

# **SOUTH INDIAN CONCLAVE**

*on*

## **Scheduled Caste Sub Plan**

*and*

## **Tribal Sub Plan**

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# ***SOUTH INDIAN CONCLAVE***

## **“Scheduled Castes Sub Plan & Tribal Sub Plan Innovation”**

### **Organized by**

**Indian Social Institute, Bangalore  
Social Watch – Tamilnadu  
PAALAM and  
Siddhartha Trust.**

- The abolition of Planning Commissions, merger of Plan and Non-Plan and the introduction of NITI AAYOG have put spokes in the improvements made in the implementation of SCSP (Scheduled Caste Sub Plan) and TSP (Tribal Sub Plan).
- Bitter dialogues over 100% allocation, divisible schemes, central (nodal) agency, enactment of exclusive Acts have come a full circle down.
- SC/STs find themselves abandoned in the middle of the track. NITI AAYOG sadly washed their hands off SCSP/TSP. The 2017-18 budgets have given a burial to SCSP/TSP. No alternate system has been put in place. No civil society dialogue has been floated yet.
- A South India conclave is being organized in ISI Bangalore on 18<sup>th</sup> & 19<sup>th</sup> May 2017 with participation from Andhra, Telengana, Karnataka, Tamilnadu, Kerala and Pondicherry.
- Free deliberations on strategizing SCSP/TSP nationwide will be made. The conclave is not-repeat not-looking at what is not happening but what should happen henceforth.

### **Deliberation will focus only on:**

1. Determining the apportionment of size of allocation for Sch-Castes and Sch-Tribes in the event of merger of Plan and Non Plan.
2. Designing of new schemes (non existing till now) from civil society point of view and deciding upon a package of schemes that will be posed to the Union and State Governments for acceptance.
3. Establishing a civil society machinery at the Union and respective State level for pursuing with Government authorities.

**Perspectives gained so far in the struggle to secure entitlements under  
SCSP/TSP**

- I. Civil Society pressure moves authorities to concede our rights
- II. However authorities devise their own elusive formulae to nullify positive, proactive and unique schemes for SCs
- III. SCs have gained quantity in allocation but not growth inducing schemes
- IV. Over 90% of schemes handled in SCSP/TSP are originally designed for other general purposes and not intended for SCs/STs
- V. There is a point beyond which authorities cannot be convinced to accept SCs' view points or accede to their demands
- VI. Therefore instead of analyzing ongoing schemes, which are on us inspite of us, SC/STs should learn to devise schemes from our own point of view
- VII. None of the existing schemes have originated as a response to the recommendations made by SC/STs. It is SCs own lack of initiative or unwarranted inhibitions that have made the authorities go their own way.
- VIII. So instead of raking up issues or ranting over bonafides of schemes, SC/STs, should evolve innovative springboard schemes year after year which could consume at least 10% of total budgets for SC/STs. If one could succeed in getting just 10% of allocation towards gainful new schemes, in about 5 to 10 years a host of power-push schemes will accrue uplifting SCs prodigiously.
- IX. SC/ST outfits should learn to accentuate on positive programming reducing intensity on mounting negative criticism and attacks on external agencies. Inward looking forward thrust yields pragmatic results more than playing blame games
- X. Discuss not issues and problems sans solutions that will solve them

**Considerations to be taken into account while suggesting schemes for  
SC/ST to be run by Govts.**

**Not to be encouraged**

1. Just sharing a bit of schemes evolved for whatever general purpose. Such schemes are for all people including SC/STs. It is obligatory that SC/STs should not be left out from these schemes. Funds should flow from general budgets and not sliced from budgets meant for SC/STs.

2. So called welfare schemes provide alleviations and are not instruments of change or growth. Therefore schemes to be bracketed under 'welfare' should be restricted to 20% of the share of budget for SC/STs.
3. The tantric argument for indivisible schemes should stop.
4. Schemes should not be evolved without prior SC/ST civil-society dialogue and acceptance.

