

GOA, DAMAN & DIU



GOVERNMENT OF GOA, DAMAN AND DIU

# SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN 1983-84

FOR SCHEDULED CASTES



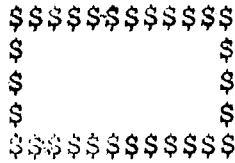
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ECTORATE OF SOCIAL WELFARE  
PANAJI-GOA

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SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN



1983 - 84

FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

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DIRECTORATE OF SOCIAL WELFARE

PANAJI - GOA

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SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN, 1983-84  
FOR  
SCHEDULED CASTES

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## CHAPTER - I

### PROLOGUE

One of the Directive Principles of State Policy in the constitution enjoins that the "State will promote with special care the educational and economic intercastes of weaker sections of the people, and in particular, of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation". This directive has been reflected in the Five Year Plans which have sought to raise the socio-economic levels of all the people including scheduled castes/scheduled tribes and other weaker sections. However, three decades of development have not had the desired impact on these socially, economically and educationally handicapped groups. Their problems cannot be resolved through the percolation of general economic growth. The majority of the scheduled castes/scheduled tribes who form one-fourth of the population, are below the poverty line and also face special problems peculiar to them. Continuing to pursue traditional occupations, they are unable to avail of the fruits of economic growth and participate fully in the process of modernisation. The practice of untouchability against scheduled castes is a special handicap for them and even the few dedicated groups amongst them are unable to compete for job opportunities created while scheduled tribes still remain largely outside the main stream of development mainly because of their relative isolation and their exploitation by outside agencies. A large proportion of bonded labourers are also scheduled castes. In both these cases, social and economic impoverishment merge to form a single basic factor for backwardness. In spite of Constitutional Directives and number of legislative and executive measures by the Government, their situation has not improved appreciably, mainly due to the lack of economic support. Although special programmes were formulated

in the previous five year plans for their socio-economic development, the basic problem of their poor economic base had remained almost untouched so far. The Sixth Five Year Plan lays special emphasis on measures to solve their problems.

The Scheduled Castes contribute significantly to the sustenance and to the growth of the production system of the country and the Nation's economy. An appraisal of the three decades of planning had revealed that the process of economic development and modernisation has not benefitted the scheduled caste communities to the extent it did others, though growth with social justice has been accepted as the central objective for the planned economic development in our country. The achievement of progress and flow of benefits have not reached the majority of scheduled Castes to the desired extent.

It is essential that the developmental efforts for the Scheduled Castes must be assigned a pivotal position in the national endeavour for growth with social justice. Consequently a State committed to these ideals has got to adopt policies and programmes in such a manner that it should minimise the gap between the haves and the have-nots. The benefits from all sectors of development should flow in equitable and just manner to all groups and communities so as to bridge socio-economic cleavages. The Article 46 of the Constitution further enjoins the State that it shall promote with special care, the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and in particular of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitations.

Pin-pointed efforts have been made through planning process to realise growth alongwith distributive justice to narrow down the inequalities in pursuance of the objectives laid down in the Preamble and Directive Principles of State.

From the Fifth Plan onwards, strategy of development of Scheduled Caste has been to provide major thrust to the development through schemes under the general sectors of development. These were to be supplemented by special programmes under Backward Classes sector. By the end of Fifth Five Year Plan it became known that attempts to quantify financial and physical benefits to the Scheduled Castes had not culminated in the achievement of the desired results. Realising the need for special development which can directly benefit Scheduled Caste families earmarking provision from the sectoral plans in proportion to the Scheduled Caste population in the target groups; providing institutional credit and marketing facilities and extending adequate social amenities to the Scheduled Caste families; particularly to those below the poverty line. All these activities are required to be undertaken in an integrated manner so that each scheduled caste beneficiary family receives a package of development assistance. The idea got concretised during 1979-80 and the State Govt. formulated, for the first time, a Special Component Plan for the Scheduled Castes as part of the State Plan.

Considerable importance and emphasis was attached to the formulation and implementation of Special Component Plan during the year 1980-81 when at the P.M.'s level guidelines were circulated to all State Governments to prepare these plans in such a manner that atleast 50% of the Scheduled Caste families are helped to cross the poverty line by end of the Sixth Plan. The Planning Commission together with Ministry of Home Affairs held joint discussion with the representatives of all States and U.Ts. and accordingly the Special Component Plans were prepared.



To study the existing mechanism of plan formulation and to evolve a strategy for actually ensuring delivery of goods, the Government of India constituted a Working Group for evaluation of development strategy, <sup>year</sup> Scheduled Castes which made the following salient recommendations.

(a) Family-oriented programmes for the scheduled castes should be taken up in the required magnitude so that 50% of the scheduled caste families are enabled to cross the poverty line in the Sixth Plan-period as indicated by the Prime Minister in her letter of the 12th March, 1980 suitable phasing from year to year may be made.

(b) These family-oriented programmes of economic development should be formulated on the basis of the needs of the scheduled castes and should meet the specific problems faced by them, further there should be composite programmes and it should be ensured that all essential linkages are planned for and organised.

(c) The provision of all minimum and basic amenities should be fully incorporated in the Special Component Plan; these would include drinking water, housing, drainage, link roads, supply of essential commodities etc. and in the urban areas also, all services and facilities for the improvement of slums.

(d) The educational development of the Scheduled Castes especially at the primary level should be fully reflected in the Special Component Plan, it is necessary that the lag in the education of the scheduled castes is removed and they are brought on a par with the general population in the Sixth Plan period.

C H A P T E R - II

A. DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF SCHEDULED CASTES

POPULATION IN GOA, DAMANI AND DIU.

The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are those castes and tribes which have been notified as such by the Presidential Order in pursuance of Art ical 341 and 342 of the constitution.

2. By notification dated February, 19, 1960, the Government of India have declared the following communities as scheduled castes in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman & Diu:-

SCHEDULED CASTE COMMUNITIES

<u>Sr.No.</u>	<u>Community</u>	<u>Synonym</u>
1.	Bhangi	Hadi
2.	Chambhar	-
3.	Mahar	-
4.	Mahyavanshi	Vanker
5.	Mang	-

3. The Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu comprising of three land blocks is situated on the west coast of the Indian sub continent and is separated from each other by a distance of about 500 Kms. The boundaries of Goa district are defined by Tinacci river in the north which separates it from Maharashtra to the east and south by the state of Karnataka and by the Arabian sea to the west. Daman is bounded on the west by the Arabian sea, and on the remaining sides by Gujarat state, Diu is a tiny island of the Saurashtra coast, near Veraval.

4. The entire Territory covers an area of 3813 sq.Kms. of which Goa occupies the biggest parcel of 3701 sq.Kms. (97.06%) followed by Daman with 72 Kms. (1.88%) and Diu hardly 40 sq. kms. (1.06%).

5. The population of Scheduled Caste was 23,432 as against the total population <sup>of</sup> 10,86,730. Thus, the proportion of Scheduled Caste population to the total population works out to 2.16 percent. The corresponding proportion in 1971 was 1.93 percent. The Scheduled Caste population was ~~or~~ <sup>or</sup> less equally distributed in all the three districts of the territory.

It is interesting to note that the growth rate of Scheduled Caste is considerably higher than the territory's decennial growth rate for the entire population. The Scheduled Caste growth rate was 41.89 percent which is almost one and a half times higher than the territory's growth rate of 26.69 percent, during the decade 1971-81. In absolute terms the Scheduled Caste population went up from 16514 in 1971 to 23432 in 1981, a net increase of 6918. The table below gives an idea about the share of Scheduled Caste population in the total population of every taluka of this territory for the last two census.

TABLE - I

Territory/ District/ Taluka.	Total population		SC population		% of SC population to total population.	
	1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
<b>GOA, DAMAN</b>						
Diu	857771	1086730	16514	23432	1.93	2.16
<b>GOA DISTRICT</b>	795120	1007749	14193	20619	1.78	2.05
Tiswadi	105809	131941	1222	2351	1.15	1.78
Kardez	124103	153913	3065	4525	2.46	2.94
Pernem	52906	59352	2216	2399	4.18	4.04
Bicholim	58389	74089	1461	2014	2.50	2.72
Sattari	32515	40838	799	948	2.45	2.32
Ponda	84590	107888	841	1261	0.99	1.17
Sanguem	44588	55904	780	1131	1.74	2.02
Canacona	29486	35935	179	208	0.61	0.58
Quepem	41547	55593	360	642	0.87	1.15
Salcete	155676	193755	1917	2541	1.23	1.31
Marmugao	65511	93541	1353	2599	2.06	2.64
<b>DAMAN DISTRICT</b>	38739	48560	1413	1684	3.64	3.47
Daman	38739	48560	1413	1684	3.64	3.47
<b>DAMAN DISTRICT</b>	38739	48560	1413	1684	3.64	3.47

6. Further analysing of the Scheduled Caste population by the talukas of Goa district as per 1981 census it reveals that Pernem leads the rest with 4.04 percent of its population made up of Scheduled Caste community followed by Bardez (2.94 percent) Bicholim (2.72 percent), Marmugao (2.64 percent), Sattari (2.32 percent) and Sanguem (2.02 percent).

Out of the total Scheduled Caste population of 23,432 in Goa, Daman and Diu, 14,076 reside in rural areas and account for 60.07% of such population. Only 9,356 Scheduled Caste reside in urban areas and they constitute 39.93% of the total Scheduled Caste population of this Union Territory. Talukewise rural and urban population of Scheduled Castes according to 1981 census may be seen in the Annexure III.

There are 12 Community Development Blocks in this Union Territory. In some blocks the population of Scheduled Castes is slightly more compared to others. All the blocks with the exception of Tiswadi, Ponda, Canacona and Quepem are having Scheduled Caste population exceeding 2% of the total population of the block.

7. There were 4893 households in the territory as per 1981 census which accounted for 2.33 of the total households. The average household size for the Scheduled Castes population of the territory works out to 4.79 percent. The talukewise position in this regard may be seen from the table below:-

Territory/District/ Taluka.	Scheduled Caste	
	No. of households	Population
1.	2.	3.
GOA DAMAN AND DIU	4893 (100.00)	23432
GOA DISTRICT	4326 ( 88.41)	20619
Tiswadi	466 ( 9.52)	2351
Bardez	877 ( 17.92)	4525
Pernem	505 ( 10.32)	2399
Bicholim	407 ( 8.32 )	2014
Sattari	207 ( 4.23)	948
Ponda	285 ( 5.82)	1261
Sanguem	262 ( 5.35)	1131

1.	2.	3.
Canacona	48 ( 8.98 )	208
Quepem	150 ( 3.07 )	642
Salcete	482 ( 9.85 )	2541
Marmugao	637 (13.02 )	2599
DAMAN DISTRICT	342 ( 6.99 )	1684
Daman	342 ( 6.99 )	1684
DIU DISTRICT	225 ( 4.60 )	1129
Diu	225 ( 4.60 )	1129

From the above table it is very interesting to note that out of 4893 Scheduled Caste households the major proportion amounting to 4326 or 88.41% is concentrated in Goa District only. As far as Daman and Diu are concerned the said proportion is quite meagre being 6.99% (342) and 4.60% (225) respectively. Analysing the Scheduled Caste households by talukas within Goa District, it is clear that Bardez leads the rest with 17.92% followed by Marmugao (13.02%), Pernem (10.32%) Salcete (9.85%) Tiswadi (9.52%) and Bicholim (8.32%).

### B. L I T E R A C Y

As per 1981 census the rate of literacy amongst Scheduled Caste is 38.38% as against the general literacy rate of 56.06%. Obviously the progress of literacy is comparatively low among Scheduled Caste as compared to <sup>general</sup> population. Talukawise literacy percentage of Scheduled Castes is depicted in the below table.

#### Rate of Literacy among Scheduled Castes.

Territory/ District/ Talukas.	Total Scheduled caste population.	Scheduled Caste Literate population.	% age of literate.
1.	2.	3.	4.
GOA DAMAN & DIU	23432	8993	38.38
GOA DISTRICT	20619	7462	36.19
Tiswadi	2351	1018	43.30
Bardez	4525	2114	46.72
Pernem	2399	647	26.97
Bicholim	2014	663	32.92
Battari	948	236	24.89

1.	2.	3.	4.
Ponda	1261	525	41.63
Sanguem	1131	307	27.14
Canacona	208	104	0.50
Quepem	642	242	37.69
Salcete	2541	1055	41.52
Mormugão	2599	551	21.20
DAMAN DISTRICT	1684	1034	61.40
Daman	1684	1034	61.40
DIU DISTRICT	1129	497	44.02
Diu	1129	497	44.02

The literacy by districts shows that Daman and Diu are in a better position than Goa as far as the literacy among the Scheduled Castes is concerned.

It is particularly interesting to note that the literacy among scheduled castes in Daman district is the highest being 61.40% being even more than the literacy rate for the total population of that district (52.05%) or even the total population of the Territory (56.66%). However numerically the scheduled caste population in Daman is very meagre being only 1684 against the scheduled caste population of 23432 (about 15 times more than Daman) of the Territory. The over all low literacy rate for the total scheduled caste population of the Territory only highlights the need for raising the literacy <sup>standard</sup> among the scheduled caste population of Goa.

### C. OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION

As per 1981 census, among the scheduled castes 34.81% have been recorded as workers. While in case of male population 48.09% were found to be engaged in some work among females only 21.37% were categorised as workers. These work participation rates though were found to be higher than the general population rates, the scheduled castes have remained so far economically backward. This is because the traditional occupation in which they are mostly engaged are time-consuming and yet less remunerative. Due to lack of education or any other technical skill the scheduled castes had to depend upon manual labour, mostly wage labour for their livelihood. Whatever income earned is not sufficient to have better living conditions.

As per 1981 census, 63.42% of the main workers are engaged in other works such as constructions, fishing, mining, livestock, forestry, trade commerce and other services etc and 22.20% of the main workers are engaged in the household industry like basket making, weaving and tanning of hides which represent the age old occupations of the Mahar and Chamber castes, respectively which are the two predominant groups among the scheduled castes. Though agriculture is still one of the important occupations of the rural areas of this territory, very few persons are engaged in cultivation of their own land or land leased in from others for cultivation 3.99% Only 10.38% of the main workers are found to be agricultural labourers.

The occupational pattern of Scheduled Castes in the Union Territory according to 1981 census is shown in the table below.

Occupational pattern amongst Scheduled Castes.

