

GOVERNMENT OF HIMACHAL PRADESH



**SPECIAL COMPONENT  
PLAN**

FOR

**SCHEDULED CASTES**

**1979-80**

AND

**1978-83**

For Official Use only

GOVERNMENT OF HIMACHAL PRADESH

" PLANNING DEPARTMENT "

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SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN

FOR

SCHEDULED CASTES

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AND

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PLANNING DEPARTMENT  
HIMACHAL PRADESH, SHIMLA-171002



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## CHAPTER-I: I N T R O D U C T O R Y

Our past experience with ~~the~~ development effort for Scheduled Castes has amply revealed that no significant impact has been possible to be made on the poor economic conditions of this section of our society despite the fact that their contribution in terms of services has been massive in the context of the Welfare of the Society. Even after ~~over~~ two and a half decades of planning, about 15 percent of the total population in the country has continued to live in the lowest decile of income groups. The scope of earning incomes in their otherwise low-paid occupations has also continuously shrunk with the march of modernisation. The worst part of this planning strategy has been that the commensurate and quantifiable benefits have not accrued to them. Before we go on to a review of the past development effort for Scheduled Castes as sketchily attempted by us through the 'Welfare of Backward Classes' sector, let us have an overview of the demographic aspect of the Scheduled Castes in our country vis-a-vis Himachal Pradesh.

The data on the population of Scheduled Castes in various States and Union Territories of the Indian Union is depicted in the table below:

(1971 Census)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ 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.	<del>Gujarat</del> Gujarat	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	3.5
12.	Meghalaya	0.4
13.	Karnataka	15.1
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 Islands	-
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.1
24.	Chandigarh	11.3
25.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.8
26.	Delhi	15.6
27.	Goa, Daman and Diu	19.3
28.	Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindive Isls.	-
29.	Pondicherry	15.5

It is evident from the above data that unlike tribal population, the population of scheduled castes is ~~as~~ vastly scattered. The percentage of scheduled castes population in Himachal Pradesh is among <sup>the</sup> highest in various States and Union Territories of India. The total population of Himachal Pradesh according to 1971 Census is 34.60 lakhs of which 7.70 lakhs are scheduled castes. The distribution of this 22.2 percent of the population district-wise is depicted in the following table:

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Total Population	Scheduled Castes Population	Percentage of Scheduled Caste Population to total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Chamba	2,51,203	38,156	15.19
2.	Kangra	8,00,863	1,34,871	16.84
3.	Hamirpur	2,65,011	51,469	19.42
4.	Mandi	5,15,180	1,34,531	26.11
5.	Kulu	1,92,371	48,361	25.14
6.	Lahaul-Spiti	27,568	354	1.28
7.	Bilaspur	1,94,786	47,655	24.46
8.	Simla	4,19,844	1,12,767	26.86
9.	Solan	2,37,403	70,652	29.76
10.	Sirmur	2,45,033	73,949	30.18
11.	Kinnaur	49,835	9,669	19.40
12.	Una	2,61,337	47,138	18.04
TOTAL: HIMACHAL PRADESH		34,60,434	7,69,572	22.24

The above figures reveal that the population of scheduled castes in Himachal Pradesh is scattered over all the districts of the State.

The percentage of scheduled castes population in various districts varies from as low as 1.28 percent in Lahaul-Spiti (which is predominantly a tribal district) to as high as 30.18 percent in Sirmur district. Six districts of the State, namely, Mandi, Kulu, Bilaspur, Simla, Solan and Sirmur have a higher percentage of scheduled castes population as compared to the State average.

It also needs to be mentioned here ~~that~~ that entire population of Kinnaur, Lahaul-Spiti and Pangi and Bharmour sub-divisions of Chamba district is covered under the tribal sub-plan's concentrated development effort through the five Integrated Tribal Development Projects.

Special development programmes are also being implemented through agricultural agency programmes of S.F.D.A. and M.F.A.L. in Sirmur, Solan and Simla districts through Central programme and Chamba, Kulu and Bilaspur districts in the State Plan programmes. These agricultural agency programmes by virtue of their intrinsic nature largely cover a bulk of the scheduled castes population in these districts as majority of the families in these backward communities fall in the lowest holding size group.

It is already widely recognised that the scheduled castes population is having an extremely dispersed scatter. As a result of this, it becomes almost impossible to draw up or implement an integrated development <sup>Plan</sup> for them. The magnitude of the problem of the segment of this population engaged in unclean occupations as well as hazardous occupations is very negligible in Himachal Pradesh vis-a-vis the national context. The problems of this segment of the society as have been envisaged to ~~be~~ emerging out of the growing urbanisation as a result of over increasing rural-urban continuum in Himachal Pradesh are almost non-existent. This is so because we have 93 percent of our population inhabiting the villages. The percentage of urban scheduled castes population to the total scheduled caste population is only 4.6 percent. In the light of these facts, we feel that the development programmes for the scheduled castes will necessarily have to be dovetailed and nested into the overall development strategy on the one hand and outlays quantified through identification of individual/family oriented programmes and in case of special programmes like IRD, DICs, Food for Work, Antyodaya and other such programmes, the areas of dense scheduled castes population will have to be accorded the highest priority in the coverage.