### **To Be Considered**

1. 80% of schemes for SC/STs should have categorical contents for development. Growth in assets, revenues, betterment of educational and social status should be clear-cut outputs of schemes.
2. SC/STs and their outfits should take the initiative of drawing evernew schemes for adoption by authorities - and not the reverse of submitting to whatever unilaterally thrown at them by authorities.
3. Higher education, as against education per-se, should be prioritized and emphasized.
4. Enterprise, industry and commerce should be made pivotal for SCs' renaissance.
5. Mere tirades against oppressions, emotional outpourings over sufferings and deficiencies and haranguing on issues faced by SCs should be complemented by an accentuation on finding solutions. Solutions for issues identified should be the preoccupation of preachers and propagandists
6. Assessment of resources, strength and competencies of SC/STs should be brought to the forefront and opportunities sought for what SC/STs have, rather than seeking alimonies, assistance and concessions for what SC/STs do not have, which on several occasions are erroneous assumptions or made out from localized situations or episodic occurrences.
7. Looking beyond the Govt Budgets and capturing institutional financing is a vital missing link in the promotional essays of SC/STs. (GOI Budget is Rs.31 lakh crores in 2017-18. Bank turnover is over Rs.100 lakh Crores)

### **Innovative Schemes – with forward thrust**

#### **I. PhD Assistance:**

All State Govts to provide Fellowship to all SC/ST Ph.D Scholars for three years @ Rs.25, 000/- pm i.e., Rs.3, 00,000 p.a. i.e. Rs.9 Lakhs for three years (3 years). Each of the States having more percentage of SC than the national average of 16.4% and five States having higher number of SC population should provide for thousand (1000) Ph.D fellowships each year i.e. 3000 for three years.

#### **Budget Estimates**

Rs, 3 lakhs x 1000 = Rs.30 crores x 3 years

Rs.90 lakhs x 15 States = Rs. 1350

No income ceiling to be imposed. GOI need not share.

## **II. Medical Colleges for SC/STs:**

Each of the above 15 States should establish five medical colleges each with Super Specialties for SC/STs. This should be established from SC/ST funds (SCSP/TSP) like the Kerala model. Overall  $5 \times 15 = 75$  medical colleges  $\times 100$  students = 7500 students from SC/ST candidates can pursue MBBS. This will not be impeded by reservation restrictions.

### Budget Estimates

5 colleges x 15 States = 75 colleges  
75 x Rs.200 crores = 15,000 / 5 = Rs.3000 Cr. p.a / 5 years  
Rs.3000 Cr p.a. x 15 States = Rs. 200 crores  
GOI should undertake 50% of the cost.

## **III. Grant for SC/ST Panchayat:**

Each of the SC/ST Panchayats should be given an exclusive grant of Rs.20 Lakhs each year to be shared by the State and Central Govts. This grant should go directly into the Panchayat accounts and be spent as per autonomous resolution of the Panchayat.

### Budget Estimates

Rs. 20 Lakhs x 40000 SC Panchayats = Rs.8000 Crores p.a.  
State: GOI=50:50. GOI contribution \$ Rs.4000 crores.

## **IV. Book Grant:**

Each State should set apart Rs.One Crore for book grant to SC authors. At Rs.2 lakhs per author 50 authors can publish 50 books in each State.

### Budget Estimates

Rs. One Crore p.a. per State.

## **V. Mentorship:**

Each of the 400 odd Districts should assist a NGO to be run by SCs so as to function as a mentor for aspiring SC entrepreneur Rs. Each of the NGOs should be provided with Rs.10 lakhs pa. Their task will be to help 10 entrepreneurs amongst SCs every year besides taking up other relevant mentor activities. For every successful investment of Rs 10 crore the NGO should be provided additional incentive of Rs.5 lakhs each

### Budget Estimates

Rs 10 lakhs x 400 Districts = Rs 40 crores  
GOI should share 50% viz Rs 20 crores p.a Larger states will have to allocate  
Rs 2-5 crores

## Bangalore Meeting Minutes

The first meeting of the South Indian Conclave was held in ISI Bangalore on 18,19<sup>th</sup> May 2017. The States of Tamilnadu, Karnataka, Andhra, Kerala were represented. Members from each state described the state of affairs vis-à-vis SCP/TSP.

Fr.Kumar of Social Watch-Tamilnadu, and Mr.R.Christodas Gandhi,IAS(Retd) traced the Civil Society involvement in SCSP so far and the gains made there on. The objective of forming the South Indian Conclave was explained by them.

