

A Critical Analysis of GOI Schemes for Scheduled Caste- DAPSC – 2021-22

(Development Action Plan for SCs 2021-22. Formerly called SC Sub Plan)

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CHAPTER I

Urgent

F. No. M-11011/8/2017-SJE
Government of India
NITI Aayog
(Social Justice and Empowerment Division)

Parliament Street, New Delhi,
Date: 20.11.2017

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

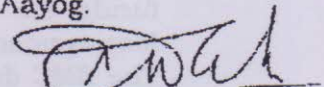
Subject: Guidelines on New Arrangement for Earmarking of Funds for Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP).

Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs vide their D.O. letter No. 2 (21)-B(Cdn) / 2016, dated 31.12.2016 had earlier requested NITI Aayog to review Ministry / Department wise existing arrangement of SC/ST allocations and update it keeping in view the changes, since the last earmarking was done by the Planning Commission.

2. The issues were considered in NITI Aayog in consultation with various stakeholders i.e. concerned Central Ministries/Departments, State Governments, National Commissions for SCs and STs and Samavesh Forum of NITI Aayog, in addition to internal examination and review of the issues in NITI Aayog. On the basis of suggestions that emerged from the consultations and internal review the guidelines new arrangements for earmarking of funds and implementation of schemes for SCs and STs have been prepared.

3. The Guidelines are enclosed for consideration by the Ministry of Finance for the upcoming Union Budget 2018-19.

This issues with the approval of Vice Chairman, NITI Aayog.



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To

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Copy for information to:

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NITI Aayog
(Social Justice & Empowerment Division)

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Guidelines for earmarking of funds for Development Action Plan for SCs and STs (DAPSC & DAPST)

The earlier system of planning has been discontinued and there has been merger of plan and non-plan expenditure with effect from 2017-18. In the changed system of budgeting, there is a need for clarity regarding new arrangement for earmarking of funds for SCs and STs in their budgets by the concerned Central Ministries/Departments.

2. Earlier earmarking of funds for SCs and STs were done by the concerned Ministries/Departments against their Plan allocation under the broad strategies of Scheduled Cases Su-Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) as per the criteria recommended by the Task Force, 2010. Earmarked allocation was also shown Ministry/Department-wise against the respective Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs) and Central Sector Schemes (CSs) in the Union Budget document. The Task Force constituted by the erstwhile Planning Commission had recommended for differential earmarking i.e. earmarking at different rates the Ministries/Departments and only against their plan outlay. Non-Plan component of the outlays were kept out of purview of the Sub-Plans. The Task Force had identified 26 Ministries/Departments for SCSP and 32 for TSP as obligated to earmark funds and implement schemes for SCs and STs.

3. In view of new system of budgeting, NITI Aayog was entrusted with the task of looking into the issue of alternative arrangements for earmarking of funds for SCs and STs. The matter was considered by the Senior Management Committee (SMC) of NITI Aayog in its meeting on 24.04.2017. The SMC desired, Shri Ratan P. Watal, Principal Adviser, Social Sector, NITI Aayog to guide SMC on the matter. The recommendations stated in these guidelines are outcome of consultation process (2017) under the Chairmanship of Principal Adviser, and would guide the earmarking of funds by the Ministries/Departments for DAPSC and DAPST, while going beyond and building on the recommendations of the earlier Task Force 2010, signifying continuity with enrichment. Some other issues considered regarding earmarking of funds, were as follows:

- (i) Whether strategy for implementation of the schemes for welfare of SCs and STs shall continue as per existing guidelines?
- (ii) Decision regarding 'No-Obligation Ministries/Departments'.
- (iii) Need or otherwise of a national level institution to work as think-tank for SCs and STs.

- (iv) Need or otherwise of a Central Legislation to ensure non-divertibility and/or non-lapsability of allocation and to guide planning & implementation.
- (v) How to ensure mainstreaming most vulnerable community groups in major flagship programmes, as reflected in development outcomes in addition to earmarked allocations and specific schemes ?
- (vi) How to enhance /create institutional capacity at national/state/district and local levels for ensuring a voice and social inclusion of the most vulnerable community groups?
- (vii) How to create a framework for Social Sector Outcome Monitoring, that addresses multiple vulnerability and is responsive to the most vulnerable?

4. The issues were considered in NITI Aayog in consultation with various stakeholders i.e. concerned Central Ministries/Departments, State Governments, National Commissions for SCs and STs and Samavesh Forum of NITI Aayog, in addition to internal examination and review of the issues in NITI Aayog.

NGOs
not consulted

5. On the basis of suggestions that emerged from the consultations and internal review of the issues, the recommendations made regarding the new arrangements for earmarking of funds and other issues regarding implementation of schemes for SCs and STs have been detailed in the following paragraphs.

Continuation and Enrichment of strategy and Guidelines for implementation

6. So far as strategy for implementation of the sub-plans is concerned, promoting socio-economic interest of SCs and STs is a constitutional mandate. It is also an area of priority and commitment for the present government to promote the socio-economic empowerment and inclusive development of the SCs and STs. The commitment to ensure inclusive development of the most vulnerable and deprived community groups - especially SCs and STs has been further reaffirmed by the call for a New India By 2022, the 75th Year of India's Independence, This calls for an India free from poverty, dirt, corruption, terrorism, casteism and communalism, among other features. The need for an Antyodaya approach to reach the poorest of the poor and the most deprived has also been highlighted. The schemes and programmes, therefore will continue to be implemented in the broader contours of the earlier sub-plans. *In the new system of budgeting SCSP and TSP may be renamed as Development Action Plan for SCs (DAPSC) and Development Action Plan for STs (DAPST).*

Earmarking against overall allocation of CSSs and CSs and not against total budget of the Ministries/Departments

7. Earmarking should be against the overall allocation for schemes of the Ministries/Departments and not against the total budget of the concerned Ministries/Departments over and above the overall allocation for the schemes. However the Ministries/Departments will have flexibility to allocate funds for SCs and STs for specific activities within their overall budget, in case their existing schemes are not amenable to or do not have the scope for any such activities for SCs and STs.

Recommendations

8. The following are the guidelines recommended regarding identification of Ministries/Departments and earmarking of funds of DAPSC and DAPST and also to strengthen the existing guidelines in post planning stage:

Identification of Ministries and Earmarking of Funds

- (i) The earmarking should be done under specific schemes of the Ministry/Department. Overall earmarking of the Ministry/Department should be calculated against the total allocation of these schemes and not against the total budget of the Ministry/Department. However, some flexibility may be provided in specific instances wherever deemed necessary, and in case of non-utilization under one scheme, the budget should be utilized under the other schemes of the department, but for DAPSC or DAPST, as the case may be, with approval of the Ministry and Financial Adviser.
- (ii) Percentage of earmarking should not be less than 50% of the population proportion or as decided by the Task Force, or actuals whichever is higher. Ministry/ Department allocating funds for SCs and STs at higher percentages shall maintain existing percentages.
- (iii) All the Ministries/Departments which fall in the category II (Identified by the Task Force) i.e. earmarking of funds in the range of 0-15% for SCSP and 0-7.5% for TSP should earmark at least minimum of 8.3% for DAPSC and 4.3% for DAPST (as per 2011 Census).
- (iv) Ministries/Departments which are earmarking funds only for SCs at present should also earmark funds for STs and *vice versa* except the nodal Ministries. For example, D/o Animal Husbandry and Commerce should also earmark for DAPST. D/o Agriculture Research, Coal, Telecommunication, Water Resources, etc. which are there in DAPST should earmark for DAPSC. Minimum percentage of earmarking should be as indicated in para (i) and (iii) above.

- (v) Ministries/Departments like M/o Development of North Eastern Region, DONER, M/o Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, and D/o Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (DPwD) have earmarked funds under STs in 2017-18 i.e. @ 27.18%, 8.14% and 10.17% respectively. These Ministries/Department have been implementing mostly beneficiary oriented schemes and therefore should be brought in the 'obligatory' category.
- (vi) Ministries/Departments which have direct or indirect bearing on the welfare of SCs and STs in the country, but remain outside the purview of DAPSC & DAPST i.e. a) Department of Fertilizers, (b) Department of Pharmaceuticals, (c) Ministry of Food processing industries, (d) Department of Consumer Affairs, (e) Ministry of Urban Development and (f) Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas. These Ministries/Departments should earmark funds to the extent of at least 50% of population proportion of SCs and STs.
- (vii) Ministries/Departments which are earmarking funds in proportion to the population of SCs or STs as per 2001 Census or closer to that should earmark fund in proportion to population of SCs or STs as per 2011 Census.
- (viii) So far as Nodal Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (SJE) is concerned, the present level of earmarking of 72.5% of funds by the D/o SJE for SCs as recommended by the Task Force should continue. However, over and above this, Scheduled Caste communities should also benefit from schemes implemented for other vulnerable sections like senior citizens, transgender, destitutes, drug addicts, etc. The issues of multiple vulnerability should also be addressed appropriately.
- (ix) State-wise distribution of allocation under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes by Central Ministries/ Departments, especially under beneficiary oriented schemes should be done in proportion to population for SCs and STs in the respective States/UTs.
- (x) Some Ministries/Departments like D/o Fertilizers, D/o Telecommunications, M/o Coal, M/o Mines, M/o Culture, etc. which do not have any scheme for SCs and/or STs, should set aside the earmarked allocation, evolve new and focused interventions and use the same for appropriate schemes/activities in consultation with the Nodal Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and Ministry of Tribal Affairs. The Nodal Ministries should coordinate as to how to use such allocations for direct benefits of SCs and STs.

Non-lapsability and non-divertibility

- (xi) In India the system of cash-based budgeting is followed. In view of this it is not feasible to follow the practice of non-lapsability. The issue of non-divertibility is already inbuilt in the system due to allocation of funds on the basis of 'budget head'. However diversification of fund within the budget head shall be allowed subject to conditions mentioned in para (ii) above. Any further clarification, in this regard may be looked into by the Department of Expenditure.

National Level Institute for SCs and STs

- (xii) A National level Institute each for SCs and STs, on the pattern of National Institute for Rural Development should be set up to work as Think Tank and Resource Centre each for SCs and STs. For SCs, the Ambedkar International Centre or its infrastructure may be considered to be utilized as the National Institute. For STs, National Institute of Labour Economics Research and Development (NILERD) could be converted or infrastructure of NEILRD could be utilized for the same.
- (xiii) Linked to the National Institutes, States should also be encouraged to have/set up such institutes - at the State level and progressively at District levels. The district level institutes may specifically work for providing specific inputs for formulation of suitable projects/schemes at the ground level in the interest of SCs and STs. This is especially relevant in the context of enhanced devolution of resources to States, urban local bodies and panchayati raj institutions, as per the implementation of the Fourteenth Finance Commission recommendations.

Enabling Provisions

- (xiv) Ministries concerned and States/UTs must ensure mainstreaming of the most vulnerable community groups in major flagship programmes under the National Development Agenda, as reflected in development outcomes- in addition to earmarked allocations and specific schemes.
- (xv) Ministries concerned and States/UTs may enable and promote institutional capacity at different levels to ensure improved utilization, effectiveness, efficiency and outcomes of allocations earmarked for SC/STs. This includes enabling representation in institutional mechanisms etc.

- (xvi) The performance of States and Districts on Social Inclusion may progressively be recognized and incentivized.
- (xvii) Ministries concerned and States/UTs must address multiple vulnerability through convergent interventions that may be multi sectoral in nature, specific to the State/district context.
- (xviii) Ministries concerned and States/UTS may be encouraged to design new interventions based on programme implementation experience, with innovative ideas for Ministries which were earlier considered to be non obligatory.

Monitoring and Evaluation

- (xix) Monitoring of the DAPSC and DAPST should be necessarily a priority area. Monitoring should be both output and outcome based and through dashboard. The nodal Ministries i.e. Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and Ministry of Tribal Affairs will be responsible for the monitoring as per amendment to Allocation of Business Rule 1961 vide Gazette Notification a F. No. 1/21/26/2016-Cab. dated 31st January, 2017.
- (xx) The monitoring initiative should have special focus on people with multiple vulnerability such as SC/ST widows or women or men with disabilities; Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs); destitute SC/ST children etc.
- (xxi) The social sector monitoring framework adopted at the central level under DAPSC and DAPST should also be carried forward to be implemented at the State and District levels for outcome monitoring of the initiatives for SCs and STs.
- (xxii) The social sector monitoring framework should include integration of concerns related to inclusion of SC/STs in the existing Common Review Missions of major flagship programmes by concerned Ministries and National Commissions as a complementary approach for field based outcome monitoring. (Ministries such as MHFW, MHRD, MWCD & MRD are using Common Review Missions for National Health Mission, Elementary Education, WCD/ICDS & Rural Development Programmes.)

9. Details of criteria proposed for earmarking of funds for DAPSC and DAPST by respective Ministries/Departments may be seen at Annexure-I.

11. NITI Aayog's Role

- (i) While the Nodal Ministries should also be responsible for coordination with the concerned Ministries and Departments to ensure adequate fund for SCs and STs. NITI Aayog should also, in consultation with the nodal Ministries, ensure earmarking of the funds by the identified Ministries/Departments and periodically review their performance.

- (ii) NITI Aayog should be responsible for evaluation of DAPSC and DAPST. The nodal Ministries, M/o SJE and MoTA and the concerned Central Ministries/Departments should also undertake evaluation of their schemes as per the overall strategies of DAPSC and DAPST.

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Annexure-I

Category A: Obligatory Ministries/Departments

Ministry / Department wise existing earmarking and proposed percentage of earmarking

DAPSC (2011 Census)

S.No.	Ministries/Departments	Existing percentage of earmarking	Actual earmarking % in 2017-18	Proposed % for earmarking to DAPSC*
1	Agriculture & Cooperation	16.20	16.13	16.60
2	Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries	16.20	16.18	16.60
3	AYUSH	5.00	14.02	8.30
4	Commerce	4.50	1.07	8.30
5	Development of North East Region;	2.00	2.01	8.30
6	Drinking Water Supply	22.00	22.00	22.00
7	Information Technology	2.00	1.39	8.30
8	Environment & Forest	2.20	2.01	8.30
9	Health and Family Welfare	15.20	15.90	16.60
10	Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	22.50	22.42	22.50
11	School Education & Literacy	20.00	21.74	20.00
12	Higher Education	15.00	53.44	16.60
13	Labour and Employment	16.20	16.45	16.60
14	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	12.00	11.39	16.60
15	New and Renewable Energy	3.50	3.48	8.30
16	Panchayati Raj	16.20	15.78	16.60
17	Ministry of Power	8.30	9.29	16.60
18	Rural Development	25.00	8.07	25.00
19	Land Resources	16.20	15.44	16.60
20	Science & Technology	2.50	4.35	8.30
21	Department of Social Justice and Empowerment	72.50	79.27	72.50
22	Textiles,	5.00	2.80	16.60
23	Woman and Child Development	20.00	16.91	20.00
24	Youth Affairs and Sports	16.20	25.28	16.60

DAPST (2011 Census)

S.No.	Ministries/Departments	Existing % of earmarking	Actual earmarking % in 2017-18	Proposed % for earmarking to DAPST*
1	Agriculture & Cooperation	8.00	7.97	8.60
2	Department of Agriculture Research and Education	3.60	3.46	4.30
3	AYUSH	2.00	4.03	4.30
4	Ministry of Coal	8.20	4.49	8.60
5	Department of Telecommunication	0.25	0.26	4.30
6	Department of food and Public Distribution	1.40	0.00	4.30
7	Ministry of Culture	2.00	4.80	4.30
8	Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation	10.00	10.00	10.00
9	Minsitry of Eletronics and Information Technology	6.70	4.67	6.70
10	Health and Family Welfare	8.20	8.58	8.60
11	Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	2.40	2.39	4.30
12	School Education & Literacy	10.70	12.49	10.70
13	Higher Education	7.50	26.73	8.60
14	Labour and Employment	8.20	8.33	8.60
15	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	8.20	7.73	8.60
16	Ministry of Mines	4.00	0.00	4.30
17	Panchayati Raj	8.20	8.09	8.60
18	Ministry of road Transport and Highways	3.50	0.62	4.30
19	Rural Development	17.50	5.63	17.50
20	Land Resources	10.00	9.78	10.00
21	Science & Technology.	2.50	4.35	4.30
22	Textiles,	1.20	1.04	8.60
23	Ministry of Tourism	2.50	2.54	4.30
24	Ministry of tribal Affairs	100.00	139.47	100.00

S.No.	Ministries/Departments	Existing % of earmarking	Actual earmarking % in 2017-18	Proposed % for earmarking to DAPST*
25	Ministry of WR, RD and GR	0.73	0.83	8.60
26	Woman and Child Development	8.20	6.50	8.60
27	Youth Affairs and Sports	8.20	13.26	8.60

Category B: Non-Obligated Ministry / Departments but allocating in 2017-18

DAPSC

S.No.	Ministries/Departments	Existing % of earmarking for DAPSC	Actual earmarking % in 2017-18	Proposed % for earmarking to DAPSC *
1	Department of Empowerment of persons with Disabilities	0.00	20.25	16.60
2	Skill Development and Entrepreneurship	0.00	16.09	16.60

DAPST

S.No.	Ministries/Departments	Existing % of earmarking for DAPST	Actual earmarking % in 2017-18	Proposed % for earmarking to DAPST *
1	Development of North East Region;	0.00	27.18	8.60
2	Environment & Forest	0.00	0.29	8.60
3	New and Renewable Energy	0.00	1.74	8.60
4	Skill Development and Entrepreneurship	0.00	8.14	8.60
5	Department of Empowerment of persons with Disabilities	0.00	10.17	8.60

Category C: Ministries/Departments which are earmarking for either DAPSC or DAPST

Ministries/Departments which are earmarking for DAPST should also earmark for DAPSC

S.No.	Ministries/Departments	Existing % of earmarking for DAPST	Proposed % for earmarking to DAPSC*
1	Department of Agriculture Research and Education	3.46	8.30
2	Ministry of Coal	4.49	8.30
3	Department of Telecommunication	0.26	8.30
4	Department of food and Public Distribution	0.00	8.30
5	Ministry of Culture	4.30	8.30
6	Ministry of Mines	0.00	8.30
7	Ministry of road Transport and Highways	0.62	8.30
8	Ministry of Tourism	2.54	8.30
9	Ministry of WR, RD and GR	0.83	8.30

*Atleast 50% of population proportion (8.30%)

Ministries/Departments which are earmarking for DAPSC should also earmark for DAPST

S.No.	Ministries/Departments	Existing % of earmarking for DAPSC	Proposed % of earmarking for DAPST
1	Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries	16.18	8.60#
2	Commerce	1.07	4.30
3	Ministry of Power	9.29	8.60#

#These Ministries implement direct beneficiary oriented programme, they are obligated in proportion to population (ST-8.60%)

Category D: Ministries/Departments which are Non-Obligated

New Ministries / Departments obligated for earmarking and implementing DAPSC/DAPST

Sl. No.	Ministries/Departments	Existing	Proposed % for DAPSC*	Proposed % for DAPST*
1	Department of Fertilizers	00	8.30	4.30
2	Department of Pharmaceuticals	00	8.30	4.30
3	Department of Consumer Affairs	00	8.30	4.30
4	Ministry of Food Processing Industries	00	8.30	4.30
5	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural gas	00	8.30	4.30
6	Ministry of urban Development	00	8.30	4.30

*At least 50% of population proportion (8.30%)

CHAPTER II

To Test the Relevance and efficacy of DAPSC Schemes, ask the following questions and seek clarity.

- 1) Is the Scheme designed for common purposes and for General Public at large?
- 2) If so, is there any Specific Directive in the Scheme Pattern spelling out the Percentage of flow to SCs?
- 3) If so, is there any Procedure prescribed for accounting Disbursement to SCs at the delivery end?
- 4) Whether the release of funds is towards individual Beneficiary or to an Institution?
- 5) If for an Institution is it managed or administered by SCs?
- 6) If not, whether the Institution Practices Participation of SCs in admissions and appointments?
- 7) If so, what is the Percentage On roll?
- 8) What Percentage of schemes exclusively conceived for SCs are Economic Growth Oriented and just not Welfare Oriented?

CHAPTER III

STATEMENT 10A

ALLOCATION FOR WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES

MINISTRY/DEPARTMENT	Actuals 2019-2020		Budget Estimates 2020-2021		Revised Estimates 2020-2021		Budget Estimates 2021-2022	
	Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital
Demand No. 1	12698.33	...	22212.43	...	19289.04	...	20322.89	...
Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare								
1. National Food Security Mission	213.48	...	343.08	...	304.91	...	378.20	...
2. Organic Value Chain Development for North East Region	2.51	...	29.01	...	29.01	...	29.01	...
3. National Project on Soil Health and Fertility	16.76	...	53.25	...	28.00	...	53.25	...
4. Rainfed Area Development and Climate Change	30.63	...	33.50	...	23.24	...	32.50	...
5. Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana	46.86	...	91.30	...	70.30	...	71.30	...
6. National Project on Agro- Forestry	4.22	...	6.02	...	5.02	...	6.02	...
7. National Mission on Horticulture	155.19	...	356.22	...	260.25	...	374.04	...
8. Sub- Mission on Seed and Planting Material	20.44	...	62.77	...	36.94	...	63.50	...
9. Sub - Mission on Agriculture Extension	139.48	...	199.28	...	149.84	...	199.20	...
10. Information Technology	3.74	...	3.66	...	3.66	...	4.54	...
11. Sub- Mission on Agriculture Mechanisation	161.35	...	166.21	...	171.00	...	182.60	...
12. Integrated Scheme on Agricultural Cooperation	18.66	...	66.40	...	53.40	...	62.64	...
13. Agriculture Marketing								
13.01 Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Marketing	24.89	...	82.65	...	40.65	...	82.65	...
14. Market Intervention Scheme and Price Support Scheme (MIS-PSS)	...	...	332.00	...	166.00	...	249.00	...
15. Crop Insurance Scheme								
15.01 Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana	2141.25	...	2605.37	...	2599.07	...	2666.94	...
16. Interest Subsidy for Short Term Credit to Farmers								
16.01 Interest Subsidy for Short Term Credit to Farmers	2695.10	...	3552.69	...	3314.66	...	3301.53	...
17. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY)- Per Drop More Crop	401.78	...	650.97	...	537.69	...	664.00	...
18. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna	524.74	...	613.40	...	410.08	...	631.92	...
19. Pradhan Mantri Kisan Man Dhan Yojana	...	...	36.52	...	...	...	...	...
20. Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-Kisan)	5865.70	...	12597.48	...	10790.00	...	10790.00	...