CHAPTER-II

A REVIEW OF EARLIER EFFORTS IN  
HIMACHAL PRADESH

The scheduled castes numbering 7.70 lakhs according to 1971 census and forming over 22 percent of the population of the State, have continuously suffered from the dual handicap arising out of the social disabilities and economic backwardness. Because of these inherent reasons, the stray efforts of their socio-economic amelioration through superficially conceived programmes have been, by and large, insignificant. This was further aggravated by the fact that their incomes from the very low agricultural holdings have not been possible to be sufficiently augmented by the extremely low income generation in their traditional occupations.

In the various Five Year Plans implemented so far, the programmes in the Welfare of Backward Classes sector were supposed to be basically supplemental in nature to the overall thrust of the overall development strategy. But the quantum of investment has been materially so low that it remained grossly insufficient in proportion to their large numerical strength. Over 90 percent investment in this sector was invested in social programmes and a small quantum of this negligible effort was meant for economic

programmes. As a matter of fact, all these programmes were conceived and implemented in such a manner that they did not have any long range impact even on the otherwise low coverage of population.

The content of the programmes implemented through the Welfare of Backward Classes sector is already widely known and needs no elucidation here. Only a study of the level of outlays and expenditure over the successive plans will be a sufficient indicator of the past effort. The data in this regard is depicted in the following table:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Plan Period	Total Outlay	Outlay on WBC Sector	Total Expenditure	Expenditure on WBC Sector	Percentage of Col. 5 to Col. 4
1	2	3	4	5	6
First Plan (1951-56)	564.40	-	527.25	6.20	1.17
Second Plan (1956-61)	1472.53	41.28	1602.60	40.15	2.51
Third Plan (1961-66)	2793.00	82.00	3384.47	97.05	2.87
Annual Plans:					
1966-67	900.00	10.00	946.05	10.98	1.16
1967-68	1572.00	14.00	1443.94	11.63	0.81
1968-69	1550.00	8.00	1595.19	7.28	0.45
Fourth Plan (1969-74)	10140.00	80.00	11342.97	94.93	0.83
Fifth Plan (1974-79)	23895.00	175.00	...	...	0.73(*)
Fifth Plan (1974-78)	15743.00	131.77	16148.48	128.13	0.79
Annual Plans:					
1978-79	7300.00	41.00	7329.00	41.26	0.56
1979-80	7300.00	62.00	...	..	0.85(*)
Five Year Plan (1978-83)	42100.00	446.00	...	..	1.06(*)

(\*) Percentage of outlay on WBC sector to

It is clearly exhibited in the above table that ~~the~~ investment in the WBC sector has been very meagre throughout the Five Year Plans. The total outlay of all the plans to date (upto 1979-80) on WBC sector comes to Rs. 470 lakhs which forms only 0.95 percent of the total plan outlays. The physical impact of this investment has been every negligible and the coverage also poor.

### CHAPTER-III

#### STRATEGY FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SCHEDULED CASTES

With our analysis of the past experience about programmes outlined for social, educational and economic development of Scheduled Castes through the Welfare of Backward Classes sector and the sufficient knowledge of the intrinsic problems involved in preparation of the plans, integrated or dovetailed, before we go on to outline the strategy of the State Government for development of the Scheduled Castes, let us also have a look at the broad group of recommendations made by the Working Group on Scheduled Castes and other backward classes constituted by the Union Ministry of Home Affairs with reference to the 1978-83 medium term plan.

The Working Group have presented a strategy for development of scheduled castes and eradication of untouchability. There are three components of the strategy which would be covering the protective promotional and social facets.

The protective aspect of the strategy has been envisaged to take care of:

- (i) Protection of existing command over the resources;
- (ii) Prevention of erosion and consolidation of their position in traditional professions;
- (iii) Prevention of unclean occupations and delinking them from the specific castes.

The promotional aspect will be devoted to:

- (i) Strengthening of economic base with specific transfer of resources;
- (ii) Carving out further opportunities in all sectors of economy at all levels;
- and
- (iii) Skill diversification for vertical and horizontal mobility by intensive educational and training efforts.

The social aspect has been envisaged to ensure proper organisation of intensive social work and effective organisation of the Scheduled Castes.

By and large, the State Government do not differ from the strategy suggested by the Working Group, but the quantum of problems in the context of Himachal Pradesh is slightly at variance with the national perspective. These variances primarily exist with respect to small content of the problem of unclean occupations and almost total absence of the exploitative forces with regard to the command of resources of the Scheduled Castes.