The need for moving away from making a mere critique of SCSP/TSP to formulation of progressive and innovative alternate schemes by civil society forums was insisted and at the end of the two day deliberations it was unanimously decided to carry forwarded this mission at the level of respective states, build up advocacy-lobby mechanisms and periodically meet as a conclave in a series of consultations organized in South Indian state capitals and share them with the advocacy-lobby groups of all states in India.

On the first day each state gave a presentation of the operation of SCP/TSP in their respective states.

Thiru.Thangaraj,IAS(R) put forth the case study of Karnataka. The highlights were the introduction of several novel schemes like;

1. Interest-free loans for entrepreneurs
2. Education Loans
3. Other welfare schemes

Tamilnadu case studies were presented by Thiru. Antony and Fr.Kumar of SW-TN. Tamilnadu took the lead in espousing the cause of SCSP and later elevating the dialogue at the national level. The primary success of the budget dialogue gained was the 100% allocation under SCSP and TSP. A substantial gain is the extension of Post-Matric-Scholarship to self-financing professional colleges which has brought a fourfold increase of SCs in BE from 10,000 in 2011 to 40000 in 2017.

The Andhra and Telengana cases were presented by Dr.Narasimha and Dr.Siva Bhakya Rao. Noticeable trend is that the bifurcated states of Andhra are vying with each other in introducing new schemes for SC/STs. One among them is the overseas scholarship to SC/STs extended by the State Government.

The case of TSP for Tribals was put forth by Tmt. Sornalatha who stated that Tribals greatly benefitted by the recent schemes of providing passenger cars, tillers and capital for establishing brick-kilns.

The second day was devoted to compiling cases of new-schemes already floated by these states. Chief amongst them are:

**I. Karnataka:**

1. Overseas Scholarship of upto Rs.30 lakhs p.a. for 100 students.
2. Extension of interest-free loans for entrepreneurship.
3. List of other welfare schemes

**II. Andhra & Telengana:**

1. Formation of an exclusive trust to run residential schools.
2. Introduction of overseas scholarship.

**III. Tamilnadu:**

1. State fellowship to all SC/ST PhD students of Rs.50000 p.a.
2. Extension of PMS to reimburse full tuition fee charged by self-financing professional colleges.
3. Provision of vehicles and tillers as well as grants for starting brick-chambers for Tribals.

Thiru. Navaneetha Siakumar of Coimbatore, TN, explained the establishment and functioning of 'Confederation of Indian Affirmative Industries (CIAI) Very recently CIAI enabled sanction of Rs.6 Cr under Stand Up Program.

**It was decided to hold at least four such meets in the Southern States every year. The deliberations will focus devotedly to formulating new schemes to be proposed to State Governments and the Union Government. An annual compendium will be prepared in booklet form and circulated at the National Level.**

Andhra came forward to hold the next meeting in Hyderabad.

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## SOUTH INDIAN CONCLAVE

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## **Tamil Nadu & Pondicherry Group's discussion and points collated**

1. To Eliminate manual scavenging: Rehabilitation of manual scavenging budget allocation to be increased from Rs. 5 crores to Rs. 500 crores all India.
2. In the Mechanisation and modernisation of sewage of sanitation system, the prospective opportunities of auctioned contracts invariably allotted/given to SC entrepreneurs themselves.
3. Incentives and Grants-in-aid for initiatives that break the caste links for occupation of SCs. (For. Eg: Priority of safaikarmacharis taking up catering; Mathammas taking up business enterprises. SCs / STs large scale financial institutions)
4. Co-operative banks for SC/ST women who have skills in organising SHGs.
5. District & State level business & trade development centre – financial support with marketing linkages, formation, research & development and training.
  - Rs. 10 crores for each district
  - Rs. 20 crores for the state – to set up international standard facility for SC/ST women to develop and sustain enterprises.
6. Co operatives of joint farming system
  - Landless farmers – allotment of land 2-5 acre with all support for developing and maintaining the land.
7. Engineers joining in at productive units to become entrepreneurs.
8. Civil engineers group to get the development fund related to real estate.

### **TSP in TN**

11 northern districts have Irulars in considerable numbers:

1. To start a permanent super market in each district;
2. To start co-operative society for Irulars in each district = (1 unit per dist) Rs. 2 crs each x 11 = 22 crore  
Two units in each dist. = 2 x 11 = 22 units
3. Herbal Farms – in three districts 2 - Herbal farms each x 3 = 6 x Rs. 50 lakhs = Rs. 3crore (Kanchi, Thiruvannamalai, Villupuram)

### **Among Malayalee Tribes:**

1. To start a processing unit for agriculture produces Malt, Gerkin-cucumber to convert the lamp society into tribal bank.
2. Diary Unit for Hill areas.