STATEMENT 10A

ALLOCATION FOR WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES

MINISTRY/DEPARTMENT	Actuals 2019-2020		Budget Estimates 2020-2021		Revised Estimates 2020-2021		Budget Estimates 2021-2022	
	Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital
21. Formation and Promotion of 10,000 Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs)	...	...	...	...	...	...	83.00	...
22. National Bamboo Mission	9.04	...	15.25	...	15.25	...	15.25	...
23. Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Yojna (PM-AASHA)	...	...	83.00	...	83.00	...	66.40	...
24. Promotion of Agricultural Mechanization for in-situ Management of Crop Residue	99.60	...	99.60	...	99.60	...	116.20	...
25. Distribution of Pulses to State / Union Territories for Welfare Schemes	122.91	...	132.80	...	132.80	...	49.80	...
26. Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF)	...	...	...	...	...	...	149.40	...
Demand No. 2	193.08	...	207.42	...	173.46	...	223.00	...
Department of Agricultural Research and Education								
27. Agricultural Engineering	5.31	...	5.81	...	5.81	...	5.40	...
28. Natural Resource Management Institutes including Agro Forestry Research	13.18	...	14.46	...	14.46	...	15.70	...
29. Climate Resilient Agriculture Initiative	3.70	...	4.30	...	4.30	...	4.60	...
30. Crop Science	52.71	...	59.38	...	59.38	...	56.40	...
31. Horticultural Science	14.40	...	16.10	...	16.10	...	16.60	...
32. Animal Science	25.81	...	27.39	...	27.39	...	25.00	...
33. Fisheries Science	11.82	...	12.95	...	12.95	...	13.30	...
34. Agricultural Extension	18.36	...	20.13	...	20.13	...	54.00	...
35. Agricultural Universities and Institutions	45.32	...	44.41	...	44.41	...	29.50	...
36. Economic Statistics and Management	2.47	...	2.49	...	2.49	...	2.50	...
Demand No. 4	55.97	...	71.00	...	71.00	...	71.00	...
Ministry of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH)								
37. Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences	8.00	...	8.00	...	8.00	...	10.00	...
38. Central Council for Research in Homeopathy	1.00	...	2.00	...	2.00	...	3.00	...
39. Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine	3.00	...	3.00	...	3.00	...	4.00	...
40. National Medicinal Plants Board	0.97	...	1.00	...	1.00	...	1.00	...
41. National AYUSH Misson	42.00	...	56.00	...	56.00	...	51.00	...
42. Other Autonomous Bodies

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ALLOCATION FOR WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES

MINISTRY/DEPARTMENT	Actuals 2019-2020			Budget Estimates 2020-2021			Revised Estimates 2020-2021			Budget Estimates 2021-2022		
	Revenue	Capital	Total	Revenue	Capital	Total	Revenue	Capital	Total	Revenue	Capital	Total
42.01 Support from Gross Budgetary Support (GBS)	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00	...	...	1.00
43. Pradhan Mantri VRIKSH AYUSH Yojana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.00
Demand No. 6 Department of Fertilisers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6934.50
44. Urea Subsidy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6934.50
44.01 Payment for Import of Urea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1622.65
44.02 Payment for Indigenous Urea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3588.61
Total- Urea Subsidy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5211.26
45. Nutrient Based Subsidy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1034.18
45.01 Payment for Indigenous P and K Fertilizers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	685.58
45.02 Payment for Imported P and K Fertilizers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.48
45.03 Payment for City Compost	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1723.24
Total- Nutrient Based Subsidy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32.00
Demand No. 7 Department of Pharmaceuticals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.00
46. Jan Aushadhi Scheme	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28.00
47. National Institutes of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPERs)	13.88	...	13.88	68.06	...	68.06	49.14	...	49.14	...	...	34.85
Demand No. 9 Ministry of Coal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.49
48. Research and Development	...	...	...	2.08	...	2.08	1.00	...	1.00	...	...	4.00
49. Conservation, Safety and Infrastructure Development in Coal Mines	13.88	...	13.88	7.88	...	7.88	7.88	...	7.88	...	...	5.97
50. Exploration of Coal and Lignite	...	...	...	58.10	...	58.10	40.26	...	40.26	...	...	27.39
Demand No. 10 Department of Commerce	24.99	...	24.99	25.00	...	25.00	19.00	...	19.00	...	...	25.00
51. Marine Product Export Development Authority (MPEDA)	8.96	...	8.96	7.99	...	7.99	7.99	...	7.99	...	...	7.99
52. Tea Board	5.42	...	5.42	5.42	...	5.42	2.71	...	2.71	...	...	5.42
53. Coffee Board	1.32	...	1.32	3.30	...	3.30	3.30	...	3.30	...	...	3.30
54. Rubber Board	4.29	...	4.29	4.29	...	4.29	2.00	...	2.00	...	...	4.29
55. Spices Board	5.00	...	5.00	4.00	...	4.00	3.00	...	3.00	...	...	4.00

ALLOCATION FOR WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES

MINISTRY/DEPARTMENT	Actuals 2019-2020			Budget Estimates 2020-2021			Revised Estimates 2020-2021			Budget Estimates 2021-2022		
	Revenue	Capital	Total	Revenue	Capital	Total	Revenue	Capital	Total	Revenue	Capital	Total
Demand No. 13 Department of Telecommunications	22.66	...	22.66	690.81	...	690.81	622.99	...	622.99	774.30	...	774.30
56. Centre for Development of Telematics (C-DoT)	22.66	...	22.66	26.81	...	26.81	25.39	...	25.39	27.30	...	27.30
57. Compensation to Service Providers for creation and augmentation of telecom infrastructure	...	...	...	498.00	...	498.00	456.50	...	456.50	581.00	...	581.00
57.01 Bharatnet	...	...	...	166.00	...	166.00	141.10	...	141.10	166.00	...	166.00
57.02 Compensation to Telecom Service Providers	...	...	...	664.00	...	664.00	597.60	...	597.60	747.00	...	747.00
Total- Compensation to Service Providers for creation and augmentation of telecom infrastructure	4.00	...	4.00	4.98	...	4.98	4.98	...	4.98	3.70	...	3.70
Demand No. 14 Department of Consumer Affairs	4.00	...	4.00	4.98	...	4.98	4.98	...	4.98	3.70	...	3.70
58. Consumer Awareness (Advertising and Publicity)	...	...	...	...	...	...	10464.39	...	10464.39	20869.82	4.98	20874.80
Demand No. 15 Department of Food and Public Distribution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	332.00	...	332.00
59. Assistance to State Agencies for intra-state movement of foodgrains and FPS dealers margin under NFSA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.07	...	2.07
60. Integrated Management of Public Distribution System	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61. Food Subsidy to Food Corporation of India under National Food Security Act.	...	...	...	...	...	...	10464.39	...	10464.39	17191.00	...	17191.00
62. Food Subsidy for Decentralized Procurement of Foodgrains under NFSA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3320.00	...	3320.00
63. Fortification of Rice and its Distribution under Public Distribution System	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.81	...	5.81
64. Sugar Subsidy payable under Public Distribution System	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.26	...	18.26
65. Strengthening of PDS Operations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.68	...	0.68
66. Storage and Godowns	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.98	4.98
Demand No. 17 Ministry of Culture	10.83	...	10.83	48.00	...	48.00	32.60	...	32.60	37.78	...	37.78
67. Centenaries and Anniversaries, Celebrations and Schemes	...	...	...	12.00	...	12.00	7.20	...	7.20	4.40	...	4.40
68. Kala Sanskriti Vikas Yojana	10.83	...	10.83	22.68	...	22.68	19.20	...	19.20	23.75	...	23.75
69. Development of Museums	...	...	...	13.10	...	13.10	6.20	...	6.20	9.60	...	9.60
70. National Mission for Preservation of Manuscripts	0.20	...	0.20	0.01	...	0.01

(In ₹ crores)

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ALLOCATION FOR WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES

MINISTRY/DEPARTMENT	Actuals 2019-2020		Budget Estimates 2020-2021		Revised Estimates 2020-2021		Budget Estimates 2021-2022	
	Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital
71. Development of Libraries and Archives	...	...	0.02	...	...	...	0.02	...
Demand No. 22	198.17	198.17	251.30	...	152.99	...	218.91	...
Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region								
72. Schemes of North East Council	4.47	4.47	40.00	...	17.46	...	25.00	...
73. Schemes of North East Council - Special Development Projects	30.00	30.00	30.00	...	47.29	...	20.00	...
74. Central Pool of Resources for North East and Sikkim	77.50	77.50	70.00	...	40.24	...	68.91	...
75. North East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme (NESIDS)	86.20	86.20	111.30	...	48.00	...	105.00	...
75.01 NESIDS Programme	8771.81	8771.81	10270.00	...	8987.04	...	9420.68	...
Demand No. 24	67.77	67.77	75.00	...	65.00	...	...	...
Department of School Education and Literacy								
76. National Means cum Merit Scholarship Scheme	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
76.02 Support for National Means cum Merit Scholarship Scheme	67.77	67.77	75.00	...	65.00	...	63.50	...
Total- National Means cum Merit Scholarship Scheme	8.44	8.44	50.00	...	...	...	...	...
77. National Scheme for Incentive to Girl Child for Secondary Education	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
78. Teachers Training and Adult Education	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
78.01 Appointment of Language Teachers	...	...	20.00	...	5.00	...	...	...
78.02 Padma Likhna Abhiyan	...	...	2.00	...	17.57	...	47.13	...
Total- Teachers Training and Adult Education	...	...	22.00	...	22.57	...	47.13	...
79. National Programme of Mid Day Meal in Schools	134.36	134.36	438.70	...	223.06	...	...	...
79.01 Support from Gross Budgetary Support	1716.99	1716.99	1761.30	...	2331.94	...	...	...
79.02 Support from Prarambhik Shiksha Kosh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
79.03 Support for National Programme of Mid Day Meal in Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total- National Programme of Mid Day Meal in Schools	1857.35	1857.35	2200.00	...	2555.00	...	2305.00	...
80. Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS)	296.08	296.08	...	...	40.00	...	...	...
80.01 Support from Gross Budgetary Support	241.53	241.53	40.00	...	...	...	...	...
80.02 Support from Central Roads & Infrastructure Fund (CRIF)
80.03 Support for Kendriya Vidyalaya	104.00	...

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ALLOCATION FOR WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES

MINISTRY/DEPARTMENT	Actuals 2019-2020			Budget Estimates 2020-2021			Revised Estimates 2020-2021			Budget Estimates 2021-2022		
	Revenue	Capital	Total	Revenue	Capital	Total	Revenue	Capital	Total	Revenue	Capital	Total
	(In ₹ crores)											
90. College Teachers Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya National Mission on Teachers and Teaching	17.31	...	17.31	8.30	...	8.30	8.30	...	8.30	15.00	...	15.00
91. Programme for Apprenticeship Training	28.64	...	28.64	30.00	...	30.00	30.00	...	30.00	85.00	...	85.00
92. Global Initiative for Academic Network (GIAN)	2.50	...	2.50	2.50	...	2.50	1.50	...	1.50	1.70	...	1.70
93. National Institutional Ranking Framework	0.35	...	0.35	0.30	...	0.30	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50
94. Support to Indian Institute of Science (IISc)	35.33	...	35.33	36.00	...	36.00	38.32	...	38.32	38.00	...	38.00
95. 94.01 Support from Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU)	10.14	...	10.14	11.00	...	11.00	10.40	...	10.40	8.00	...	8.00
96. Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme of Government of India (EAP)	185.60	...	185.60	32.30	...	32.30	36.60	...	36.60	4.50	...	4.50
96.01 Support from Gross Budgetary Support (GBS)	...	...	...	107.70	...	107.70	107.70	...	107.70	...	...	...
96.02 Support from National Investment Fund (NIF)	185.60	...	185.60	140.00	...	140.00	144.30	...	144.30	4.50	...	4.50
97. Total- Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme of Government of India (EAP) All India Council for Technical Education(AICTE)	2.60	...	2.60	20.00	...	20.00	19.90	...	19.90	40.00	...	40.00
97.01 Support from Gross Budgetary Support	28.00	...	28.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
97.02 Support from Madhyamik and Uchhatar Shiksha Kosh	30.60	...	30.60	20.00	...	20.00	19.90	...	19.90	40.00	...	40.00
Total- All India Council for Technical Education(AICTE)	94.52	...	94.52	260.00	...	260.00	...	...	...	260.00	...	260.00
98. Interest Subsidy and contribution for Guarantee Funds	39.65	...	39.65	15.00	...	15.00	21.10	...	21.10	23.00	...	23.00
99. Scholarship for College and University students	14.24	...	14.24	14.00	...	14.00	7.01	...	7.01	25.00	...	25.00
100. National Mission in Education Through ICT	17.20	...	17.20	12.60	...	12.60	17.60	...	17.60	34.00	...	34.00
101. Setting up of virtual classrooms and massive open online courses (MOOCs)	36.46	...	36.46	40.00	...	40.00	25.58	...	25.58	25.00	...	25.00
102. e-shodh Sindhu	4.00	...	4.00	2.50	...	2.50	1.60	...	1.60	4.00	...	4.00
103. National Digital Library	0.13	...	0.13	3.00	...	3.00	0.90	...	0.90	1.90	...	1.90
104. Directorate of Hindi	0.65	...	0.65	0.80	...	0.80	0.80	...	0.80	0.80	...	0.80
105. Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology	3.96	...	3.96	8.30	...	8.30	13.14	...	13.14	25.00	...	25.00
106. PM Research Fellowship

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ALLOCATION FOR WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES

MINISTRY/DEPARTMENT	Actuals 2019-2020		Budget Estimates 2020-2021		Revised Estimates 2020-2021		Budget Estimates 2021-2022	
	Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital
	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total
107. National Academic Depository	...	...	2.00	...	...	...	0.20	...
108. Rashtriya Uchhatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA)	256.10	...	50.00	...	28.50	...	610.20	...
109. Training and Research in Frontier Areas	1.43	...	...	...	1.00	...	...	...
110. National Initiative for Design Innovation	2.16	...	6.00	...	6.00	...	6.00	...
111. Startup India Initiative in Higher Educational Institutions	12.00	...	16.60	...	27.85	...	16.60	...
112. Unnat Bharat Abhiyan	1.25	...	5.50	...	0.90	...	0.90	...
113. Implementation of the IMPRINT Research Initiative (Impacting Research Innovation and Technology)	7.90	...	8.00	...	8.00	...	4.00	...
114. University Grants Commission (UGC)	298.47	...	290.00	...	279.45	...	780.00	...
115. Support to Indian Institutes of Technology	386.09	...	450.00	...	409.17	...	455.00	...
116. IIT, Hyderabad (EAP)	15.65	...	9.00	...	13.50	...	9.00	...
117. Support to Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs)	36.31	...	30.00	...	31.70	...	30.00	...
117.01 Support from Gross Budgetary Support (GBS)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
118. Support to Indian Institute(s) of Science, Education and Research (IISER)	52.49	...	55.00	...	74.95	...	60.00	...
118.01 Support from Gross Budgetary Support (GBS)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
119. Support to Indian Institute(s) of Information Technology (Allahabad, Gwalior, Jabalpur and Kanchipuram)	13.79	...	16.00	...	14.20	...	16.00	...
119.01 Support from Gross Budgetary Support (GBS)	9.80	...	10.00	...	10.00	...	10.00	...
120. Setting up Indian Institutes of Information Technology in PPP mode	...	...	308.00	...	...	...	...	...
121. Education Quality Upgradation and Inclusion Programme (EQUIP)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
122. Schools of Planning and Architecture (SPAs)	6.35	...	17.20	...	6.25	...	11.00	...
122.01 Support from Gross Budgetary Support (GBS)	...	...	25.00	...	25.00	...	25.00	...
123. Special Scholarship Scheme for Jammu and Kashmir	29.96	...	30.50	...	28.40	...	30.80	...
124. Assistance to Other Institutions	27.90	...	22.00	...	27.70	...	22.00	...
124.01 Support from Gross Budgetary Support (GBS)
125. Deemed Universities promoted by Central

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ALLOCATION FOR WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES

MINISTRY/DEPARTMENT	Actuals 2019-2020		Budget Estimates 2020-2021		Revised Estimates 2020-2021		Budget Estimates 2021-2022	
	Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital
Government								
126. Impactful Policy Research in Social Science (IMPRESS)	...	...	...	...	4.20	...	4.20	...
127. Scheme for Promotion of Academic and Research Collaboration (SPARC)	13.28	...	7.00	...	6.50	...	1.70	...
128. Scheme for Transformational and Advanced Research in Sciences (STARS)	5.55	...	8.40	...	4.90	...	4.20	...
129. Study in India	2.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
130. Support to National Institutes of Technology (NITs) and IIST	242.05	...	265.00	...	221.25	...	...	...
130.01 Support from Gross Budgetary Support (GBS)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
130.02 Grants to National Institutes of Technology (NITs) and IIST	242.05	...	265.00	...	221.25	...	270.00	...
Total- Support to National Institutes of Technology (NITs) and IIST	11.40	...	10.00	...	12.13	...	11.00	...
131. National Institutes of Technical Teachers Training and Research (NITTTRs)	28.03	...	27.00	...	23.13	...	27.00	...
132. Grants to Institutes for Promotion of Indian Languages	14.33	...	16.00	...	12.20	...	16.00	...
133. Grants to Councils/Institutes for Excellence in Humanities and Social Sciences	7.69	...	4.00	...	4.50	...	4.00	...
134. National Institute of Industrial Engineering, Mumbai	1.19	...	1.50	...	1.55	...	1.50	...
135. Board of Apprenticeship Training, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Kanpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.00	...
136. Indian Knowledge Systems	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.00	...
137. Bharatiya Bhasha University & Institute of Translation	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.50	...
138. Multidisciplinary Education and Research Improvement in Technical Education-EAP (MERITE)	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.50	...
139. PM e-Vidya	...	...	...	...	1.50	...	8.50	...
140. Academic Bank of Credits (ABC)	263.44	...	328.52	...	253.00	...	564.93	...
Demand No. 26								
Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology								
141. Electronic Governance	30.00	...	30.00	...	34.00	...	40.00	...
141.01, Program Component	67.29	...	15.00	...	15.00	...	124.50	...
142. Promotion of Digital payment								

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ALLOCATION FOR WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES

MINISTRY/DEPARTMENT	Actuals 2019-2020			Budget Estimates 2020-2021			Revised Estimates 2020-2021			Budget Estimates 2021-2022		
	Revenue	Capital	Total	Revenue	Capital	Total	Revenue	Capital	Total	Revenue	Capital	Total
143. Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (PMGDISHA)	89.80	...	89.80	35.00	...	35.00	50.00	...	50.00	25.00	...	25.00
144. Manpower Development	30.00	...	30.00	40.00	...	40.00	30.00	...	30.00	40.00	...	40.00
145. National Knowledge Network	30.00	...	30.00	35.00	...	35.00	113.00	...	113.00	45.00	...	45.00
146. Promotion of Electronics and IT HW Manufacturing (MSIPS, EDF and Manufacturing Clusters)	...	...	...	80.56	...	80.56	...	...	...	208.43	...	208.43
147. Promotion of IT/TeS Industries	...	...	...	10.00	...	10.00	...	...	...	12.00	...	12.00
148. R and D in IT/Electronics/CCBT	16.35	...	16.35	73.00	...	73.00	11.00	...	11.00	55.00	...	55.00
149. Cyber Security Projects (NCCC & Others)	...	...	...	9.96	...	9.96	...	...	...	15.00	...	15.00
Demand No. 27	86.35	...	86.35	109.00	...	109.00	95.00	...	95.00	146.00	...	146.00
Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.00	...	5.00
150. Eco-Task Force	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.00	...	8.00
151. Environmental Education, Awareness and Training	5.81	...	5.81	10.00	...	10.00	8.00	...	8.00	...	...	...
152. National Mission for a Green India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
152.01 Green India Mission-National Afforestation Programme	17.00	...	17.00	25.00	...	25.00	25.00	...	25.00	25.00	...	25.00
152.02 Forest Fire Prevention and Management	3.00	...	3.00	6.00	...	6.00	6.00	...	6.00	5.00	...	5.00
Total- National Mission for a Green India	20.00	...	20.00	31.00	...	31.00	30.00	...	30.00	30.00	...	30.00
153. Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
153.01 Development of Wildlife Habitats	12.00	...	12.00	18.00	...	18.00	15.00	...	15.00	15.00	...	15.00
153.02 Project Tiger	28.00	...	28.00	28.00	...	28.00	25.00	...	25.00	30.00	...	30.00
153.03 Project Elephant	1.83	...	1.83	3.00	...	3.00	3.00	...	3.00	3.00	...	3.00
Total- Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats	41.83	...	41.83	49.00	...	49.00	43.00	...	43.00	48.00	...	48.00
154. Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
154.01 Conservation of Aquatic Ecosystems	3.00	...	3.00	2.00	...	2.00	2.00	...	2.00	4.00	...	4.00
154.02 Biodiversity Conservation	1.23	...	1.23	2.00	...	2.00	0.50	...	0.50	1.00	...	1.00
Total- Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems	4.23	...	4.23	4.00	...	4.00	2.50	...	2.50	5.00	...	5.00
155. Indian Institute of Forest Management	3.00	...	3.00
156. Control of Pollution
157. National Coastal Mission (NCM)	24.00	...	24.00