The strategy of the State Government for development of Scheduled Castes has three <sup>which</sup> prolonged approach is outlined as under:-

- (1) Identification of schemes in individual sectors and Heads of Development as have an individual or family orientation and reasonable quantification of the flow of funds on these schemes in favour of Scheduled Castes population;
- (2) Intensification of the development of Scheduled Castes by special extensive coverage programmes which include Integrated Rural Development, District Industry Centres, Antyodaya and agricultural agency programmes like S.F.D.A. and M.E.A.L. These special programmes will be aimed at strengthening of economic base with substantial transfer of resources in favour of Scheduled Castes and carving out new opportunities in the context of overall economy for Scheduled Castes. The implementation of these special programmes in selected areas will be biased towards such areas as have larger concentration of the Scheduled Castes population;

and

- (3) Establishment of a Scheduled Castes Development Corporation and assuring considerable flow of plan funds for economic uplift of Scheduled Castes through specially designed economic programmes. The Scheduled Castes Development Corporation has already been established in the State in the year 1978-79.

Although, it will be extremely difficult for the State Government to allocate plan resources for special component plan for Scheduled Castes in proportion to their population in the State, yet all efforts have been made to identify a host of schemes which have individual or family orientation.

In the overall development strategy of the State, due to peculiar economic resources and slightly off-beat investment priorities, a sizeable quantum of plan outlays which goes into Power generation, Roads and Bridges, Road Transport, Tourism, Telecommunication, Civil Aviation, Inland Water Transport, Health, Information and Publicity, Economic Services, Building Construction Programme and Other General Economic Services is rendered indivisible. Keeping aside the outlays on these heads of development, we are left with an indivisible outlay of Rs. 31 crores from which the flow to special component plan for scheduled castes has been quantified. The impact of all these is for the good of entire public of which the scheduled castes are also a segment. As regards all such development programmes or schemes as have the possibility of being quantified to the family <sup>Level</sup> or individual level, all such programmes have been identified by the State through a series of meetings and discussions at the highest official level. The

in full ~~in~~ view and consideration of the existing economic capacities of the Scheduled Castes. More and more investment will be made in the coming years by rejuvenation of the existing economic base of scheduled castes. The details of various sectoral programmes follow in Chapter-IV.

As regards the implementation of Special Programmes, the State Government has already fully addressed itself to this task. The selection of IRD Blocks in the State was primarily done in 1973-79 on the basis of the concentration of the scheduled castes population. In the first phase, in all, 29 blocks have been brought into the fold of IRD and the percentage of scheduled castes population in these blocks is higher than the State average of 22 percent. Similarly, the Antyodaya programme launched in the State for alleviation of the 'low end' poverty is also being implemented to give widest possible coverage to the scheduled castes population. Of the 19,068 families identified in the first phase, 57 percent are scheduled castes. Details about these and other special programmes appear in Chapter-V.

Land is the primary resource. The Working Group of the Central Government has recommended that special provisions be made in the land laws of the State to regulate transfer of land and to



assigned to the members of the scheduled castes. We have already enacted sufficient legislation in this behalf. Prevention of land alienation and rational distribution of surplus land resulting out of the implementation of land ceiling laws have been fully ensured. Upto the end of February, 1979, the total number of beneficiaries receiving the surplus land was 5,906 out of which 3,952 belonged to Scheduled Castes. The detailed picture on this aspect is depicted in the subjoined table :

Progress of the implementation of Land Ceiling Laws in Himachal Pradesh upto February, 1979

Type of Beneficiary	No. of Beneficiary	Land allotted in Acres	Per beneficiary land allotted in Acres
1	2	3	4
1. Scheduled Castes	3,952 (66.9)	2,733.11 (69.3)	0.69
2. Scheduled Tribes	67 (1.1)	45.00 (1.4)	0.67
3. Other allottees	1,887 (32.0)	1,167.29 (29.3)	0.62
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,906</b> <b>(100.0)</b>	<b>3,945.40</b> <b>(100.0)</b>	<b>0.66</b>

Figures in parentheses are percentage to total

The tilt of the redistribution of land in favour of the scheduled castes population is clearly evidenced by the above data. The progressive march of land redistribution of about 92,000 acres of assessed surplus land and taken over in possession by the State will continue and the State Government will ensure that maximum benefit accrues to the scheduled castes. Of the effort done so far, about 2/3rd of the total beneficiaries have been scheduled castes and about 70 percent of the surplus land distributed has been allotted to them.

It is needless to say here that we have made a real beginning only from the year 1979-80 and we are sure to forge ahead considerably well commensurate with the magnitude of our problems.

## CHAPTER-IV

### SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN FOR SCHEDULED

#### CASTES:- SECTORAL PROGRAMME

As has been repeatedly said, integrated area planning approach for scheduled castes is almost an impossible task. Apart from the special programmes and their specific adaptation to the needs of the scheduled castes population, the first major task before us is to identify all such programmes where an individual or a family is directly involved and benefited. The State Government <sup>have</sup> held a comprehensive dialogue with this end in view and sufficient ground has been covered as far as the identification of programmes is concerned. In the following text, a brief summary of the identified programmes has been given.