Sr.No.	Occupational Pattern of Scheduled Castes	Total	Percentage to total Scheduled Castes Population.
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Cultivators	326 (3.99%)	(1.39)
2.	Agricultural labourers	847 (10.39%)	(3.61)
3.	Household Industry Processing, servicing and repairs.	1811 (22.20%)	(7.73)
4.	Other workers	5172 (63.42%)	(22.08)
Total main workers		8156 (100.00%)	(34.81)
5.	Marginal workers	1217	(5.19)
Total of (main+marginal workers)		9373	(40.00)
Non workers		14059	(60.00)
Grand Total of (Total workers+Non workers)		23432	(100.00)

SIZE OF THE SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN (1983-

As per the sectorwise allocation for 1982-85 in the Annexure 'A' the flow to Special Component Plan was put to Rs. 127.88 lakhs. However, the tentative outlay as agreed to by the Planning Commission as state flow to the Special Component Plan for the period 1982-85 was of the size of Rs. 106.89 lakhs. Outlays of Rs. 12.50 lakhs for construction of roads in Scheduled Castes localities and Rs. 7.00 lakhs earmarked for opening of maternity-cum-pediatric ward under Health Programme, these amounts were kept under suspense at the time of last plan discussions. Also the outlay under forests has been raised from Rs. 1.50 lakhs to Rs. 19.50 lakhs kept in suspense has now been included. Under education programme however, no provision had been made during 1983-84 although such a provision was there for 1982-85 and for 1982-83. It is now felt that there is no need to open new primary schools for Scheduled Caste community alone, since all the Scheduled Caste localities have already been covered by existing primary schooling facilities. As per Planning Commission's Recommendations the Central assistance agreed to be given under Special Component Plan was to be utilised only under Animal Husbandry and Village and Small Scale Industries Sector. For 1983-84 a Central share of Rs. 2.60 lakhs has been approved as against Rs. 2.42 lakhs approved for the year 1982-83. To sum up, an outlay of Rs. 39.09 lakhs has been approved for 1983-84 out of which Rs. 36.49 lakhs will be as State flow and Rs. 2.60 lakhs Special Central assistance. The table below indicates the approved outlays by broad sectors for the year 1983-84 along with the Centre State Share. A more detailed break up of the proposed outlays under each scheme is presented at Annexure 'A'

to Rs. 2.99 lakhs. In 1982-85 plan outlay amounting.



Cutlays by broad Sectors

Rs. in lakhs.

Sr. No.	Head of Development	State flow to S.C.P. 1982-85	Annual Plan outlay 1982 - 83			Approved outlay 1983 - 84		
			State	Central	Total	State	Central	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
1.	Agriculture	18.00	5.83	-	5.83	5.83	**	5.83
2.	Animal Husbandary	4.63	1.54	1.00	2.54	1.54	1.00	1.54
3.	Fisheries	4.00	1.00	-	1.00	1.00	-	1.00
4.	Forests	2.99	0.47	-	0.47	0.99	-	0.99
5.	Power transmission and distribution	5.77	2.09	-	2.09	2.50	-	2.50
6.	Village small scale industries.	3.794	1.014	1.42	2.434	2.04	-	2.04
7.	Public works Department,							
	a) Roads for SCs Villages	12.50 *	10.00 *	-	10.00	10.00*	-	10.00 *
	b) Sewerage & water supply.	17.50	5.00	-	5.00	6.00	-	6.00
8.	Education	12.20	2.65	-	2.65	-	-	-
9.	Public health & Sanitation.	7.00 *	2.00 *	-	2.00	-	-	-
10.	Welfare of backward Classes.	39.50	10.00	-	10.00	6.59	-	16.59
TOTAL:		127.884	41.594	2.42	44.014	36.49	-	36.49.

\* Amount kept in abeyance.

\*\* Also the Planning Commission has approved an outlay of Rs. 2.60 lakhs as Special Central Assistance for the year 1983-84. This amount is to be utilised by Animal Husbandry and Industries Department. Thus the total provision under Special Component Plan for 1983-84 works out to 39.09 lakhs.

CHAPTER - III

THE NEW 20 - POINT PROGRAMME

Even though the territory today is vastly different from its position on the eve of liberation 22 years ago, a number of economic sectors need concerted efforts, particularly to raise the socio-economic status of poorest of the poor i.e. the downtrodden stratum of the society. The Prime Minister's new 20-Point Programme precisely aims at this and the administration of the territory is fully committed to the implementation of this programme announced by the Prime Minister in her broadcast to the Nation on 14th January, 1982. The programme has been endorsed by the National Development Council also on 14th March, 1982. The programme is an integrated part of the general endeavour for development both under plan and non-plan sectors but, it pinpoints the areas of special thrust which will show immediate tangible results for the upliftment of the socially and economically backward classes.

With a view to realising the full impact of the new 20-Point Programme, this Administration has constituted a separate cell and a High-Level Committee to monitor the implementation of the programme.

The High-Level Committee consists of the following members.

- |                             |          |
|-----------------------------|----------|
| 1. Chief Minister           | Chairman |
| 2. Industries Minister      | Member   |
| 3. Health Minister          | "        |
| 4. Law Minister             | "        |
| 5. Agriculture Minister     | "        |
| 6. Education Minister       | "        |
| 7. Chief Secretary          | "        |
| 8. Development Commissioner | "        |

- |   |                  |
|---|------------------|
| 9. Finance Secretary                                    | Member           |
| 10. Director of Planning,<br>Statistics and Evaluation. | Member Secretary |

It will meet periodically, at least once in a quarter, to review the progress of implementation of each of the 20-Point contained in the revised 20-Point Programme.

Besides, in all the bi-monthly plan review meetings conducted under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister, who is also the Minister for Planning, special stress will be invariably laid on the intensification of those development activities which are directly concerned with the implementation of the 20-Point Programme so as to achieve more tangible and quicker results.

Under the new twenty-point programme we propose to:

1. Increase irrigation potential, develop and disseminate technologies and inputs for dry-land agriculture.
2. Make special efforts to increase production of pulses and vegetable oil seeds.
3. Strengthen and expand coverage of Integrated Rural Development and National Rural Employment Programmes.
4. Implement agricultural land ceilings, distribute surplus land and complete compilation of land records by removing all administrative and legal obstacles.
5. Review and effectively enforce minimum wages for agricultural labour.
6. Rehabilitate bonded labour.
7. Accelerate programme for the development of Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

8. Supply drinking water to all problem villages.
9. Allot house-sites to rural families who are without them and expand programmes for construction assistance to them.
10. Improve the environment of slums, implement programmes of house building for economically weaker sections, and take measures to arrest unwarranted increase in land prices.
11. Maximise power generation improve the functioning of electricity authorities and electrify all villages.
12. Pursue vigorously programmes of afforestation social and farm forestry and the development of bio-gas and other alternative energy sources.
13. Promote family planning on voluntary basis as a people's movement.
14. Substantially augment universal primary health care facilities and control of leprosy, T. B. and blindness.
15. Accelerate programmes of welfare for women and children and nutrition programmes for pregnant women, nursing mothers and children, specially in tribal, hilly and backward areas.
16. Spread universal elementary education for the age-groups 6-14 with special emphasis on girls and simultaneously involve students and voluntary agencies in programmes for the removal of adult illiteracy.
17. Expand the public distribution system through more fair price shops, including mobile shops in farflung areas and shops to cater to industrial workers, students, hostels and make available to students textbooks and exercise books on a priority basis and to promote a strong consumer protection movement.

18. Liberalise investment procedures and streamline industrial policies to ensure timely completion of projects. Give handicrafts, handlooms, small and village industries all facilities to grow and to update their technology.
19. Continue strict action against smugglers, hoarders and tax evaders and check black money.
20. Improve the working of the public enterprises by increasing efficiency, capacity utilisation and the generation of internal resources.

Due emphasis has been given for the new 20-Point Economic Programme and a total outlay of about Rs. 2205.00 lakhs is proposed in the next years Annual Plan.

However, the details of allocations and the targets achieved or proposed to be achieved may be had from the annexure IX and X.

CHAPTER - IVMINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME

The concept of the M N P emerged and crystallised out of the previous plans that neither growth nor social consumption can be sustained, much less accelerated, without being mutually supportive.

The programme is essentially an investment in human resource development. The provision of free or subsidised services through public agencies is expected to improve the consumption levels of those living below the poverty line and thereby improve the productive efficiency of both the rural and urban workers. This integration of social consumption programmes with economic development programmes is necessary to accelerate growth and to ensure the achievement of plan objectives.

The Minimum Needs Programmes lays down the urgency for providing social services according to nationally accepted norms within a time bound programme. Its allocations are earmarked and it seeks to ensure the necessary provision of resources.

The programme introduced in the Fifth Year Plan will continue during the Sixth Plan. Its components are as follows:

1. Elementary Education
2. Rural Health
3. Rural Water Supply
4. Rural Roads.
5. Rural Electrification
6. Housing assistance to rural landless labourers.
7. Environmental improvement of urban slums
8. Nutrition

For optimising benefits, these programmes have to be taken as a package and related to specific areas and beneficiary groups. A sectoral approach in which programmes are formulated and implemented departmentally will not be adequate either for the overall development of the area or for bringing about the desired distribution of benefits. The need for intergration is especially greater at the micro-level where the programmes are implemented.

The national targets for the minimum needs programme under the Sixth Plan is as given below:

Minimum Needs Programme: Targets and Outlays

Objective	Target by 1985	Outlay		
		States/UTs. Plan.	Central Plan.	
Elementary Education	100% enrolment in the age group 6-14 by 1990. It would be supplemented with non-formal education	95% enrolment in the age group 6-11 and 50% in the age group 11-14. It would be supplemented with non-formal education.	351	54
	100% coverage of adults in the age group 15-35 by 1990 through non-formal education.	Target not fixed.	68	50
Rural Health	One Community Health volunteer for a population of 1000 or a village by 1990.	To increase the number of Community Health Volunteers from 1.4 lakhs as on 1st April, 1980 to 3.60 lakhs.		
	2. Establishment of one sub-centre for a population of 5000 in Plains and 3000 in tribal and hilly areas by 2000 A.D.	To increase the number of sub-centres from 50,000 to 90,000 or 75% achievements of the objective.		

Head	Objective	Target by 1985	Outlay	
			States/ UTs Plan.	Central Plan.
	3. One PHC for 30,000 population in plains and 20,000 in tribal and hilly areas by 2000 A.D.	To establish 600 additional PHCs and above 5400 HSCs * existing new for achieving about 45% of the number required.	408	169
				/and 1000HSCs over *PHCs and 1000 HSCs
	4. Establishment of one Community Health Centre for a population of one lakh or one C.D. Block by 2000 A.D.	To establish 174 Community Health Centre, in addition to converting existing 340 up graded PHCs into Community Health Centres.		
Rural Water Supply		Coverage of all the remaining villages by 1985 excepting in some difficult areas like hilly and desert regions.	1407	1670
Rural Electrification	At least 60% of the villages in each State and Union Territory to be electrified by 1990.	40% of the villages required to be covered to achieve the objective i.e. additional 46,464 to be electrified.	301	-
Rural Roads	Linking up of all remaining villages with a population of 1500 and above and 50% of the total number of villages with population of 100-1500 by 1990.	To cover about 50% of the total number of villages required to be covered to achieve the objective i.e. additional about 20,000 villages.	1165	-
Housing - Provision of assistance to all landless labour households by 1990. Assistance to include house-site construction materials, drinking water well for a cluster of houses and approach road.	Provision of housing assistance to all landless labour households by 1990. Assistance to include house-site construction materials, drinking water well for a cluster of houses and approach road.	To cover all the remaining households for allotment of house-sites and 25% of the eligible households i.e. about 36 million for provisions of assistance for construction of houses.	354	-



Head	Objective	Target by 1985.	Outlay	
			State/UTs Plan.	Central Plan
Environmental improvement of urban slums.	100% coverage of the urban slum population by 1990. Facilities to include water supply, sewerage paving of streets, storm water drains, community latrines. Areas inhabited by Scheduled Castes particularly scavengers would be given priority.	40% of the remaining slum population i.e. additional 19 million slum population to be covered.	151	-
Nutrition		SNP: 5 million children in 600 ICDS block and 5 lakh women to be covered by providing integrated services of feeding, health, welfare, etc.  MDM: The existing level of beneficiaries i.e. about 17.4 million children to be continued and the programme to be integrated with other essential services.		219
			4924	883

As a strategy for reaching benefits of plan to the poorest sections of the community, a Minimum Needs Programme was introduced from the Vth Five Year Plan which is being continued during the sixth plan also. Excepting rural electrification programme where there is substantial coverage of rural population all the programmes under MNP are being implemented. During 1983-84, MNP has also been given high priority and a total outlay of Rs. 321.23 lakhs has been provided.

Minimum Needs Programme	Actual 1980-81	Expenditure 1981-82	Anticipated expenditure 1982-83	Proposed Outlay 1983-84.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1. Rural electrification	-	-	-	-
2. Rural Roads	2.20	0.96	3.60	5.80
3. Elementary Education	61.84	64.90	66.38	141.86
4. Adult Education.	3.05	2.59	6.05	8.75
5. Rural Health	15.91	42.54	16.75	19.50
6. Rural Water Supply	53.93	71.82	98.30	122.32
7. Housesites for landless	1.00	0.05	10.00	5.00
8. Environmental Improvement of slums.	5.15	7.09	6.59	8.00
9. Nutrition	8.30	9.46	9.00	10.00
	151.38	199.41	216.66	321.23

CHAPTER - V

OBJECTIVES AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

OF SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN FOR

SCHEDULED CASTES

In order to fulfill the hopes and natural aspirations of the weaker sections and the down-trodden communities like the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and create for them a life of social status and economic stability, it is most essential that all concerned in the Government and outside particularly the social workers work with a sense of commitment, dedication and social obligation. Unfortunately our brethern, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, who comprise above 1/5th of our total population have remained neglected and have been socially suppressed economically exploited for centuries on account of the social disabilities created by the caste ridden structure of the Hindu Society and the socio-religious taboos like untouchability and other superstitions.

In view of the seriousness and the magnitude of the problem more so because it also involve human dignity, the founders of our constitution had given due consideration to the problem of these communities and have rightly provided special safeguards and concessions in the constitution for their social and economic development. The constitution of India while assuring to all our citizens 'JUSTICE' social, Economic and Political and equality of status has enshrined as one of its directive principles of state policy that the state shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections, of the people and in particular of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitations.

The nation can legitimately claim an all round growth. But the same cannot be said of the weaker sections like the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. We have not succeeded in getting for them freedom from poverty, inequalities and injustice. In spite of constitutional guarantees, protective legislations and numerous developmental programmes, the vast majority of the members of these communities still continue to be impoverished. The Scheduled Castes are not owners of productive resources and continue to suffer from social ostracism.

It was in recognition of this fact<sup>that</sup> a definite redistributive approach to development was adopted in the Fourth Plan through the small Farmers Development Agencies and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development Agencies. But the snag was still felt that comparatively better off farmers had grabbed the major share. It, therefore, became imperative that priorities should be accorded to agricultural labourers, marginal farmers and small farmers in a descending order with a view to ensuring that the weakest of the weak get the most. This in other words makes it incumbent upon those responsible for the formulation of policies and programmes to keep an eye on the ultimate objectives of bridging the gap between the haves and have-nots at the earliest which will ensure at the same time, that the socio-economic imbalances are reduced within the quickest time frame. It is heartening to observe that the planners at all levels are already seized of the problem and are engaged on taking corrective measures which is<sup>a</sup> step in the right direction.

It was, with this end in view, that the Planning Commission constituted a Working Group for the formulation of the strategy and priorities for the development of the Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and weaker sections of the society.

6. That middlemen-layers which are responsible for reducing the income of self-employed producers in the primary as well as secondary sectors are eliminated from every economic activity;
7. The women and children among Scheduled Castes are given special attention in the developmental efforts.