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ALLOCATION FOR WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES

MINISTRY/DEPARTMENT	Actuals 2019-2020			Budget Estimates 2020-2021			Revised Estimates 2020-2021			Budget Estimates 2021-2022		
	Revenue	Capital	Total	Revenue	Capital	Total	Revenue	Capital	Total	Revenue	Capital	Total
157.01 Programme Component	...	...	...	1.00	...	1.00	...	...	...	10.00	...	10.00
158. National Adaptation Fund	4.69	...	4.69	5.00	...	5.00	3.00	...	3.00	6.00	...	6.00
159. National Mission on Himalayan Studies	6.00	...	6.00	...	...	...	4.50	...	4.50	6.00	...	6.00
160. Environment Information Systems (ENNIS)	1.79	...	1.79	5.00	...	5.00	3.00	...	3.00	4.00	...	4.00
161. National Biodiversity Authority	2.00	...	2.00	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00	...	...	...
Demand No. 41	83.91	...	83.91	107.09	...	107.09	118.10	...	118.10	169.82	...	169.82
Department of Fisheries												
162. National Fisheries Development Board	13.28	...	13.28	13.20	...	13.20	0.01	...	0.01	0.02	...	0.02
163. Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries	70.63	...	70.63	92.80	...	92.80	...	...	...	2.80	...	2.80
164. Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund	...	...	...	1.09	...	1.09	1.09	...	1.09	...	...	...
165. Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY)	...	...	...	...	...	...	117.00	...	117.00	167.00	...	167.00
Demand No. 42	424.96	...	424.96	517.21	...	517.21	489.14	...	489.14	518.09	...	518.09
Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying												
166. National Programme for Dairy Development	42.91	...	42.91	49.80	...	49.80	47.45	...	47.45	...	...	...
167. Dairy Entrepreneurship Development	44.56	...	44.56	0.01	...	0.01	...	...	...	...	...	...
168. Rashtriya Gokul Mission	46.13	...	46.13	53.50	...	53.50	75.00	...	75.00	...	...	...
169. Supporting Dairy Cooperatives and Farmer Producer Organizations engaged in Dairy Activities	16.60	...	16.60	16.60	...	16.60	16.60	...	16.60	...	...	...
170. Livestock Health and Disease Control	59.96	...	59.96	69.01	...	69.01	42.13	...	42.13	...	...	...
171. National Livestock Mission	60.42	...	60.42	87.40	...	87.40	100.45	...	100.45	...	...	...
172. Livestock Census and Integrated Sample Survey	4.90	...	4.90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
173. Dairy Processing and Infrastructure Development Fund	8.67	...	8.67	9.96	...	9.96	1.66	...	1.66	...	...	...
174. National Animal Disease Control Programme for Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) and Brucellosis	140.81	...	140.81	205.85	...	205.85	205.85	...	205.85	...	...	...
175. Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund	...	...	...	25.08	...	25.08	...	...	...	...	...	...
176. Rashtriya Pashudhan Vikas Yojana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
176.01 National Programme for Dairy Development	42.28	...	42.28
176.02 Rashtriya Gokul Mission	87.00	...	87.00

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ALLOCATION FOR WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES

MINISTRY/DEPARTMENT	Actuals 2019-2020		Budget Estimates 2020-2021		Revised Estimates 2020-2021		Budget Estimates 2021-2022	
	Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital
176.03 National Livestock Mission	...	...	...	...	...	...	70.00	...
Total- Rashtriya Pashudhan Vikas Yojana	...	...	...	...	...	...	199.28	...
177. Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme	...	...	...	...	...	...	290.59	...
178. Infrastructure Development Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	28.22	...
Demand No. 43	21.29	...	89.75	...	95.45	...	99.60	...
Ministry of Food Processing Industries	21.29	...	89.75	...	62.25	...	58.10	...
179. Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana	...	...	...	...	33.20	...	41.50	...
180. Prime Minister Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises Scheme (PM FME)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Demand No. 44	7505.27	...	8300.00	...	7769.51	...	8542.51	...
Department of Health and Family Welfare	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
181. Human Resources for Health and Medical Education	...	...	976.09	...	...	...	...	...
181.01 Establishment of New Medical Colleges and Increase of Seats in existing Government Medical Colleges (NIF)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
181.02 Establishing New Medical Colleges (upgrading District Hospitals)	332.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
181.03 Strengthening Government Medical Colleges (UG Seats) and Central Government Health Institutions	124.12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
181.04 Establishment of New Medical Colleges and Increase of Seats in existing Government Medical Colleges (PMSSN)	...	...	...	...	1121.91	...	998.78	...
Total- Human Resources for Health and Medical Education	456.12	...	976.09	...	1121.91	...	998.78	...
182. National Rural Health Mission	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
182.01 RCH Flexible Pool including Routine Immunization Programme, Pulse Polio Immunization Programme, National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme etc. (Gross Budgetary Support)	1387.08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
182.02 Health System Strengthening under NRHM (Gross Budgetary Support)	2531.06	...	182.84	...	476.92	...	182.84	...
182.03 Ayushman Bharat - Health and Wellness Centres (NIF)	283.74	...	283.74
182.04 Ayushman Bharat - Health and Wellness Centres (GBS)	332.01

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MINISTRY/DEPARTMENT	Actuals 2019-2020			Budget Estimates 2020-2021			Revised Estimates 2020-2021			Budget Estimates 2021-2022		
	Revenue	Capital	Total	Revenue	Capital	Total	Revenue	Capital	Total	Revenue	Capital	Total
184.01 National Mental Health Programme	...	...	...	6.25	...	6.25	4.00	...	4.00	4.75	...	4.75
184.02 Capacity Building for Trauma Centres	...	...	...	16.98	...	16.98	1.20	...	1.20	15.30	...	15.30
184.03 National Programme for Health Care for the Elderly	...	...	...	11.34	...	11.34	...	...	...	...	...	...
184.04 National Programme for prevention and control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardio-vascular Disease and Stroke	29.20	...	29.20	37.80	...	37.80	11.06	...	11.06	37.95	...	37.95
Total- Tertiary Care Programs	29.20	...	29.20	72.37	...	72.37	16.26	...	16.26	58.00	...	58.00
185. Strengthening of State Drug Regulatory System	30.07	...	30.07	36.50	...	36.50	27.11	...	27.11	36.50	...	36.50
186. Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojna (RSBY)	9.54	...	9.54	5.68	...	5.68	...	...	...	...	...	...
186.01 Support from Gross Budgetary Support (GBS)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
187. Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY)	91.00	...	91.00	41.66	...	41.66	...	...	...	...	...	...
187.01 Support from Gross Budgetary Support (GBS)	...	...	...	1290.66	...	1290.66	...	...	...	...	...	...
187.02 Support from National Investment Fund (NIF)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
187.03 Support from (PMSSN)	91.00	...	91.00	1332.32	...	1332.32	468.54	...	468.54	937.20	...	937.20
Total- Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY)	1698.18	...	1698.18	850.48	...	850.48	1877.78	...	1877.78	911.78	...	911.78
Demand No. 59 Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs	155.19	...	155.19	173.78	...	173.78	173.78	...	173.78	173.78	...	173.78
188. Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY-NULM)	1542.99	...	1542.99	676.70	...	676.70	1704.00	...	1704.00	738.00	...	738.00
188.01 States/UTs Component	4034.55	...	4034.55	4728.70	...	4728.70	3740.00	...	3740.00	12973.79	...	12973.79
189. PMAY-Urban (Schemes financed from Central Road and Infrastructure Fund)	839.13	...	839.13	2198.70	...	2198.70	723.14	...	723.14	1971.37	...	1971.37
189.01 Other items of States/UTs Component	995.28	...	995.28	...	...	...	596.86	...	596.86	...	...	...
Demand No. 62 Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation	1834.41	...	1834.41	2198.70	...	2198.70	1320.00	...	1320.00	1971.37	...	1971.37
190. SBM-Rural
190.01 Programme Component
190.02 EAP Component
Total- SBM-Rural

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MINISTRY/DEPARTMENT	Actuals 2019-2020		Budget Estimates 2020-2021		Revised Estimates 2020-2021		Budget Estimates 2021-2022		
	Revenue	Capital	Total	Revenue	Capital	Total	Revenue	Capital	Total
191. Jai Jeevan Mission (JJM)/ National Rural Drinking Water Mission	2200.14	...	2200.14	2530.00	...	2530.00	11002.42	...	11002.42
191.01 Jai Jeevan Mission/National Rural Drinking Water Programme - Normal Programme	1653.81	...	1653.81	1887.67	...	1887.67	2092.60	...	2092.60
Demand No. 63									
Ministry of Labour and Employment									
192. Labour Welfare Scheme	20.27	...	20.27	24.90	...	24.90	24.90	...	24.90
193. Bima Yojana for Unorganised Workers	48.54	...	48.54	33.70	...	33.70	...	...	...
194. Labour and Employment Statistical System (LESS)	1.67	...	1.67	2.00	...	2.00	24.90	...	24.90
195. Machinery for Better Conciliation, Preventive Mediation, Effective Enforcement of Labour Laws, Chief Labour Commissioner	2.12	...	2.12	...	...	...	...	...	...
196. Creation of National Platform of Unorganized Workers and allotment of an Aadhaar seeded identification numbers	...	...	...	8.30	...	8.30	...	...	...
197. Employees Pension Scheme, 1995	833.90	...	833.90	1237.86	...	1237.86	1220.28	...	1220.28
198. Social Security for Plantation Workers in Assam	2.34	...	2.34	6.64	...	6.64	6.64	...	6.64
199. National Child Labour Project including grants in aid to voluntary agencies and reimbursement of assistance to bonded labour	15.27	...	15.27	19.92	...	19.92	19.92	...	19.92
200. Employment Generation Programs									
200.01 National Career Services	10.90	...	10.90	13.25	...	13.25	7.10	...	7.10
200.02 Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojna	617.00	...	617.00	417.20	...	417.20	264.84	...	264.84
200.03 Coaching and Guidance for SC,ST and Other Backward Classes	6.30	...	6.30	11.00	...	11.00	5.50	...	5.50
200.04 Employment Promotion Scheme	1.30	...	1.30	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Employment Generation Programs	635.50	...	635.50	441.45	...	441.45	277.44	...	277.44
201. Strengthening and Development of DGFASLI Organization and OSH in factories, ports and docks	0.40	...	0.40	...	...	...	...	...	...
202. Strengthening of System and Infrastructure of Directorate General of Mines Safety (SSID)	1.54	...	1.54	...	...	...	...	...	...
203. Central Board for Workers Education	19.27	...	19.27	...	...	...	14.94	...	14.94
204. National Labour Institute	1.99	...	1.99	...	...	...	2.50	...	2.50
205. Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maandhan	71.00	...	71.00	83.00	...	83.00	66.40	...	66.40

ALLOCATION FOR WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES

MINISTRY/DEPARTMENT	Actuals 2019-2020			Budget Estimates 2020-2021			Revised Estimates 2020-2021			Budget Estimates 2021-2022		
	Revenue	Capital	Total	Revenue	Capital	Total	Revenue	Capital	Total	Revenue	Capital	Total
206. Pradhan Mantri Karam Yogi Maandhan	...	...	...	29.90	...	29.90	1.00	...	1.00	24.90	...	24.90
207. Pradhan Mantri Gareeb Kalyan Yojana	...	...	...	...	...	...	431.60	...	431.60	...	...	...
208. Aatmanirbhar Bharat Rojgar Yojana	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.78	...	100.78	522.90	...	522.90
Demand No. 67	1199.05	...	1199.05	1216.86	...	1216.86	692.08	...	692.08	712.07	...	712.07
Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises												
209. Solar Charakha Mission	7.65	...	7.65	24.15	...	24.15	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01
210. Market Promotion and Development Assistance	17.70	...	17.70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
211. Scheme for Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI)	28.58	...	28.58	83.74	...	83.74	49.27	...	49.27	24.90	...	24.90
212. Coir Vikas Yojana	6.71	...	6.71	4.22	...	4.22	1.40	...	1.40	0.50	...	0.50
213. ASPIRE (Promotion of Innovation, Rural Industry and Entrepreneurship)	...	...	...	8.30	...	8.30	2.60	...	2.60	...	...	...
214. Credit Linked Capital Subsidy and Technology Upgradation Scheme	9.94	...	9.94	4.27	...	4.27	4.96	...	4.96	4.27	...	4.27
215. Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)	544.43	...	544.43	707.00	...	707.00	344.72	...	344.72	412.59	...	412.59
216. Credit Support Programme	268.72	...	268.72	...	...	...	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01
217. Procurement and Marketing Support Scheme	...	...	...	6.36	...	6.36	0.56	...	0.56	0.40	...	0.40
218. Marketing Assistance Scheme (MAS)	...	...	...	0.01	...	0.01	...	...	...	...	...	...
219. International Cooperation Scheme	0.04	...	0.04	3.14	...	3.14	0.10	...	0.10	1.00	...	1.00
220. Promotional Services Institutions and Programme	8.58	...	8.58	9.00	...	9.00	0.10	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10
221. Infrastructure Development and Capacity Building	71.00	...	71.00	66.00	...	66.00	50.00	...	50.00	50.00	...	50.00
222. Database Research Evaluation and Other Office Support Programme	0.02	...	0.02	0.10	...	0.10	0.02	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02
223. National Schedule Caste/Schedule Tribe Hub Centre	62.27	...	62.27	100.00	...	100.00	92.45	...	92.45	104.97	...	104.97
224. Infrastructure Development and Capacity Building-EAP Component	25.00	...	25.00	37.60	...	37.60	9.50	...	9.50	9.50	...	9.50
225. Gramodyog Vikas Yojana	7.92	...	7.92	10.00	...	10.00	5.38	...	5.38	9.00	...	9.00
226. Khadi Vikas Yojana	42.99	...	42.99	42.97	...	42.97	26.00	...	26.00	34.80	...	34.80
227. Fund of Funds	...	...	...	50.00	...	50.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
228. Interest Subvention Scheme for Incremental Credit to MSMEs	97.50	...	97.50	60.00	...	60.00	105.00	...	105.00	60.00	...	60.00
Demand No. 68	20.07	...	20.07	44.58	...	44.58	44.58	...	44.58	28.82	...	28.82

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(In ₹ crores)

MINISTRY/DEPARTMENT	Actuals 2019-2020		Budget Estimates 2020-2021		Revised Estimates 2020-2021		Budget Estimates 2021-2022	
	Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital
Ministry of Mines								
229. Geological Survey of India	20.07	...	42.20	...	42.20	...	27.60	...
230. Indian Bureau of Mines	...	...	2.38	...	2.38	...	1.22	...
Demand No. 70	284.88	...	469.00	...	278.00	...	469.00	...
Ministry of New and Renewable Energy								
231. Human Resources Development and Training	3.00	...	3.00	...	1.00	...	1.00	...
232. Wind Power	91.00	...	200.00	...	155.00	...	150.00	...
233. Solar Power	74.15	...	136.00	...	70.00	...	165.00	...
234. Green Energy Corridors	10.00	...	25.00	...	20.00	...	40.00	...
235. Solar Power	103.73	...	103.73	...	...	...	...	...
236. Biogas Programme	3.00	...	10.00	...	8.00	...	20.00	...
237. Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (KUSUM)	...	...	45.00	...	...	...	51.00	...
238. Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan(KUSUM)	...	...	50.00	...	24.00	...	42.00	...
Demand No. 71	78.29	...	144.04	...	84.15	...	152.30	...
Ministry of Panchayati Raj								
239. Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA)	78.29	...	144.04	...	84.15	...	152.30	...
Demand No. 75	3251.79	...	3552.60	...	3186.79	...	1073.19	...
Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas								
240. Direct Benefit Transfer - LPG	2459.10	...	3154.84	...	2118.23	...	1035.84	...
241. LPG Connection to Poor Households	444.30	...	92.79	...	801.78	...	...	...
242. Other subsidy payable including for North Eastern Region	...	...	37.95	...	41.33	...	37.95	...
243. Under-recovery (other Subsidy Payable)	336.81	...	263.61	...	222.22	...	...	...
244. Direct Benefit Transfer- Kerosene	11.58	...	3.41	...	3.23	...	...	...
Demand No. 78	1411.52	139.52	1497.00	140.00	951.00	45.00	1277.60	200.00
Ministry of Power								
245. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojna	674.96	...	747.00	...	403.00	...	597.60	...
246. Integrated Power Development Scheme	736.56	...	750.00	...	548.00	...	680.00	...
246.01 IPDS-Grant	...	139.52	...	140.00	...	45.00	...	200.00
246.02 IPDS-Loans

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MINISTRY/DEPARTMENT	Actuals 2019-2020			Budget Estimates 2020-2021			Revised Estimates 2020-2021			Budget Estimates 2021-2022		
	Revenue	Capital	Total	Revenue	Capital	Total	Revenue	Capital	Total	Revenue	Capital	Total
Total- Integrated Power Development Scheme	736.56	139.52	876.08	750.00	140.00	890.00	548.00	45.00	593.00	880.00	200.00	880.00
Demand No. 86 Department of Rural Development	5930.21	...	5930.21	7180.00	...	7180.00	6729.00	...	6729.00	19256.82	...	19256.82
247. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna (PMAY)- Rural	4229.75	...	4229.75	4875.00	...	4875.00	4424.00	...	4424.00	4875.00	...	4875.00
247.01 PMAY-Programme Component	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1232.00	...	1232.00
248. Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS)	...	...	...	4875.00	...	4875.00	...	...	...	350.89	...	350.89
249. Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme(IGNWPS)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38.67	...	38.67
250. Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme(IGNDPS)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32.84	...	32.84
251. National Family Benefit Scheme	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9310.00	...	9310.00
252. MGNREGA-Programme Component	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
253. National Rural Livelihood Mission	1700.46	...	1700.46	2305.00	...	2305.00	2305.00	...	2305.00	3419.42	...	3419.42
253.01 NRLM-Programme Component	295.97	...	295.97	371.62	...	371.62	221.87	...	221.87	356.91	...	356.91
Demand No. 87 Department of Land Resources	8.30	...	8.30	39.61	...	39.61	39.61	...	39.61	24.90	...	24.90
254. Land Records Modernization Programme	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
255. Integrated Watershed Development Program	287.67	...	287.67	332.01	...	332.01	182.26	...	182.26	332.01	...	332.01
255.01 Programme Component	215.54	...	215.54	265.77	...	265.77	186.26	...	186.26	242.00	...	242.00
Demand No. 88 Department of Science and Technology	16.16	...	16.16	20.00	...	20.00	18.00	...	18.00	20.00	...	20.00
256. Science and Technology Institutional and Human Capacity Building	146.53	...	146.53	192.92	...	192.92	130.41	...	130.41	162.00	...	162.00
257. Innovation, Technology Development and Deployment	52.85	...	52.85	52.85	...	52.85	37.85	...	37.85	60.00	...	60.00
258. Science and Engineering Research Board	332.12	...	332.12	402.55	...	402.55	366.31	...	366.31	371.65	0.02	371.67
Demand No. 91 Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship	4.14	...	4.14	5.83	...	5.83	1.79	...	1.79	7.47	...	7.47
259. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana	306.58	...	306.58	235.63	...	235.63	252.45	...	252.45	237.86	...	237.86
259.01 Development of Entrepreneurship	12.30	...	12.30	14.27	...	14.27	14.28	...	14.28	15.94	...	15.94
259.02 Development of Skills
259.03 Strengthening of Infrastructure for Institutional Training

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MINISTRY/DEPARTMENT	Actuals 2019-2020			Budget Estimates 2020-2021			Revised Estimates 2020-2021			Budget Estimates 2021-2022		
	Revenue	Capital	Total	Revenue	Capital	Total	Revenue	Capital	Total	Revenue	Capital	Total
259.04 Strengthening of Skill Institutions	1.30	...	1.30	2.65	...	2.65	0.63	...	0.63	1.23	0.02	1.25
259.05 Promotion of Apprenticeship	7.80	...	7.80	10.91	...	10.91	19.92	...	19.92	17.92	...	17.92
259.06 Skill Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion	...	...	...	73.50	...	73.50	27.64	...	27.64	40.49	...	40.49
259.07 Skill Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancements	...	...	...	59.76	...	59.76	49.60	...	49.60	50.74	...	50.74
Total- Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana	332.12	...	332.12	402.55	...	402.55	366.31	...	366.31	371.65	0.02	371.67
Demand No. 92	6095.73	209.60	6305.33	6868.33	286.00	7154.33	6141.00	80.00	6221.00	7501.62	250.00	7751.62
Department of Social Justice and Empowerment												
260. Educational Empowerment												
260.01 Boys and Girls Hostels	25.00	...	25.00	30.00	...	30.00	30.00	...	30.00	...	...	...
260.02 Post-Matric Scholarship	2711.31	...	2711.31	2987.33	...	2987.33	3815.87	...	3815.87	...	...	...
260.03 Pre-Matric Scholarship for SC Students	352.70	...	352.70	700.00	...	700.00	600.00	...	600.00	...	...	...
260.04 Pre-Matric Scholarship for Children of those engaged in unclean occupations and prone to health hazards	29.40	...	29.40	25.00	...	25.00	27.00	...	27.00	...	...	...
Total- Educational Empowerment	3118.41	...	3118.41	3742.33	...	3742.33	4472.87	...	4472.87	...	...	...
261. Civil Rights												
261.01 Strengthening of Machinery for Enforcement of Protection of Civil Rights Act 1995 and Prevention of Atrocities Act 1989	619.64	...	619.64	550.00	...	550.00	600.00	...	600.00	...	...	...
262. Infrastructure Development												
262.01 Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana	717.96	...	717.96	700.00	...	700.00	300.00	...	300.00	...	...	...
263. Special Central Assistance												
263.01 Special Central Assistance to SC Sub Scheme	1114.73	...	1114.73	1200.00	...	1200.00	300.00	...	300.00	...	...	...
264. National Fellowship for SCs	246.66	...	246.66	300.00	...	300.00	125.00	...	125.00	...	...	...
265. National Overseas Scholarship for SCs	32.76	...	32.76	20.00	...	20.00	30.00	...	30.00	...	...	...
266. Top Class Education for SCs	39.70	...	39.70	40.00	...	40.00	50.00	...	50.00	...	...	...
267. Free Coaching for SC and OBC Students	13.26	...	13.26	30.00	...	30.00	30.00	...	30.00
268. Livelihoods												