#### A: AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES:

##### (i) Agriculture & Horticulture:

The various schemes identified in this sector include distribution of agricultural inputs like seeds and fertilizers, plant protection, popularisation of commercial crops, farmers' training and distribution of improved agricultural implements besides the State sector Small and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourer Agencies. Similarly, under horticulture, the identified schemes include plant

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Nutrition (distribution of manures and fertilisers), plant protection and horticultural training. It is estimated that the total outlay on these programmes during 1979-80 is about Rs. 190 lakhs. The flow of funds for scheduled castes out of this will be Rs. 50 lakhs which is almost in exact proportion ~~to~~ to the scheduled castes population in the State.

(ii) Land Reforms:

A word has already been said about the land redistribution aspect through implementation of land ceiling laws. The only other important programme in this head of development is the 'Supporting Services to the New Allottees of Land'. Out of a total outlay of Rs. 3 lakhs for 1979-80, Rs. 0.50 lakhs have been envisaged as the flow to special component plan for scheduled castes.

(iii) Minor Irrigation:

It is a well established fact that the scheduled castes population constitutes the lowest part of the first quartile of the land holding owners in the State. Due to geographic, topographic and climatological reasons, their holdings cannot become economically viable unless assured irrigation facilities are provided. The State Government is currently considering that the alignment of new irrigation schemes should be such that new allottees of land and scheduled castes received priority in ~~to the~~ irrigation. There are formidable hurdles in its implementation due

to locational problem of these holdings. Even in the face of this fact, outlay of the total outlay of about Rs. 2.50 crores on works, it has been envisaged that Rs. 40 lakhs will be the flow for the special component plan.

(iv) Soil Conservation of agricultural lands:

The old holdings of scheduled castes population are exposed to the problem of soil conservation and the new holdings emerging out of land redistribution do not have the problem of soil conservation due to the fact that these holdings are less exposed to the forces of nature being new lands. An outlay of Rs. 4 lakhs has been earmarked as the special component plan for scheduled castes for soil conservation on agricultural lands in the 1979-80 annual plan.

(v) Animal Husbandry:

In the existing pattern of generally low holdings ownership of the scheduled castes, the identification of suitable animal husbandry programmes for raising their incomes gains added importance. We have outlined the schemes and also defined modus operandi to benefit the scheduled castes. Under the scheme of 'Expansion of existing Cattle Breeding Farms', 10 percent of the calves sold from the farms would be reared for scheduled castes. Under the programme of

'Intensification of cross-breeding through Natural Services', the servicing facilities would be available to scheduled castes free of charge. It has also been envisaged that preferential treatment will be given to scheduled castes in various 'Animal Husbandry' Training Programmes for Farmers and Inservice Personnel'. Under the 'Intensification of Artificial Insemination Programme through Veterinary hospitals and dispensaries' no charge will be levied from the scheduled castes beneficiaries. Under the scheme of 'holding Calf Rallies and Shows', at least 20 percent of the prizes will be awarded to the animals owned by scheduled castes. Similarly, under the 'Indo-Newzealand Livestock Improvement Project', artificial insemination facilities will be available for the cattle owned by scheduled castes free of cost. Similar facilities will also be available under the 'Key Village Blocks', 'Intensive Cattle Development Projects' and 'Establishment of Holstein Friesian Cattle Unit at Bagthan'. Freebreeding facilities for buffaloes owned by scheduled castes families through natural services will also be made available.

Under the sheep and wool development programme, 20 percent of the livestock sold from State Sheep Breeding Farms will be reserved for scheduled castes, Under the scheme of 'Holding Sheep Rallies and Shows', 20 percent of the prizes will be awarded to the livestock owned by the scheduled castes.

Under the Poultry Development Programme also, 20 percent of the birds to be sold from poultry farms will be reserved for scheduled castes.

Under the animal health and disease control programme, free preventive and curative facilities will be available for the livestock owned by scheduled castes.

The programme content of State Sector S.F.D.A./M.F.A.L. programmes will be discussed in the next chapter.

During 1979-80, it is estimated that an outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs will flow as special component plan for scheduled castes.

(vi) R.I.D. and Panchayats:

Under the various rural integrated development programmes, an outlay of Rs. 2.48 lakhs has been earmarked as special component plan for scheduled castes. As far as the programmes of assistance to Panchayati Raj institutions are concerned, this component plan for 1979-80 has been estimated at Rs. 1.80 lakhs.

Under various heads of development in the Agriculture and Allied Services sector, during 1979-80 and 1978-83, respectively, an amount of Rs. 120.78 lakhs and Rs. 541.20 lakhs has been envisaged as outlay for Special Component Plan for scheduled castes. The head-wise details are given in the following table:



Special component plan for Scheduled Castes:-

Outlays for 1979-80 and 1978-83 for  
"Agriculture and Allied Services Sector".

