectors like DVB, DJB, Cooperative, Development and Transport etc. also participate actively.

The Planning Commission, Govt. of India, was of the opinion that Govt. of NCT of Delhi having sufficiently large Annual Plan outlay impact very little contribution to SCSP of Delhi and thus needs to be augmented to atleast equal to the size of SC population of total population of Delhi i.e. 16.9% as per Census 2001 of its annual plan outlay. Planning Commission directed that Govt. of NCT of Delhi should ensure its contribution to SCSP equal to the size of scheduled caste population. This matter was also discussed at length in the Working Group constituted for advising the Govt. of NCT of Delhi for preparing the 11th Five Year Plan. Working Group was of the view that Deptt. for the Welfare of SC/ST/OBC/Min., being the nodal department may write to every department to prepare the new need based schemes for incorporating in the SCSP and notional quantification of outlay should be avoided.

Working Group also recommended that the Deptt. may identified the areas where SC population is more than the other population. The areas of reserved Vidhan Sabha Seats may be identified. The hospitals/dispensaries & other Govt. Institutions, facilities provided by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi located in the areas the outlay of the hospital/dispensary etc. may be taken as 100% SCSP. The sectors like Public Works

Department(PWD) and Energy where a huge amount is being allotted for construction of roads & bridges etc, the proportion of 16.9 % of the total outlay under these sectors may be taken as SCSP. The works being carried out under the Energy sector are also being utilized equally by the SC people as such the %age of SC population of the allotted amount under this sector may also be taken as SCSP.

Working Group recommended that various new short duration courses on part-time basis for self employment of SC youths should be introduced in various ITIs.

In the scheme for expansion of Short -Duration Courses in various ITIs for SC youths, regular Craft Instructors of full time courses should be deployed to take the classes of short term courses as the charge of costly machinery and equipment of their

labs could not be given to outsiders. These Craft Instructors may be paid remuneration @ of Rs. 100/- per hour for the first hour and Rs.75/- for subsequent hours of teaching on the same day. There present upper limit of getting the honorarium per annum is Rs.5000/- only, which gets exhausted within two months as per the above rate of remuneration if extra classes are taken 2 hours daily. Therefore, no one remains interested in taking part time classes once their limit is exceeded. To ensure the availability of the Craft Instructor, working group recommended that the remuneration being paid to the Craft Instructor for taking the extra classes should not be clubbed or treated as honorarium as it is a remuneration for extra work. The amount being paid Rs.60 for first hour and Rs.50 for subsequent hours needs to be increased to Rs.100/- and Rs.75/- subsequently and there should be no upper limit of the remuneration.

Strategies adopted for preparing SCSP- 2007-08 & 2008-09.

To follow the guidelines and instructions issued by Planning Commission, Government of India, this department being a nodal department has to formulate the SCSP for the year 2007-08 & 2008-09. Atleast 16.9% of the total outlay for the year 2007-08 & 2008-09 is to be kept under SCSP.

Following strategies have been adopted for preparing SCSP for the Annual Plan 2007-08 & 2008-09:-

(i) Out of the outlay of each scheme identified for SCSP, flow to SCSP has been marked in two heads – (I) Divisible (II) indivisible.

(a) Divisible - The part or entire outlay already marked under SCSP in the demand book has been taken under this head.

(b) Indivisible - The amount could be spent for the Welfare of SCs which is not marked as SCSP in the demand book, has been taken under this head, presuming that the benefit under the scheme is flowing to S.C. book at the RE stage after discussing the matter with the plan implementing departments and Finance / Planning Department.

(ii) On the basis of recommendations of the Working Group, the hospitals/ institutions situated in SC dominated areas, 100% outlay has been taken as flow to SCSP. For example, schemes like mobile van dispensaries for JJ Clusters, RTRM hospital at Jaffarpur, Maharishi Balmiki Hospital at Pooth Khurd, Dr. N.C. Joshi Hospital, Shastri Park Hospital, Mother & Child Hospital at Nasirpur, Satyawadi Raja Harish Chander Hospital at Narela, A.S. Jain Hospital at Lawrence Road etc., 100% of the outlay for the year 2007-08 & 2008-09 has been taken as flow to SCSP.

(iii) The scheme of Mid-Day-Meal is being run in the schools of local bodies as well as Dt. Of Education. This scheme is being implemented in such schools where students belonging to economically weaker families living in Re-settlement colonies, JJ Colonies, JJ Clusters are studying. With the presumption that the no. of SC families is more in the economically weaker sections living in JJ Colonies, clusters etc. an outlay of 33% of the total outlay of the scheme has been taken as flow to SCSP.

(iv) Huge amount of the total outlay of NCT of Delhi has been assigned to Energy, Transport sectors and construction of Roads, Bridges etc., where it is not feasible to earmark the outlay under the schemes of these sectors. However, it is presumed that facilities being provided under these sectors are also availed by all categories of people equally. As such an amount of 17% of the outlay covered under the schemes of above mentioned sectors has been taken as flow to SCSP.

On the basis of the information furnished by the SCSP plan implementing departments & Planning Department the report of SCSP for the year 2007-08 & 2008-09 have been prepared. In the report expenditure for the year 2006-07 and anticipated expenditure for the year 2007-08 and its flow under each scheme has been mentioned. Approved outlay for the year 2006-07 & Approved Outlay 2007-08 was Rs. 5200.00 crore and Rs. 9000.00 crore and flow to SCSP earmarked was Rs. 965.62 crore and Rs.1534.06 crore which comes to 16.90% and 17% respectively. The flow of expenditure during 2006-07 and anticipated expenditure during 2007-08 under SCSP has been worked out to Rs. 884.59 crore and Rs.1571.72 crore. Out of approved outlay of Rs.9000.00 crore under Annual Plan 2008-09, flow to SCSP has been worked out to is Rs.1534.32 crore, which comes to 17% of the approved outlay.