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MINISTRY/DEPARTMENT	Actuals 2019-2020		Budget Estimates 2020-2021		Revised Estimates 2020-2021		Budget Estimates 2021-2022		(In ₹ crores)
	Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital	
268.01 State Scheduled Castes Development Corporations	20.00	...	50.00	...	20.00	...	...	...	...
269. Venture Capital Fund for Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes	...	160.00	...	65.00	...	40.00	...	...	...
270. National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation	...	35.00	...	40.00	...	40.00	...	...	50.00
271. Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers	84.80	...	110.00	...	30.00	...	100.00	...	100.00
272. Assistance to Voluntary Organisations working for SCs	67.17	...	100.00	...	125.00	...	...	...	...
273. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar International Centre	14.97	...	25.00	...	25.00	...	25.00	...	25.00
274. Baba Saheb Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Foundation	1.00	...	1.00	...	1.00	...	1.00	...	1.00
275. National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation	...	14.60	...	180.00	...	...	...	100.00	100.00
276. Credit Guarantee Fund for SCs	...	...	...	1.00	...	...	...	...	...
277. Dr. Ambedkar National Memorial	4.67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
278. Vanchit Ikkai Samooch aur Vargon ki Arthik Sahayata (VISVAS) Yojana	...	...	...	...	32.13	...	100.00	...	100.00
279. Scholarships for Higher Education for Young Achievers Scheme (SHREYAS) for SCs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
279.01 National Fellowship for SCs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
279.02 Free Coaching for SCs and OBCs	...	...	...	...	...	...	300.00	...	300.00
279.03 Top Class Education for SCs	...	...	...	...	...	...	50.00	...	50.00
279.04 National Overseas Scholarship for SCs	...	...	...	...	...	...	70.00	...	70.00
Total- Scholarships for Higher Education for Young Achievers Scheme (SHREYAS) for SCs	...	...	...	...	...	...	30.00	...	30.00
Scheme of Residential Education for Students in High School in Targeted Area (SRESHTA) for SCs	...	...	...	...	...	...	450.00	...	450.00
280. Pradhan Mantri Dakshita Aur Kushalta Sampann Hitgrahi (PM DAKSH) Yojana	...	...	...	...	...	...	200.00	...	200.00
281. Venture Capital Fund for SCs and OBCs	...	...	...	...	...	...	60.00	...	60.00
282. Post Metric Scholarship for SCs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.00	100.00
283. Pre Metric Scholarship for SCs and Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	3415.62	...	3415.62
284. Strengthening of Machinery for Enforcement of Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1965 and Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989	...	...	...	...	...	...	725.00	...	725.00
285. Strengthening of Machinery for Enforcement of Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1965 and Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989	600.00	...	600.00

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MINISTRY/DEPARTMENT	Actuals 2019-2020		Budget Estimates 2020-2021		Revised Estimates 2020-2021		Budget Estimates 2021-2022	
	Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital
286. Assistance to State Scheduled Castes Development Corporations	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.00	...
287. Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojana (PM AJAY)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1800.00	...
Demand No. 93	122.01	...	132.80	...	91.84	...	117.82	...
Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities	24.67	...	21.58	...	15.11	...	21.91	...
288. Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme	47.09	...	38.18	...	35.41	...	40.00	...
289. Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids and Appliances	6.40	...	8.00	...	7.00	...	7.00	...
290. Support to National Institutes	...	...	0.66	...	0.66	...	...	...
291. Indian Spinal Injury Centre	0.12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
292. Support of National Trust	15.04	...	11.37	...	11.37	...	11.37	...
293. Scholarship for Students with Disabilities	28.69	...	53.01	...	22.29	...	37.54	...
294. Scheme for Implementation of Persons with Disability Act	247.21	...	376.14	...	181.64	...	346.01	...
Demand No. 97	32.46	...	24.14	...	13.14	...	24.79	...
Ministry of Textiles	1.20	...	3.00	...	...	...	...	...
295. National Handloom Development Programme	28.44	...	35.00	...	10.00	...	40.00	...
296. Handloom Weaver Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (HWCWS)	4.75	...	2.00	...	0.60	...	1.00	...
297. Yarn Supply Scheme	16.72	...	15.00	...	6.00	...	14.00	...
298. Handloom Cluster Development Program - Handloom Mega Cluster	0.84	...	3.00	...	3.00	...	6.00	...
299. Design and Technical Upgradation Scheme	15.71	...	10.00	...	2.00	...	10.00	...
300. Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana	2.21	...	11.00	...	11.00	...	10.00	...
301. Marketing Support and Services	5.16	...	5.00	...	5.00	...	5.00	...
302. Handicrafts Artisans comprehensive welfare scheme	8.05	...	11.00	...	1.50	...	5.00	...
303. Human Resource Development- Handicrafts	119.29	...	135.00	...	110.00	...	119.88	...
304. Handicraft Cluster Development Program - Handicraft Mega Cluster	...	...	7.00	...	3.90	...	17.84	...
305. Central Silk Board	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
306. Subsidy to Jute Corporation of India towards market operation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT 10A

ALLOCATION FOR WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES

MINISTRY/DEPARTMENT	Actuals 2019-2020			Budget Estimates 2020-2021			Revised Estimates 2020-2021			Budget Estimates 2021-2022		
	Revenue	Capital	Total	Revenue	Capital	Total	Revenue	Capital	Total	Revenue	Capital	Total
308. Comprehensive Powerloom Cluster Development Program - Powerloom Mega Cluster	12.38	...	12.38	25.00	...	25.00	15.00	...	15.00	25.00	...	25.00
309. Integrated Scheme for Skill Development	...	...	...	15.00	...	15.00	...	...	...	40.00	...	40.00
310. NER Textiles Promotion Scheme	...	...	...	15.00	...	15.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
311. National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT)	...	...	...	5.00	...	5.00	0.50	...	0.50	2.50	...	2.50
312. Integrated Wool Development Programme	...	...	...	30.00	...	30.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
313. Power Tex India	...	...	...	5944.08	...	5944.08	4151.70	...	4151.70	4832.40	...	4832.40
Demand No. 100	4331.25	...	4331.25	5944.08	...	5944.08	4151.70	...	4151.70	4832.40	...	4832.40
Ministry of Women and Child Development	465.47	...	465.47	500.00	...	500.00	260.00	...	260.00	...	...	...
314. Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana	3851.26	...	3851.26	5174.08	...	5174.08	3780.14	...	3780.14	...	...	...
315. Anganwadi Services (Erstwhile Core ICDS)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
316. National Nutrition Mission (Including ISSNIP)	...	...	...	200.00	...	200.00	100.00	...	100.00	...	...	...
316.01 Programme Component	...	...	...	50.00	...	50.00	10.00	...	10.00	...	...	...
317. Scheme for Adolescent Girls	14.52	...	14.52	20.00	...	20.00	1.56	...	1.56	...	...	...
318. Mahila Shakti Kendra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
319. Saksham Anganwadi and POSHAN 2.0 (Umbrella ICDS - Anganwadi Services, Poshan Abhiyan, Scheme for Adolescent Girls, National Creche Scheme)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
320. Mission Shakti (Mission for Protection and Empowerment for Women)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
320.01 SAMARTHYA(Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, Creche, Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana/ Gender Budgeting/Research/ Skilling/ Training etc.)	330.19	...	330.19	387.83	...	387.83	222.00	...	222.00	233.44	...	233.44
Demand No. 101	42.74	...	42.74	50.00	...	50.00	20.41	...	20.41	...	...	...
Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports	103.00	...	103.00	83.00	...	83.00	86.00	...	86.00	...	...	...
321. Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan	8.30	...	8.30	9.20	...	9.20	5.80	...	5.80	...	...	...
322. Sports Authority of India	7.90	...	7.90	5.83	...	5.83	2.87	...	2.87	...	...	...
323. Laxmi Bai National Institute of Physical Education	13.15	...	13.15	14.95	...	14.95	9.60	...	9.60	14.00	...	14.00
324. Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
325. National Youth Corps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
325. National Programme for Youth and Adolescent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

CHAPTER IV

A Critical Analysis of GOI Schemes for Scheduled Caste – DAPSC - 2021-22

Dr. R.Christodas Gandhi IAS (Rtd)

13.04.2021

Demand 1: Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmer's Welfare **Rs.20322.89 Crs.**

26 schemes for SCs are listed in statement **10-A** of the union budget. However not one of them has been designed for SCs in focus. All are general schemes only. There is no justification for larger percentage of allocation, than actual percentage of SC agriculturalists against the total agro community. The allocation under all sectors more especially the agriculture sectors should correlate to actual SCs in respective field. When the allocation is notional or general in nature assuming proportionate allocation on the basis of total census population is unnatural and unjust.

Allocation under general schemes could perhaps be justified for determining the total size of allocation for SC schemes. However, it will become futile if dove tailed to generic disbursement pattern. A more meaningful convergence of general schemes will avoid the criticism of being merely notional. All over India SC land holding clusters could be identified where SCs hold lands contiguously in 50 to 100 acres. The total sectoral allocation (of general schemes) could be allocated for these SC clusters. It is quite practical to identify and monitor SC beneficiaries. The schematic benefits of the general schemes can be conferred to the SC farmers in the clusters. The specific needs of SC farmers will crystallize over a period of time leading to preparation of more focused schemes.

Not more than 60 % of the DAPSC should be on account of general, national or indivisible schemes. A minimum 40 % should be on new schemes which are not the repeat of past schemes.

Suggested SC specific schemes:

- a) Adopting 5000 acres of lands belonging to SC farmers for procuring quality seeds from them.
- b) 10000 credit cafes should be established all over India to be run by 3 SC farmers each. Every cafe would lend small credits to SC farmers which will bear no interest. The initial corpus of Rs. 10 lakhs for each cafe shall be given by the government. The company of 3 SC farmers shall deposit collectively Rs. 10, 00,000 as security which will bear interest. The lending

and collection activities shall be carried on by this private company of 3 SC farmers. They in turn will get a salary of Rs. 10,000 per month from the government. The total cost will be Rs.1000 Crs towards one-time disbursement for corpus creation. Annual salary will cost about Rs.360 Crs. Money can be lent on a six-month payment schedule. On full discharge of an earlier loan the beneficiary farmer will be eligible for the next credit automatically. Government can pump in more corpus fund for successful units for expansion of total credits.

- c) All villages where SC population is more than 50% should be catalogued. 100-acre organic farming in each of these villages should be set up. 20 SCs should be given land title for 5 acres each. Multiple schemes like open wells or bore well creation, drip irrigation, power connection, provision of agro implements including tractor / tiller, vermiculture, horticulture, interest free crop loans etc., can be converged. A dairy farm should be annexed for getting organic manure. In the 1950s several such land colonization schemes spreading over 250-500 acres were successfully created in Tamilnadu.
- d) For every 100 SC farmers one extension leader should be created (50% being women). These leaders should be given agro extension training at district level every half year.
- e) 100 % enrolment of all SC farmers should be ensured in agri-cooperative societies. Government should bear the share capital of new members @ Rs. 10,000/.

DAPSC = Development Action Plan for SC

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Demand 6: Department of Fertilisers Rs.6934.50 Crs

A huge amount of Rs.6934.50 Crs has been allocated for the first time by this department. This appears to be the direct off-shoot of NITI AAYOG guidelines (F.No. M-11011/8/2011 SJE at 2011-2017 dated 20.11.2017 Ministries/ Departments which have direct or indirect bearing on the welfare of SCs and STs in the country, but remain outside the purview of DAPSC & DAPST i.e. a) Department of Fertilizers, b) Department of Pharmaceuticals, c) Ministry of Food Processing Industries, d) Department of Consumer Affairs, e) Ministry of Urban Development and f) Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas. These Ministries / Departments should earmark funds to the extent of at least 50% of population proportion of SCs and STs. The relevant portion is extracted:

The schematic details are not known. However, if the funds are set apart towards payment to fertilizer companies towards farmer's subsidy, the allocation under DAPSC becomes a deceptive exercise in artificially boosting the overall size of DAPSC allocation. The recommendation of NITI AAYOG is also faulty. NA is vehement in enhancing the percentage of allocation according to

population percentage. The proportion was initially introduced as a norm, so that much of exclusive planning for SCs could be done. Unfortunately, planners as well as executives over the last 40 years are conceiving this norm as a cutting tool to divert funds meant for SCs for general schemes. Affirming in the same breadth that it is a flow to SCs only, even before determining disbursement procedures. For example, this particular allocation of bulk money is paid to producers and no account at the distribution level is maintained as to how many SCs are benefitted.

NA - NITI AAYOG

Demand 2: Department of Agricultural Research and Education Rs.223.00 Crs

Rs.223.00 Crs of money is scattered on 10 non-descriptive schemes having no direct contribution to SCs. All the allocation under this demand should be set apart for research fellowships / PhDs in all the Central and States agri universities. About 1000 scholarships as per UGC norms could be disbursed each year for SCs.

Demand 4: Ministry of "AYUSH" Ministry of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy Rs.71.00 Crs

The funds under 7 schemes flow only to institutions. DAPSC (Development Action Plan for SC) funds should not be provided for institutional needs; but should flow directly to SCs. AYUSH can use this allocation of Rs. 71 Crores as grant and margin money (50 % grant, 25% margin money) for helping SCs to set up at least "100 AYUSH" multi-speciality hospital all over the country.

Such national and institutional allocation not only make huge dents in the flow of funds for SCs but also makes a mockery of the meaning of DAPSC.

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Demand 7: Department of Pharmacy Rs. 32.00 Crs

Demand 9: Ministry of Coal Rs. 34.85 Crs

Demand 10: Department of Commerce Rs. 25.00 Crs

Demand 13: Department of Telecommunications Rs.774.30 Crs

Demand 14: Department of Consumer affairs. Rs. 3.70 Crs

It will not be an exaggeration to state that all these five departments are doing crypto – arithmetic to divert DAPSC funds for their own institutional favours.

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Demand 15: Department of Food and Public Distribution Rs.20874.80 Crs

DAPSC allocation has doubled from Rs.10, 464 Cr in 2020-21 to Rs. 20,874.80 Crs in 2021-22. The Dept has to explain whether the food subsidy to SCs was doubled in a single year or the beneficiary base was doubled. It all appears that NITI AAYOG was at the back of this manipulation of figures. The Department also needs to address the resultant outcome of the increase in beneficiary base. Is the objective of the scheme to bring SCs out of hunger and poverty? OR Is the increase an indicator of the doubling poverty level of SCs in just one year?

Please see comment on **Demand 75 - Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas**

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Demand 17: Ministry of Culture Rs. 37.78 Crs

It will not be an exaggeration to state that Rs.37.78 Crs of money in the name of SCs is being spent on celebrating the culture of others, centenaries and birthdays of non SCs. The department can keep the following schematic suggestions in mind for funding under DAPSC.

1. 15 major states having higher percentage and number of SCs can be provided Rs.1cr as a matching grant for conducting State level cultural events by SC artists.
2. A grant of Rs.1 lakh for 100 SC authors can be provided to the States for publication of books under various titles by SC authors.
3. All the SC panchayats in the country can be provided with a music organizer enabling the local SCs to learn instrumental music. This can be done as a 5 year programme.
4. SC painters can be financially assisted to exhibit their paintings in Lalit Kala Academies. Each Lalit Kala Academy can be provided with Rs.3 lakhs per annum so that the Lalit Kala Academies spare 30 days of their exhibition centre free for SC artists to display their paintings.
5. GOI can fund Rs.10 lakhs to each State as a 50% matching grant, enabling SC artists to participate in international cultural events annually.

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Demand 22: Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region Rs.218.91 Crs

North East region does not even have one percent SC population. Only DAPST can be relevant to this Demand and not DAPSC.

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Demand 24: Department of School Education & Literacy Rs. 9420.68 Crs

Demand 25: Department of Higher Education Rs. 3843 Crs

review separately done.

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Demand 26: Ministry of Electronics and Informational Technology Rs.564.93 Crs

The nature of these 9 schemes totalling Rs. 564.93 Crs does not suggest any ingredient that will reduce any digital divide between SCs and others. No one scheme points towards enhancing the digital know how of SCs. It is beyond a layman's comprehension how '**Cyber Security Projects**' would secure the development of SCs.

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Demand 27: Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change Rs.146 Crs

A new perspective is emerging that funding for wildlife habitat (Rs.15 Cr), the Tigers (Rs.30 Cr) the Elephants (Rs. 3 Cr), Trees – National Afforestation Program (Rs. 25 Cr) and the coastline (Rs. 24 Cr), is funding for the SCs themselves. This Ministry's DAPSC allocation is full of such bizarre notional allocations (Total of Rs 146 Cr).

An alternate suggestion where a nexus between SCs and Forestry can be established is made below:

geophysical mapping of SCs in and abetting forest areas will have to be done. There are several such areas in India (Eg: Vaalpaarai, Ooty, Kodaikanal in TamilNadu). 2% of the estates in these areas, which have been leased out to them by Forest Department, can be made over to neighbouring SCs for afforestation with fruit bearing trees and pepper which can be good sources of income for SCs.

DAPST = Development Action Plan for Scheduled Tribe

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Demand 41: Department of Fisheries Rs.169.82 Crs

PMMSY providers for an additional 20% contribution to SCs (40% for others; 60% for SCs). In order that the scheme reaches out to SC beneficiaries it is essential to maintain a data bank of SCs engaged in fisheries.

Two categories have to be maintained:

- i) Those who are engaged directly in **sea fishing or inland fishing**
- ii) Those who are engaged in **fish marketing**

The first category of SC fisherman should be assisted with 100% subsidy for purchase of mechanised boats and nets.

The second category of retail marketers should be given interest free loans for day to day business rotation.

PMMSY - Pradhan Mantri matsya sampada yojana

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Demand 42: Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying Rs. 518.09 Crs

This can be identified as one vital department wherein independent schemes for SCs can be practically introduced. On the one hand, department appears to be affirming that SCs have been integrated in all main schemes. However, this is done only by the way of indicating additional subsidies for SCs and not by the way of fixing targets of achievement. If that has been done, the department should come out with specific targets fixed and corresponding achievements.

Plenty of benefits are flowing through these schemes. But there exists no guarantee of flow to SCs or any exclusive accounting systems. There are simple and straightforward ways of evolving schemes without deviating from mainstream content or objective.

The total allocation of Rs. 578.09 Cr can be consumed to just two schemes instead of spreading it over 15 odd schemes.

- 1) Formation of Dairies/ Mini Dairies by SCs
- 2) Establishment of poultry units of various sizes by SCs

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Demand 43: Ministry of Food Processing Industries Rs. 99.60 Crs

It is encouraging to find that the BE 2021-22 has seen nearly 5 times increase over actuals of 2019-20 i.e., from Rs.21.29cr in 2019-20 to Rs.99.60 Cr in 2021-22. The government should come out with the list of SCs benefitted out of these schemes.

BE = Budget Estimate

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Demand 44: Department of Health and Family Welfare Rs. 8542.51 Crs

No doubt an investment in a Government institution can ordinarily be perceived to help SCs largely. This can be confidently held about General Hospitals and PHCs.

However, the same cannot be said about Medical Colleges and Research institutions. DAPSC funds should not be spent on infrastructure (PMMS Rs.1371 Cr in 2020-21; Establishment of Medical College: Rs.1121.9 Cr in 2020-21 and Rs 998.76 Cr in 2020-21) which is totally against the objective of DAPSC. The same

amount of money should have been invested instead in establishing a separate Medical college for SCs. Each one of the schemes under this sector needs deeper analysis from the point of directly helping SCs.

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Demand 59: Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs – Rs.911.78 Crs
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Demand 62: Department of Drinking water and Sanitation Rs.12973.79 Crs

A very huge allocation of Rs 12973.79 Cr is being made. A very needy sector for SCs too. Certain visible changes in the lives of SCs could be perceived in villages too.

However, the concept of providing water and sanitation should be taken to the next level of providing house connections instead of community taps and public toilets.

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Demand 63: Ministry of Labour and Employment– Rs.2092.60 Cr

A major chunk of labourers, unorganised labourers or estate labourers hail from SC communities. Whatever schemes evolved for labourers per se will benefit constituent SCs. However, more categorical details can be built in so that DAPSC is justified. For example, unorganised SC labourers can be given identity cards and funds provided for establishing community kitchens by themselves in respective workplaces. The employers should provide the space for such community kitchens. Employers also should provide 10% of the cost of rations and 50% to come from the Government.

The houses of estate labourers should be made their own. Funds under DAPSC can be provided for building a good neighbourhood.