The various schemes proposed to be implemented under the plan are broadly divided into two main types viz (i) Community based schemes and (ii) household based schemes. Under the first category the programmes of providing infrastructural and social service facilities to Scheduled Castes households are covered. The schemes under the second category are aimed at giving assistance directly to the individual Scheduled Castes households.

This Working Group later constituted a sub-group to formulate concrete proposals for the development of the Scheduled Castes during 1980-85 in the context of a ten year perspective and to suggest the phasing of development programme, indicating financial physical legislative and other aspects. The report of the sub-group was approved by the Working Group. Thus, the national plan has the following objectives to be achieved within a time frame of 10 years beginning<sup>n</sup> from the year 1980-81, the first year of the Sixth Plan.

1. At least 50 per cent of the Scheduled Caste families in the country are able to cross the poverty line in the Sixth Plan Period, through comprehensive and integrated family oriented programmes of economic development against a 10 year perspective of similarly enabling all the Scheduled Caste families.
2. The lag in the educational levels of the Scheduled Castes is removed in the Sixth Plan Period;
3. A significant and tangible improvement in their working and living conditions is brought<sup>about</sup> by removing the lag in various social services available to the Scheduled Caste families and habitations and bastees in the Sixth Plan Period.
4. That an element of human resources development, consisting of their constructive and effective organisation and training to develop social awareness and the capability for taking initiative for, and management of their own development is built into every developmental programme and scheme;
5. That occupational mobility of the Scheduled Castes should be specifically promoted;

CHAPTER - VI

IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING OF SPECIAL  
COMPONENT PLAN

Next only to the formulation of a Plan designed for success and free from inbuilt factors of failure, the most critical determinant of the success of the Special Component Plan is field-level implementation. An equally necessary input for the success of the development programmes for Scheduled Castes are the arrangements for concurrent monitoring and evaluation. In its broad connotation, monitoring will not only include the quantitative appraisal of performance in relation to targets but also qualitative assessment as to whether the objectives of the programmes/schemes are being fulfilled or are likely to be fulfilled. These will thus include the concurrent evaluation of the programmes/projects as well. Since monitoring is an important tool of planning and implementation it is essential that schemes/programmes planned should be properly implemented, in order to accomplish goals and achieve the physical targets. The Special Component Plan being a new programme comparatively, a follow-up has to be meticulously pursued both administratively and technically.

The Heads of the Departments shall be directly responsible for implementing the schemes pertaining to their Departments included in the Special Component Plan and the Directorate of Social Welfare will be <sup>the</sup> coordinating agency directly under the control of the Local Administration and Welfare Department in the Secretariat. Besides the existing Administrative machinery, the following additional staff is proposed to be created for managing the special cell to be set up in the Directorate of Social Welfare for ensuring the successful implementation of important this programme.

- (i) Asstt. Director (Harijan Welfare) .....  
( Rs. 650-1200)
- (ii) Social Welfare Officer . . . . . 1  
( Rs. 550-900 )
- (iii) U.D.C . . . . . 1.  
( Rs. 330-560)
- (iv) L.D.C (Rs. 260-400) . . . . . 1
- (v) Peon . . . . . 1  
(Rs. 196-232)

In order to have an effective and proper monitoring and evaluation set up for the component plan at the state level the statistical cell of the Social Welfare Department is also ~~proposed~~ to be strengthened by appointing the following staff.

	<u>Designation</u>	<u>Scale</u>	<u>No.</u>
1.	S.O	Rs. 650-1200	1
2.	S.As	Rs. 423-700	1
3.	Jr. Stenogra- phers	Rs. 330-560	1
4.	Typewriter operator	Rs. 210-270	1

CHAPTER - VII

SUMMARY OF FINDING OF HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

OF SCHEDULED CASTES IN GOA, DAMAN AND DIU

1. GENERAL INFORMATION :

1. Area in KM<sup>2</sup> ----- 3813
2. No. of Districts- - 3
3. No. of Talukas----- 13
4. No. of Blocks .----- 12
5. Scheduled Castes population as per 1971 census.
  - a) Rural ---- 10,809 (65.45%)
  - b) Urban ----- 5,705 (34.55%)Total -----16,514( 100% )
6. Scheduled Castes population covered as per the survey. 14,694
7. No. of households covered in the survey (castewise)
  - i) Bhangi - 206(7.21%)
  - ii) Chambar- 697(24.39%)
  - iii) Mahar- 1,619(56.64%)
  - iv) Mahya-  
vanshi 326(11.41%)
  - v) Mang - 10(0.35%)Total - 2,858(100.00%)
8. Average households size as per the survey - 5.14
9. Sex composition
  - a. Males - 7,435(50.60%)
  - b. Females- 7,259(49.40%)
  - c. Total - 14,694(100.00%)
10. Sex ratio - 976
11. Marital status
  - a) Married - 5,405(36.78%)
  - b) Unmarried- 8,299(56.48%)



c) Widower/ Widow	- 990(6.74%)
Total	-14,694(100.00%)

12. Age Structure of the population covered.

a) 0-6 years	- 1,949 (13.26%)
b) 6-11 years	- 2,041 (13.89%)
c) 11-16 years	- 1,914 (13.03%)
d) 16-60 years	- 7,914 (53.87%)
e) 60 years & above	- 876 (5.95%)
Total	- 14,694 (100.00%)

13. Literacy

a) Literates	- 6,470(44.04%)
i) Male Literacy rate	- 54-77%
ii) Female " "	33.03%
b) Illiterates	-3,224(55.96%)
Total	- 14,694 (100.00%)

14. Educational attainment amongst literates

a) Primary (I-IV)	- 3,588(24.42%)
b) Middle (V-VII)	- 1,685(11.47%)
c) Secondary (VIII-X)	- 975(6.64%)
d) Higher Secondary (XI-XII) Above	- 179(1.22%)
e) Higher Secondary (above XII)	- 43(0.29%)
Total	- 6,470

II. OCCUPATION

2.1 CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS

a) Workers	- 5,443(37.04%)
b) Non workers	- 9,251(62.96%)
Total	-14,694 (100.00%)

2.2 DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS ACCORDING TO THEIR OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION.

Sr.No.	Occupation	No.	% age to total
1.	Cultivators	102	1.88
2.	Agricultural Labourers	107	1.97
3.	Household Industry	2,732	50.19
4.	Others Workers	2,502	45.96
	Total	5,443	100.00

III. LAND

3.1 LAND HOLDING PARTICULARS

	Area in hac
a) Owned Area	239.64
b) Leased in area	65.90
c) Leased out area	4.28
Total (Net) (a+b+c)	301.26

3.2 HOLDING SIZE

NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE CLASS OF LAND HOLDINGS

Size of class of land holdings (in hac).	No. of households	Percentage to total
1.	2.	3.
Without land	2061	72.11%
Below 1.00 ha.	732	25.61%
1.00 ha. to 2.00 ha.	41	1.43%
2.00 ha. to 3.00 ha.	18	0.63%
3.00 ha. and above	6	0.22%
Total	2858	100.00%

3.3 LAND UTILISATION PATTERN

It is seen that out of 301.26 ha. of the net operated area, 294,86 ha. or 97.88% is reported to be cultivated area and the remaining 6.40 ha. or 2.12% is non cultivable area.

3.4 CROPPING PATTERN

Sr.No.	Name of the crop	Cultivated area (Net shown in ha.)	% age total
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Paddy	213.08	72.27
2.	Pulses	14.68	4.98
3.	Cashew	50.02	16.96
4.	Coconut	10.86	3.68
5.	Mixed Garden	6.22	2.11
		TOTAL 294.86	100.00%

IV INCOME

4.1 NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS IN THE SPECIFIED INCOME RANGE

Sr.No.	Income range (in Rs.)	No. of households	% to total
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	0-500	148	5.18%
2.	501-1000	338	11.83%
3.	1001-2000	791	27.68%
4.	2001-3000	533	18.65%
5.	3001-5000	516	18.05%
6.	5001-10,000	451	15.78%
7.	No. of families who have not stated their income	81	2.83%
		TOTAL 2858	100.00%

4.2 PER CAPITA INCOME AND AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME

a) No. of households	2858
b) Population	14,694
c) Aggregate annual income (in Rs.)	84,87,294
d) Per capita Annual income (in Rs.)	578
e) Per capita monthly income (in Rs.)	48.16
f) <sup>e</sup> Average household income per annum (in Rs)	2,970

V. PARTICIPATION OF THE HOUSEHOLDS IN VARIOUS PROGRAMMES

a) No. of households participating in the various programmes	1630	(57.03%)
b) No. of households which did not participate in any of the programme so far.	1228	(42.97%)
	<hr/>	
Total	2858	(100.00%)

VI. HOUSEHOLDS AVAILING THE BENEFITS UNDER VARIOUS PROGRAMMES AND THE AMOUNT OF ASSISTANCE RECEIVED

I. No. of households participating in the:

a) Housing Programme	1046	(36.60%)
b) Economic Betterment Programme	1212	(42.41%)
c) Education Programme	62	( 2.47%)

Total amount of assistance received is Rs. 29,71,919

II. TYPE OF HOUSES

no. of households having	
a) Kutchha houses	2245
	( 78.55%)
b) Pucca houses	613
	( 21.45%)

VIII. OWNERSHIP OF HOUSES

No. of households having

a) Owned houses	2427
	( 84.92%)
b) Rented houses	431
	( 15.08%)
Total	2858
	(100.00%)

IX. NO. OF LIVING ROOMS

No. of households having:

a) One living room only	1490
	( 52.14% )
b) Two living rooms	980
	( 34.29% )
c) Three living rooms or more	388
	( 13.57% )
Total	2858
	( 100.00%)

X. ELECTRIFICATION

No. of households enjoying:

a) Electrification of houses	959
	( 33.55%)
b) Those not enjoying this facility	1899
	( 66.45%)
Total	2858
	(100.00%)

XI. FACILITIES MADE AVAILABLE UNDER COMMUNITY  
BASED SCHEMES

11.1 ROAD FACILITIES

It is found that 1371 households (47.97%) have pucca road facility nearby where as 1273 households (44.54%) have only kutcha road facility nearby. However, the remaining 214 households (7.49%) reported to be enjoying no such facility nearby at all these households are mainly from Bicholim(90), Sattari (27), Ponda (5), Bardez (10), Pernem (56), Sanglem (3), and Damão (22).

#### 11.2 DRINKING WATER FACILITIES

On an average 77.01% of the households (2201) are having well water supply. Another 12.95% of the households (320) enjoy the facility of Tap water nearby. Hardly 7.70% of the household (220) have other sources of drinking water nearby besides well and tap water. The households which do not enjoy any facility of drinking water nearby account for 2.34%(67). It appears that there is no serious problem as such of drinking water supply in the rural part of this territory except Sattari block where the proportion of households not enjoying the drinking water facility nearby amounts to 17.22% (36).

#### 11.3 PUBLIC LATRINES

The position as regards provision of facility of public latrine to Scheduled Castes households is far from satisfactory as only 5.56% of the households (159) seem to enjoy this facility nearby presently. No such facility appears to be existing in Quepem Block at the moment.

#### 11.4 HEALTH FACILITIES

It is seen that 59.13% of the households (1690) enjoy the facility of either health centre or sub-health centre nearby. However, Daman need to be taken care of in the matter as only 12.10% of the households (38) reported to be enjoying the health facilities having either Primary Health Centre or sub-health centre nearby.

#### 11.5 EDUCATION FACILITIES

The educational facilities are very well provided in all the blocks of this Territory as is evident from the fact that 95.45% of the households (2728) enjoy the facility of education nearby.

#### 11.6 BALWADIS/ANGANWADIS

It is noticed that 19.35% of the households (553) either enjoy the facility of Balwadis or Anganwadis nearby.

XII. CO-OPERATION

In general the people belonging to Scheduled Castes do not seem to be very much interested in co-operative movement as is evident from the fact that out of 2858 households only 273 households (9.55%) are found to be the members of one co-operative society or the other. Perhaps, only the Scheduled Castes households from Daman area seem to have realised the importance of co-operative as 51.59% of the households in Daman (162 out of 314) are already the members of one co-operative society or the other. It is rather strange to note that in case of Diu not even a single household is a member of any type of co-operative society. This is rather peculiar situation to note.

CHAPTER VIII

B.1. AGRICULTURE

As per the 1981 census 85.63% of the main workers are earning their bread through occupations like weaving, basket making, cobblers, trade and commerce, manufacturing and repairs and other works etc, and about 10.38% of the workers are engaged in agricultural labour, where economy is based on daily wages and the remaining 3.99% are found to be cultivators. Taking into account the 1981 census, it is estimated that about 1200 Scheduled Caste families owned land with an average holding size of less than an acre. The present situation of the households possessing land appears that they do not produce enough because they have not been able to have access to improved technology for better inputs, including credit and better training extension services. Various schemes have been drawn under the Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes with an objective of increasing the income level of this community through higher yields against multiple cropping and mix farming system. Supplementary to this, the landless scheduled castes families, if properly motivated could be settled with an integrated approach to generate sufficient income from agriculture, animal husbandary etc.

For the three year period of the Sixth Plan (1982 - 85) an outlay of Rs. 18.00 lakhs has been provided under various schemes with a loan component of Rs. 10.25 lakhs.



1. GRANT OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR PURCHASE OF  
AGRICULTURAL INPUTS:

1.1 Objective of the Scheme:- The objective of the scheme is to supply a Scheduled Caste farmer possessing land inputs like seeds of High yielding variety, fertilizers, pesticides, soil conditioners, bio-culture etc. This assistance will be provided in the form of subsidy and loan on 50:50 basis.

1.2 Financial Outlay:- The approved outlay for Sixth Five Year Plan (1982 - 85) is Rs. 3.00 lakhs. The outlay provided during the year 1982-83 is Rs. 1.00 lakh. against which no expenditure was incurred. The approved outlay for the year 1983-84 is Rs. 1.00 lakh.

1.3 Physical Target:- The target fixed for the Sixth Five Year Plan (1982 - 85) is to benefit 300 families. During the year 1982 - 83 the coverage was nil. It is proposed to cover another 100 families during the year 1983 - 84.

2. GRANT OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE PURCHASE OF  
PLANT PROTECTION EQUIPMENT.

2.1 Objective of the Scheme:- The objective of the scheme is to enable the Scheduled Castes farmers to own their own plant protection equipment, to take better care of their crops, thereby ensuring better crop production. Financial assistance will be made available on loan-cum-subsidy basis of 50% in each case.

2.2 Financial Outlay:- The approved outlay for the Sixth Five Year Plan (1982 - 85) is Rs. 3.00 lakhs. The outlay provided for the purpose during the year 1982 - 83 is Rs. 1.00 lakh, against which no expenditure was incurred. It is proposed to spend Rs. 1.00 lakh during the year 1983 - 84.

2.3 Physical Target:- Under this programme, 400 Scheduled Caste families are expected to be covered during the period 1982 - 85 by providing them Hand operated equipment like hand compressor or rocking spares at the rate of 100 families per year. During the year 1982-83, the coverage under the scheme was nil. During 1983-84 it is proposed to cover 100 families under the scheme.

3. GRANT OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE PURCHASE OF AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT AND TOOLS.