**Gudalur :**

1. Housing schemes – Rs. 6 lakh each
2. Diary Unit -2
3. Strengthen the lamp society
  - Minor forest produce – Collection and processing unit marketing
  - Education, Scholarship, Higher secondary
4. Adivasi Youth Resource Centre – all districts
5. Tribal university – Medical college , Siddha-Ayurvedic medicine processing for Adivasi Tradition nearing practices.

## **Karnataka Group's discussion and points collated:**

### **Interest free loan for Entrepreneurs:**

There are not many SC/ST entrepreneurs in our country. There is need to encourage new entrepreneurs to start industries as well as to assist the existing entrepreneur by providing interest free loan upto Rs.10cr. Similar assistance should be provided to the civil and other contractors so their business well flourish. State financial corporation, Nationalised Banks and SC/ST Development Corporation will provide this loan and interest subsidy will be provided from sub plan funds.

### **TSP/SCSP**

1. Public land should be reserved for SC/ST according to their population in Rural and Urban area.
2. Displaced SC/ST should be rehabilitated.
3. All Developmental schemes should be started with vulnerable groups
4. Separate schemes should be planned for the welfare of Denotified, Nomadic and semi-nomadic SCs/STs.
5. Special care should be taken for endangered linguistically minority SC/ST Tribals.
6. Special care should be taken for PVTGs.

## **ANDRA PRADESH & TELANGANA Group's discussion and points collated**

- Exclusive skill development for different industries under budget for SC & ST candidates – (Economic development through entrepreneurship).

### **KERALA Group's discussion and points collated**

In 2010 Kerala had 23 medical colleges offering 2850 MBBS seats. According to reservation norms 285 seats were due to the reservation category. But on examination it was found that only 125 seats were made available. About 7 colleges in the private sector refused to give reservation. In that given situation as principal secretary to government proposed a medical college utilizing funds from Special Component Plan.

The government approved the proposal for starting a college, Government also allotted 50 acres of land lying within the municipality area. The local MLA was in support of the proposal and helped in land allotment.

The proposal was to have 100 seats. At the higher level discussion it was suggested to have 60 seats for SC candidates. However, Finally it was agreed to have 70 seats for SC and 2 seats for ST.

Later Government of India asked for 157 quota. From Government of India quota also candidates were allotted from SC/ST communities. Thus approximately 75% seats are available for SC/ST segment. Approximate cost of establishing a medical college would be about Rs. 200 – 250 Crores.

## GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

### Social Welfare Department

**The Schemes for SC/ST Welfare are as under (SC Population 1.05 crore (17.15% / ST population 42.5lakhs (6.95%) :-**

The Social Welfare Department is looking after the SC Welfare activities .  
The Tribal Welfare Department is looking after the ST Welfare activities.

**The budget Plan allocations for SWD is as under.**

(Rs. Crores)

Category	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Remars
SC welfare	2417.82	2998.33	3451.61	4833.51	Out of SC SP
ST Welfare	940.47	1083.53	1210.23	1415.17	Out of TSP

#### **Various Schemes implementing by Social Welfare Department for SC/ST:-**

**1) Education- For SC/ST girls and boys the State is providing hostel facilities:-**

- a) The government made policy that all SC/ST students must be given hostels admission.
- b) The department is running pre and post metric hostels for boys and girls. The number is around 1300 pre-metric and 500 post-metric all over the state. 200 Ashrama schools are also there as residential schools from class 1 to 51 h.
- c) Post-metric as well as pre-metric hostel are run by the Department. Food charges are Rs. 1400/- per month per student for pre-metric and Rs.1500/- for post-metric students irrespective of the post-metric scholarship by GO I.
- d) 100% Fee-reimbursement is provided to SC/ST whose family income is below Rs.2.5 lakhs.
- e) Fee -reimbursement is also provided (The Medical education dept and Technical education dept. Also providing fee-reimbursement to SC/ST students whose family income above Rs.2.50 lakhs upto Rs.1 0.00 lakhs out of SCSP/TSP grants. The fee reimbursement is extended to all intuitions including deemed universities. 100% for admission secured from common entrinct: test by the government.
- f) The government is also taken policy to Construct govt. buildings for all hostels. With modern facilities including library and etc., and upgrade the existing the hostels.