Demand 67: Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises – Rs.712.07 Crs

There has been a gross reduction in allotment from Rs.1216.86cr in 2020-21 to Rs.712.07 Crs only in 2021-22. Perhaps interest of the bureaucracy is waning or the measures in the past are not effective.

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Demand 68: Ministry of Mines – Rs 28.82 Crs

This amount is presumably spent on geological survey. The justification of DAPSC is not explained.

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Demand 70: Ministry of New and Renewable Energy – Rs.469 Crs

A good amount of money is allocated. In what way is this money spent on account of SCs is not known. One strong suggestion is to allocate the whole money as 90% subsidy for SCs to establish any renewable energy related activity – solar plant, wind mills, biogas units, solar based utilities etc.

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Demand 71: Ministry of Panchayat Raj – Rs.152.30 Crs

This money can be purposefully used for convening Block/District/State level meets of SC Panchayat Presidents in 15 major SC States. About 5000 blocks having more than 30% SC Panchayat Presidents can be identified for the purpose. About Rs. 3lakh for each of the Block can be provided as 50% GOI share. 4 Block level meetings, 2 District level meets and 1 State level meet can be arranged annually where SC Panchayat Presidents can be encouraged to come out with their recommendations for the Panchayat Raj autonomy and democratic assertion.

Demand 75: Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas – Rs. 1073.19 Crs

The whole money is spent on Direct Benefit Transfer on account of LPG. In 2019-20 Rs.2459.10 Cr has been spent. However, in 2021-22, the BE is reduced to just Rs.1035.84 Cr. It needs to be explained why the beneficiary base is getting reduced by half in just a year. This Ministry and department of Food and Public distribution are travelling in opposite directions. Petroleum department is reducing the SC base for subsidy whereas food is increasing the base twofold for the same purpose.

Demand 78: Ministry of Power – Rs.1477.60 Crs

Deen Dayal Upadaya Grama Jothi Yojana- Rs. 597.60 Cr has been allocated under DAPSC. All Discoms including private sector Discoms, State Power Departments will be eligible for financial assistance under the scheme. Therefore, it is a wonder how benefits will be accounted on behalf of SCs. It is also believed that the objectives of the scheme started in 2014 got completed and the scheme formally closed by the PM in 2019 itself at Lei sang, Manipur.

The scheme IPDC is meant for:

- a) Strengthening of sub transmission and distribution network in the urban areas.
- b) Metering of distribution transformers/feeders/consumers in urban areas. The urban SC population is much below 8% whereas for this urban scheme 16.60% has been allocated on account of DAPSC.

Suggested SC oriented exclusive schemes under DAPSC:

- 1) All habitations with over 30% SCs to be electrified with street lights and house connections.
- 2) All agricultural wells/bore wells of SC farmers to be power connected.
- 3) All MSMEs owned by SCs to be ensured no power cuts.

DISCOM = Distribution Companies

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Demand 86: Department of Rural Development – Rs 19258.82 Crs

Till last year, there were only two programs 1) PMAY and 2) NRLM. However, the allocation has been boosted to Rs.19258.82 Cr from just Rs.5930.21 Cr in 2019-20 by adding four pension schemes namely:

S.NO	Schemes	Amount in Crs / Rs.
01	Old Age Pension	1232
02	Widow Pension	350.89
03	Disability Pension	38.67
04	Family Benefit Pension	32.84
05	MGNREGA	9310.00
	Total	10964.40

PMAY = Pradhan mantri Awas Yojana

NRLM = National Rural Livelihood Mission

MGNREGA= Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act

Demand 87: Department of Land Resources Rs. 356.91 Crs

The relevance of these two schemes needs to be evaluated and bonafidies established.

Demand 88: Department of Science and Technology – Rs 242.00 Crs

The bonafidies of the schemes need evaluation.

Demand 91: Department of Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship Rs 371.67 Crs

The fund should be entirely spent on training institutes which are to be run by SCs only.

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Demand 92: MSJE- Department of Social Justice and Empowerment Rs.7751.62 Crs.

Review Separately done.

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Demand 93: Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities Rs. 117.82 Crs

No comments.

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Demand 97: Ministry of Textiles – Rs .346.01 Crs

The data in Tamilnadu shows that not more than 3% of handloom cooperatives are run by SCs. Therefore, any institutional funding as is being done now at 16.60% for DAPSC will be nothing but a drain from DAPSC to non SCs. The more appropriate way of planning DAPSC will be directed towards cooperatives run by SCs or for establishing more SC societies.

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Demand 100: Ministry of Women and Child Development – Rs. 4832.40 Crs

No comments.

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Demand 101: Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports – Rs. 233.44 Crs

There has been 1/3 gross reduction of allocation in 2021-22 from 2020-21. There is no provision for SCs induction in any sports body. Therefore, institutional funding will not meet the requirement of DAPSC. The best thing to do is to set apart DAPSC funding for SC Sportspersons' travel expenses for participation in national and international meets. The funding should take care of other expenses also. As and when sportspersons from SC emerge spontaneously they can apply.

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Dalit Adivasi Budget Analysis 2021-22

National Campaign on Dalit Human Rights - Dalit Arthik Adhikar Andolan



CHAPTER V

1. Introduction

The Union Budget 2021-22 was presented in the Parliament on February 1, 2021 amidst the COVID-19 pandemic. It is one of the most critical budgets in the Indian history considering the economic slowdown and the enormous blow due to the Covid-19 induced lockdown. The country is in great turmoil with several issues, viz., high levels of unemployment, health crisis, declining growth rate, ongoing farmer protests, increasing threats at the international borders, and others. The Dalit and Adivasi communities¹ have been hit the hardest by this crisis. Considering that they constitute 25% of the entire population, it is critical to understand how the Union Budget aims to mainstream their needs and entitlements. Dalit Adivasi Budget Analysis (DABA) is an analysis of Union Government's budgetary outlays meant for the welfare of SC and ST communities. This analysis uses three axes around which the analysis is hinged:

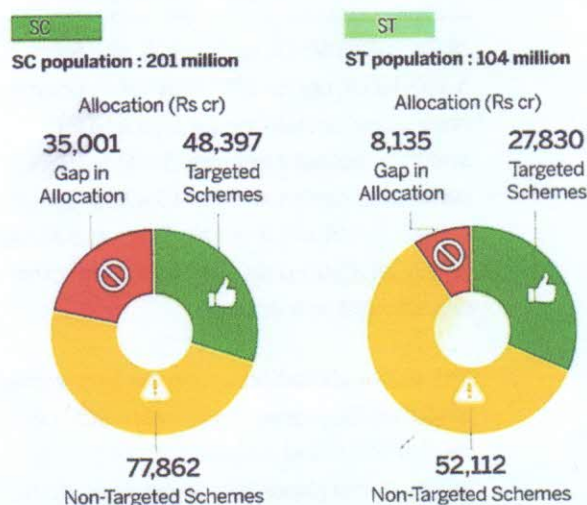
(i) At the first level, it assesses the extent of basic "allocation gap", i.e., the gap between what is due to SCs & STs as per the NITI Aayog guidelines and what the Ministries/Departments receive, which is shown in the Statements 10A and 10B of the budget document. SCs & STs are losing out a significant amount due to non-adherence to NITI guidelines. This is however only scratching the surface as when we delve deeper, we find that SCs & STs lose significant amounts owed to them due to scheme credibility gaps and budget credibility gaps.

(ii) The second level of analysis highlights the magnitude of lost resources to the SCs & STs owing to the distinction between SC & ST targeted and non-targeted schemes, which we denote as "scheme credibility gap". Targeted schemes show earmarked allocations for specified numbers of SC & ST beneficiaries directly benefiting from them. For instance, scholarships. Whereas, non-targeted schemes reflect 'General Schemes' which are not designed

¹ Dalit means SC and Adivasi means ST here.

Figure 1: Budget For Scheduled Castes & For Scheduled Tribes -2021-22 (in Rs. Cr.)

	SC	ST
(a) Total Expenditure Budget Estimate 2021-22	3,483,236	3,483,236
(b) Total Eligible Central Sector Schemes and Centrally Sponsored Schemes (Note 1)	1,081,427	1,077,460
(c) Due Allocation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Schemes as per the New Guidelines of NITI Aayog (Note 1)	161,260	88,077
(d) Allocation for SC Schemes (as per Statement 10A) and ST Schemes (as per Statement 10B)	126,259	79,942
(e) Targeted Schemes	48,397	27,830
(f) Non-Targeted Schemes	77,862	52,112
(g) % of Allocation (g) = (d) % of (b)	11.67%	7.41%
(h) Gap in Allocation (h) = (c) - (d)	35,001	8,135
(i) Total Gap in allocation (gap in allocation + Non Targeted Schemes) (i) = (f) + (h)	112,863	60,247



Source: Gov of India -Budget Expenditure Profile 2021-22 Ministry of Finance.

* In the new guidelines SCSP and TSP are renamed as DAPSC (Development Action Plan for Scheduled Castes) & DAPST (Development Action Plan for Scheduled Tribes)

Note 1: New System of Budgeting for SC & ST is DAPSC & DAPST as per the new guidelines issued on Dated 26th Dec.2017 No.F.2 (21)-B(P&A)/2016 Govt. of India Ministry of Finance Department of Economic Affairs Budget Division page no-2. As per the Guidelines each obligatory Ministry/Department is given a set proportion of the CS+CSStobe earmarked as the Budget for SC and ST schemes.



Highlights of Analysis on Union Budget 2021-22

- 1) There is a total gap in allocation of Rs 1,12,863 Cr under SC Budget and Rs 60,247 Cr under ST Budget. Out of the total budget allocated for SCs, only Rs 48,397 Cr has been allocated towards Targeted schemes that accounts (4.5%) and for STs it Rs 27,830 Cr (2.6%). Thus, most of the allocations are either notional or general in nature.
- 2) **Education:**
 - a. The Government announced Rs. 35,000 Crs for 5 years with a total of Rs. 7,000 Crs per year for Post Matric Scholarship for SCs however disappointing to see that only Rs. 3,866 Crs has been allocated and for STs it is Rs. 2,146 Crs which is insufficient to cater to the growing demand of students and take this point to the first point. So Point C will become Point A.
 - b. In the Department of School Education and Literacy, out of the total allocation of Rs. 9,420.68 Cr. under SCC and Rs. 5,297.40 Cr. under STC, only four schemes have direct provisions for SCs and STs and they account only Rs. 3,041.50 Cr. for scheduled castes and Rs. 1,783.50 Cr. for scheduled tribes. It is only 32% and 33.66% of the total sub-plan allocation under the department respectively.
 - c. The entire allocation under the Department of Higher Education both under SCC i.e. Rs. 3,843 Cr. and STC i.e. 1,963.45 Cr. is notional and paper allocation. They do not directly benefit the scheduled castes and scheduled tribe students.
- 3) The Hathras case where a Dalit woman was raped and murdered brought out the stark reality of Caste based violence in the country. Growing cases of violence as registered under the PoA, about 42,000 cases in the year 2018 alone. However the allocation for the implementation of PoA act and implementation of PCR Act is a mere Rs. 600 Crs
- 4) Dalit and Adivasi women are the marginalised within the marginalised and are often pushed outside of the development paradigm. The total allocations for SC women is Rs. 15,116 Cr and ST women is Rs. 7,205 Cr which amounts to 1.4% and 0.67% respectively of the total eligible Centrally Sponsored schemes and Central Sector schemes. There is also absolutely no allocation for Trans persons, this is a serious concern which needs to be addressed.
- 5) Jal Jeevan Mission has a total allocation of Rs. 50,000 Crs under the ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, out of which Rs. 11,002.42 Crs for SCs Rs. 5,000 Crs, this scheme although has a large allocation does not really have direct benefits to the community.
- 6) Manual Scavenging: For FY 2021-22, an amount of Rs. 100 Cr is allocated which is Rs. 10 Cr lesser than the previous year's allocation. This is really a pittance compared to the number of people engaged in this work. It is also sad to see that the Pre Matric Scholarship for children of those engaged in unclean occupations and prone to health hazards' has received no allocation this year as compared to Rs. 25 Cr in FY 2020-21.

particularly to benefit the needs of the SCs & STs (such as ICDS, PM Kisan Yojana, etc) and 'Obsolete Schemes' which are notional allocations (such as National Rural Health Mission Infrastructure Maintenance Scheme) on the basis of erroneous/ambiguous assumptions of benefitting any community. Allocation to such schemes needs to be stopped.

(iii) The third level of analysis reveals that even when budget allocations are made for schemes benefitting the SC & ST communities, they are not utilized. This gap between the budget allocated for respective schemes and their actual utilization is defined as the "budget credibility gap". As it is, the budgetary allocations are meagre to begin with and if even these budgets remain unutilized, it essentially questions the credibility and intention of the government towards the affected communities.

Based on our analysis around these three axes, the following recommendations emerge:

1. II. Stimulus Package in response to COVID-19 & Implications on SCs & STs:

The COVID-19 pandemic caused a public health crisis, as well as a global economic crisis. As an immediate policy intervention, there was a consensus among policy makers across the globe that large fiscal measures to meet the basic needs of a vast section of population was the need of the hour.

Under this backdrop, the Government of India announced an economic stimulus package of Rs. 27 trillion as an immediate relief measure and economic revival. On 26th March 2020, the first tranche of the package (worth Rs. 1.7 lakh crore) was announced under Prime Minister Garib Kalyan Yojana (PMGKY). The package basically provided for distribution of extra food grains (through Public Distribution System), direct cash transfer to widows and the elderly, farmers and construction workers, insurance for health workers (including safai karamcharis), benefits for health workers and formal sector workers in the form of contribution in provident funds, amongst others. The second tranche of the stimulus package was announced

under Atma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan, which was mainly a set of fiscal and monetary policies (measures pertaining to infusion of liquidity for business and workers, liquidity through expanding loan facility to farmers and MSMEs, increased liquidity for State Governments by enhancing borrowing limits, etc.) to prevent large-scale job losses and rebuild the economy. Further, in the month of October 2020, the Government announced new measures of Rs 73,000 crore (730 billion) to stimulate consumer spending before the end of this financial year in the fight against COVID-19. Apart from some direct benefits to central government employees, new measures were basically to fight the slowdown due to the pandemic lockdown.

Although all the measures are important for the economy, the direct income/other kinds of support measures are most important for the poor and the marginalized to meet their essential needs. However, the measures for direct support constituted only a small fraction of the 20 trillion of the stimulus packages. Although the total magnitude of the stimulus package stands around 10 percent of the GDP, only a small proportion of this package had direct fiscal impact. As per the estimates², the direct fiscal impact of the package comes to a little more than Rs. 2 lakh crore which is a scanty 1 percent of the GDP. Most of the direct support schemes come under the PMGKY. There is a near consensus among the experts that to fully recover from the present condition, it needs at least a couple of years and during this period, most of the schemes under PMGKY have immense importance for the poor and the vulnerable. But, instead of increasing the funding for these schemes, the budget 2021-22 shows a substantial decline of resources. Several of such schemes like Ujjwala Scheme Direct Benefit Transfer – LPG, Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Yojna (PM-AASHA), SWAYAM online courses in MOOCS, Umbrella ICDS, Interest Subsidy for Short Term Credit to Farmers, Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN), witness a substantial budget cut in the current budget of 2021-2022.

The government announced the stimulus package (a number of schemes) with a huge amount of financial resources involved in it. But, the total direct benefit transfers through these programmes were very limited due to low fiscal implications of the stimulus package. Even in the current budget, there has been substantial

2 Merwin, Radhika (2020). "Why the Rs. 20-lakh crore stimulus adds up to just Rs. 2-lakh crore direct impact", The Hindu Business Line, 19 May.

Figure 2a: Scheduled Castes Budget: Due, Allocated, Targeted in FY 2021-22

	2021-22 (BE)
Total CS+CSS (Rs. Cr.)	1,081,427
Due Allocations (Rs. Cr.) (*)	1,61,260
% Due Share (1.) As per NITI Aayog guideline	14.9%
Allocation earmarked for SCs (Rs.Cr.)	1,26,259
% Allocation to SCs to Total CS+CSS	11.7%
Total Targeted Schemes - SCs (Rs.Cr.)	48,397
% Targeted Scheme to SCs to Total CS+CSS	4.5%

Figure 2b: Scheduled Tribes Budget: Due, Allocated, Targeted in FY 2021-22

	2021-22 (BE)
Total CS+CSS (Rs. Cr.)	1,077,460
Due Allocations (Rs. Cr.) (*)	88,077
% Due Share (1.) As per NITI Aayog guideline	8.2%
Allocation earmarked for STs (Rs.Cr.)	79,942
% Allocation to STs to Total CS+CSS	7.4%
Total Targeted Schemes - STs (Rs.Cr.)	27,830
% Targeted Scheme to STs to Total CS+CSS	2.6%

**2021-22: The Due amount has been calculated by the new guideline issued by Finance Ministry No-F.2(21)B(P&A)/2016, Govt of India, Ministry of Finance, Dept of Economic Affairs, Budget division, Dated 26 December 2017. This Guideline gives Ministry wise allocation for SCs and has named it as DAPSC (Development Action Plan For Schedule Caste) vide. As per the Guidelines each obligatory Ministry/ Department is given a set proportion of the CS+CSS to be earmarked as the Budget for SC and ST schemes.

1. As per the NITI Aayog guideline on DAPSC & DAPST the total Due allocation comes 15.49% in stead of 16.6% which is prescribed by earstwhile SCP & TSP Policy*

Source: Union Budget Expenditure Profile FY2021-22

Figure 2c: Scheduled Castes Budget : Due, Allocated, Targeted-5 years Trends

Financial Year	Total CS+CSS (Rs.Cr.)	Due Allocations (Rs.Cr.) (*)	% Due Share (1.) As per NITI Aayog guideline	Allocation earmarked for SCs (Rs.Cr.)	% Allocation to SCs to Total CS+CSS	Total Targeted Schemes - SCs (Rs.Cr.)	% Targeted Scheme to SCs to Total CS+CSS
2017-18 (BE)	588,025	97,612	16.6%	52,393	8.9%	25,708	4.4%
2018-19 (BE)	788,395	117,282	14.9%	56,619	7.2%	28,698	3.6%
2019-20 (BE)	951,334	141,309	14.9%	81,341	8.6%	34,833	3.7%
2020-21 (BE)	898,430	139,172	15.5%	83,257	9.3%	16,174	1.8%
2021-22 (BE)	1,081,427	161,260	14.9%	126,259	11.7%	48,397	4.5%
Total	4,307,611	656,635	15.2%	399,868	9.3%	153,810	3.6%

**2021-22: The Due amount has been calculated by the new guideline issued by Finance Ministry No-F.2(21)B(P&A)/2016, Govt of India, Ministry of Finance, Dept of Economic Affairs, Budget division, Dated 26 December 2017. This Guideline gives Ministry wise allocation for SCs and has named it as DAPSC (Development Action Plan For Schedule Caste) vide. As per the Guidelines each obligatory Ministry/ Department is given a set proportion of the CS+CSS to be earmarked as the Budget for SC and ST schemes.

1. As per the NITI Aayog guideline on DAPSC & DAPST the total Due allocation comes 15.49% in stead of 16.6% which is prescribed by earstwhile SCP & TSP Policy*

Source: Union Budget Expenditure Profile FY2017-18 to FY2021-22

Figure 2d: Scheduled Tribes Budget: Due, Allocated, Targeted - 5 years Trend

Financial Year	Total CS+CSS (Rs.Cr.)	Due Allocations (Rs.Cr.) (*)	% Due Share as per NITI Aayog guideline (1)	Allocation earmarked for STs (Rs.Cr.)	% Allocation to STs to Total CS+CSS	Total Targeted Schemes - STs (Rs.Cr.)	% Targeted Scheme to SCs to Total CS+CSS
2017-18 (BE)	588,025	50,570	8.6%	31,920	5.4%	15,643	2.7%
2018-19 (BE)	784,881	64,486	8.2%	39,135	4.9%	19,623	2.5%
2019-20 (BE)	947,228	76,592	8.2%	52,885	5.5%	21,628	2.3%
2020-21 (BE)	895,043	77,034	8.1%	53,653	5.9%	19,428	2.2%
2021-22 (BE)	1,077,460	88,077	8.2%	79,942	7.4%	27,830	2.6%
Total	4,292,637	356,759	8.3%	257,534	6.0%	104,152	2.4%

**2021-22: The Due amount has been calculated by the new guideline issued by Finance Ministry No-F.2(21)B(P&A)/2016, Govt of India, Ministry of Finance, Dept of Economic Affairs, Budget division, Dated 26 December 2017. This Guideline gives Ministry wise allocation for SCs and has named it as DAPSC (Development Action Plan For Schedule Caste) vide. As per the Guidelines each obligatory Ministry/ Department is given a set proportion of the CS+CSS to be earmarked as the Budget for SC and ST schemes.

1. As per the NITI Aayog guideline on DAPSC & DAPST the total Due allocation comes 15.49% in stead of 16.6% which is prescribed by earstwhile SCP & TSP Policy*

Source: Union Budget Expenditure Profile FY2017-18 to FY2021-22

resource cuts in several of the schemes under this package.

In the FY 2021-22, Rs. 659.02 Cr (AWSC) and Rs. 341.42 Cr (AWST) have been allocated for unorganized workers, as compared to Rs. 198.06 Cr (AWSC) and Rs. 102.16 Cr (AWST) in the previous year. However, relevant schemes amount to Rs. 136.12 Cr (AWSC) and Rs. 70.52 Cr (AWST) only as there is an over-allocation to the newly-introduced notional scheme Atmanirbhar Bharat Rozgar Yojana. Therefore, the amount allocated to relevant schemes for unorganized workers remains unchanged under AWSC and has rather decreased under AWST by Rs. 31.64 Cr.