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Head of Development	Outlay for	
		1979-80	1978-83
1	2	3	4
1.	Agriculture	25.00	110.00
2.	Loans to cultivators other than Horticulture	2.00	8.00
3.	Supporting Services to the New Allottees of land	0.50	2.00
4.	Horticulture	25.00	110.00
5.	Minor Irrigation	40.00	220.00
6.	Soil Conservation on Agricultural land	4.00	16.00
7.	Animal Husbandry	20.00	100.00
8.	R.I.D.P.	2.48	10.00
9.	Panchayats	1.80	8.90
TOTAL:		120.78	574.00

B: WATER AND POWER DEVELOPMENT:

(i) Medium Irrigation:

Under the Medium Irrigation Programme, it has been estimated that during 1979-80, benefits to the tune of Rs. 30 lakhs through works will accrue to the scheduled castes population in the ~~culturable~~ <sup>culturable</sup> command Area development of the ongoing medium irrigation projects.



(ii) Flood Control:

It has been estimated that an outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs during the year 1979-80 will be available for the flood control measures directly benefitting the scheduled castes population.

(iii) Power- Rural Electrification:

Rural Electrification is the only programme in the Power Development sector where direct benefits accrue to the families. The State Government have prepared a special plan for coverage of the left out hamlets of the scheduled castes by the rural electrification. During 1978-79, through an outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs, as many as 2500 consumers belonging to scheduled castes were covered under the rural electrification. The component plan for scheduled caste for 1979-80 has been kept at Rs. 30 lakhs and it is estimated that 3000 additional consumers belonging to scheduled castes will be benefitted.

The head-wise details of outlays for this sector for the special component plan for Scheduled Castes are depicted in the following table:

		(Rs. In lakhs)	
Sl. No.	Head of Development	Outlays for	
		1979-80	1978-83
1	2	3	4
1.	Medium Irrigation	30.00	150.00
2.	Flood Control	5.00	25.00
3.	Power- Rural Electrification	30.00	150.00
TOTAL:		65.00	325.00
		.....23/-	

C: INDUSTRIES:

In the 'Industries and Minerals' sector, it is only the Village and Small Industries Sector where the individual or family orientation is easily identifiable. This sector of the plan also has one of the most important roles in optimal economic rehabilitation of the scheduled castes through strengthening of the economic base of the traditional occupations in which scheduled castes population is predominantly engaged. We have identified the programmes and schemes where promotional and intensive activities will be initiated. The broad outline of the schemes and the flow of funds in this sector is depicted in the following table:

Special component plan for Scheduled Castes-  
Outlays for 1979-80 and 1978-83 for Industries.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Outlays for	
		1979-80	1978-83
1	2	3	4
1.	Subsidy and Incentives	4.60	25.00
2.	Industrial loans	0.20	2.00
3.	Share capital to Handicrafts Corp.	5.00	30.00
4.	Development of Sericulture	1.00	8.00
5.	Investment in H.P. Small Industries Corporation	1.00	8.00
6.	Consultancy fees for Small Industries	0.20	2.00
7.	Industrial programmes for Antyodaya families	2.00	71.00
TOTAL:		24.00	146.00

D: SOCIAL SERVICES:

The various social services programmes where direct schemes are possible to be identified for accrual of benefits to scheduled castes including education, drinking water supply, housing, slum clearance, nutrition and W.B.C. sector programmes.

The estimated flow of outlays for these programmes and the outlays for Scheduled Castes Development Corporation have been depicted in the following table:-

Special component plan for Scheduled Castes  
Outlays for 1979-80 and 1978-83 on social  
and Community Services Sector.

Sl. No.	Head of Development	(Rs. in lakhs)	
		1979-80	1978-83
1.	Education	3.81	15.00
2.	Drinking Water Supply	100.00	500.00
3.	Housing	10.00	50.00
4.	Slum Clearance in Urban Areas	3.00	12.00
5.	Labour and Labour Welfare	0.15	1.05
6.	Welfare of SCs/STs & OBCs	7.00	30.00
7.	Nutrition	2.50	10.00
8.	Scheduled-Castes Development Corporation	45.00	200.00
TOTAL:		171.46	818.05

The summary of sectoral outlays for the special component plan for scheduled castes is presented in the following table:

Special component plan for Scheduled Castes:  
Sectoral Outlays for 1979-80 and 1978-83

		(Rs. in lakhs)	
Sl. No.	Sector	Outlays for	
		1979-80	1978-83
1	2	3	4
1.	Agriculture and allied services	120.78	574.00
2.	Water and Power Development	65.00	325.00
3.	Industries	24.00	71.00
4.	Social and Communities Services	171.46	818.05
TOTAL:		381.24	1788.05

Thus, in the normal plan programmes, in the State sector, the outlay for the Special Component Plan for 1979-80 works out to Rs. 381.24 lakhs and Rs. 1738.05 lakhs for the 1978-83 medium term plan. The quantum of indivisible outlays for the 1979-80 and 1978-83 plan works out to Rs. 42 crores and Rs. 246 crores out of the gross outlays of Rs. 73 crores and Rs. 421 crores, respectively. The percentages of the Special Component Plan for

scheduled castes to the balance of total divisible outlays work out to 15.5% and 13.5% for 1979-80 and 1978-83 plans, respectively. The details are contained in Statement-III. The details of the special programmes and scheduled castes development corporation follow in the next chapter along with the outlays envisaged.