3.1 Objective of the scheme:- The objective of the scheme is to extend financial assistance in the form of loan and subsidy to Scheduled Castes families for purchase of bullock carts and other agricultural implements @ Rs. 600 per bullock cart and Rs. 400 for other agricultural implements, total not exceeding in any case Rs. 1000 per family. Subsidy and loan component will be 50% in each case.

3.2 Financial Outlay:- An amount of Rs. 3.50 lakhs is approved for being spent during the period 1982-85, of which an amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh is earmarked for the year 1982-83. However, the expenditure during 1982-83 was nil. It is proposed to spend Rs. 1.00 lakh during the year 1983 - 84.

3.3 Physical Target:- In all 350 families are expected to be benefitted during the period 1982-85. During the year 1983-84 100 families are likely to participate in the programme.

4. RURAL COMPOST PITS:

4.1 Objective of the Scheme:- Under this programme, an amount of Rs. 50 will be paid as subsidy for a compost pit in order to meet the expenditure for its opening and filling. A household possessing land of a size of 1/2 acre or so, normally may not go in for a compost pit. It is therefore proposed to give two or

more compost pits, to households covering 4 acres or more land. Under this programme it is proposed to give subsidy for 1000 compost pits during the Sixth Plan period ie. 1982 - 85.

4.2 Financial Outlay:- The outlay for 1982-85 is of the size of Rs. 0.25 lakh. During 1982-83 no expenditure was incurred. During the year 1983-84. it is proposed to spend another Rs. 0.08 lakh. The entire amount will be paid as subsidy and loan component as such will be nil.

4.3 Physical Target:- Under this programme it is proposed to give subsidy for 1000 compost pits, during 1982-85, of which 300 compost pits will be covered during 1983-84.

5. GRANT OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE  
PURCHASE OF WORK ANIMALS.

5.1 Objective of the Scheme:- Under this scheme financial assistance will be given to a Scheduled Caste family, upto a maximum level of Rs. 1500/- for the purchase of a pair of work animals. This assistance will be provided to those households having large land holdings and having no other work animals. Households with very small land holdings will not be able to sustain a pair of work animals.

5.2 Financial Outlay:- The approved outlay for the Sixth Five Year Plan period (1982 - 85) is Rs. 4.50 lakhs of which an amount of Rs. 1.50 lakhs will be spent during the year 1983-84.

5.3 Physical Target:- About 300 Scheduled Castes families are expected to be covered during 1982 - 85 at the rate of 100 households per year.

## 6. SOIL CONSERVATION

6.1 Objective of the Scheme:- Under this programme, it is proposed to take up soil conservation works like terracing, contour bunding etc. on cultivators fields. These works will be carried out departmentally and whatever cost incurred will be on the basis of 50% subsidy and 50% loan.

6.2 Financial Outlay:- The outlay of Rs. 1.50 lakhs has been approved during the Sixth Plan period (1982-85). During the current year i.e. 1983-84 it is proposed to spend Rs. 0.50 lakh.

6.3 Physical Target:- Under the scheme 100 families belonging to Scheduled Castes communities are expected to be benefitted during 1982-85. During the year 1983-84, 30 families are expected to take benefit of the scheme.

## 7. GRANT OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR HORTICULTURE

7.1 Objective of the scheme:- Under this programme, quality fruit stock such as fruit grafts, coconut seedlings etc. will be supplied. Besides financial assistance will also be provided for garden fencing. The maximum amount available to scheduled caste household possessing one acre of land will be Rs. 750 the entire amount in the form of subsidy. The loan component will be nil, in this case.

7.2 Financial Outlay:- The total outlay of Rs. 2.25 lakhs has been approved during the Sixth Five Year Plan period 1982 - 85 of which an amount of Rs. 0.75 lakh is expected to<sup>be</sup> utilized during 1983 - 84.

7.3 Physical Target:- In all 300 households having on an average of 1 acre of land will be covered, during Sixth Five Year Plan period, 1982-85. During the year 1983-84 it is proposed to cover nearly 100 families.

## 8.2 ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

The Scheduled Castes engaged as cultivators and landless agricultural labourers have got a tremendous capacity for hard and honest labour, which they can press into service creating an independent source of livelihood for them. Animal Husbandry is one such sector which affords the maximum scope in this context. However, care will have to be taken to see that composite programmes under this sector are devised and effectively implemented to generate income adequate enough to enable Scheduled Castes to cross the poverty line. Based on these principles, three plan programmes mentioned below are proposed to be implemented for the benefit of Scheduled Castes families to improve their economic conditions.

### 1. Name of the Scheme: SUPPLY OF IMPROVED MILCH ANIMALS

1.1 Objective of the Scheme:- The objective of the scheme is to provide gainful occupation to Scheduled Castes families engaged in agricultural work and also to increase the production of milk. Under this scheme, a family will be provided either with a pair of buffaloes in two instalments or a jersey cow per year, the entire cost of which will not exceed Rs. 6,000/- including transport cost etc. of which 75% of the cost amount will come as subsidy component and the remaining 25% as loan component.

A Scheduled Caste family provided with improved milch animals under this scheme will also be allowed subsidised feed for a period of 6 months in the form of 75% subsidy and 25% loan. About a tonne of feed costing Rs. 1250 would be required to feed the animals for six months. The milch animals supplied will be covered under cattle insurance scheme and the amount of the premium would be around Rs. 34 - per beneficiary per year borne by the Government.

The total amount required per beneficiary for supplying the milch animals, supplying feed for six months and provided insurance cover would be Rs.7234- out of which loan component of 25% would come from banks with a nominal interest rate of 4% per annum. Recovery of loans would be effected through sales proceeds of milk sold through Dairy Cooperative Societies. Health care required for the animals will be made available either through the Mobile Veterinary Dispensary or through the nearest key sub-centre.

1.2 Financial Outlay:- The approved outlay for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1982-85 is of the size of Rs. 4.20 lakhs to be shared by the State and Centre on 50:50 basis. During the year 1982-83 no expenditure was incurred under the scheme. The approved outlay for the year 1983-84 is Rs. 0.70 lakh from out of the State share.

1.3. Physical Target:- The Target fixed for the entire Sixth Plan period (1982-85) is to cover 75 beneficiaries of which 25 beneficiaries will be covered during the current year itself. i.e. 1983-84.

2. Name of the Scheme:- ASSISTANCE FOR SUBSIDISED FEED FOR  
CROSS BREED CALF:

2.1 Objective of the Scheme:- Cross breeding is ideal for providing more milk and rapid breed-improvement. The local indigenous cows owned by Scheduled Castes are to be slowly replaced by rearing cross breed calves for better growth rate, early maturity, high milk yield and short internally period, thereby rapidly improving their economic status. A Scheduled Caste member either can produce a crossbreed calf from his local Indigenous cow or purchase it from any other alternate source under this scheme.

For rearing the crossbreed calf, 16 quintals of feed will be required right from the age of 3 months to the attainment of 28 months, the approximate cost of which would be around Rs. 2000 per year per one female calf. Under the scheme it is proposed to offer subsidy @ 75% and the balance of 25% would come through bank loans. In other words each beneficiary would get Rs. 1500 as subsidy and Rs, 500 as loan during the year.

Marketing, Veterinary aid, Insurance cover etc. will be provided on similar lines as done in case of improved milch animals. Recoveries of bank loan along with the interest will be made from the sale proceeds of milk after the crossbreed calf attains maturity becomes a cow and yields milk.

2.2 Financial Outlay:- The total requirement of funds to be paid to the beneficiary would be of the size of Rs. 1.16 lakhs, which will be borne by the State and the Centre on 50:50 basis. During the year 1982-83 an amount of Rs. 0.47 lakh was spent for the purpose from the State share. It is proposed to spend another Rs. 0.19 lakh during the year 1983-84, under the State Share,

2.3 Physical Targets:- Under this scheme 75 Scheduled Castes families are expected to be benefitted during the period 1982-85. During 1982-83, 35 families were covered. Another 25 families are expected to be covered during the current year i.e. 1983-84.

3. Name of the Scheme:- ESTABLISHMENT OF POULTRY UNITS  
OF 100 BIRDS SIZE.

3.1 Objective of the Scheme:- Under this scheme, financial assistance in the form of 75% loan and 25% subsidy will be given to the Scheduled Castes families to set up a poultry unit of a size of 100 birds. This scheme, when implemented, besides improving the economic conditions of Scheduled Castes beneficiaries will provide nutritive food for his family. The question of mar-

keting of surplus eggs and chicken and the Veterinary aid will be looked after by the Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services.

For setting up a unit of 100 birds, the expenditure towards construction of a small shed, purchase of equipment, purchase of birds and poultry feed of 1.3 tonnes for a period of six months etc. would be around Rs. 6,900. Under the scheme, 75% subsidy will be provided and the remaining portion of 25% will come as a loan from bank. The subsidy amount will be borne by the State and the Centre on 50:50 basis.

3.2 Financial Outlay:- Taking 5175 (75% of 6900) as a subsidy element in respect of one unit, the total subsidy amount required during one year for 25 units would be around Rs. 2.30 lakhs. For 75 units proposed to be established during the period 1982-85 the expenditure would be of the size of Rs. 3.90 lakhs of which 50% will be State Share and the remaining 50% will be the Central Share. During the year 1983-84 an amount of Rs. 0.65 lakh is proposed to be spent as State Share.

3.3 Physical Target:- The Physical Target fixed for the Sixth Plan 1982-85 is to set up 75 poultry units, 25 each poultry units each would be set up during 1983-84.

### 8.3 - FISHERIES

Though the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu falls on the Western Coast of India. The Scheduled Castes families are not found to be engaged in fishing operations unlike it is the case in the Eastern States like West Bengal, Assam, Tripura etc. However, a scheme has been drawn under fisheries development programme for the economic upliftment of Scheduled Castes youth, the details of which are given below:-



1. Name of the Scheme:- ASSISTANCE TO THE SCHEDULED  
CASTES IN FISHERIES SECTOR:

1.1 Objective of the scheme:- For the economic upliftment of Scheduled Castes youths of the area it is proposed to train progressive candidates from that community in fabrication of fishing nets and other related aspects of fishing trade. Under this programme, it is proposed to train 180 youths during the 3 years period of the Sixth Plan, starting from 1982 - 83 onwards. During the training period a stipend of Rs. 100/- per month per head will be given, besides an amount of Rs. 50 as food allowance and Rs. 25 as lodging charges.

After successful training, it is proposed to distribute 20 fibre glass boats fitted with outboard engines during the plan period.

1.2 Financial Outlay:- The approved outlay for the Sixth Plan 1982 - 85 is Rs. 4.00 lakhs from the State Share. Similarly the approved outlay for the current year i.e. 1983 - 84 is Rs. 1.00 lakh.

1.3 Physical Targets:- The Physical target fixed for the entire Sixth Plan period 1982 - 85 is to train 180 youths. During the current year i.e. 1983 - 84, 16 youths will be trained in various fishing activities.

8.4 - FORESTS

As far as this Union Territory is concerned there is very little scope for devising family oriented programmes for the benefit of Scheduled Castes families under Forest sector. However efforts have been made to draw two schemes under this head of development, for the benefit of Scheduled Castes families.

1. Name of the Scheme:- TREE PLANTING SCHEME

1.1 Objective of the Scheme:- It is expected that about 100 hectares of land would be available with the Scheduled Castes families for taking tree plantations of suitable fuelwood or horticultural species. The cost of creation of this plantation has been estimated at Rs. 1200/- per hectre. Besides, an amount of Rs. 300/- per hectre would be needed for the up keep during the thrid year, by which time the plantation are expected to grow beyond the human and cattle damage height.

1.2 Financial Outlay:- The approved outlay for the period 1982 - 85 is Rs. 2.22 lakhs. The approved outlay for the year 1983 - 84 is Rs. 0.51 lakh.

1.3 Physical Target:- It is expected to bring about 100 hactres of land under tree plantation during 1982 - 85. The target fixed for for the current year is to create nearly 35 hectares of area under plantation.

2. Name of the Scheme:- ESTABLISHMENT OF FIREWOOD DEPOTS

2.1 Objective of the Scheme:- At four of the important urban centres of Panaji, Mapusa, Margao and Vasco, it is proposed to establish firewood depots which would be run by the selected Scheduled Castes families. Since these families have no resources of their own, it is proposed to hire out 25 hectares of open land for stacking firewood and also to construct small sheds for the purpose of weighment and shelter of the salesman etc. in each of the 4 centres. The firewood would be supplied by the Forest Department at these depots at the rate Rs. 3.25 per maund (the existing rate approved by the Government is Rs. 3.50 out of which 25 paise will be reduced as depot charges since the depot will be own by the Scheduled Caste families) and the sale of firewood to the public would be allowed at Rs. 3.75 per maund. This would give a clear margin of at least 50 paise per maund to the

Scheduled Castes families. Since the families will not be in a position to make advance payment to the forest Department for the firewood delivered to the depot, it is proposed that in the first month, the requirements would be supplied to the depots on credit. Thereafter the cost of firewood to be delivered by the Department would be realised from the sale proceeds every month.

2.2 Financial Outlay:- The approved outlay for the Sixth Plan period 1982-85 is Rs. 0.77 lakh. The outlay approved for the year 1983-84 is Rs. 0.48 lakh.

2.3 Physical Target:- The Target fixed for the current year i.e. 1983-84 is to establish one depot.

#### 8.5 - POWER (Power transmission and distribution)

As per report of the working group on the development of Scheduled Castes (1982-85) for extending electric power facilities under power sector, it has been mentioned that the electrification of Scheduled Castes localities has to be taken up in two parts viz.

- (a) Extension of line for street lighting and street lamps.
- (b) Provision of internal wiring and electric supply to the houses of Scheduled Castes families.

As per the survey report in respect of Scheduled Castes in Goa, Daman and Diu families it is observed that about 2/3 rd Scheduled Castes houses are still to be electrified. Considering the cost of extension of L. T. lines, cost of service connections as well as the cost of internal wiring, it is estimated that expenditure of Rs. 11.45 lakhs will have to be incurred for implementing the scheme as per the details indicated below:-

(i) Releasing service connections	Rs. 1.62 lakhs.
(ii) Erection of L. T. line	Rs. 8.08 lakhs.
(iii) Erection of H. T. line.	Rs. 1.03 lakhs.

(iv) Erection of 25 HVA Transformer Centres Rs. 0.28 lakhs.

(v) Miscellaneous expenditure on tree

cutting transportation etc.

Rs. 0.47 lakhs.

-----  
Rs. 11.45 lakhs.  
=====

It is expected that the gross revenue returns to the Department would be about 5.5% provided that the service connection charges and consumption charges are on par with the charges payable by the consumers under the Low Income Group Scheme.

1. Name of the Scheme:- EXTENDING ELECTRIC POWER FACILITIES TO SCHEDULED CASTES FAMILIES.

1.1 Objective of the Scheme:- The objective of the scheme is to extend the benefits of electricity to the Scheduled Caste families without any huge financial burden of capital investment in the internal wiring etc. The beneficiaries will be saving almost 50% as against the recurring expenditure which is being now incurred by them on Kerosene for the purpose of illumination/lighting etc.

1.2 Financial Outlay:- The approved outlay for the VIth Plan (1982-85) is Rs. 5.77 lakhs as State Share. The approved outlay for the current year is Rs. 2.09 lakhs. The approved outlay for the year 1983-84 is Rs. 2.50 lakhs.