It definitely has a severe negative impact on the livelihood and sustenance of a large number of poor and marginalized sections of the population, most of whom are very low-wage earners. On the other hand, in the face of the pandemic, several states have started diluting the State labour laws and bringing in amendments to Central laws.

Furthermore, it also has to be noted that the COVID-19 Pandemic has become a new ground for locating and understanding the priorities of the Government, and a new yardstick for measuring inclusive growth and development in the wake of deepened economic inequalities with complete crash of economic sectors for several months together. It would not be wrong to say that the economic and social distress caused by COVID-19 especially for the marginalised sections, viz, the SC, ST, Pasmada and Bahujan communities and their vulnerable groups, will require long-term measures to support faster recovery among the poor echelons of the society.

The rate of the GDP growth went as low as 4.2% in 2019-20 which is the lowest it has fallen since 2009. The economic impact of the pandemic has further worsened the situation. The World Bank in its report "South Asia Economic Focus" has projected that India's GDP is likely to contract by 9.6% in the fiscal year 2020-21 pushing the economy into an unparalleled recession. Keeping this in the context, the Union Budget 2021-22 has emphasized on private investments, investment in health, medical research in development and promoting livelihood through vocational training and skill development. This pandemic has exposed the inequalities that exist but also how these inequalities have been further increased due to its impact. This

was very evident in the aftermath of the sudden lockdown announced by the government and the hordes of migrant labourers who were uprooted and left choiceless. The financial packages announced later were insufficient to deal with this huge gap. The process of budget preparation is also not open to the citizens. There is no such mechanism to make the budget formulation process participatory. The budget formulation process remains a bureaucratic exercise completely out of reach of the public, making it difficult to understand even the content and importance of documents.

In this financial year, the allocation stands at Rs. 1,26,259 Cr for Scheduled Castes and Rs. 79,942 Cr for Scheduled Tribes. 330 schemes for SCs and 326 schemes for STs have been allocated under AWSC (Allocation for Welfare of Scheduled Castes) & AWST (Allocation for Welfare of Scheduled Tribes), respectively. The proportion of targeted schemes under SC budget is 38% with an allocation of Rs. 48,397 Cr and 35% under ST budget with an allocation of Rs. 27,830 Cr. These are in fact only 'general schemes', with a mask of SC & ST budget schemes. They do not qualify as SC & ST schemes that benefit the intended communities.

2. Analysis of Utilization – Budget Credibility

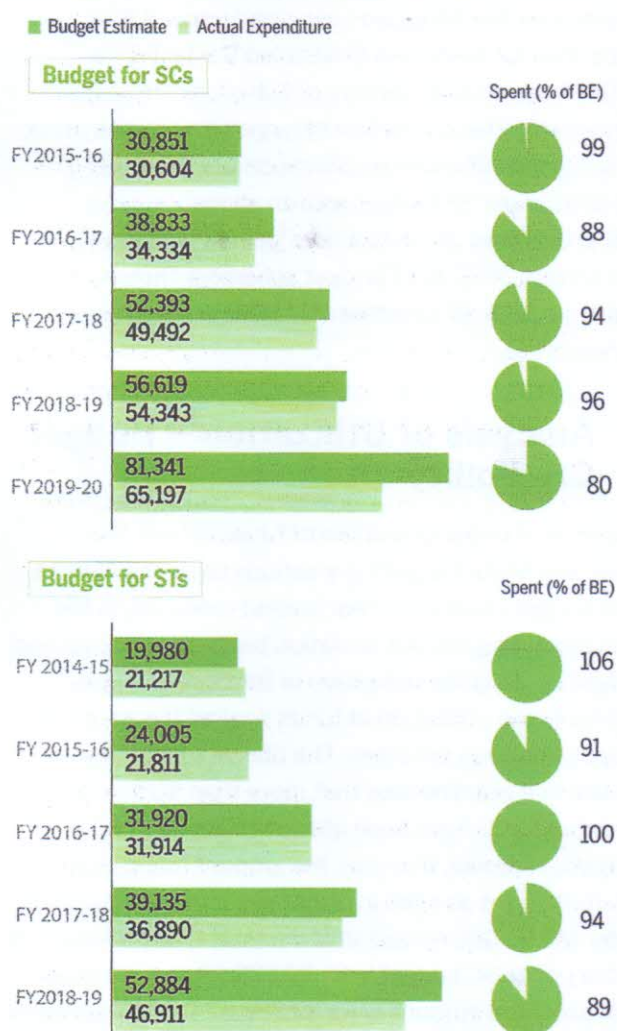
The issue of under-utilization of funds in both the Union and State budgets is a serious issue resulting in poor budget credibility. Poor budget credibility is the indication of significant deviation between the approved budget viz-a-viz the utilization of the budget. Fig-4 highlights the utilization of funds against the approved budget along key schemes. The utilization data over the last five years reveals that more than 90% of the allocated funds have been utilized under both SC & ST budgets. However, this year, the amount released to different states as seen in e-utthaan, a monitoring portal under MSJE, GoI, reveals that the total funds released to states under SC budget is Rs 39,628.29 Cr³ out of the total allocated amount of Rs 83,256.62 Cr. This accounts for only 47.60% of total funds allocated. Further scheme analysis reveals that the total funds released under crucial schemes like Post-Matric Scholarship (PMS) for SC students were only Rs 1,184.91 Cr⁴ as against the

³ <http://e-utthaan.gov.in/>

⁴ *ibid.*

total allocated fund of Rs 2,987.33 Cr in FY 2020-21 as of January 2021, which is only 39.67% of the total fund allocated under this scheme. From the data in the above Figure 1, it is quite clear that at the allocation stage, Rs 55,915 Cr (6.19%) of the total due share of Rs 139,172 Cr (15.49%) have been deducted from the SC budget, and out of this only Rs 16,174 Cr (1.8%) have been earmarked towards targeted schemes. From the above e-utthaan data, it is quite clear that Rs 43,628.33 Cr has been found unutilized, which is a major concern for us as we witness expenditure gaps.

Figure 3: Utilisation of funds for Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribe Schemes in Union Budget FY 2015 to FY19-20 (Rs.Cr)



Source: Gov of India - Budget Expenditure Profile of 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20, 2020-21 & 2021-22, Ministry of Finance

3. COVID-19 and its impact on SC and ST communities

The COVID-19 pandemic created an unprecedented nation-wide crisis. But it impacted the marginalized especially the Dalits and Adivasis the most. The oppressive societal structures based on caste, class, patriarchy, (dis)ability and gender identity make certain sections of the society more vulnerable than the others. They often lack the ability to overcome the distress caused by such a crisis. For these marginalized communities, the ongoing pandemic has further increased the barriers to attain equal footing in a society dominated by dominant castes. These communities apart, from the loss of livelihood and related crisis, have had to face caste-based discrimination exacerbating the existing inequalities for those with already poor access to capital, resources and skill. This pandemic also has affected women from these communities, their access to healthcare and employment, and one sees an increased violence against them despite the lockdown.

Employment and livelihood

The pandemic has led to a global economic crisis with appalling and long-term impacts on economic activity, employment and livelihood for Dalits and Adivasis. Although the lockdown has impacted everyone globally, the job losses were high among SCs, i.e., three times higher than the other dominant caste groups. Dominant caste access to education and henceforth secured job makes them less vulnerable to such economic catastrophes⁵. Additionally, Dalits also don't have access to any means of production like land and trade making them even more vulnerable. Migrant workers are among the worst hit by the lockdown. Of the 395 million intra-state migrants in India, 62 million are estimated to be Dalits and 31 million Adivasis.⁶

According to a recent study, segregation of labour of migrant workers depends highly on caste.⁷ Tribal women are more concentrated in the construction sector, while Dalit women have to work in sectors such as brick-making. Another study reports that most migrant tribal women from Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Odisha work as domestic servants, while the same from Madhya Pradesh are involved in wage employment.⁸

5 Deshpande, A. and Ramachandran, R (2020). "Is COVID-19 'The Great Leveler'? The Critical Role of Social Identity in Lockdown-induced Job Losses". DP-34, Department of Economics, Ashoka University.
 6 Yengde, Suraj (2020). "What makes injustice to migrant workers more acute is the fact that many of them are Dalits", The Indian Express. Last retrieved at Feb 2, 2021, 3:10 am.
 7 Singh, Priyanka (2020). "Migrants looking for a better life in Indian cities continue to be shadowed by caste bias". IndiaSpend. Last retrieved Feb 2, 2021, 8 pm.
 8 Ibid.

Those employed in the informal sector, casual labourers, single mothers and migrant workers, to name a few, who were earlier able to make ends meet have been some of the worst affected groups. Other impacts in the private sector and self-employment were largely in the form of decrease in salaries; loss of jobs at mass level; exploitation by corporate giants of people in low to medium level jobs; on-the-field jobs like home delivery services, transport services; self-employed groups like domestic workers, SMEs, rickshaw pullers, etc., are far more affected financially and at much higher risk of economic distress.

We have seen a large number of migrant workers walking kilometres to their villages without access to any basic amenities like food and water with negligible state support, risking their own lives. However, escaping the suffocating servitude and indebtedness in working as agricultural labourers, they had to return to the cities within months. This speaks of the failure of rural infrastructure, the lifeline of which is the existing caste system, in providing sustainable avenues of livelihood for them. Lack of domicile documents of the cities they work in disqualifies them from availing public entitlements as urban residents.

Sanitation and Frontline workers

During the pandemic, sanitation and frontline workers were the most exposed to the risk of getting infected, yet they were not provided with any protective kit or gear from the state or central government. They were directly in contact with bio-medical waste but had to handle it without safety equipment. According to a survey, when COVID-19 hit, only 30.7% of the total 214 respondents received masks, 22.4% received gloves, 31.1% received soaps, and 18.9% received sanitizers.⁹ In fact, 93% did not receive any special training to work during a pandemic. According to another study conducted during the pandemic, 89.7% of sanitation workers did not have or were unaware of the healthcare facilities.¹⁰ However, the government's silence towards manual scavengers was quite evident as they have no official data to provide about their death rates during covid¹¹. The central government did announce health insurance schemes worth Rs. 50 lakh for health care and sanitation workers but again it was ineffective as most of

those working on the streets remained unidentified. At least 40 sanitation workers tested positive for the novel coronavirus SARS-CoV-2 and 15 died due to the disease in national capital New Delhi, as of 23 June 2020.¹²

Impact of COVID-19 on Education of SCs and STs

Access to both school and higher education was very challenging for Dalits and Adivasis due to COVID-19. According to our ongoing study on the impact of COVID-19 on Dalit and Adivasi students in higher education, online education is a new layer of exclusion. Students have no access to books, internet connection or android phones. Without their last year results, they were unable to apply for any schemes.

Moreover, there has been multi-layered poverty in SC & ST families that forced students to join daily-wage work in rural and construction work in the urban areas. Most of them did not receive the Pre-Matric or Post-Matric Scholarship as admissions for the new academic year were a challenge throughout the pandemic. Aspiring students for higher education could not apply for basic documents like caste certificate, income certificate, Bonafide certificates as the public offices and educational institutions were not functioning due to the lockdown. Mid-Day Meal is a supportive intervention for the students of SCs and STs to increase and maintain the essential nutritional level. Due to the lack of Mid-Day Meal at both school and Anganwadi, there is a serious impact on nutritional status of children.

3. Education Justice:

This financial year, the allocation for the Post Matric Scholarship scheme has increased to Rs. 3,415.62 Cr under AWSC and Rs. 1,993 Cr. under AWST. The government has promised to allocate Rs. 35,219 Cr towards SC students for the next six years of the 60% share of the union government in the scheme.¹³ However, the commitment made of allocating Rs. 7,000 Cr for SCs has not been met.

As far as the demand is concerned, AISHE¹⁴ data reveals the increase in the number of enrolled students in the last five years. In 2014-15, the students belonging to SC were 13.47% and STs were 4.80%. It eventually

9 Ghosh, Sayan (2020). "Little protection for sanitation workers during COVID-19 pandemic, finds survey", The Hindu. Retrieved from <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/little-protection-for-sanitation-workers-during-covid-19-pandemic-finds-survey/article32550790.ece>

10 Condition of Sanitation Workers in India: A Survey During Covid-19 and Lockdown, June 2020

11 Down To Earth: As told to Parliament (September 16, 2020): No data on sanitation worker deaths amid COVID-19

12 Down To Earth: COVID-19: How distant laws, uneven measures afflict sanitation workers

13 Budget Speech for FY 2021-22 by the finance minister pg. 23 <https://www.indiabudget.gov.in/>

14 All India Survey on Higher Education

increased to 14.89% i.e. 55,67,078 of SCs and 5.53% i.e. 20,67,748 of STs till the academic year of 2018-19.

The allocation under higher education is with two Ministries: first, the nodal Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, under various schemes the total allocation for higher education is Rs 3,865 Cr. under AWSC while it was Rs 3,377 Cr in the previous FY 2020-21 for Scheduled Castes. This year, it has increased by Rs. 488 Cr. i.e. 12.59%. Similarly, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs has allocated Rs. 2,146 Cr for the higher education of Scheduled Tribe students. For SC students, SHREYAS is an umbrella scheme for higher education under MSJE, consisting of four schemes, having a combined allocation of Rs. 450 Cr under AWSC. It comprises of National Fellowship for SCs, National Overseas Scholarship for SCs, Top Class Education for SC Students, and Free Coaching for SC and OBC Students. On the other hand, for ST students, National Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education of ST have been allocated Rs.150 Cr. under AWST.

Secondly, the Ministry of Higher Education has allocated a total of Rs. 3,843 Cr under AWSC and Rs. 1,963.45 Cr under AWST for SC and ST students, respectively. Even though there is an allocation increase of 16.47% for the department under AWSC and AWST in the total allocation for higher education at the Ministry of Higher Education, none of the allocated schemes are targeted towards the development and protection of SC and ST students. For example, the scheme Grants to Central Universities (CUs) has been allocated Rs 481 Cr under AWSC and Rs. 245 Cr under AWST; University Grants Commission (UGC) allocating Rs 780 Cr. under AWSC and Rs. 400 Cr under AWST so on and so forth. However, none of these schemes have targeted the objective of the development of SC and ST students.

On the other hand, the Department of School Education and Literacy has allocated Rs. 9,420.68 Cr under AWSC and Rs. 5,297.40 Cr under AWST. This amount has decreased from the previous year by 9.1% for AWSC and 10.31% for ASWT. Pre-Matric Scholarship scheme has been allocated Rs. 725 Cr under AWSC and Rs. 400 Cr for STs under MoTA.

4. Manual Scavenging

Manual Scavenging is a centuries-old caste centered ill practice that still holds its roots in the Indian

subcontinent. The landmark judgement of *Safai Karamchari Andolan vs. Union of India* also held that manual scavenging is a gross violation of Article 21 and Article 17 of the Constitution.¹⁵

The amount of Rs. 110 crores allocated for the rehabilitation of manual scavengers for the period of 2020-21 remains unutilized. The MSJE did not release any funds for the current year as the earlier allocated funds are still not utilized.¹⁶ For FY 2021-22, an amount of Rs. 100 Cr is allocated which is Rs. 10 Cr lesser than the previous allocation which raises serious concerns. According to the data presented by the MSJE from 17 states, there are 63,246 identified manual scavengers. For the FY 2021-22, an amount of Rs. 50 Cr has been allocated to National safai Karamchari Finance and Development Corporation, which is capital expenditure and will have no direct impact on the livelihood of manual scavengers. Not just that, 'Pre Matric Scholarship for children of those engaged in unclean occupations and prone to health hazards' has received no allocation this year as compared to Rs. 25 Cr in FY 2020-21.

Surprisingly, despite the government passing countless bills on the prohibition of this inhumane practice, there has never been a single person punished under the Manual Scavengers Prohibition Act.¹⁷ A major population of the workers is unaware of these provisions and people who are in an authoritative position know how to use this to their advantage.

The miserable condition of manual scavengers persists due to the notion of caste-designated occupation and despite laws being in place, the agencies working at the grass-root level such as municipal corporations, panchayats, fail to implement them. The state machinery needs to draft stricter laws, allocate sufficient funds, and introduce modern technology to ensure the eradication of this horrendous anti-human practice.

5. Scheme Analysis

As per the new Guideline (AWSC & AWST), 41 Ministries/Departments shall earmark funds for SC & ST communities under specific schemes. But three more Departments are added in the analysis because of their fund allocation for the communities. Out of these only 35 ministries have allocated funds to SCs and 38

15 *Safai Karamchari Andolan. And Ors. v. Union of India And Ors.* (2011) 11 SCC 224.

16 "No funds released for rehabilitation of manual scavengers, earlier funds unutilized: Govt", *The New Indian Express*

17 "Why the Proposed Manual Scavenging Prohibition Bill Looks Good Only on Paper",

Figure 4. Relevance of schemes for SCs and STs - Targeted, General and Obsolete in Union Budget 2021-22 (Rs.Cr)



NOTE:- There are a total of 50 Schemes for SCs and 50 Schemes for STs with a total allocation for Rs. Cr 1,16,001. For analysis we have taken SC and STs budget which are 62% (Rs. Cr. 1,16,001) of the total Schemes under AWSC & AWST. Schemes highlighted under the color Green are Targeted and are targeted Schemes which ensure direct benefit, under the color orange are General which benefit everybody and not necessarily SCs or STs and under the Red are obsolete which has no relevance for the SC/ST communities. Orange and Red together form the Non-Targeted schemes.

✔ Relevant schemes
 ✘ Obsolete schemes
 ! General flow schemes

Name of the Schemes	Total	SC	ST
! "Food Subsidy to Food Corporation of India under National Food Security Act."	26,097	17,191	8,906
✘ MGNREGA-Programme Component	17,640	9,310	8,330
! Pradhanmantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)	16,380	10,790	5,590
! "Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) / National Rural Drinking Water Mission"	16,004	11,002	5,001
! Samagra Shiksha	9,666	6,232	3,434
! National Rural Health Mission	9,412	6,198	3,214
✔ Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna (PMAY)- Rual	8,288	4,875	3,413
! Umbrella ICDS - Anganwadi Services, Poshan Abhiyan, Scheme for Adolescent Girls, National Creche	6,317	4,417	1,899
! National Rural Livelihood Mission	5,813	3,419	2,394
! Urea Subsidy Payment for Indigenous Urea	5,448	3,589	1,859
✔ Post Matric Scholarship for SCs	5,409	3,416	1,993
! "Food Subsidy for Decentralized Procurement of Foodgrains under NFSA"	5,040	3,320	1,720
✔ Interest Subsidy for Short Term Credit to Farmers	4,849	3,302	1,547
✘ Road Works Works under Roads Wing	4,125	-	4,125
✔ National Programme of Mid Day Meal in Schools	3,659	2,305	1,354
! SBM-Rural Programme Component	2,867	1,971	896
! Crop Insurance Scheme	2,667	2,667	-
! Urea Subsidy Payment for Import of Urea	2,463	1,623	841
✔ Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS)	1,943	1,232	711
✔ Employees Pension Scheme, 1995	1,851	1,220	631
✔ "Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojana (PM AJAY)"	1,800	1,800	-
✔ Residential Education - (SRESHTA) for SCs} & {Eklavya Model Residential School (EMRS) for ST's}	1,618	200	1,418
! Human Resources for Health and Medical Resources	1,581	999	582
! Direct Benefit Transfer - LPG	1,572	1,036	537
! Nutrient Based Subsidy Payment for Indigenous P and K Fertilizers	1,570	1,034	536
✔ Special Central Assistance	1,350	-	1,350
✔ "Grants under proviso to Article 275(1) of the Constitution"	1,350	-	1,350
! Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY)	1,189	937	252
✘ University Grants Commission (UGC)	1,180	780	400
✔ Pre Matric Scholarship for SCs and Others	1,125	725	400
✘ Integrated Power Development Scheme - IPDS Grant	1,056	680	376
! Nutrient Based Subsidy Payment for Imported P and K Fertilizers	1,041	686	355
! Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY)- Per Drop More Crop	1,008	664	344
! Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna	956	632	324
! Rashtriya Uchhatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA)	942	610	332
! Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojna	907	598	310
✘ Compensation to Service Providers and Augmentation of Telecom Infrastructure	882	581	301
✔ PMAY-Urban (Schemes financed from Central Road and Infrastructure Fund)	879	738	141
✘ Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS)- Support from GBS	852	569	283

Continued ...

Name of the Schemes	Total	SC	ST
✔ Aatmanirbhar Bharat Rojgar Yojana	794	523	271
✘ Grants to Central Universities (CUs)	726	481	245
✘ Support to Indian Institutes of Technology	675	455	220
ⓘ National Mission on Horticulture	655	374	281
ⓘ Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)	623	413	210
✔ "Strengthening of Machinery for Enforcement of Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1995 and Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989"	600	600	-
✔ Mission Shakti (Mission for Protection and Empowerment for Women)SAMARTHYA	593	415	178
✔ "Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme(IGNWPS)"	567	351	216
ⓘ Integrated Watershed Development Program	532	332	200
ⓘ National Food Security Mission	564	378	186
✘ "Assistance to State Agencies for intra-state movement of foodgrains and FPS dealers margin under NFSA"	504	332	172
Total	185,630	116,001	69,629

ministries for STs. The overall earmarking is calculated against the total allocation of CSS (Centrally Sponsored Schemes) and CS (Central Sector) schemes but not against the total budget of the Ministries/Departments. So, according to the above guidelines, these 41 Ministries/Depts are supposed to earmark a total fund of Rs 161,260 Cr for SC communities under 330 schemes but the targeted allocation for SC communities is only Rs 48,397 Cr; for STs it is supposed to be Rs 88,077 Cr but targeted is Rs 27,830 Cr. Out of 330 total schemes for SCs, only 52. are targeted schemes and 278 are non-targeted schemes amounting to Rs 48,397 Cr and Rs. 77,862 Cr respectively. Similarly, for STs out of 326 total schemes, only 58 are targeted schemes and 268 are non-targeted schemes amounting Rs 27,830 Cr and Rs. 52,112 Cr respectively. Regarding responsibility of nodal Ministry, this year it has allocated a sum of Rs 7,752 Cr for SC communities which is more than the due allocation. Likewise, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs is supposed to earmark 100% funds but the allocation is more than the due share.