## CHAPTER-V

### SPECIAL PROGRAMMES AND DEVELOPMENT OF SCHEDULED CASTES

The National Working Group on Scheduled Castes have envisaged a considerably large role to be played by the special programmes in the development of Scheduled Caste population. Any quantum of sectorally identified schemes or outlays thereon will not be commensurate with our magnitude of the problem. The special programmes and their content of coverage of the Scheduled Caste population thus gains more emphasis.

In the following text, a brief outline of various special programmes and ~~have~~ their coverage of Scheduled Castes has been presented:-

#### (i) Integrated Rural Development Programme:

The Working Group have recommended that IRDP should assume responsibility for the economic betterment of the Scheduled Castes on a priority basis. They have also envisaged that all blocks with a concentration of about 20 percent of Scheduled Caste population should be covered within three years. Benefits in all programmes of IRD should be earmarked for the Scheduled Castes in proportion to their numbers in the target groups.

During the year 1978-79, in all 29 blocks in Himachal Pradesh were covered under the IRD 11 districts. ~~In~~ The selection of these blocks out of

a total of 69 blocks was done exclusively on the basis of the concentration of Scheduled Castes population. The percentage of Scheduled Castes population in the select blocks is given in the following table:

IRD-Blocks and percentage of Scheduled Castes Population: 1978-79

Sl. No.	District	C.D. Blocks	Percentage of Scheduled Caste Population
1	2	3	4
1.	Simla	1. Rampur	35
		2. Chhohara	34
		3. Rohru	33
		4. Chopal	31
		5. Kasumpti	29
2.	Sirmur	1. Pachhad	41
		2. Sangrah	37
		3. Shillai	36
3.	Solan	1. Dharampur	43
		2. Kandaghat	42
		3. Jagjitnagar	38
4.	Bilaspur	1. Gohrwin	27
5.	Chamba	1. Mehla	32
		2. Salooni	27
6.	Hamirpur	1. Bijhri	30
		2. Bhoranj	24

Sl. No.	District	C.D. Blocks	Percentage of Scheduled Caste Population
1	2	3	4
7.	Kangra	1. Baijnath	22
		2. Lambagaon	23
		3. Panchrukhi	26
		4. Pragpur	23
8.	Kinnaur	1. Nichar(*)	37
9.	Kulu	1. Ani	40
		2. Nirmand	27
		3. Banjar	30
10.	Mandi	1. Mandk Sadar	37
		2. Chachiot	40
		3. Karsog	37
		4. Rewalsar	27
11.	Una	1. Dhundla	23

(\*) Nichar is also a tribal block

The main emphasis of the IRD coverage is to cover all small farmers, marginal farmers and agricultural labourers, with priority attached to those belonging to Scheduled Castes. Rural artisans have also been covered. The district level agencies have been created and individual/family oriented programmes in agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry and cottage and village industries have already been cleared by the State level Coordination Committee. The total investment in IRDP during 1978-79 alone has been about Rs. 91 lakhs. Now since this programme has gone over to the category of the

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centrally sponsored schemes which will be continued on a sharing basis of 50:50 and we have been provided with suitable additionality to meet the 50 percent liability, apart from full utilisation of the outlays thus earmarked, we will make efforts to find out more and more outlays in the State Plan. The emphasis on priority coverage of Scheduled Castes families for fuller employment will be continued to ensure appreciable rise in the levels of income and employment among the Scheduled Castes families. The exact quantum of available outlays has not been conveyed to us and as such quantification of the share of Scheduled Castes has not been possible so far. It will remain the endeavour of the State Government that at least 50 percent of the investment <sup>is</sup> ~~in~~ available to the Scheduled Castes.

(ii) Antyodaya Programme:

The Antyodaya programme launched in Himachal Pradesh is a massive step for economic uplift of the poorest of the poor "Antyodaya" which means "Unto the last" is deemed to be the most effective weapon for economic amelioration of the 'Low end' poverty. Antyodaya is no programme. It is only a concept and to put it on the ground a host of schemes in agricultural, horticulture, animal husbandry and village and small industries sectors have been identified.

Assistance under Antyodaya is not meant to be doles because of the economic content of the programmes. Apart from these programmes, Antyodaya families also receive assistance in terms of housing subsidy and old age pension.