8.6 INDUSTRIES AND MINES (village and small scale industries)

The Scheduled Castes families in Goa, Daman and Diu are mostly landless and engaged in their age-old occupations and other petty jobs like weaving of baskets and other articles from bamboo, cobblers, etc. To improve the economic and social status of this community and to enable them to cross the poverty line, the artisans belonging to this community need be given all necessary help in the form of financial assistance, training etc.

1. Name of the scheme :- TRAINING TO HEREDITARY ARTISANS AND CRAFTSMAN

1.1 Objective of the scheme:- Most of the articles prepared by the hereditary artisans in this territory are found to be outdated and unattractive. These artisans required training to improve their skill and techniques for preparing articles of good quality not only in their hereditary trade, but also in other trades. In view of this training centres are proposed to be opened in various trades at places where there are many number of artisans belonging to scheduled castes who can avail the benefit of this training. During the training period, a trainee will be paid stipend of at least Rs. 150 per month, so that he may not have to worry about his earnings during the training period.

1.2 Financial Outlay:- The approved outlay for the Sixth Plan 1982-85 is Rs. 0.90 lakh as state share. The Current year provision i.e 1983-84 for the purpose is Rs. 0.50 lakhs as State share.

1.3 Physical Target:- The physical target fixed for the Sixth Plan (1982-85) is to benefit 140 artisans. Forty artisans are likely to be benefitted under the programme during the year 1983-84.

2. Name of the scheme:- SUBSIDY FOR PURCHASE OF

IMPROVED TYPE OF EQUIPMENT

2.1 Objective of the Scheme:- After successful completion of the training in a particular trade of his choice, if an artisan wants to produce articles of good quality and those also in a good number, it is necessary to equip the artisans with some modern tools and equipments which he could not acquire because of his financial weakness. With this objective in view, it is proposed to give financial assistance in the form of loan and subsidy in the proportion of 30:70 to the Scheduled Caste artisans to obtain necessary tools and equipments. Each artisan will have to be paid at least Rs. 1000 of which Rs. 700 will be in the form of subsidy and Rs. 300 in the form of loan repayable in 15 equal instalments. The loan will be granted under the State Aid to Industries Rules.

2.2 Financial Outlay:- The approved outlay for the entire Sixth Plan (1982-85) is Rs. 0.134 lakh as State Share. The approved outlay for the year 1983-84 is Rs. 0.24 lakh.

2.3 Physical Target:- The target fixed for the entire Sixth Plan is to benefit 75 artisans. Another 25 artisans are expected to be benefitted during the year 1983-84.

3. Name of the scheme:- LOANS TO COTTAGE AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

3.1 Objectives of the scheme:- Normally loans are given by the Directorate of Industries under the Goa, Daman and Diu State Aid to Industries Act, 1965. Under this Act, loans can be given to the extent of Rs. 0.25 lakh at a nominal rate of interest of 5 1/2% per annum.

Under the Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes hereditary artisans or trained youth belonging to that community who would like to start a small processing or a manufacturing unit would be provided a loan to the extent of Rs. 0.05 lakh on a personal bond without any other security for creation of assets for setting up new unit, expansion of an existing unit and also as a working capital. The whole of working capital loan will be treated as longterm capital loan.

If the scheme is approved by the Government of India, it would imply that the relevant part of S.A.I rules also stand modified as far as loans given under this scheme is concerned.

3.2 Financial Outlay:- The approved outlay of the Sixth Plan 1982-85 is Rs. 0.91 lakh as Stat. Share, The current year provision for 1983-84 is Rs. 0.40 lakh.

3.3 Physical Target:- The physical target fixed for the entire Sixth Plan 1982-85 is to benefit 65 artisans. The target fixed for the year 1983-84 is to benefit 20 artisans.

4. Name of the scheme:- SUPPLY OF RAW MATERIAL AT  
SUBSIDIES RATES.

4.1 Objectives of the scheme:- The scheduled caste artisans who would like to produce the craft articles on a commercial line find it difficult to do so because they are not in a position to purchase the raw material in bulk and store it, on account of their poor financial conditions. Under this scheme, it is proposed to assist Scheduled Caste families by supplying them the required quantity of raw materials at subsidised rates. Supply of raw materials to these artisans will be done through Handicraft Corporation at 50% subsidy and 50% loan basis. The latter portion repayable in 5 equal annual instalments with 5 1/2% interest. The 50% loan will be granted under State Aid to Industries rules only on personal bond.

4.2 Financial Outlay:- The approved outlay for the Sixth Plan (1982-85) is Rs. 0.53 lakh as State Share. The approved outlay for the year 1983-84 is Rs. 0.30 lakh.

4.3 Physical Target:- The physical target fixed for the entire Sixth Plan (1982-85) is to benefit 105 artisans. The target fixed for the year 1983-84 is to benefit 30 artisans.

5. Name of the Scheme:- MARKETING OF THE ARTICLES

5.1 Objectives of the Scheme:- Artisans find it difficult to sell out the articles produced by them because most of them are not in a position to supply the articles on credit to the purchasers. Besides, artisans generally live in interior areas which are far away from the marketing centres. Thus much energy and time is wasted in transportation of goods, besides adding to the cost of articles. To overcome all these difficulties, it is proposed to entrust the marketing activities to the newly established Handicrafts Corporation which will purchase the articles produced by the artisans by paying them the full amount in cash. It is also proposed that the corporation should give at least 15% marginal profit on the articles purchased, for artisans. If necessary, the Corporation may give its own design to the artisans and instruct them to prepare the articles accordingly to maintain the quality.

5.2 Financial Outlay:- The approved outlay for the Sixth Plan (1982-85) is Rs. 0.41 lakh as State share. The approved outlay for the year 1983-84 is Rs. 0.15 lakh.

5.3 Physical Target:- The Physical Target fixed for the entire Sixth Plan (1982 - 85) is to cover 60 artisans of which 20 artisans will be covered during the current year i.e 1983-84.



6. Name of the scheme:- FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO ARTISANS  
FOR IMPROVEMENT OF PLACE OF WORK

6.1 Objective of the scheme:- Almost all the artisans belonging to Scheduled Castes community are working in their dwelling places, the conditions of which are generally far from conducive for the development of artistic talent. The working place suffers from various defects such as lack of space, inadequate ventilation etc. which is not congenial to carry out the artistic work. The artisans would not like to go anywhere also but would always prefer to work in their dwelling units only. The increase in the efficiency as well as to provide incentives for investment in improvement of their places of work, it is proposed to give financial assistance in the form of 50% loan and 50% subsidy.

6.2 Financial Outlay:- The approved outlay for the Sixth Plan 1982-85 is Rs. 0.41 lakh as State Share. The approved outlay for the year 1983-84 is Rs. 0.40 lakh.

6.3 Physical Target:- The target fixed for the Sixth Plan period 1982-85 is to benefit 65 artisans. Under the scheme, 20 artisans are expected to be benefitted during the year 1983-84.

7. Name of the Scheme:- MARGIN MONEY SCHEME

7.1 Objective of the scheme:- Under this scheme margin money assistance would be admissible to the small entrepreneurs of the Scheduled Castes Community, the extent of assistance of which would be 15% of the total investment, comprising of fixed capital investment and 3 months working capital.

Margin/seed money assistance will be in the form of loan which will carry an interest at the rate of 4.00%. The repayment should commence only after the entrepreneurs obligations to discharge the debts and interest thereon to the financial institutions have been fully met on 8 years whichever is earlier. The repayment should be spread over a period of 4 years after the

period of moratorium, the 1st ~~instalment~~ commencing 6 months after the expiry of the moratorium comprising the accumulated interest followed by equated six monthly instalment of principal with interest. If the seed assistance is given only for working capital, period of moratorium will be 3 years, to be repaid in equal in 4 years, thereafter the first installment six monthly/instalments falling due after six months of expiry of the initial period of moratorium and comprising the accumulated interest only followed by half yearly equated instalments of principal with interest.

7.2 Financial Outlay :- The approved outlay for the Sixth Plan 1982-85 is Rs. 0.50 lakh as State Share. The outlay approved for the year 1983-84 is Rs. 0.05 lakh.

7.3 Physical Target :- :- The physical target fixed for the entire Sixth Plan 1982-85 is to cover 25 persons. During the year 1983-84 it is proposed to cover 8 persons.

### 8.7 PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

The living conditions of Scheduled Castes whether in the rural areas or in the towns are somewhat precarious. Age old social and cultural handicaps, coupled with environmental factors have, to a significant extent contributed towards their low level of living. In the villages of Scheduled Castes concentration, it is seen that such population invariably live in a separate locality often at some distance from the so called 'main' village. These localities are always congested having no reliable source of protected drinking water supply. Sometimes the localities are in the low lying areas and are prone to have less pools and stagnant water. They are generally not connected either with the main road or the rest of the village.

As stated earlier, the scheduled castes population either in villages or town is not clustered in groups as visible elsewhere in the country. The scheduled castes population normally gets the benefit of protected drinking water supply, and all weather roads through the general budget provision made under plan schemes taken up under Rural Development Programme, Minimum Needs Programme and the Western Ghats Area Development Programme. However, there may be some localities of Scheduled Castes, may it be a few souls or a few houses in the remote place deprived of the above basic amenities. It is, therefore imperative that specific efforts should be made under this special component plan for improving the living conditions of this backward community. The following two important schemes are proposed to be implemented under the Special Component Plan of Scheduled Castes.

1. Name of the scheme:- Construction of roads in Scheduled Castes localities.

1.1 Objective of the scheme:- Under this scheme, it is proposed to construct all weather roads leading to scheduled castes bastees/localities from the main road. Wherever necessary new roads in the scheduled Castes pockets will be constructed and the existing ones will also be asphalted. To extend these benefits care will be taken to provide a component of the plan funds earmarked for rural roads for the Scheduled Castes population in the rural areas of Tiswadi, Bardez, Pernem, Salcete, Marmugao, Bicholim and Daman.

1.2 Financial Outlay:- The agreed outlay for the Sixth Plan 1982-85 is Rs. 12.50 lakhs. During 1981-82 an amount of Rs. ~~1.62~~ lakhs was spent. The amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs provided during 1983-84 is kept under suspense by the Planning Commission presently.

1.3 Physical Target:- During the year 1982-83, 51 families were benefitted under the programme. It is proposed to cover 250 families during 1983-84.

Name of the Scheme:- SEWAGE AND WATER SUPPLY

2.1 Objective of the Scheme

- a) Water Supply :- In order to provide water supply to Scheduled Caste population in adequate quantity, an elaborate programme of construction of drinking water wells and rural piped water schemes are being taken up. In this connection, it may be pointed out here that the Scheduled Caste population is not concentrated in a particular area but scattered all over the territory. However, due importance is being given to cover major strata of Scheduled Caste population. During 1983-84, about 11 villages scattered in the talukas of Bicholim, Canacona, Sattari, Salcete, Pernem and Ponda, are expected to be covered under the programme.
- b) Sewerage:- It is not possible to implement sewerage scheme in the rural areas due to exorbitant cost. However, it has been decided to cover 25% of the rural population by sanitary toilets as per the objective of water supply and sanitation programme <sup>decade</sup> During the year 1983-84, it is proposed to implement rural sanitation <sup>in the</sup> programme in the rural areas of Pernem, Sanguem, Sattari, by constructing low cost of sanitary water seal latrines. About 38 villages from different talukas will have the benefit of this programme during 1983-84.

The Planning Commission has suggested that these being community based programmes the same should be initially concentrated in the talukas of Bicholim, Bardez and Pernem which constitute bulk of Scheduled Caste Population.

2.2 Financial Outlay :- The approved outlay for the entire

Vith Plan 1982-85 is Rs. 17.50 lakhs. During the year 1982-83 as against the approved outlay of 5.00 lakhs, an amount of Rs. 4.91 lakhs was spent. This expenditure is however, against only water supply scheme. The expenditure under sewerage during the year 1982-83 was nil. The Planning Commission has approved an outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakhs for these two programmes for 1983-84 of which Rs. 3.20 lakhs will be spent towards water supply scheme and the remaining amount of Rs. 2.80 lakhs will be utilised for Sewerage programme.

2.3 Physical Targets:- The physical targets fixed for 1982-85 is to benefit about 1,000 families. During the year 1982-83 about 334 families (or 1600 persons) took the benefit of the scheme. It is proposed to cover another 500 families during the current year i.e 1983-84.

### 2.3 EDUCATION

One of the major handicaps in the way of the educational development of the Scheduled Castes is their socio-economic backwardness. The possible annual earnings of a scheduled caste family invariably falls short of the amount required for it to be above the poverty line, even after taking into account earnings from child labour also. In such a situation the need for pressing into service even the children of the family is felt for getting basic subsistence income. It is, therefore, wrong to expect that such families can send their children to school, other factors like location of the school premises in the immediate neighbourhood of the areas of scheduled castes habitations also plays an important role in the expansion of education amongst them. Two schemes have been proposed under Education Sector of the Special Component Plan for the benefit of scheduled Caste families which will be implemented subsequently.

1. Name of the scheme:- EXPANSION OF ELEMENTARY EDUCATION  
FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

1.1 Objective of the scheme:- Under the scheme of universalization of Elementary Education, the Government has decided to open Primary and Middle schools in the rural backward areas where facilities for such education are not in existence within a reasonable walking distance. It has been noted that scheduled castes students are not taking proper advantage of such educational facilities at the primary level, probably because these schools are not located in the immediate neighbourhood of the areas of scheduled castes inhabitations.

As per the enrolment figure for the year 1981-82 the total number of scheduled castes students studying at the primary and middle level is around 4500, out of about 6000 in the age group of 5-10 years leaving a backlog of about 1500 students not going to the schools. Therefore, Additional Primary Schools are required to be opened to cover this number in the scheduled castes bastis. As per the norms a Government Primary school is to be opened where there is a minimum enrolment of 20 students which condition might not be fulfilled in scheduled caste bastis. Such condition should be waived in scheduled caste localities and schools should be set up there even with an enrolment of 10-15 students.

It was proposed to start 30 special primary schools and 3 middle schools during the three years of the Sixth Plan (1982-85) 10 Primary schools and one middle school per year. In all about 50 teachers will be required to man these schools. The financial implications involved would be around Rs. 20-25 lakhs as per details given below:-

1. Salaries and allowance of teaching staff	Rs. 4.00 lakhs
2. Provision of benches and other teaching aids to the schools.	Rs. 1.25 "
3. Cost of construction of school buildings	Rs.15.00 "
-----	
Total:	Rs.20.25 lakhs
-----	

1.2 Financial Outlay:- The agreed outlay for the Sixth Plan (1982-85) is Rs. 10.25 lakhs of which an amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is provided during the current year i.e 1982-83. No provision is however made during 1983-84.

1.3 Physical Target:- It is proposed to open 30 Primary school and 3 middle school during the period 1982-85. The target for the current year is to open 10 primary schools and one middle schools

2. Name of the scheme:- ADULT EDUCATION CLASSES FOR SCHEDULED CASTES ADULTS

2.1 Objective of the scheme:- As per the 1981 census about 62% of the scheduled castes population is illiterate. There is therefore need of making them literate by opening adult literacy centres at various places where a scheduled caste population is concentrated.