- g) The Social Welfare Department is also providing funds to SC/ST students in the University compasses which are maintain by the concerned -universities.
- 2) **Pre-matric days scholarships:-** For school children the scholarship is given for day's scholars from class 1 to 8 and the scholarship amount ranges from Rs. 700/- to Rs.1250/per annum for boys and Rs. 800/- to 1350/- for girls. For 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> classes such assistance is given by GOI.
- 3) In the hostels articles like beds, cots, furniture, school uniforms, text books, note books, soap, oil, tooth paste, barber charges etc., are also being provided. Other facilities like drinking water, toilets, solar water heaters, rain harvesting are also being provided by the State Government.
- 4) **Residential Schools:-** A society called Karnataka Residential Educational Institutional Society is established to manage the Residential schools for SC/ST and BC. The minorities is also running residential schools. The government is taken policy decisions to establish one residential schools for every circle (group of 20 to 30 villages) both for boys and girls. The medium of instruction is English/Kannada mainly from 6<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> class. 490 schools for SC & 151 schools for ST are sanctioned. At present 274 for SC and 77 for ST already started ( 125 Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Residential schools are sanctioned).
- 5) These are called M.orarji Desai and Kittur Rani Chennamma Residential schools. All the facilities including lodging and boarding is provided. The monthly food charges for. Each student is Rs.1500/. School complexes are built for each school with an estimated cost of Rs. 10.00 to 15.00 crores. The SSLC Results in these schools is in the order of 95%. Further, 30 P.U. (Pre-University) Colleges are opened. under this society with Science and Mathematics subjects in order to enable the students to get admission in professional courses and out of which 12 are meant for SCs. There is no assistance from Gol for residential schools. In case of STs, Ekalavya Model Residential Schools are sanctioned but not for SCs.
- 6) **Cash Incentive of Rs. 7000/- and Rs.15,000/- is given as one time assistance** to those students who secure 60% and above and 7.5% and above marks in the S.S.L.C. examination respectively(school final) (for SC/ST students only).
- 7) The incentive money is also given to be Pre-University, Engineering in diploma, Graduate and post graduate, Ph.D and professional courses for the students whose secured 181 class in 1st attempt. The incentive money ranges from Rs.20,000 to 35,000/-.

- 8) The incentive of Rs. 50,000/- is also given for those whose secured within 1 to 5 rank in the university at PG level.
- 9) CNICWA/Company Secretary courses- Rs.1.00 lakhs for final passing and Rs. 50,000/- for inter passing.

**Note:-** No income limit for incentive.

- 10) To impart quality education every year meritorious SC/ST and BC students are admitted to **Prestigious Private schools**. Expenditure is borne by the Department to a maximum of Rs. 50,000/- P.A. per student.
- 11) **Overseas Scholarships for Studies in abroad** : Similar to the GOI scheme, State Government is also sponsoring the SC/ST students by giving overseas scholarship on the same scale of GOI . The financial assistance covers admission fee, maintenance allowance, Air tickets etc. (The cost differs from course to course and university to University in Aborad). For students with income limit below Rs.6.00 lakhs full expenditure is born by the government. In case of those. income ranges from Rs.6.00 to 15.00 Jakhs, 50% assistance is given. Full finance assistance is in the form of grant only.(it is coming about Rs.20.00 to 40.00 lakhs per students depend upon the country)
- 12) **Assistance to students got admission in National level Institutes :-**  
Rs. 1.00 lakh is given as one time assistance for those securing admission in !ITs IIIMsNITs and other National Institutions irrespective of income limits.
- 13) **Construction- of Community Halls:-** Community halls are constructed in SC/ST colonies and also at State / District and Taluk headquarters. Dr.B.R. Ambedkar Bhavans, Dr. Babu Jagajivan Ram Bhavans etc. At District levd - Rs.3.50 crores, Taluk headquarter Rs. r.so crore and circle level is Rs.SOIakhs. In village it is a minimum of Rs. I 2.00 lakhs. The Government will also sanction more amount if needed based on the local demand. Local bodies also contribute for construction an additional amount. Out of their own funds. It is planned to cover all District, Taluks, Circle and Villages in the state.
- 14) **To develop the SCIST colonies by providing the basic facilities**, funds are earmarked out of SCSP / TSP for laying Cement roads, drinking water, drainages, electricity, sanitation etc., in SC/ST Colonies. The cement roads in the colonies are the main component of .the scheme. (The public works department and



irrigation departments in the command area are also taken up cement roads in these colonies out of SCSP/TSP funds given to their departments.) It is planned to cover all colonies in the state.