This programme was designed for identification of families purely on the consideration of economic poverty regardless of the Caste. But the general assumption that Scheduled Castes constitute the lowest income decile group in our society has been amply illustrated in the first phase of identification of Antyodaya families during 1978-79. Out of a total of 19,068 families selected in the first phase, 57 percent belong to Scheduled Castes. Hence, the Antyodaya programme which did not involve caste as a basis of selection is basically a programme for the Scheduled Castes' economic amelioration. According to a quick survey done in April/May, 1979, at least 10 percent of the Antyodaya families have crossed the poverty line in terms of consumption expenditure. With suitable adaptation and adjustments, this will largely benefit the Scheduled Castes population in the State. The total outlay for Antyodaya programme for 1978-83 period is about Rs. 680 lakhs. The component of this outlay for Scheduled Castes will thus work out to Rs. 416.10 lakhs for the year 1978-83 plan and Rs. 65.55 lakhs for the year 1979-80.

(iii) Agricultural Agency Programme:

We have ~~these~~<sup>three</sup> S.F.D.A./M.F.A.L. districts in the Central sector and three in the State sector. ~~Three~~<sup>These</sup> six districts namely Sirmur, Simla, Solan, Kulu, Bilaspur and Chamba also have a high concentration of Scheduled Castes population. The average level of investment in these agency programmes is estimated at Rs. 60 lakhs per annum. The total outlay for 1978-83 plan for these agencies would be Rs. 300.00 lakhs. It is estimated that about Rs. 120 lakhs would be invested for the benefit of Scheduled Castes.

(iv) Scheduled Castes Development Corporation:

The economic development programmes for Scheduled Castes have been generally taken up under what is known as Welfare of Backward Classes sector. These outlays are extremely inadequate and generally prove to be small distributive schemes which had no perceptible impact<sup>on</sup> their economic conditions. The Government of India had desired that the family-oriented programmes under such sector should be quantified and certain percentage out of this outlay should be reserved for Scheduled Castes. Similarly, hamlet based schemes are also to be quantified under each sector out of which a certain proportion has to be earmarked for Scheduled Caste hamlets on the basis of the degree of deficiency in such hamlet in relation

to the concerned service. One of the important problems which comes in accrual of benefits of sectoral programme to the Scheduled Caste is that the eligibility conditions are not suitably adapted to their specific requirements. Although it is expected that these conditions will be adapted by the concerned authorities, it is a time consuming process and some immediate solution has to be found so that the additional input which may be required by the members of the Scheduled Castes because of their extreme economic conditions can be made good. In some cases, it is a question of somebody standing a guarantee for a person who has no property. In yet other cases, the basic difficulty is that the institutions with which the members of the Scheduled Caste are so sophisticated <sup>as</sup> ~~and~~ he finds himself bewildered. Even in the case of ~~of~~ normal governmental programmes sometimes ~~and~~ procedures are so complex that they are beyond his comprehension. These have been some of the reasons why the Scheduled Castes remain where they are notwithstanding considerable goodwill which has been in evidence in many quarters. The economic upliftment of the lowest strata ~~of~~ <sup>of</sup> the society hamstrung by social disabilities cannot be achieved but by commitment of the total governmental administration concerned with all aspects of development to this task. Nevertheless, all these efforts have to be brought to a point and method has to be found so

that all conceivable obstacles enumerated above can be overcome. It is in the context of this need that the Scheduled Castes Development Corporations have been started in many States. The schemes, these corporations are implementing differ from State to State. The Government of Himachal Pradesh has also Scheduled Castes Development Corporation for the speedy economic development of the Scheduled Castes. The Corporation will provide necessary back up in the form of <sup>g</sup>uarantee, promotion efforts and also missing inputs, wherever necessary. <sup>its</sup> ~~its~~ role would be that of a catalytic and trouble shooter. This Corporation has not, in any, way, absolved the concerned sectoral authorities of their ~~direct~~ responsibility. This Corporation will be used, wherever necessary, for taking the programmes further and multiplying the impact of whatever investment has been made for these communities.

A summary of the functions and responsibilities of the Scheduled Castes Development Corporation is given below:

(i) to plan, promote, undertake, and assist : programmes of agricultural development, animal husbandry, marketing, processing, supply and storage of agricultural produce, small scale industries, village industries, cottage industries, and such other trade, business or activity which will enable the member of the Scheduled Castes to earn a better living and help them improve their standard of living as may be approved in this behalf by the Government.

- (ii) to undertake programmes for ~~the~~ setting up employment oriented industries, cottage and small scale industries etc. by providing technical know-how, managerial assistance, financial assistance and any other form of assistance which may be required in achieving the above objectives;
- (iii) To provide financial assistance to the members of scheduled caste or scheduled castes organisations by advancing to them loans and/or loan toward margin money for any of the purposes <sup>e</sup> specified above either directly or through such agency, organisation or institution as may be approved by the Board;
- (iv) To guarantee loans taken by the members of scheduled castes or scheduled ~~tribe~~ Castes organisations from any financial/banking institution;
- (v) To <sup>act</sup> ~~act~~ as the agent of the Government of Himachal Pradesh or Central Government for procurement, supply and distribution of agricultural or other produce or other goods as and when required to do so;
- (vi) To provide facilities for survey, research or study the problems relating to cottage and village industries, small scale business, to assess potentiality of village cottage and small scale industries and scope of their development with a view to promoting such industries and business for the purpose of providing for the members of the scheduled castes;