During the remaining period of the Sixth Plan (1982-85) about 300 adult education training centres are proposed to be opened at the rate of 100 centres per year for covering about 9 to 10 thousand scheduled castes adults.

To conduct an adult training centres a part time worker will have to be appointed for each centre for a period of six months, who will be paid remuneration @ Rs. 100 per month. The total financial commitment for the payment of this remuneration for the VI Plan (1982-85) would be around Rs.1.80 lakhs. In addition, each centre could be provided with a petsonex, hurricane lamps, charts, slates etc and the non recurring expenses per centre is expected to be around Rs. 650.

The total requirement for incurring expenditure on the above items for all the centres would be around Rs. 1.95 lakhs.

Though the scheme was proposed to open schools specially for the scheduled castes children, it is felt that there is now no need as all the locations of the scheduled castes population are covered by the schools which caters to the needs of both i.e. in general and scheduled castes students. Therefore, no provision is made presently for setting up of schools in localities of scheduled castes in the Special Component Plan.

2.2 Financial Outlay:- The agreed outlay for the Sixth Plan period (1982-85) is Rs. 1.95 lakhs. The current year provision is Rs. 0.65 lakh i.e. 1982-83. No provision is however made during 1983-84.

2.3 Physical Targets:- The Target fixed for the entire Sixth Plan Period (1982-85) is to open 300 Adult Literacy Centres. During the current year 100 such centres are expected to be opened.



### 8.9 PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITATION

Inv ariably the Scheduled Castes population are located on the outskirts of villages in rural areas. New dispensaries sub-centres and all other similar infrast ructure facilities under health made available to the public are located at such places where the Scheduled Castes Community could not get access. Taking into account this this position, it has been proposed to open a maternity-cum-paediatic ward of 12 beds either at Varkhand-Nayrar or at Cansarvarnem- Ozorim-Chandel in Pernem taluka. Apart from providing direct medical and health care facilities to the deprived and vulnerable Scheduled population as many as 17 villages (mentioned below) of Pernem taluka which will have a social integration aspect also.

- |                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. Cansarvarnem | 10. Mopa       |
| 2. Ozorim       | 11. Ugvem      |
| 3. Chandel      | 12. Paroscodem |
| 4. Hassapur     | 13. Casnem     |
| 5. Alorna       | 14. Amberem    |
| 6. Talorna      | 15. Imbrampur  |
| 7. Varkhand     | 16. Dargalim   |
| 8. Nagzar       | 17. Virnora    |
| 9. Tamboxem     |                |

If no Government land is available for the construction of a maternity-cum-paediatic ward of 12 beds ~~is available~~, the village panchayats will make necessary arrangements to provide land which would be aquired by the Government.

For manning the above ward of 12 beds, different categories of staff will be required, the details of which alongwith the <sup>pay</sup> scales etc. are given below:-

<u>Category of Staff required</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Scale of Pay</u>
1. Junior Gynaecologist	1	Rs. 700-1300
2. Medical Officer	2	Rs. 650-1200
3. Ward sister	1	Rs. 425-640
4. Staff-nurses	4	Rs. 425-640
5. Compounder	1	Rs. 330-450
6. Laboratory Technician	1	Rs. 260-440
7. U.D.C./Accounts Clerk	1	Rs. 330-560
8. Ward Girls	2	Rs. 196-232
9. Ayas	2	Rs. 196-232
10. Chawkidars	2	Rs. 196-232
11. Cook	1	Rs. 200-250
12. Asstt. Cook	1	Rs. 196-232
13. Sweeper	3	Rs. 196-232
14. Dhobi	1	Rs. 196-232
15. Driver	1	Rs. 260-350
6. Peon.	1	Rs. 196-232

1. Name of the Scheme:- OPENING OF MATERNITY CUM PAEDIATRIC

1.1 Objective of the Scheme:- The objective of the scheme is to open a maternitycum-paediatrie ward of 12 beds either at Verakhand-Nayrar or at Cansarvernem Ozorim Chandel of Pernem taluka where the Scheduled Castes constitute a large proportion of the rural population would be immensely benefitted in having direct medical and health care facilities.

1.2 Financial Outlay:- The total annual expenditure towards the salaries and allowances of the above staff would come to be about Rs. 2.00lakhs. One ambulance will be purchased for carrying the ward patients which would cost around Rs. 1.00lakhs. The contingent expenditure is estimated to be around Rs. 0.40 lakh per year. Considering the cost of construction of a building for the maternity-cum-paediatrie ward of 12 beds, the total requirement during the period 1982-85 of the Sixth Plan would

be of the size of Rs. 14,00 lakhs. However, during the plan period 1982-85 an amount of Rs. 7.00 lakhs are provided as State share. For the purpose of the scheme an amount of Rs.2.00 lakhs, is provided during the financial year (1982-83). The amount of Rs. 2.50 lakhs proposed for the year 1983-84 is kept in abeyance by the Planning Commission presently.

1.3 Physical Target-As clarified above one maternity-cum-paediatric ward in one of the places at Pernem taluka suggested above is expected to start functioning, by the end of the VI-th Plan period (1984-85).

8.10 SOCIAL WELFARE

With a view to solving the economic problems of the Scheduled Castes, families the following programme are in operation in this Union Territory.

- i. Housing Programme.
- ii. Economic Betterment Programme.
- iii. Education Programme.
- iv. Social Security and Welfare Programmes.

The following two schemes are included newly in the Special Component Plan 1983-84.

- i. Opportunity cost for Girls Education.
- ii. Hostel for boys belonging to Scheduled Caste communities.

1. Name of the Programme:- HOUSING PROGRAMME FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

1.1 Objective of the scheme:- The objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons for construction of houses, repairs of houses and purchase of house-sites, for which the assistance is given as specified under:-

a) Construction of Houses:- Financial assistance amounting to Rs. 4750/- in case of five talukas viz. Pernem, Quepem, Sanguem, Sattari and Canacona and Rs. 3800/- in case of remaining talukas as given, out of which 75% as subsidy and the remaining 25% as

been recoverable in 20 yearly instalments without interest. Financial assistance is released in four instalments. During 1981-82, 49 houses were constructed.

b) Purchase of House-sites:- Financial assistance in the form of subsidy amounting to Rs. 200/- or the actual cost of land whichever is less is given to the Scheduled Caste applicants.

The house-sites should be free from encumbrances and the total area should not be less than 150 sq.mts. During 1981-82 the response was nil as far as this scheme is concerned.

c) Repair of Houses:- The scheme was introduced in 1980. Under this scheme, financial assistance amounting to Rs. 1000/- is given to each eligible Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe person out of which 25% is treated as loan and remaining 75% as subsidy. The criteria adopted for the purpose of extending the benefits is as under:

- i) Ownership of the house ( certificate issued by the Mamlatdar.
- ii) Certificate from the E.O. (EORE) to the effect that the house requires repairs exceeding Rs.1500/-.
- iii) In case of beneficiaries who have constructed a house with Government assistance he/she shall be eligible for scheme benefit only after a lapse of 20 years from the date of construction. Only 4 beneficiaries were covered under the scheme during 1981-82.

1.2 Financial Outlay:- The approved outlay under housing programme for the Five Year Plan period 1980-85 is Rs. 20.75 lakhs. The approved outlay for the year 1982-83 is Rs. 2.50 lakhs. as against which an amount of Rs. 1.00 lakhs was spent. The approved outlay for the year 1983-84 is Rs. 2.50 lakhs.

1.3 Physical Target:The target fixed for the Sixth Five Year Plan period is to benefit 300. 67 persons were covered during 1982-83. A target of 100 persons is fixed for the year 1983-84.

2. Some of the Programme:- ECONOMIC BETTERMENT PROGRAMME, SCHEDULED CASTE

2.1 Objective of the scheme:- The objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes families for their economic betterment, the details of which are discussed below:-

i) Financial Assistance for purchase of Oil Engines/Persian

Wheels and Hand Pumps:- An amount of Rs. 3000/- for the purchase of oil pumps, Rs. 500/- for the Persian wheel and Rs. 300/- for hand pumps is granted for installation on well for irrigation purposes. 66% of financial assistance is granted as subsidy and 34% as loan repayable in 10 yearly instalments with interest. There was no response to the scheme during 1981 - 82.

ii) Financial Assistance for taking up cottage industries and professions:-

Financial assistance up to Rs. 1000/- in case of individuals and upto Rs. 5000/- in case of industrial Coop. Societies is granted for the purpose of Brick making, Tailoring, Rough iron-ware, Pot-making, Cane work, Handcarts/Bullockcarts for transport purposes, Playing on musical instruments, Ambar charkes, Bidi making and Mat-making 66% of the assistance is given in the form of subsidy and remaining 34% as loan recoverable in 10 yearly instalments with interest. In all the 274 beneficiaries were covered under the scheme during 1981-82.

iii) Financial Assistance for sinking irrigation wells:-

The maximum financial assistance under the scheme is Rs. 2000/- per well. The applicant should have agricultural land of his own. The assistance is provided in 10 instalments in the form of loan-cum - subsidy 66% of the assistance is treated as subsidy and 34% as loan repayable in 10 equal instalments with interest. There was no response to the scheme during 1981-82.

v) Financial Assistance for Development (Reclamation of Agricultural land:-

Under this scheme, financial assistance upto Rs. 500/- (at the rate of Rs. 100/- per acre) per individual is granted to the applicant as 100% subsidy. The amount is released in three instalments for the purpose of clearing of trees and shrubs, opening water channels digging and removing underground tree growth cutting and filling for levelling the field, building opening drains, putting silt and measure, fencing for protection etc. During 1981-82 only one

- v) Financial Assistance for purchase of Agricultural Implements and Tools:- A maximum financial assistance of Rs.300/- is given under this scheme for the purchase of agricultural implements and tools such as wooden plough, data, guto, Japanese weeder, plant protection appliances, set of phawda, ghamellas, picaxes and sickles etc.
- vi) Financial Assistance for purchase of Agricultural land:- Financial assistance limited to actual cost of land or Rs.1500/- whichever is less and restricted to three acres per family is granted under this scheme to landless or displaced mundkars. The entire amount is in the form of loan repayable with interest in ten annual instalments. There was no response to the scheme during 1981-82.
- vii) Purchase of work Animals:- Financial Assistance amounting to Rs. 1000/- is given to each SC/ST person for purchase of a pair of bullocks which can be used for agricultural as well as non-agricultural purposes. 66% of financial assistance is given as subsidy and the remaining 34% as loan recoverable in 10 yearly instalments with interest. During 1981-82 there was no response as far as <sup>this</sup> scheme is concerned.
- viii) Purchase of Milch Cattle:- Assistance amounting to Rs.1000/- is given under this scheme for the purchase of Milch Cattle which is restricted to the areas having Dairy Cooperatives. 66% of the assistance is given in the form of subsidy and 34% as loan recoverable in 50 monthly instalments with interest. During 1981-82 one beneficiary was covered under the scheme.
- ix) Horticultural Development:- An amount of Rs. 300/- per acre per individual is given in three instalments for the purpose of plantation of long duration crops such as cashew, jack-fruits, bhiranda, mango, konda (Bamboo) and coconuts. The size of the plantation, however, under any of the above referred crops, shall be minimum 1000 sq.mts. or 1/4 acre in compact

block 66% of financial assistance is granted as subsidy and 34% as loan recoverable in 1/8 annual instalments. During 1981-82 there was no response for the scheme.

2.2 Financial Outlay:- The approved outlay <sup>under</sup> Economic Betterment Programme for the Sixth Five Plan 1980-85 is Rs. 19.75 lakhs. The provision for the year 1982-83 is Rs. 2.40 lakhs as against which the expenditure was to the extent <sup>of</sup> Rs. 2.50 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 1.81 lakhs is approved for the year 1983-84.

2.3 Physical Targets:- The target fixed for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is to benefit 600 persons. During the year 1982-83 234 persons took the benefit of the scheme. The target fixed for the year 1983-84 is to cover 250 persons.

3. Name of the Programme:- EDUCATION PROGRAMME FOR SCHEDULED CASTES.

Objective of the Scheme:- The main objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance in the form of freeships, stipends, meritorious scholarships (for girls only) and post matric scholarships to the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes so as to improve their educational status. The particulars of the benefits given under this programme are discussed below.

From the academic year 1979-80, education upto S.S.C. is free in this Union Territory. In addition to free education, the following benefits are extended to SC/ST students.

i) Freeships:- As education is free upto S.S.C. the term fee payable by each of the SC/ST students studying in Std. IX and X is reimbursed. The criteria adopted for grant of stipends/freeships is as under:-

(a) Income of the parents should not exceed Rs. 3600/-per annum.

(b) One failure is accepted in award of stipends/freeships.

During 1981-82, 1252 students have taken benefits of the scheme.

ii) Stipends:- Stipends are provided for SC/ST students at the following rates:-



Std.V to VIII ..... Rs. 40/-  
Std. IX to X .....Rs. 60/-

iii) Meritorious Scholarships to Girls:- Girls students who obtain 55% marks and above are eligible to avail of the benefits under the above scheme. The rate of scholarships is as under:-

Std.IX .....Rs. 20/- per month.

Std. X .....Rs. 25/- per month.

An amount of Rs. 0.70 lakh is proposed to be provided during 1983-84 under freeships/stipends and meritorious scholarships for girls.

iv) Post Matric Scholarships:- Scholarships for the Post Matriculation or post S.S.C. courses are awarded to the SC/ST under the scheme sponsored by the Government of India. The objective of the scheme is to encourage the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students to pursue higher education. The rate of scholarships depends on the type of education pursued by the students.

Condition for eligibility:-, (i) In this case, the income of the parent/guardian should not exceed Rs. 9000/-per annum. (ii) Only two children in a family can avail of the benefit of the scheme. During 1981-82, 89 students were covered under the scheme.

An amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed to be provided in the Annual Plan 1983-84. In addition to the above the following two schemes are proposed to be implemented newly for the welfare of SC/ST

v) Books, Stationery and Uniforms to the Students of Scheduled Castes.

The objective of the scheme is to give incentives to the parents of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students who otherwise find it difficult to provide books, stationery and uniforms to their school going children due to poverty.

The said scheme is being implemented from the year 1983-84 onwards.

The proposed outlay for the year 1983-84 is Rs. 0.10 lakhs

vi) GRANTS-IN-AID FOR RUNNING HOSTELS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

The objective of the scheme is to give Grant-in-aid to the voluntary organisation which run hostels for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students in order to enable them to pursue their studies away from their homes. The proposed outlay for the year 1983-84 is Rs. 0.06 lakh.

viii) Opportunity cost for Girls Education

The 1981 census has revealed that the literacy rate amongst the Scheduled Caste females is much lower as compared to the males. The probable reason appears that some parents of Scheduled Caste children are not inclined to send the girls to school and they may rather prefer to engage them in some activities so as to supplement the family income. This is not a very healthy practice and the parents of such children need to be given encouragement to enable the children to pursue education. With this aim in view, it has been decided to implement a new scheme entitled "Opportunity Cost for Girls Education" from the current year whereby it is proposed that girls from Scheduled Caste families in the age group 6-16 years are given cash incentives. This cash incentive will be paid to the parents of Scheduled Caste girls at the rates given below:-

i) Rs. 25/- per girl, per month, in the age group 6-11 years.

ii) Rs. 30/- per girl, per month, in the age group 11-16 years.