- 15) **Pre-examination training for SCIST students:-** Coaching is also arranged for students appearing UPSCI.KPSC exams etc. by sponsoring them to reputed private institutions in New Delhi, Bangalore and Hyderabad. The Institution fee is paid by the Government. Besides, stipend is also given to the students for about 6 months during the coaching period, depend upon the place. The expenditure per candidate including course fee is about Rs. 1.00 lakh toRs. 1.25 lakhs.
- 16) Special attention is paid to assist the student taking up **Nursing Courses. like General Nursing and Mid-wifery (GNM) a~d~n.s-c Nursing.**, because of high potential of employment. Each student is given financial assistance above of Rs. 35,000/- P.A. The duration of the course is 3 Y2 yrs to 4 Yrs. Stipend is also given every month ranging Rs. 1000/-.
- 17) **Skill .development and training programmers** are also taken up for SC. The course fee and the stipend are borne by the Government. These are short courses ranging from 6 months to 1 year. The training is imparted by the reputed Government institutions like Central Plastic Technology Institute, ECII., ATDC, NIFT, Government Tools and Technology Institute "Itt, The special scheme is taken up through State Road Transport Corporation for training heavy vehicle driving so that they may fit for driver requirement.
- 18) **Stipend is also provided for Law Graduates:-** to settle in the profession for a period of 4 years the Law graduates are given stipend of Rs.5,000/- per month. These people .~ork ·!!Jnder senior Advocates. One time assistance for setting of the office etc will also given of Rs.5.000/-
- 19) **Incentive for Inter caste Marriage:-** Rs.2.00 is given for intercaste marra·iagers the couple ifthe'boy is from Scheduled caste. However, Rs.3,00,0001- is given if the girl is from Scheduled Caste.
- 20) **Sarala Vivaha Yojana- Group Marriages :-** Rs.50,000/- is provided every SC/ST couple who get married in grou p marriages.The minimum in a group should be 10. BPL family are eligible under this scheme.
- 21) **Grant to SC/ST Private Educational Institutions:-** The scheme to provide grant to SC/ST Private Educati~n~at institutions (school / college and hostel) for

onstruction of building purposes restricting upto Rs.50.00 lakhs in the ratio of 75% : 25%.(25% from the Institution) This is to assist the SC /ST educational Institutions.

- 22) One time Grant to universities to establish:- Dr.B.R. Ambedkar and Dr.Babu jagajivan Ram Research/study Centers (given grant ofRs.2.00 crores).
- 23) Funds are also provided for constructions of memorials for SC/ST Leaders who dedicated for Sc/St Welfare when, they were alive.
- 24) In Karnataka the Urban Local bodies and other Government Agencies / Authorities are also earmarking certain funds for SC/ST Development in proportion to their population i.e., 17.15% for SC and 6.95% for ST out . of their own funds. example: Bangalore Muncipal Corporation / Other Muncipal Corporations / Town Municipal Councils are implementing this.
- 25) The special programmes with ear marked funds are taken up for forest based/remote area and PVTG tribals and for SC people from micro and migrant communities among Scheduled Castes.

**In Karnataka there are 2 Corporations i.e., Dr.B.R. Ambedkar Development Corporation .for SC's and Karnataka Maharshi Valmiki Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation for ST's. These Corporations are implementing the following Schemes both for SCs and STs : (for women beneficiaries a minimum of33%o is being followed)**

Furtfier Karnataka Safai Karmacharis Development Corporation and another corporation called Karnataka Bhovi Development Corporation (For bhovi and vaddar etc., SC caste) are also established. Dr.Babu Jagajeevan Ram Lather Industry Development corporation ltd., under Social Welfare Department is implementing various schemes for lether artisans. These corporation are communities based corporations to take care of it specific needs of those communities including infrastructure social economic and cultural needs.