- (vii) To ~~arrange~~ arrange for publicity and marketing of the finished products manufactured by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Castes Organisations in the Small Scale Industries;
  - (viii) To give grants and subsidies to the members of scheduled Castes or Scheduled Castes Organisations on behalf of State or Central Government of any other Government institutions;
  - (ix) To borrow money subject to such conditions as the Board may specify;
  - (x) To receive gifts, grants and donations;
  - (xi) To issue bonds and debentures;
  - (xii) To draw, make, accept, endorse, discount, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, hundies, bills, warrants, debentures and other negotiable instruments;
  - (xiii) To invest or deposit surplus funds of the Corporation in Government securities or in such other manner as the Board may decide;
  - ~~(xiv)~~ (xiv) To enter into contracts;
- and
- (xv) To discharge such other functions as may be prescribed or as are supplemental, incidental or consequential to any of the functions conferred on it under this Act.

With a view to provide adequate financial support for the Scheduled Castes Corporation through Plan effort, an amount of Rs. 45 lakhs has been provided in the Plan for 1979-80. It is proposed that the total investment through State Plan in the 1979-83 period in this Corporation will be Rs. 200.00 lakhs.

As far as the physical quantification of the benefits proposed through this special component plan is concerned, the efforts are a-foot and a detailed Statement of the same will be submitted to the Government of India shortly.

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STATEMENT - I

SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN FOR SCHEDULED CASTES  
STATE PLAN SCHEMES.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head of Development	1979-80	1978-83
1	2	3
1. Agriculture:		
(i) Agriculture Production	25.00	110.00
(ii) Loans to cultivators other than Horticulture	2.00	8.00
2. Horticulture	25.00	110.00
3. Land Reforms:		
(b) Supporting Services to the New Allottees of Land	0.50	2.00
Sub-Total: Land Reforms	0.50	2.00
4. Minor Irrigation:		
(a) P.W.D.	40.00	220.00
(b) R.I.D.D.	-	-
Sub-Total: Minor Irrigation	40.00	220.00
5. Soil and Water Conservation:		
(a) Agriculture Department	4.00	16.00
Sub-Total: Soil and Water Conservation	4.00	16.00
7. Animal Husbandry	20.00	100.00
11. R.I.D.	2.28	10.00
12. Panchayats	1.80	8.00
TOTAL-I: AGR. & ALLIED SERVICES	120.78	574.00
14. Medium Irrigation	30.00	150.00
15. Flood Control	5.00	25.00
16. Power	30.00	150.00
TOTAL-III: WATER AND POWER DEVELOPMENT	65.00	325.00

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head of Development 1	1979-80 2	1978-83 3
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17. Village and Small Industries	24.00	146.00
TOTAL INDUSTRY AND MINERALS	24.00	146.00
VI. SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES		
24. General Education	3.81	15.00
27. Water Supply:		
(a) P.W.D.	100.00	500.00
(b) R.I.D.D.		
Sub-total: Water Supply	100.00	500.00
28. Housing:		
(a) P.W.D.	10.00	50.00
(b) Housing Department		
Sub-total: Housing	10.00	50.00
29. Urban Development		
(b) L.S.G.	3.00	12.00
Sub-Total: Urban Development	3.00	12.00
30. Labour and Labour Welfare	0.15	1.05
31. Welfare of SCs/S Ts/OBCs	52.00	230.00
33. Nutrition:		
(a) Welfare Department		
(b) Education Department	2.50	10.00
(c) R.I.D.D.		
Sub-Total: Nutrition	2.50	10.00
TOTAL VI: SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES	171.46	805.05
GRAND TOTAL	381.24	1788.05
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STATEMENT - II

SPECIAL PROGRAMME AND FLOW OF FUNDS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES.

(Rs. in lakhs)

S No.	Name of the Programme	Estimated outlay for	
		1979-80	1983-83
1	2	3	4
1.	Integrated Rural Development Programme	40.00	200.00
2.	Antyodaya Programme	65.55	416.10
3.	Agricultural Agency Programmes	30.00	120.00
TOTAL:		135.55	736.10

Sub. National Systems Unit  
 National Institute of Educational  
 Planning and Administration  
 17-B, SriAurobindo Marg, New Delhi-110016  
 DCC. No.....  
 Date.....

STATEMENT - III

PERCENTAGE FLOWS TO SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN FOR SCHEDULED CASTES FOR 1979-80 and 1978-83 PLANS

Item	Unit	1979-80	1983-83
1	2	3	4
1. Total State Plan Outlay	Rs. Crores	73.00	42.00
2. Total Divisible Outlay for flow to Special Component Plan	Rs. Crores	31.00	175.00
3. Total Plan Outlay for Special component plan-State Share	Rs. Crores	4.81	23.64
4. Percentage of item 3 to item 2	Percent	15.5	13.5