This scheme will be implemented through the Education Department from the current academic year.

viii) Hostels for boys belonging to Scheduled Castes:- It is proposed to construct a hostel for Scheduled Caste boys studying in middle, Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools and Colleges for which purpose initially token provision of Rs. 0.10 lakh is proposed in the year 1983-84. This scheme will also be taken up by the Education Department only.

3.2 Financial Outlay:- The approved outlay for education programme for the Sixth Plan 1980-85 is Rs. 7.20 lakhs. The actual expenditure for 1980-82 is Rs. 2.64 lakhs. The approved outlay for the year 1982-83 is Rs. 1.66 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 2.16 lakhs are approved for the year 1983-84 under the scheme.

3.3 Physical Target:- The target fixed under the Education programme for the Sixth Five Plan 1982-85 is to benefit 3300 students. 1116 students were covered under the scheme during 1982-83. About 1630 students are expected to be covered during 1983-84.

#### 4. SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE

##### a) Award for Inter-caste marriages.

For the eradication of the evil of untouchability and caste conflicts an award of Rs. 2000 per couple is given to the person entering into inter-caste marriage. A provision of Rs. 0.10 lakh stands provided under the scheme during the Annual Plan 1983-84 and about 5 persons are expected to be covered under this scheme.

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B) Relief of the SCs Victims of atrocities:- The scheme envisages inter-alia rehabilitation of victims of atrocities as also surviving children of victims of atrocities. Although there are no reported cases of atrocities on SCs/ST in this Union Territory, the scheme is included in the Annual Plan 1983-84 by making a token provision of Rs. 0.04 lakh presently so that in the event of occurrence of any such incidence financial relief could be extended to the families of the victims. The scale of relief for SC/ST victims of atrocities is as under.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| (i) Death per each person killed in a family (whether earning or non-earning member of family)   | Rs. 10,000/-   |
| (ii) Permanent incapacitation per each member in the family.   | Rs. 10,000/-   |
| (iii) Temporary incapacitation.  | Rs. 2,000/-  |
| (iv) Grievous hurt, short of incapacitation  | Rs. 1,000/-  |
| (v) Rape   | Rs. 5,000/-  |
| (vi) Loss <sup>of</sup> house  | Rs. 2,000/-  |
| (vii) Loss of immovable property.  | Rs. 2,000/-  |
| (viii) Loss of earning assets like a vehicle, a boat or cattle, etc.   | Rs. 2,000/- Pending expenditure payment of actual cost of replacement.   |
| (ix) For loss of moveable property such as grains, cloths and other household effects.   | Rs. 2000/-   |
| (x) Damage to irrigation well drinking water well, tube well electric motors, electric fitting and fruit bearing trees in the ownership of the victim to be assessed separately.   | The amount of compensation will be equal to the actual loss assessed. An immediate grant of Rs. 500/- will also be made. |
| (xi) If all the survivors among a Scheduled Caste / ST family who have become victims of atrocities, are children and there is no breadwinner alive in the family, such children shall be paid maintenance and educational allowances at the following rates till they attain the age of 18 years or take up gainful employment whichever is earlier:- |  |

- |                               |                      |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| (a) Upto the age of 10 years  | Rs. 100/- per month. |
| (b) From 10 years to 15 years | Rs. 130/- per month. |
| (c) From 15 years to 18 years | Rs. 150/- per month. |

The amount of maintenance and educational allowances shall be drawn and disbursed by the sanctioning Authority in two instalments, one immediately on receipt of the application and the other <sup>on the</sup> expiry of 5th month of the date of sanction of 1st instalment and it shall be given for full year.

4.2 Financial Outlay:- The approved outlay for Social Security and Welfare for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1982 - 85 is Rs 1.30 lakhs. The provision for the year 1982-83 was of the size of Rs. 0.12 lakh as against which <sup>an</sup> amount of Rs. 0.02 lakh was spent. An amount of Rs. 0.12 lakh is approved for the year 1983-84.

ANNEXURE - A

STATEMENT SHOWING FINANCIAL OUTLAYS APPROVED FOR THE YEAR 1983-84 OF SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN.

(Rs. in lakhs.)

Name of the Scheme	Sixth Five Year Plan 1982-85 (Approved Outlays)			( 1982-83 ) Approved Outlays			1982 - 83 Expenditure			1983-84 Approved Outlays (State flow)		
	State	Central	Total	State	Central	Total	State	Central	Total	State	Central	Total
	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
<u>I. AGRICULTURE</u>												
1. Grant of financial assistance for the purchase of agricultural inputs.	3.00	-	3.00	1.00	-	1.00	-	-	-	1.00	-	-
2. Grant of financial assistance for the purchase of agricultural protection equipment.	3.00	-	3.00	1.00	-	1.00	-	-	-	1.00	-	-
3. Grant of financial assistance for the purchase of agricultural equipments and tools.	3.50	-	3.50	1.00	-	1.00	-	-	-	1.00	-	-
4. Rural Compost pits.	0.25	-	0.25	0.08	-	0.08	-	-	-	0.08	-	-
5. Grant of financial assistance for the purchase of work animals.	4.50	-	1.50	1.50	-	1.50	-	-	-	1.50	-	-
6. Soil Conservation.	1.50	-	1.50	0.50	-	0.50	-	-	-	0.50	-	-
7. Grant of Financial assistance for horticulture.	2.25	-	2.25	0.75	-	0.75	-	-	-	0.75	-	-
<u>Total:- Agriculture</u>	18.00	-	18.00	5.83	-	5.83	-	-	-	5.83	-	-

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
<u>II. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY</u>													
1. Supply of improved milch animals	2.10	2.10	4.20	0.70	0.50	1.20	-	-	-	0.70	-	-	-
2. Assistance for subsidised feed for cross breedcalf.	0.53	0.53	1.16	0.19	0.05	0.24	0.47	-	0.47	0.19	-	-	-
3. Establishment of poultry units of 100 birds size.	1.95	1.95	3.90	0.65	0.45	1.10	-	-	-	0.65	-	-	-
Total:- Animal Husbandry.	4.63	4.63	9.26	1.54	1.00	2.54	0.47	-	0.47	1.54	-	-	-
<u>III. FISHERIES</u>													
1. Assistance to the Scheduled Castes in Fisheries Sector.	4.00	-	4.00	1.00	-	1.00	-	-	-	1.00	-	-	-
Total:- Fisheries.	4.00	-	4.00	1.00	-	1.00	-	-	-	1.00	-	-	-
<u>IV. FORESTS.</u>													
1. Tree planting Scheme.	2.22	-	2.22	0.18	-	0.18	-	-	-	0.51	-	-	-
2. Establishment of firewood depots.	0.77	-	0.77	0.29	-	0.29	-	-	-	0.43	-	-	-
Total:- Forests	2.99	-	2.99	0.47	-	0.47	-	-	-	0.99	-	-	-
<u>V. POWER.</u>													
1. Extending electric power facilities to Scheduled Castes localities.	5.77	-	5.77	2.09	-	2.09	-	-	-	2.50	-	-	-
Total:- Power	5.77	-	5.77	2.09	-	2.09	-	-	-	2.50	-	-	-

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
<u>VI. INDUSTRIES</u>													
1. Training to hereditary artisan and craftman.	0.90	0.90	1.80	0.24	0.50	0.74	-	-	-	0.50	-	-	-
2. Subsidy for purchase of Improved type of equipment.	0.134	0.134	0.268	0.034	0.17	0.204	-	-	-	0.24	-	-	-
3. Loan to cottage and village Industries.	0.91	0.91	1.82	0.26	-	0.26	-	-	-	0.40	-	-	-
4. Supply of raw material at subsidised rates.	0.53	0.53	1.06	0.14	0.20	0.34	-	-	-	0.30	-	-	-
5. Marketing of the articles	0.41	0.41	0.82	0.10	0.15	0.25	-	-	-	0.15	-	-	-
6. Financial assistance to artisans for improvement of place of work.	0.41	0.41	0.82	0.10	0.40	0.50	-	-	-	0.40	-	-	-
7. Margin money Scheme.	0.50	0.50	1.00	0.14	-	0.14	-	-	-	0.05	-	-	-
<u>Total Industries.</u>	3.794	3.794	7.588	1.014	1.42	2.434	-	-	-	2.04	-	-	-
<u>VII. PUBLIC WORK/DEPARTMENT.</u>													
(a) Sewerage and Water supply.	17.50	-	17.50	5.00	-	5.00	4.91	-	4.91	6.00	-	-	-
(b) Construction of roads.	12.50	-	12.50	*10.00	-	*10.00	1.42	-	1.42	10.00*	-	-	-
Total:- Public Work Department.	30.00	-	30.00	15.00	-	15.00	6.33	-	6.33	16.00	-	-	-

(\* ) Amount kept under *deposits* ~~supplies~~.



	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
<u>VIII. EDUCATION.</u>													
Expansion of elementary education for Scheduled Castes.	10.25			10.25	2.00	-	2.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Starting of adult education classes for Scheduled Castes adults.	1.95	-		4.95	0.65	-	0.65	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Total:- Education.</u>	12.20	-		12.20	2.65	-	2.65	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>IX. HEALTH</u>													
Opening of maternity cum paediatric ward.	7.00	-		7.00	2.00	-	2.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Total:- Health</u>	7.00	-		7.00	2.00	-	2.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>X. SOCIAL WELFARE.</u>													
Housing for Scheduled Castes	8.00	-		8.00	1.50	-	1.50	0.27	-	0.27	2.50	-	-
Economic Betterment for Scheduled Castes.	8.00	-		8.00	1.40	-	1.40	1.70	-	1.70	1.31	-	-
Education Programme for Scheduled Castes.	2.00	-		2.00	0.50	-	0.50	0.45	-	0.45	0.50	-	-
Housing for Scheduled Tribes	1.50	-		1.50	0.40	-	0.40	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Betterment for Scheduled Tribes.	0.50	-		0.50	0.40	-	0.40	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education Programme for Scheduled Tribes.	1.50	-		1.50	0.20	-	0.20	-	-	-	-	-	-
Post Matric Scholarships	3.00	-		3.00	0.80	-	0.80	1.27	-	1.27	1.30	-	-

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
3. Awards for Intercaste Marriage.	0.10	-	0.10	0.10	-	0.10	0.02	-	0.02	0.10	-	-	-
4. Welfare of Harijans.	0.20	-	0.20	0.10	-	0.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Administrative set up for Tribal sub Plan.	6.00	-	6.00	1.50	-	1.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Legal aid to Tribals.	0.10	-	0.10	0.01	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Crèches/Day care centres for Children of ST/SC/OBC.	0.10	-	0.10	0.01	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Loans for Social Security and Welfare.	7.50	-	7.50	2.00	-	2.00	2.00	-	2.00	-	-	-	-
9. Welfare of Other Backward Classes.	1.00	-	1.00	0.10	-	0.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Special Component Plan (Administrative set up)	-	-	-	0.73	-	0.73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Books, Stationary & Uniforms to the Students of SC/ST.	-	-	-	0.10	-	0.10	-	-	-	0.13	-	-	-
12. Grant-in-aid for running Hostels to the students of SC.	-	-	-	0.06	-	0.06	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	-
13. Relief to SC victims of atrocities	-	-	-	0.04	-	0.04	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-
14. Opportunity cost for Girls education Hostels for boys.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.10	-	-	-
<u>Total:- Social Welfare.</u>	39.50	-	39.50	10.00	-	10.00	5.71	-	5.71	6.59	-	-	-
<u>Grand Total:-</u>	127.894	4.424	136.303	41.594	2.42	44.014	12.51	-	12.51	36.49	-	-	-

\* The amount is kept under obeyance.

- Note:- i) All Non Scheduled Castes schemes from the social welfare sector are excluded from Special Component Plan as per the directives of the Planning Commission.
- ii) Post matric scholarships forms a part of Education Programme.
- iii) An amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs provided under Roads for Scheduled Castes is kept under obeyance.
- iv) The Planning Commission has approved an outlay of Rs. 2.60 lakhs as Special Central Assistance for the year 1983-84. This amount is to be utilised for the purpose of Special Central Assistance for the year 1983-84. Thus the total provision under Special Component Plan including Special Central Assistance works out to Rs. 39.09 lakhs.

ANNEXURE - B

STATEMENT SHOWING THE SCHEMewise PHYSICAL TARGET PROPOSED FOR THE YEAR 1983-84

Name of the Scheme.	Unit	Sixth Five Year Plan 1982-85	1982-83	1983-84
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
		Physical Targets.	Target	Achievements
			Target	fixed.
<u>I. AGRICULTURE</u>				
1. Grant of Financial Assistance for the purchase of agricultural inputs.	Families	300	100	100
2. Grant of Financial Assistance for the purchase of plant protection equipment.	Families	400	100	100
3. Grant of financial Assistance for the purchase of Agricultural equipment and tools.	Families	350	100	100
4. Rural Compost Pits.	No. of pits	1000	300	-
5. Grant of financial assistance for the purchase of work animals	Families	300	100	100
6. Soil Conservation	Families	100	30	30
7. Grant of Financial Assistance for horticulture.	Families	300	100	100
<u>II. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.</u>				
1. Supply of improved milch animals	Numbers	75	25	25
2. Assistance for subsidised feed for cross breed calf.	Numbers	75	25	35
3. Establishment of poultry units of 100 birds size.	Numbers	75	25	25

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
<u>III. FISHERIES.</u>						
1. Assistance to the Scheduled Caste in fisheries sector.		No. of Candidates	180	10	-	60
<u>IV. FORESTS.</u>						
1. Tree planting scheme.		Hectres	100 hectares	Creation of 30 ha. plantation	-	Creation of 35 ha. plantation.
2. Establishment of firewood depot		Numbers	-	1	-	1
<u>V. POWER.</u>						
1. Extending electric power facilities to SC localities.		Number (Families)	1242	125	-	500
<u>VI. INDUSTRIES.</u>						
1. Training to hereditary artisan's and craftsman.		Numbers	140	60	-	40
2. Subsidy for purchase of improved type of equipment.		Numbers	75	25	-	25
3. Loan to Cottage and Village industries.		Numbers	65	20	-	20
4. Supply of raw materials at subsidised rates.		Numbers	105	25	-	30
5. Marketing of articles.		Numbers	60	15	-	20
6. Financial Assistance to artisans for improvement of place of work.		Numbers	65	20	-	20
7. Margin money scheme.		Numbers	25	5	-	8
<u>VII. PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.</u>						
†. Construction of roads in SC localities		Families (Persons)	-	203 families or 1055 persons.	61 families	250

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
2. Sewerage and Water supply.	'000'	5	1.5	1600 persons (or 334 families)	500 families

VIII. EDUCATION.

1. Expansion of elementary education for Scheduled Castes.	Numbers	i) Primary Schools	10	-	-
		ii) Middle Schools.	1	-	-
2. Starting of adult education classes for Scheduled Castes adults.	Numbers	300	100	-	-

IX. HEALTH.

1. Opening of meternity-cum-pediatric ward.	Not available	†	-	-	-
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X. SOCIAL WELFARE.