6. Relevance of Schemes for SCs & STs

As the new guideline says that, Ministries concerned and States/UTs must ensure mainstreaming of most vulnerable communities under major flagship program under National Development Agenda as reflected in development outcome in addition to earmarked allocation and specific scheme. This chapter examines how relevance of the 50 top funded schemes for the SCs and STs constitutes 80% of the total allocated funds. The table below gives a few examples of Excess

allocation in Notional Schemes, Under-allocation in effective schemes & the large scheme of major drastic diversion, under-allocated excellent schemes & Excess allocation in General Scheme which have no specific benefit for SCs or STs.

Excess allocation in Notional¹⁸ Schemes under SC budget in FY 2021-22.

- National Rural Health Mission Infrastructure Maintenance-Rs 2,811 Cr,
- Integrated Power Development Scheme IPDS-Grant-Rs 680 Cr,
- Central Silk Board-Rs 120 Cr
- Geological Survey of India-Rs 28 Cr,
- Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats Project-Rs 43 Cr.
- Urea Subsidy Payment for Indigenous Urea & Import of Urea is- Rs 5,211 Cr -SC budget
- Compensation to Service Providers for creation and augmentation of telecom infrastructure Bharatnet & Telecom Service Providers- Rs 747 Cr

Excess allocation in Notional schemes under ST budget:

- National Rural Health Mission Infrastructure Maintenance -Rs 761.84 Cr,
- Integrated Power Development Scheme IPDS-Grant-Rs 376 Cr,
- Urea Subsidy Payment for Indigenous Urea & Import of Urea is- Rs 2,700 Cr -SC budget

18 Notional Scheme: Schemes having the generic objective with no physical targets towards SC & ST

- Compensation to Service Providers for creation and augmentation of telecom infrastructure Bharatnet & Telecom Service Providers- Rs 387 Cr

Under-allocation in effective schemes under SC Budget

- National Overseas Scholarship for SCs-Rs 30 Cr,
- Scholarship for College and University students-Rs 23 Cr,
- National Safai Karamcharis Finance & Development Corporation-Rs 50 Cr,
- PM Research Fellowship-Rs 25 Cr
- Top Class Education for SCs -Rs 70 Cr.

Under-allocation in effective schemes under ST Budget

- Scholarship to the ST Students for Studies Abroad-Rs 3 Cr,
- Scholarship for College and University students-Rs 12 Cr,
- PM Research Fellowship-Rs 13 Cr

Excess allocation in General Scheme under SC Budget:

- Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-Kisan)-Rs 10,790 Cr,
- Samagra Shiksha Support from Prarambhik Shiksha Kosh-Rs 6,232 Cr,
- Crop Insurance Scheme Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana-Rs 2,667 Cr,
- World Class Institutions Support from Gross Budgetary Support (GBS)-Rs 310 Cr
- Promotion of Electronics and IT, HW Manufacturing (MSIPS, EDF and Manufacturing Clusters)-Rs 208 Cr.

Excess allocation in General Scheme under ST Budget:

- Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-Kisan)-Rs 5,590 Cr),
- National Rural Health Mission Infrastructure Maintenance-Rs 762 Cr
- Integrated Power Development Scheme IPDS-Grant-Rs 376 Cr

7. Ministry/Dept wise priority to schemes for SC & ST

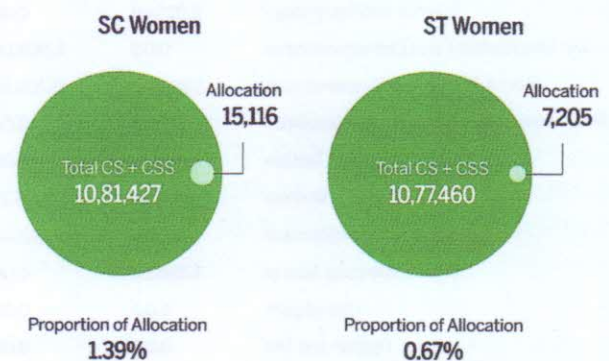
The new guidelines mandate the two nodal Ministries, to monitor and coordinate with other obligatory Ministries to ensure that all allocated schemes are targeted in nature to provide direct benefit to the communities as per the Business Rule 1961 vide Gazette Notification a F. No. 1/21//26/2016-Cab dated 31st Jan'2017. The deeper analysis reveals that almost 62% fund earmarked for different schemes are either non-targeted or general in nature. For instance, Rs 10,790 Cr has been allocated towards the schemes called "Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-Kisan)" under SC budget and Rs 5,590 Cr under ST budget, which are the top funded scheme allocating 8.55 % and 7% of the total fund under SC & ST budget respectively is not exclusively for these communities.

As of now, the Ministry has initiated the outcome monitoring through Outcome details in e-uthan portal. But the monitoring details are yet to be updated. Because, in FY 2017-18, as many as 19- Min/Dept have uploaded their outcome details followed by 7 Min/Dept in 2018-19 and 5 Min/Dept in 2019-20 and 4 Ministries in 2020-21.

8. Gender Budget Analysis

SC and ST women have been invisibilized in both the Gender Budget statement and SC & ST Component Plans. The total allocations for SC women is Rs. 15,116 Cr and ST women is Rs. 7,205 Cr which amounts to 1.4% and 0.67% respectively of the total eligible Centrally Sponsored schemes and Central Sector schemes. The

Figure 5: Allocation for SC and ST Women 2021-22 (Amount in Rs.Cr.)



Source: Gov of India - Budget Expenditure Profile FY2021-22, Statement 13

Figure 6a: Department Wise Due and Allocation under DAPSC Budget for 2021-22 BE in Rs Cr

Departments	CS	CSS	Total Eligible Ministries (CS + CSS)	% of Proposed Allocation	Due Allocation under SC (Rs Cr)	Allocation under SC Budget (Rs Cr)
Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers' Welfare	105,018.81	17,408.19	122,427.00	16.60	20,323	20,322.89
Agricultural Research and Education	2,686.00	0.00	2,686.00	8.30	223	223.00
AYUSH	298.67	553.80	852.47	8.30	71	71.00
Fertilisers	79,529.68	0.00	79,529.68	8.30	6,601	6,934.50
Pharmaceuticals	410.76	0.00	410.76	8.30	34	32.00
Coal	419.98	0.00	419.98	8.30	35	34.85
Commerce	4,147.02	0.00	4,147.02	8.30	344	25.00
Telecommunications	14,431.58	0.00	14,431.58	8.30	1,198	774.30
Consumer Affairs	2,870.50	0.00	2,870.50	8.30	238	3.70
Food and Public Distribution	251,266.17	70.00	251,336.17	8.30	20,861	20,874.80
Culture	455.20	0.00	455.20	8.30	38	37.78
Development of North Eastern Region	2,637.49	0.00	2,637.49	8.30	219	218.91
Electronics and Information Technology	6,806.33	0.00	6,806.33	8.30	565	564.93
Environment, Forests and Climate Change	993.13	766.00	1,759.13	8.30	146	146.00
Fisheries	0.00	1,015.00	1,015.00	16.18	164	169.82
Animal Husbandry and Dairying	1,753.00	1,177.04	2,930.04	16.60	486	518.09
Food Processing Industries	700.00	500.00	1,200.00	8.30	100	99.60
Health and Family Welfare	10,566.63	42,977.50	53,544.13	16.60	8,888	8,542.51
Housing and Urban Affairs	26,174.02	24,845.00	51,019.02	22.50	11,479	911.78
School Education and Literacy	363.50	43,285.16	43,648.66	20.00	8,730	9,420.68
Higher Education	6,069.43	3,000.00	9,069.43	16.60	1,506	3,843.00
WR, RD, GD	2,456.02	5,688.49	8,144.51	8.30	676	0.00
Drinking Water and Sanitation	0.00	60,005.10	60,005.10	22.00	13,201	12,973.79
Labour and Employment	11,674.10	976.90	12,651.00	16.60	2,100	2,092.60
MSME	15,629.21	0.04	15,629.25	16.60	2,594	712.07
Mines	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.30	0	28.82
New and Renewable Energy	5,645.28	0.00	5,645.28	8.30	469	469.00
Panchayati Raj	215.20	661.00	876.20	16.60	145	152.30
Petroleum and Natural Gas	15,695.00	0.00	15,695.00	8.30	1,303	1,073.19
Power	11,009.12	0.00	11,009.12	16.60	1,828	1,477.60
Road Transport and Highways	117,947.35	0.00	117,947.35	8.30	9,790	0.00
Rural Development	364.39	130,977.61	131,342.00	25.00	32,836	19,258.82
Land Resources	150.00	2,000.00	2,150.00	8.30	178	356.91
Science and Technology	2,915.69	0.00	2,915.69	8.30	242	242.00
Skill Development and Entrepreneurship	0.00	2,505.00	2,505.00	16.60	416	371.67
Social Justice and Empowerment	1,395.00	8,705.62	10,100.62	72.50	7,323	7,751.62
Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities	709.77	0.00	709.77	16.60	118	117.82
Textiles	3,444.61	0.00	3,444.61	16.60	572	346.01
Tourism	1,895.40	5.27	1,900.67	8.30	158	0.00
Women and Child Development	0.00	24,162.00	24,162.00	20.00	4,832	4,832.40
Youth Affairs and Sports	1,398.01	0.00	1,398.01	16.60	232	233.44
Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
TOTAL	710,142.05	371,284.72	108,1427		161,260	126,259.20

As per the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Finance, Dept of Public Affairs, the due allocation for SC & ST Budget is calculated based on the total amount of (CS: Central Sector Scheme)+ (CSS: Centrally Sponsored Scheme) of each obligatory Ministries/Departments.

Figure 6b: Department Wise Due and Allocation under DAPST for 2021-22 (Rs In Cr.)

Departments	CS	CSS	Total Eligible Ministries (CS + CSS)	% of Proposed Allocation	Due Allocation under SC (Rs Cr)	Allocation under SC Budget (Rs Cr)
Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers' Welfare	105,019	17,408	122,427	8.6	10,529	10,528.73
Agricultural Research and Education	2,686	0	2,686	4.3	115	115.50
AYUSH	299	554	852	4.3	37	35.80
Department of Fertilisers	79,530	0	79,530	4.3	3,420	3,592.57
Department of Pharmaceuticals	411	0	411	4.3	18	17.00
Ministry of Coal	420	0	420	8.6	36	36.11
Department of Commerce	4,147	0	4,147	4.3	178	25.00
Department of Telecommunications	14,432	0	14,432	4.3	621	401.01
Department of Consumer Affairs	2,871	0	2,871	4.3	123	1.92
Department of Food and Public Distribution	251,266	70	251,336	4.3	10,807	10,814.48
Ministry of Culture	455	0	455	4.3	20	19.57
Development of North Eastern Region	2,637	0	2,637	8.6	227	716.87
Electronics and Information Technology	6,806	0	6,806	6.7	456	456.03
Environment, Forests and Climate Change	993	766	1,759	8.6	151	152.00
Department of Fisheries	0	1,015	1,015	8.6	87	91.52
Animal Husbandry and Dairying	1,753	1,177	2,930	8.6	252	265.29
Ministry of Food Processing Industries	700	500	1,200	4.3	52	47.30
Department of Health and Family Welfare	10,567	42,978	53,544	8.6	4,605	4,260.20
Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs	26,174	24,845	51,019	4.3	2,194	174.50
Department of School Education and Literacy	364	43,285	43,649	10.7	4,670	5,297.40
Department of Higher Education	6,069	3,000	9,069	8.6	780	1,963.45
Department of WR, RD, GD	2,456	5,688	8,145	8.6	700	197.17
Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation	0	60,005	60,005	10	6,001	5,897.18
Ministry of Labour and Employment	11,674	977	12,651	8.6	1,088	1,084.12
MSME	15,629	0	15,629	8.6	1,344	350.50
Ministry of Mines	0	0	0	0	0	15.03
Ministry of New and Renewable Energy	5,645	0	5,645	8.6	485	486.00
Ministry of Panchayati Raj	215	661	876	8.6	75	78.86
Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	15,695	0	15,695	4.3	675	555.99
Ministry of Power	11,009	0	11,009	8.6	947	765.60
Ministry of Road Transport and Highways	117,947	0	117,947	4.3	5,072	4,125.00
Department of Rural Development	364	130,978	131,342	17.5	22,985	15,127.24
Department of Land Resources	150	2,000	2,150	10	215	215.01
Department of Science and Technology	2,916	0	2,916	4.3	125	125.45
Skill Development and Entrepreneurship	0	2,505	2,505	8.6	215	191.83
Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities	710	0	710	8.6	61	61.04
Ministry of Textiles	3,445	0	3,445	8.6	296	202.79
Ministry of Tourism	1,895	5	1,901	4.3	82	82.00
Ministry of Tribal Affairs	1,831	4,303	6,134	100	6,134	7,484.07
Ministry of Women and Child Development	0	24,162	24,162	8.6	2,078	2,077.93
Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports	1,398	0	1,398	8.6	120	121.25
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	231.90
Dadre Nagar Haveli & Daman Diu	0	0	0	0	0	21.10
Lakhsdeep	0	0	0	0	0	1,432.31
TOTAL	710,578	366,882	1,077,460		88,077	79,941.62

As per the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Finance, Dept of Public Affairs, the due allocation for SC & ST Budget is calculated based on the total amount of (CS: Central Sector Scheme)+ (CSS: Centrally Sponsored Scheme) of each obligatory Ministries/Departments.

Gender Budget Statement (henceforth GBS) of the Union Budget 2021-22 reveals that wide gaps continue to exist between the goals and the lived realities of Dalit and Adivasi women.

A trend that the Government seems to have adopted this year is to consolidate various flagship schemes under one big umbrella programme making it difficult to unpack the increases and decreases in individual schemes. For instance, critical schemes such as Anganwadi (former ICDS), National Nutrition Mission, National Creche Scheme etc. fall under the umbrella scheme called 'Saksham Anganwadi and Poshan 2.0'.

There are limited budgetary provisions addressing the needs of the SC and ST women. Our analysis of GBS and Allocation for Welfare of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe (AWSC/AWST) reveals that the allocations are meagre, reflecting the lack of priority given to Dalit and Adivasi women.

The outbreak of Covid-19 and its related lockdown has further distressed women and children from these communities. Moreover, the Government has not made any provisions for social security of SC & ST women. While the country is grappling with the COVID-19 pandemic, Dalit women are facing increased violence and atrocities by the 'dominant' castes. Media reported several cases of violence against Dalit and Adivasi women between February 2020 to August 2020. This pandemic has added another layer of oppression and discrimination for Dalit women further exacerbating inequalities.

The latest NCRB 2019 data reveals that a minimum of 10 cases of rape against SC women and 5 cases against ST women are reported every day, showing an increase in the incidence of systemic sexual violence from the previous year's NCRB data. Despite growing incidences of violence against SC and ST women there is only a marginal allocation of Rs. 180 Cr for their access to justice. There is only one scheme pertaining to the same namely 'Strengthening of Machinery for Enforcement of PCR Act, 1955 and PoA Act, 1989'.

With the ongoing economic crisis, it is the women from the SC & ST communities that are worst affected as most income generating opportunities have almost disappeared especially in rural India. This year's GBS does not reflect any allocations under the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. Their livelihood

has been adversely affected however the National Rural Livelihood Mission - Ajeevika, one of the key programmes focusing on promoting self-employment among the rural poor, allocated only an amount of Rs. 284 Cr for SC women and Rs. 103 Cr for ST women.

Further, the GBS restricts itself to women, leaving out non-cisgender identities such as Transgenders and sexual identities across the LGBTQI+ spectrum. The discourse on gender has evolved to define gender as a spectrum that includes people in the trans and non-binary spectrum. Therefore, the GBS needs to adopt this approach towards its concept of gender in policy making. This year the budget has again failed to address the issues of intersectionality. Such an approach towards development reveals the gaps in the planning process and failure to redistribute resources towards inclusive development.

9. New Farm Act 2020 and Land Rights

The country's agricultural sector is in the middle of a major policy change with the passing of the three new Farm Laws 2020. Despite owning barely 9% of the country's agricultural land¹⁹, landless Dalits are out there to support the protests as the law as this directly impacts their immediate livelihood. However, this support must not lead us to overlook the issue of land reallocation – a reform due for decades to ensure justice to landless Dalits and Adivasis. While the Law claims to be supporting small and marginal farmers by halting the involvement of intermediaries, the move towards liberalization and privatization of the agricultural sector is set to rather increase the exploitation of small and marginal farmers at the hands of corporates. The grain prices are more likely to go below the Minimum Support Price. Case in point is the enactment of a similar law in Bihar in 2006.²⁰ It is also important to look at the women as 81% of women agricultural workers (landless) are from Dalit and Adivasi communities, women labourers will be much adversely affected given the existing gender wage gap in the sector.²¹

The total share of operational landholdings for SCs and STs is 11.84% and 8.65% with an operated area of 8.54% and 11.27%, respectively.²² This share has only marginally increased by 1.42% and 5.53%,

19 All India Report on Agriculture Census 2015-16, GoI 2020.

20 "Farm laws 2020: Who are they meant to serve?", Kavya Datla, Down to Earth. <https://www.downtoearth.org.in/blog/agriculture/farm-laws-2020-who-are-they-meant-to-serve-74540>

21 "How Farm Acts Affect Women in Agriculture", Aditi Premkumar, BehanBox. <https://behanbox.com/how-the-new-farm-acts-will-impact-womens-work-in-agriculture/>

22 All India Report on Agriculture Census 2015-16, GoI 2020.

Figure 7: Suggested Schemes for SC ST Budgets

	SC Schemes (Rs. Cr.)	ST Schemes (Rs. Cr.)		SC Schemes (Rs. Cr.)	ST Schemes (Rs. Cr.)
Higher Education			School Education		
Paramedical and nursing colleges for SC/ST women & men	3,500	2,000	500 state of the art modern schools for SC/ST students	4,500	1,500
Top Class Residential Coaching for SC Students	3,000	2,500	Inclusion Cells in Schools	1,500	800
Boys Hostels in every district headquarters - 718	3,500	3,000	Appointment of SC/ST Teachers in Rural Areas	2,100	400
girls hostels in every district head-quarters - 718	4,000	3,000	Special Teacher Training Programme on Anti-Discrimination and Inclusion	1,800	300
Remedial coaching in english language	1,500	1,000	High class hostels for SC/ST Students at district headquarters	3,500	1,500
B.R Ambedkar Universities in 29 states, 8 UTs	2,500	1,500	Appointment of Permanent SC/ST Women Cooks	1,800	250
Agri Coop			Special Nutritional Supplements		
Minor irrigation programme for SC/ST farmlands	1,500	1,000		2,000	2,500
Sustainable Agriculture Grants for SC/ST Farmers	4,000	3,000	Skill Development		
Horticulture and sericulture scheme for SC/ST	3,000	2,000	Training Capacity Building and Entrepreneurship Development for SC/ST Youth	3,000	2,000
Agriculture Research			Social Justice		
Agricultural Training Institute for SC/ST	2,000	1,000	Implementation of SC/ST POA Act	2,000	1,000
AHDF			Finance Development Corporation for SC Woman	3,500	1,000
District Level SC/ST Dairy Cooperatives Scheme	1,500	1,000	Insurance scheme for Criminally assaulted SC/ST Woman	2,000	1,000
Livestock Development Fund for SC/ST Family	2,000	1,500	Scaling up NFSC to all SC PhD Students	3,500	1,200
Small Scale Entrepreneurship Fund for Goat, Pig, Hen and Cow Breeding	900	600	Pre-Medical Coaching and Scholarship for SC/ST Students	2,500	1,500
DWS			Special fund for protection and empowerment of SC/ST Woman	2,500	1,500
Community Well Regeneration Scheme in SC/ST Localities	1,000	1,000	Special Development funds for Nomadic, semi-nomadic and Vimuktajatis of SCs and STs.	1,500	1,500
Provision for Drinking Water for SC/ST families	2,500	1,500	Establishment of Centers in Universities for study of Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy	1,500	1,200
Health Family Welfare			Special Fast Track Court for Speedy Trial of SC/ST Cases	1,500	700
Modernization of Health Centres in SC/ST Areas	1,000	1,000	SC & ST fellowship for non-NET research students	2,100	1,000
Paramedical and nursing colleges for SC/ST Women & Men	2,000	1,500	Compensation to Victims of caste based violence & atrocities	2,600	500
Financial Medical Assistance for SC/ST Families	400	200	B.R Ambedkar Centres for learning and libraries in SC ST dominated districts	3,000	800
Superspeciality hospital for Malaria, TB, Hypertension, sickle cells, and other diseases in SC/ST Areas.	1,000	200	Rehabilitation of Women Ex. Manual Scavengers	2,160	0
Health Contingency fund at Municipal level for SC/ST community	800	500	Formation of Special POCOS Courts to Trail SC/ST Cases	1,000	800
Housing			Overseas Scholarship for SC/ST Women	1,500	700
Ambedkar Model Housing Scheme	2,500	0	National Single Window Helpline for SC/ST Students	1,500	300
Birsa Munda Model Housing Scheme	0	1,500	Fellowships for SC- ST students under exchange programmes to foreign universities	4,000	1,500
Housing Scheme in Disaster prone for SC/ST Families	2,500	500	Establishment of SC - ST Research institutes	3,000	500
Housing Loan on Subsidised Interest rate to SC/ST Man/Women	3,000	700	Tribal Affairs		
Savitri Bai Phule SC/ST Woman Housing Programme	3,000	1,000	Innovation fund for Tribal Cooperatives and Tribal Entrepreneurship	2,000	3,000
Labour & Employment			Special fund for FRA Implementation	0	1,200
Rehabilitation and Protection of SC Child Labour	2,000	498	Special fund for implementation of PESA in Schedule Areas	0	1,200
Top class coaching for competitive exams	3,000	500	Special Mission for Development of Minor Forest Produce	0	1,000
Establishment of Employment Centre for SC/ST Labour	2,500	1,000	Model Schools for SC/ST Girls	2,500	1,300
MSME			Schools of international Standard at State Level for SC/ST Students	2,500	1,500
Standup Fund for Unemployed SC	5,000	3,442	Special Development Fund for most Vulnerable Tribal Groups	0	1,000
SC/ST Innovation fund for employment generation activities	3,500	2,500	Women Child		
Cedit Support Program for SC/ST educated unemployed youth for Self Employment	3,500	2,000	Establishment of Mini health centres in SC/ST Habitations	1,500	537
Special SC/ST Women Employment Fund	2,500	1,300	Financial Medical Assistance for SC/ST Women	2,500	1,500
Market Development Programme for SC/ST Farmers Product	1,500	400	Special Child Protection Mission for SC/ST Children	2,000	800
Rural Development			Targeted Health Coverage for Migrant SC/ST Children	2,000	200
Unemployment Allowance for SC/ST BPL Individual/Families	2,500	500	Appointment of SC/ST Caretakers	1,000	400
Restoration of Alienated land for STs	0	1,200	Rehabilitation of Trafficked SC/ST Women	2,500	1,000

Continued ...