- I) **Land Purchase Scheme for SCIST:-** Land is provided to landless people by purchasing agriculture land from private people. Rs.IS.OO lakhs is the maximum amount for purchase of 1 to 2 acres of land for each beneficiary. SO% subsidy and 50% loan with interest at 6%. The loan and subsidy are provided by the Corporation. The Corporations borrow the loan from National SC/ST Development Corporation against State Government Guarantee. Irrigated, Dry and Garden lands

can be purchased within the financial limit of Rs.15.00 lakhs. The Deputy Commissioner of the District is the authority to fix the price of lands and recommend to the Corporations (The annual coverage is more than 1000 beneficiaries without any upper limit).

- 2) **Ganga-kalyana Scheme (Irrigation scheme) for SC/ST :-** Individual Irrigation Bore wells schemes is being implemented for providing irrigation facilities. Under the scheme Rs. 2,50,000/- is the subsidy for each beneficiary plus loan of Rs. 50,000/- at 6% interest. In some district where the ground water is available, at about 1000-1200 feet depth, the subsidy to increased to Rs.3.50 lakhs. The drilling of bore wells, fixing of submersible pumps and electricity connection are all done by the Corporation. The small and marginal farmers are eligible under this scheme. The loan and subsidy provided by the Corporations with the funds provided by Govt under the SC SP & TSP and also they borrow loan from National SC/ST Corporations against State Government Guarantee. Life irrigation are also provided for small group of beneficiaries mainly drawing water from surface water sources. The extent of acres under one unit may be 8 to 15 acres and the free grant to carry the each scheme ranges from 4 to 6 lakhs (The annual coverage is more than 15,000/- beneficiaries).
- 3) **Subsidy linked loan schemes under Self-employment programmes:-** There is bank loan linked subsidy to the maximum extended of Rs. 5.00 lakhs per beneficiary depend upon the activity. 70% subsidy if the project cost Rs.1 .00 to 5.00 lakhs and 60% ·subsidy from Rs. 5.00 to 10.00 lakhs and 50% subsidy from Rs.1 0.00 to 20.00 lakhs. The loan portion is from banks. In cases of animalhusbandry etc., where the cost is below Rs. 1 .00 lakhs 50% subsidy is also given.
- 4) **Micro finance small loans scheme:-** The self help groups are provided the subsidy and loans. The subsidy is Rs.10,000/- and the loan is Rs.5,000/- and total amount Rs.15,000/- per individual beneficiary. Both loan and subsidy are given by- the Corporations. (Total unit cost Rs. Rs.15,000/-)
- 5) **Micro credit scheme :-** The corporations also extend micro-small credit to individuals. The subsidy Rs.10,000/- & loan is 15,000/- (Total unit cost Rs.25.000/-).
- 6) **Scheme for providing Milch animals to SC/ST:-** Under the Scheme 2 animals (cows / 5 buffaloes are provided to the beneficiary. the Unit cost is fixed as per the NABARD norms . The subsidy is 50% of the Unit cost or Rs.50,000/- whichever is lower. The loan portion ~orne from the Banks and subsidy from the Corporation .

7) In Karnataka there is separate Corporation for Banjara Community development (SCs). Called Karnataka Thanda Development Corporation. This Corporation is providing the infrastructure facilities i.e., cement roads, Communities halls etc in Thandas and preservation / promotion of their culture and providing skill development training etc.

8) **Dr.Babu Jagajeevan Rani Lather Industry Development corporation ltd.**, The budget of this corporation around Rs.50 to 60 crores. It provides way-side cabins for cobblers, with cost ranging from Rs.40,000 to Rs.1.00 lakh. Housing is also provided artisans. Financial assistance in the form of loan of subsidy for leather artisans. Then Marketing support through conducting exhibition and finance assistance to shops and mobile shops. Training both long term and short terms in leather industry and distribution of tool kits including tailoring machine.

9) **The Interest subsidy scheme through KSFC/Banks including Cooperative Banks:**

Karnataka State Finance Corporation. is giving loans upto Rs.10.00 crores to each SC/ST beneficiaries at 4% interest. The remaining interest portion i.e. between the normal rate of interest and 4% is borne by the Social Welfare Department, Government of Karnataka. The loans are given for establishing Industries/Enterprises etc. This interest subsidy is now extended to commercial and cooperative banks. The beneficiaries are also entitled to get capital subsidy and other facilities by the Commerce and Industries Department of Government of Karnataka as applicable to various places and activities in addition to the interest subsidy.