1. Housing for Scheduled Castes.	Persons	130	50	67	100
2. Economic Betterment for Scheduled Castes	Persons	600	200	234	250
3. Education Programme for Scheduled Castes	Students	3400	1000	1006	1500
4. Housing for Scheduled Tribes	Persons	30	10	-	-
5. Economic Betterment for Scheduled Tribes	Persons	60	20	-	-
6. Education Programme for Scheduled Tribes	Students	430	130	-	-
7. Post Matric Scholarships	Students	340	100	110	130

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
8. Awards for Intercaste Marriage.	Persons	13	5	1	5
9..Welfare of Harijans.	Persons	30	10	-	-
10. Administrative set up for Tribal sub-Plan -	-	-	-	-	-
11. Legal aid to Tribals.	-	-	-	-	-
12. Creches/Day care Centres for Children of ST/SC/OBC.	-	-	-	-	-
13. Loan for Social Security and Welfare.	Persons	1025	325	-	-
14. Welfare of Other Backward Classes.	Persons	300	100	-	-
15. Special Component Plan (Administrative set up).	-	-	-	-	-
16. Books, Stationery and Uniforms to the students of SC/ST.	students	60	20	-	50
17. Grant-in-aid for running hostels to the students of SC/ST.	-	-	-	-	-
18. Relief to SC victims of atrocities	-	-	-	-	-
19. Opportunity cost for girls education	Students	-	-	-	50
20. Hostels for boys belonging to SC.	-	-	-	-	-

A N N E X U R E - I

Total No. of Scheduled Caste Families in States and  
Union Territories (1971 Census)

Serial No.	Name of State/Union Territory	Scheduled caste families as per 1971 census (in lakh)
1.	2.	3.
	STATE	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11.63
2.	Assam	1.82
3.	Bihar	16.77
4.	Gujrat	3.78
5.	Haryana	3.79
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1.62
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.76
8.	Karnataka	8.55
9.	Kerala	4.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	11.50
11.	Maharashtra	12.88
12.	Manipur	0.03
13.	Orissa	6.62
14.	Punjab	6.70
15.	Rajasthan	8.43
16.	Sikkim	0.02
17.	TamilNadu	14.68
18.	Tripura	0.39
19.	Uttar Pradesh	38.19
20.	West Bengal	17.80
	UNION TERRITORIES	
21.	Chandigarh	0.06
22.	Goa, Daman & Diu	0.03
23.	Delhi	1.27
24.	Pondichery	0.15

ANNEXURE - II

Percentage of Scheduled Caste Population to Total population  
in States/Union Territories (1971 Census).

Serial No.	Name of the States/Union Territory	Percentage of Scheduled Caste population to total.
1.	2.	3.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13.3
2.	Assam including Mizoram	6.1
3.	Bihar	14.1
4.	Gujrat	6.8
5.	Haryana	18.9
6.	Himachal Pradesh	22.2
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	8.3
8.	Kerala	8.3
9.	Madhya Pradesh	13.1
10.	Maharashtra	6.0
11.	Manipur	1.5
12.	Meghalaya	0.4
13.	Karnataka	13.1
14.	Nagaland	-
15.	Orissa	15.1
16.	Punjab	24.7
17.	Rajasthan	15.8
18.	Tamil Nadu	17.8
19.	Tripura	12.4
20.	Uttar Pradesh	21.0
21.	West Bengal	19.9
22.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	-
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.1
24.	Chandigarh	11.3
25.	Dadra Nagar Haveli	1.8
26.	Delhi	15.6
27.	Goa, Daman, & Diu	1.93
28.	Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindiv Islands	-
29.	Pondichery	15.5
	All India	14.6



ANNEXURE - III

(TALUKAWISE RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION)

Territory/ District/ Taluka.	Male			Female			Total Popu- lation onSch. Castes.	%age to total
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
GOA, DAMAN & DIU	6983	4804	11787	7093	4552	11645	23432	100.00
GOA								
DISTRICT	6189	4353	10542	5977	4100	10077	20619	88.00
Tiswadi	281	956	1237	264	850	1114	2351	10.03
Bardez	1429	820	2249	1461	815	2276	4525	19.31
Pernem	1126	101	1227	1076	96	1172	2399	10.24
Bicholim	851	170	1021	820	173	993	2014	8.60
Sattari	429	58	487	416	45	461	948	4.05
Ponda	545	105	650	517	94	611	1261	5.38
Sanguem	557	32	589	511	31	542	1131	4.83
Canacona	96	19	115	83	10	93	208	0.89
Quepem	253	70	323	261	58	319	642	2.74
Salcete	383	907	1290	370	881	1251	2541	10.84
Marmugao	239	1115	1354	198	1047	1245	2599	11.09
DAMAN DISTRICT	531	164	695	838	151	989	1684	7.19
DAMAN	531	164	695	838	151	989	1684	7.19
DIU DISTRICT	263	287	550	278	301	579	1129	4.81
DIU	263	287	550	278	301	579	1129	4.81

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ANNEXURE - IV.

Classification of Villages with 50 and above Scheduled Castes Population  
according to population ranges.

No.	Name of the Taluka	Village classified according to population ranges					Total
		Less than 50	50 - 100	101 - 200	201 - 300	300 and above	
2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.		
	Tiswadi	24	4	-	-	-	28
	Bardez	22	8	8	3	-	41
	Pernem	9	9	8	1	-	27
	Bicholim	14	10	2	2	-	28
	Sattari	72	4	1	-	-	77
	Donda	23	5	3	-	-	31
	Sanguem	42	3	3	-	-	48
	Canacona	8	-	-	-	-	8
	Quepem	36	2	1	-	-	39
	Salcete	44	1	1	-	-	46
	Marmagao.	11	1	-	1	-	13
	Daman	9	5	6	1	-	21
	Diu	2	1	1	1	-	5
	Total	316	53	34	9	-	412

A N N E X U R E - V

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCKS HAVING MORE THAN 2%

SCHEDULED CASTES POPULATION IN GOA, DAMAN AND DIU AS PER 1981 CENSUS.

Sr.No.	Name of the Block	Total population of the block	SC population of the Block	Percentage of Sc population to the total population .
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	Bardez	153913	4525	2.94
2.	Pernem	59352	2399	4.04
3.	Bicholim	74089	2014	2.72
4.	Sattari	40838	948	2.32
5.	Sanguem	55904	1131	2.02
6.	Marmugao	98541	2599	2.64
7.	Daman	48560	1684	3.47
8.	Diu	30421	1129	3.71

ANNEXURE -VI

Population and number of villages having 5% and above Scheduled Castes concentration

SrNo.	Name of the Taluka	Total Scheduled Caste population Census	No. of villages having 5% and above Scheduled Caste Population	Name of the villages (Having Scheduled Caste concentration 5% or above of the total population as per 1981 Census. )
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	Tiswadi	2351	2	i) Taligao ii) Bainguinim
2.	Bardez	4525	8	i) Revora ii) Tivim iii) Moitem iv) Verla v) Bastore vi) Punola vii) Corjuem viii) Soccoro(Surula)
3.	Pernem	2399	8	i) Casnem ii) Poroscodem iii) Tamboxem iv) Torvem v) Mopa vi) Ibrampur v ii) Virnora vii) Chondem.
4.	Bicholim	2014	4	i) Mencurem ii) Adwelpal iii) Mulgao iv) Maulinguem.
5.	Sattari	948	16	i) Dongurlim ii) Gululem iii) Dabem iv) Vaguriem v) Codiem vi) Naguem vii) Cudcem viii) Nenus ix) Sanvordem x) Sonal xi) Caranzol xii) Irem -Puzruco xiii) Codqui xiv) San-orcem xv) Cotorem xvi) Ambeli
6.	Ponda	1261	-	-----
7.	Sanguem	1131	4	i) Piliem ii) Caranzol iii) Potrem iv) Neicuinim
8.	Canacona	208	-	-----
9.	Quepem	642	1	i) Cotcumbii)
10.	Salcete	2541	-	-----
11.	Marmugao	2599	-	-----
12.	Daman	1694	11	i) Marwed ii) Bimpore iii) Janivankad i) Varkand ii) Ring anwada vi) Kachigam vii) Palhit viii) Spamati ix) Panieri x) Deuappardi xii) Thone Pardi
13.	Diu	1129	1	i) Bhucharwada

ANNEXURE - VII  
Pattern of Assistance

Sr. No.	Name of the scheme	Pattern of Assistance	Remarks
1.	2.	3.	4.
<u>I. Agriculture</u>			
1.	Grant of financial assistance for purchase of agricultural inputs	i) 25% subsidy 75% Loan  ii) $33\frac{1}{3}$ Subsidy $66\frac{2}{3}$ loan	} Small farmers  ) Marginal farmers ) Agricultural labourers
2.	Grant of financial assistance for the purchase of plant protection equipment	i) 25% Subsidy ii) 75% loan  iii) $33\frac{1}{3}$ Subsidy iv) $66\frac{2}{3}$ loan	) Small farmers ) ) Marginal farmers ) Agricultural labourers
3.	Grant of financial assistance for the purchase of agricultural equipments & tools	i) 25% Subsidy ii) 75% Loan  iii) $33\frac{1}{3}$ Subsidy iv) $66\frac{2}{3}$ Loan	} Small farmers ) Marginal farmers ) Agricultural labourers
4.	Rural Compost pits	Rs. 50/- per pit for opening and filling. The entire cost will be subsidised by the Government.	

1.	2.	3.	4.
II.	<u>Animal Husbandry</u>		
1.	Supply of improved milch animals	75% subsidy 25% Loan	
2.	Assistance for subsidised feed for cross breed calf	75% Subsidy 25% Loan	
3.	Establishment of poultry units of 100 birds size	75% Subsidy 25% Loan	
III.	<u>Fisheries</u>		
1.	Assistance to the Scheduled Castes in fisheries sector	Rs. 100 per month per head, Rs. 50 food allowance and Rs. 25 lodging charges	
IV.	<u>Forests</u>		
	Tree planting scheme	Cost of creation of tree plantation is estimated at Rs. 1,200 per ha and about Rs. 300 for upkeeping them. Here the SC families are engaged by paying necessary wages	
2.	Establishment of fire wood depot	The department supplies firewood at the depot site at the rate of Rs. 3.25 per maund of 15 kg. The Deptt. through its own firewood depot sells firewood at the rate of Rs. 3.50 per maunda of 15 kgs. The difference of 25 paise is towards the maintenance of depot which the deptt would have to incur in case the depot was to be run by the Deptt. Actually there is no flow of money to SC families from the forest deptt. The deptt helps SC families to run the firewood depot by ensuring regular supply of firewood.	

maund of 15 kg. The Deptt. through its own firewood depot sells firewood at the rate of Rs. 3.50 per maund of 15 kgs. The difference of 25 paise is towards the maintenance of depot which the Deptt would have to incur if the depot was to be run by the Deptt. Actually there is no flow of money to SC families from the forest deptt. The Deptt helps SC families to run the firewood depot by ensuring regular supply of firewood.

1.	2.	3.	4.
(continued from page 93)			
ii. Financial assistance for taking up Cottage industries and professions		66% Subsidy 34% Loan	
iii. Financial assistance for sinking irrigation wells		66% Subsidy 34% loan	
iv. Financial assistance for Development (Reclamation of agricultural land)		100 % Subsidy	
v. Financial assistance for purchase of Agricultural implements and tools		66% Subsidy 34% loan	
vi. Financial assistance for purchase of Agricultural land		100% loan	repayable into yearly instalment.
vii. Purchase of work animals		66% subsidy 34% loan	
viii. Purchase of milch cattle		66% Subsidy 34% loan	
ix. Horticultural Development		66% Subsidy 34% Loan	
3. Education Programme for Scheduled Castes			
a) Freeship			

(continued on page 14)

Term fee paid by the SC students in Std IX and X is reimbursed.

1.	2.	3.	4.
IV.			
2		the depot was to be run by the Department. Actually there is no flow of money to SC families from the forest department. The Department helps SC families to run the firewood depot by ensuring regular supply of firewood.	
V.	<u>Power</u>		
VI.	<u>Industries &amp; Mines</u>		
1.	Training to hereditary artisans and craftsmen	Rs. 150/- per trainee per month except for dolls/embroidary trade, i.e Rs. 75/- per month	
2.	Subsidy for purchase of improved type of equipment	Rs. 500/- as subsidy, maximum i.e 50%	
3.	Loans to cottage and village industries	Rs. 25,000/- as loan for working capital/ fixed assets. Fixed assets payable in 9 instalments, 1st instalment after completion of one year, working capital payable in 5 instalment- 1st instalment after completion of one year. The rate of interest is 5 1/2% paid half yearly. loans upto Rs. 1,000/- on personal bond between Rs. 1,000/- to 5,000/- security, Rs. 5,000/- to Rs. 25,000/- mortgaged, property/ machinery.	



1.	2.	3.	4.
4.	Supply of Raw Material at Subsidised Rates	New Scheme	
5.	Marketing of the Articles	-do-	
6.	Financial assistance to Artisans for Improvement of place of work	-do-	
7.	Margin/Seed Money scheme	-do-	
VII. <u>Public Works Department</u>			
VIII. <u>Education</u>			
IX. <u>Health</u>			
X. <u>Social Welfare</u>			
	Housing Programme		
a.	Construction of Houses	75% Subsidy 25% Loan	Loan recoverable in 20 yearly instalments without interest
b.	Purchase of house sites	Rs. 200 is paid for the purpose	
c.	Repair of houses	75% Subsidy 25% Loan	Loan recoverable in 20 yearly instalment without interest
2. Economic Betterment Programme			
1)	Financial assistance for purchase of Oil Engines, Pumps, wheels and hand Pumps (please see page 91)	66% Subsidy 34% Loan	The loan portion under Economic Betterment Programme is repayable in 10 yearly instalments

1.

2.

3.

4.

(continued from page 91)

b) Stipends

Std V to std VIII Rs. 40/-  
std IX to Std X Rs. 60/-

c) Meritorious Scholarships to girls

Std IX Rs. 20/-  
Std X Rs. 10/-

d) Post Matric Scholarships

Rate of scholarships depend on the type of education pursued by the students.

e) Opportunity cost of girls Education

Rs. 25 each per month per girl in the age group (6-11 years)

Rs. 30 each per month per girl in the age group (11-16 yrs)

The scheme will be implemented by the Directorate of Education.

f) Intercaste Marriage

Rs. 2,000 per couple

g) Welfare of Harijans

Distribution of land to landless family. Scheme is under correspondence with Govt. of India.

1.	2.	3.	4.
	h) Welfare of other Backward classes	The matter is under correspon-	
		dance with Govt. of India	
	i) Relief to SC/ST victims of atrocities	Only token provision is made	
	j) Books, Stationery and uniforms to SC/ST students	The pattern of assistance is yet to be approved	
	k) Grant-in-aid/running hostels for SCs/STs	Boys inmates Rs. 45/- p.m Girls inmates Rs. 50/- p.m	



Sub. National Systems Unit,  
National Institute of Educational  
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New Ambikido Marg, New Delhi-110016  
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