NOTE 1: As per the guidelines No. (F.2(21)-B(P&A)/2016) issued by the Government of India, Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs, Budget Division Pg. 2, the due allocation for all the department/ministries amount to Rs. 1,61,260 Cr. for SC budget and Rs. 88,077 Cr. for ST budget. After due consultation with the leaders of the community, the above table suggests schemes as per the total due share.

Figure 7: Suggested Schemes for SC ST Budgets

	SC Schemes (Rs. Cr.)	ST Schemes (Rs. Cr.)
WR, RD, GR		
Canal Construction Programme for SC/ST farmland	800	400
Water Catchment Area Development Programme for SC/ST	300	150
Youth Sports		
Special Sports program for SC/ST youths under Khelo India	1,100	700
Overseas Training for SC/ST Sports Persons	400	200
Total	161,260	88,077

NOTE 1: As per the guidelines No. (F.2(21)-B(P&A)/2016) issued by the Government of India, Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs, Budget Division Pg. 2, the due allocation for all the department/ministries amount to Rs. 1,61,260 Cr. for SC budget and Rs. 88,077 Cr. for ST budget. After due consultation with the leaders of the community, the above table suggests schemes as per the total due share.

while the operational area has rather decreased by 1.75% and 2.4% from 2010-11. The distribution of land remains disproportionate as most of these are marginal and small landholdings. SCs own 78.19% of marginal landholdings and 14.4% of small landholdings with operational areas of 4,955 thousand hctr (36.75%) and 3,431 thousand hctr (25.45%), respectively. However, this share reduces substantially with only 5.62% of small-medium landholdings, 1.78% of medium landholdings, and 0.28% of large landholdings for SCs. STs own 56.26% of marginal landholdings and 23.46% of small landholdings with operational areas of 3,413 thousand hctr (19.19%) and 4,202 thousand hctr (23.63%), respectively. Apart from a negligible increase in the share of marginal landholdings, the share of landholdings for SCs and STs has only decreased from 2010-11 with a maximum decrease of 7.69% and 14.41% in the share of large landholdings, respectively.

The Union Budget 2021-22 allocates Rs. 20,322.89 Cr (16.52%) for SCs and Rs. 10,528.73 Cr (8.55%) for STs to the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare. Even though the percentage of department allocation towards SC and ST budget remains the same as the previous year, the amounts allocated have rather decreased by Rs. 1,889.54 Cr and Rs. 978.92 Cr, respectively, because of the reduction in total department allocation. The highest funded schemes are PM-Kisan, Interest Subsidy for Short-Term Credit to Farmers and PM Fasal Bima Yojana with allocated amounts of Rs. 10,790 Cr, Rs. 3,301.53 Cr and Rs. 2,666.94 Cr under AWSC, and Rs. 5,590 Cr, Rs. 1,547.26 Cr and Rs. 1,381.26 Cr under AWST, respectively. Not only are these general flow schemes

with no special provision for small and marginal farmers, even the allocated amount has decreased by Rs. 1,807.48 Cr (AWSC) and Rs. 1,008.67 Cr (AWST) for PM-Kisan and Rs. 251.16 Cr (AWSC) and Rs. 10.29 Cr (AWST) for Interest Subsidy for Short Term Credit to Farmers. Targeted schemes such as Organic Value Chain Development for Northeast Region remain highly under-allocated. The existing schemes in the agricultural sector are thus enjoyed by landowning dominant castes while there is an increasing financial and social security risk to landless workers, and small and marginal farmers, more so with the enactment of the new Farm Acts 2020.

10. Atrocities and Access to Justice

The scourge of discrimination based on caste in India impedes the potential of an entire nation. Heinous acts of violence and discrimination are committed against the Dalits and Adivasis with alarming frequency. The continuing violence and denial of justice for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in India epitomizes the caste-based mindset and biases prevalent among all the sections in our society and demands multi-layered action as a nation. However, even after 30 years of the enactment of this Act, the number of incidents of atrocities against the members of these communities has not abated. As per the government's official data²³, atrocities/crimes against Dalits (Scheduled Castes) have increased by 7.3% in 2019 (45,935) over 2018 (42793) whereas atrocities/ Crime against Adivasi (Scheduled Tribes) have increased by 26.4% in 2019 (8257) over 2018 (6528). Cases of sexual violence against Dalit (Scheduled Caste) Women cumulatively stood at 15% (6985) whereas for Adivasi (Scheduled Tribe) women, the numbers stood at 24.3% (8257).

Even during the Covid-19 pandemic, the Dalits and the Adivasis had to face the brunt emerging through different forms of discrimination. According to the data collected by NDMJ- NCSPA-NCDHR²⁴ through various media sources, 92 cases of atrocities of different kinds have been reported in different parts of India during the lockdown period.²⁵ The allocation for the implementation of the PoA Act is a mere Rs. 600 Cr.

23 Crimes in India-2019, National Crime Records Bureau

24 "Surge in atrocities against Dalits and Adivasis under COVID-19 lockdown in India reported", International Dalit Solidarity Network <https://idsn.org/surge-in-atrocities-against-dalits-and-adviasis-under-covid-19-lockdown-in-india-reported/> (last visited on 1/27/2021 at 6:29 pm)

25 The atrocities include practice of Untouchability, Physical assault, Sexual assault, Police brutality, Murder, inadequate PPE Kit for sanitation workers, death due to hunger, deaths in Shramik Special Trains, death of migrant workers etc

11. Schemes for Persons with Disabilities (PwDs)

PwDs remain one of the most neglected sections of the society, more so in caste-oppressed communities which are already struggling for survival, well-being and social security. The total PwD population in India is 21,906,769 (2.21%), out of which SC PwD are 49,27,433 (22.5%) and ST PwD are 21,40,763 (9.8%).²⁶ While some attention has been given to the question of women within the disability category, caste remains a largely untouched terrain, particularly in debates on reservation for PwDs. If we look at caste-segregated analysis on the status of PwDs, it shows that 89.1% and 89.8% of SC and ST with disabilities, respectively, do not receive assistive aid-help because of unaffordability by personal means or lack of awareness about these options.²⁷ This has further gone worse during the COVID-19 pandemic with little to no availability of essential services and resources to marginalized communities.

In the Union Budget 2021-22, the allocation towards Department for Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (DEPwD) is Rs. 117.82 Cr (10.05%) for SCs and Rs. 61.04 Cr (5.21%) as compared to Rs. 132.80 Cr and Rs. 68.56 Cr, respectively, in the FY 2020-21. While we see a decrease in allocation this year despite the need for more useful state-support during the pandemic, there is a further department-wise under-allocation of Rs. 145.82 Cr (AWSC) and 53.79 Cr (AWST) as per the SCP/TSP guidelines. The highest funded schemes under the DEPwD are: Scheme for Implementation of Persons with Disabilities Act (SIPDA), Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids and Appliances, and Scholarships for Students with Disabilities. These are only general-flow schemes as they don't have any caste-based reservation policy. However, Rs. 15.44 Cr for Scholarship for SwDs, Rs. 58.92 Cr for Scheme for Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids and Appliances, and Rs. 58.14 Cr for SIPDA have been allocated from SC and ST budget. Due to the lack of caste-based reservation in schemes for PwDs, we have no criteria to ascertain how much of this total amount of Rs. 178.86 Cr allocated towards the DEPwDs from SC and ST budget actually reaches Dalits and Adivasis with disabilities.

SC, ST, EBC with disabilities are either 'non-working', or engaged in 'work with little earning' and 'uninvited work' like begging.²⁸ With the physical

distancing rules imposed during the lockdown, even uninvited work and risk involving work like begging, sex work, etc., was stopped. Therefore, in order to act against this kind of extreme exclusion of people with disabilities from the entire development economy, we need to have a disability-informed approach in framing policies for SC, ST, EBC with disabilities as well as caste-segregation within the PwD category.

12. Disaster Management and Climate Change Adaptation overlooks Caste-Class & Gender Divide

The 15th Finance Commission has observed that the present approach to disaster risk management is restricted to response and relief, and needs an assistance strategy that will help people recover from the impact of disasters and reduce their risk and vulnerability.

Allocation of Rs 22,184 Cr as Grants-in-Aid for State Disaster Response Fund in 2021-22. Rs 12,390.77Cr have been allocated to the States from National Disaster Response Fund in BE 2021-22. Cr. As per the Commission's recommendation, 30 percent of the resources available under NDRF/SDRF would be earmarked for rebuilding assets and livelihoods, with 10% for preparedness and capacity building.

The Disaster Management budget makes for 29% of the total Central Sector Schemes of the MHA. The MHA has allocated Rs 481.61Cr 2021-22 for Disaster Management, which is almost equal to the Budget Estimate for 2020-21. These allocations fund the National Disaster Response Force that is pressed into action during severe disasters for highly skilled rescue and relief operations; Infrastructure for Disaster Management, National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project, and Other Disaster Management Schemes, which includes the School Safety Programme.

As such, the nature of MHA's allocations for Disaster Management reveals a lack of rationale and vision for Disaster Risk Reduction. It also does not make any allocations to the SC and ST Welfare Budgets despite the widely accepted reality that these communities form the bulk of poorest and deprived communities in the country facing disproportionate impact of disasters.

²⁶ Disabled Persons in India: A Statistical Profile 2016. Social Statistics Division, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Govt.

²⁷ Pal, Gobinda C. 2010. "Dalits with Disabilities: The Neglected Dimension of Social Exclusion". Indian Institute of Dalit Studies.

²⁸ Ibid.

Climate Change Adaptation

The MoEFCC has earmarked Rs 146 Cr in 2021-22 to the SC Welfare Allocation, with Rs 152 Cr for ST Welfare. Together, the SC and ST Welfare allocations constitute a mere 7.71% of the Central Sector Schemes and Centrally Sponsored Schemes' budget of the Ministry and contravenes the principle of population proportionate allocation. Although the budget 2021-22 marks 134% and 120% increase in SC Welfare and ST Welfare allocations respectively compared with BE 2020-21. This includes allocations for sub-schemes viz., National Coastal Mission and National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change (NAFCC).

Ministry of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare (MoAC&F) has allocated Rs. 20,322.89 Cr to SC Welfare, and Rs 10,528.73 Cr to ST Welfare Budgets in FY 2021-22. A number of schemes are implemented by the Ministry for mitigating the impacts of droughts, flood and other extreme weather events. Of the small landowning SC communities, 78% own unproductive marginal landholding, and for the STs, this percentage stands 56% with smallholdings at 23.5% (Agriculture Census 2015-16). The Actual Estimate (AE) of Rs 12,698.33Cr vis-à-vis Revised Estimate Rs. 16,826.93 Cr in 2019-20 points to the underspending and lapsing of resources in an important area of adaptation.

13. Child Rights

Children, 40 percent of the total population of the country, have been significant stakeholders in the budget, so the children from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe communities. Looking at the FY 2021-22, major allocation has been made under Samagra Shiksha i.e. Rs. 6,232.05 Cr for AWSC and Rs. 3,433.88 Cr for AWST. Similarly, the Mid-Day Meal Scheme has been allocated Rs. 2,305 Cr under AWSC and Rs. 1,354 Cr under AWST. However, these schemes are general in nature. They aren't exclusively made for SC and ST children and rather made for all children.

Looking at a few direct schemes, FY 2021-22 has allocated Rs. 1,418.04 Cr under AWST for the scheme called Eklavya Model Residential School (EMRS)". National Means Cum Merit Scholarship Scheme has been allocated Rs. 63.5 Cr under AWSC and Rs. 30.5 Cr under AWST. However, critical schemes like Boys and Girls Hostel, National Scheme for Incentive to Girl Child for Secondary Education, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao have no allocation under AWSC and AWST.



Recommendations



1. Social Protection

A minimum social protection floor which guarantees access to universal basic health care including maternity benefit and basic income security to all Dalits and Adivasis.

2. SC & ST Women Allocation

Allocation of 50% for Dalit women and a special component plan for Dalit women should be established with strong mechanisms to monitor and ensure effective implementation.

3. PWD Allocation

All schools and hostels must be made disabled-friendly keeping in mind the needs of people with disabilities

4. Legal Provision

Lack of legislative framework for implementation of SC & ST schemes has led to lack of implementation of most schemes. There is therefore an urgent need for passing of SCP/TSP legislation.

5. Access to Education

Education being the single most important scheme for the youth of the community must have enhanced funding adequate to accommodate all eligible students under Post Matric Scholarship, Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship and other similar scholarship schemes.

6. Social Audit

All the schemes for the welfare and development of the SC, STs to be strengthened by effective participatory and accountable and transparent mechanisms. Strong social audit and grievance redressal mechanisms in planning and designing and

implementation. The general, notional and obsolete schemes for SCs and STs which are more than 70% must be avoided at all costs.

7. Allocation for DRR and CCA

Allocate population proportionate funds and a basket of schemes for direct Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) programmes for SC and ST communities to build their resilience and adaptive capacity. These Schemes can include livelihood to strengthen coping mechanisms during droughts, especially of the landless agricultural labourers, and women farmers and farm workers.

8. Scheme Design

Introduce innovative schemes that are not only relevant but designed to address the growing gap in development between the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the general castes to be urgently taken by all the Ministries and Departments.

9. Access to Justice

Allocation should be increased to prevent crime against Dalit women, men, children, people with disabilities and queer and transpersons. There is need for establishing clear mechanisms to provide protection and security to any victims of caste-based discrimination and violence. The current allocation is grossly inadequate. Special Courts should be set up for speedy trials of cases, and increased compensation should be given to victims of caste and ethnicity based atrocities.

10. Post Matric Scholarship

Allocation to direct benefit schemes like Post-Matric Scholarships, hostels, skill development schemes should be increased and timely transfer of funds should be ensured to beneficiaries at all cost.

The National Campaign on Dalit Human Rights

is a forum launched in 1998, committed to the elimination of discrimination based on caste. A democratic secular platform led by Dalit women and men activists, with support and solidarity from movements and organizations, academics, individuals, people's organizations and institutions throughout the country who are committed to work to protect and promote human rights of Dalits. **Dalit Arthik Adhikar Andolan (DAAA)** is a part of NCDHR and looks at the various economic rights of Dalits including education and entrepreneurship. It uses the Union and state Government budgets as the main vehicle to tracking schemes and entitlements of Dalits. It involves in advocacy with policy makers and executives in strengthening the existing policies and tracking it for accountability and transparency.

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CHAPTER VI

GOI - DAPSC – 2021-2022 - Departments showing BE over Rs.5000 Crs.

Departments with Allocations over Rs.10,000 Crs.		
S.NO	Departments	Amount in Crs / Rs.
1	Department of Drinking Water	12973.79
2	Department of Rural Development	19258.82
3	Department of Agriculture	20328.89
4	Department of Food	20874.80
		73436.30
Departments with Allocations over Rs. 5,000 Crs.		
S.NO	Departments	Amount in Crs / Rs.
1	Department of Fertilizers	6934.50
2	Department of Social Justice and Empowerment	7751.62
3	Department of Health	8542.51
4	Department of School Education	9420.68
		32649.31
	Grand Total Amount	106085.60

The above Eight Departments altogether subsume nearly 84% of the total DAPSC allocation (Rs.1,06,085 Crs /Rs. 1,26,259 Crs). Hardly 1/15th of this total is spent by Ministry of Social Justice for Divisible Schemes (Rs.7751.62 Crs). This is a lopsided distribution. It is nothing but an exercise to simplify table dividends. Chop off larger chunks from high expenditure departments and you reach the target in no time. Bureaucrats adore this as an itching passion because it does not require any application of mind to design new schemes.

Planners and bureaucrats in the same vein are accustomed to criticise Divisible Schemes, arguing blindly that SCs are trying to get double benefits by gaining through the exclusive channel and gaining entry to general schemes as well. This is a tongue in cheek wizardry to circumvent direct flow to SCs by posting indivisible schemes, where non – SC clouts can always display their dominant pre-emptive tools against SCs' access. On the one hand general schemes provide fodder to caste elements to flex their muscles against SCs accessing common benefits. Secondly this is indicative of the bureaucratic unwillingness to liberate the SCs from the dictating terms of non-SCs, for exercising their own rights in their own way, independent of travelling uneasily with the so called main- streamed neighbours.

Mainstreaming concept should not be a conceit for ever tying SCs to the regimentations drawn by non-SCs.

- Yes, you SCs will have to stand in the common queue (mainstream) with others. Even if social mores push you to stand at the end of the queue, bureaucracy will have to administer the pill as an indivisible (inseparable) way of living for SCs.
- Yes, you SCs will have to be content with left overs (euphemistically called ear- marking) and not aspire for exclusive claims.
- In short the exercises indulged in by the bureaucracy and NITI- Aayog deem to reveal such a mind-set only. In order to check this bureaucratic exuberance in ear- marking, certain glass ceilings need to be raised. Ear - marking of general or indivisible schemes should not be allowed beyond 50 % of the entitled DAPSC / DAPST. This should be made applicable to the total allocation of DAPSC / DAPST of the departments.
- At least 10 % of the departmental entitlement should have an economic growth component built in the schemes.
- There should be no institutional funding for its budgetary support or administrative expenditure or infrastructure meant for all. Lump sum payments to fertilizer producers, is a most skewed example of this kind.
- No individual, general or indivisible scheme should appropriate more than Rs.1000 Crs for DAPSC. For DAPST it should not exceed Rs. 500 Crs.

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CHAPTER VII

GOI – DAPSC 2021 – 2022 SCHEMES Showing BE Over Rs.1000 Crs.

S.NO	DEMANDS / NAME of The SCHEMES	Amount in Crs / Rs.
	DEMAND NO.01 , Department of Agriculture, Co - Operation and Farmer's Welfare	
1	Crop Insurance Scheme, Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana	2666.94
2	Interest Subsidy for Short Term Credit to Farmers	3301.53
3	Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM - Kisan)	10790.00
	DEMAND NO. 06, Department of Fertilizers	
4	Payment for Import of Urea	1622.65
5	Payment for Indigenous Urea	3588.61
6	Payment for Indigenous P and K Fertilizers	1034.18
	DEMAND NO.15, Department of Food and Public Distribution	
7	Food Subsidy to Food Corporation of India under National Food Security Act	17191.00
8	Food Subsidy for Decentralized Procurement of Food Grains under NFSA	3320.00
	DEMAND NO.24, Department of School Education and Literacy	
9	Support for National Programme of Mid Day Meal in Schools	2305.00
10	Support for Samagra Shiksha	6232..05
	DEMAND NO. 44, Department of Health and Family Welfare	
11	Establishment of New Medical Colleges and increase of Seats in existing Government Medical Colleges PMSSN	998.78
12	RCH flexible pool including routine Immunization Programme, Pulse Polio Immunization Programme, National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme etc., (Support from National Investment Funds)	1331.05
13	Infrastructure Maintenance	1439.76
14	Health System Strengthening under NRHM (Support from PMSSN)	2480.87
	DEMAND NO.62, Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation	
15	SBM - Rural	1971.37
16	Jal Jeevan Mission / National Rural Drinking Water Programme - Normal Programme	11002.42
	DEMAND NO.63, Ministry of Labour and Employment	

17	Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995	1220.28
	DEMAND NO. 75, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	
18	Direct Benefit Transfer - LPG	1035.84
	DEMAND NO.86, Department of Rural Development	
19	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Programme Component	4875.00
20	Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS)	1232.00
21	MGNREGA - Programme Component	9310.00
22	National Rural Livelihood Mission - NRLM - Programme Component	3419.42
	DEMAND NO. 92, Department of Social Justice and Empowerment	
23	POST MATRIC SCHOLARSHIP for SCs	3415.62
24	Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojana (PM AJAY)	1800.00
	DEMAND NO.100, Ministry of Women and Child Development	
25	Saksham Anganwadi and POSHAN 2.0 (umbrella ICDS - Anganwadi Services, Poshan Abhiyan Scheme for Adolescent Girls, National Crèche Scheme)	4417.40
	GRAND TOTAL	102001.80