**Note :**

The Government is providing the grants to Corporations through Budget out of SCSP and TSP.

**New Schemes :**

- 1) One lakh SC/ST beneficiaries will be given animals such as buffalo/cow/sheep/goat with the unit cost of Rs.40,000/- and out of which Rs.25,000/- is the subsidy and Rs.15,000/- is loan from corporations at 4% interest.
- 2) Two lakh SC/ST BPL families will be given LPG connections (unit cost around Rs.5,000/-)
- 3) Pre-examination is also to be given to SC/ST students appearing for JEE/NEET/GATE/GRE entrance test.

- 4) Incentive money of Rs.2.00 lakhs is also given for inter caste marriages within a SC/ST inter sub castes.
- 5) Incentive money of Rs.3.00 lakhs is given to widows from SC/ST in case their remarriage.
- 6) Corpus fund of Rs.100.00 crores is also being setup to take care of collateral security on behalf SC/ST borrowers on the lines of credit guarantee fund trust of Government of India.
- 7) 5,000 tourist taxis/vehicles will be given to the SC/ST unemployed youth having driving license with subsidy of Rs.3,00,000/- or 50% of cost whichever is less.
- 8) One lakh SC/ST unemployed youth will be given skill development training.
- 9) Safai Karmachari Development Corporation is established. The Safai Karmachari (both permanent and outsources workers) localities will be provided with all basic facilities and health protection scheme to be extended to Safai Karmacharies identified manual scavengers are being rehabilitated. The children of Safai Karmacharies are also being admitted in residential schools of SWD.
- 10) The Forest based identified Adivasis are provided with additional food grains, eggs, oil etc., as additional ration as nutritious food in order to prevent mal nutrition among tribes. Special development programmes like housing, community halls and CC roads etc., are also being taken up on priority for forest based tribes. PVTGs are also given incentive money for their continuation of education and till they get jobs.
- 11) The migrants/micro castes/least developed castes among SC/ST are identified as a group (49 castes of SC and 23 castes of ST) for which special development programmes are taken up.
- 12) Comprehensive development of villages having population of 50% or more of SC/ST under CM model villages programme.

## Telangana State Budget 2017-18 Trends in Allocations under SCSP

### Executive Summary

The Total Budget Outlay for the financial year is Rs 1,49,646 crore. The Expenditure is categorised as Pragathi Paddu (Scheme Expenditure) Rs. 88,038.80 crore (58.83%) and Nirvahana Paddu (Establishment Expenditure) Rs. 61,607.20.

Of this, Rs. 17,005 crore(15.04%).is expected from the central government in terms of share from central taxes and Rs. 26,857.67 crore grant-in-aid from for various national flagship programmes. The states own tax revenue is projected at Rs. 62,619 crore, with an increase of Rs. 12,493 crore (24.92%) from the 2016-17 allocations. Revenue Surplus has been estimated to be Rs. 4,571 .32 crore (4.04%) and Fiscal Deficit has been estimated to be Rs. 26,096.31 crore. There is an increase of 19.20% % of Fiscal Deficit.

Allocations to Social Sector increased from Rs. 39,677.09 crore toRs. 49,174 crore from the 2016-17 budget. In terms of Economic, Social and General Sectors, the share of social sector increased/decreased by Rs. 9,496.91 crore (23.93%)

### Allocation under SCSP

Out of the total Telangana State budget of Rs. 1,49,646 crore, an amount of Rs.14,375.12 crore was allocated under SCSP for the financial year 2017-18. An amount of 3,891 .16 crore(37.11) is the increase over the Rs. 10,483.96 crore allocation of 2016-17. But, there is an amount of Rs. 1,891.45 crore (13.16%) is included for nondivisible infrastructure.

However, Rs. 2,676.86 crore (18.26%) is shown under Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) (Schemes like NREGS, NHM, Prime Minister Fasal Shima Yojana, National Mission for Agriculture, Rashtriya Krushi Yojana, National Food Security Mission, National Mission for Ayush, National Horticulture Mission etc .,)

And Rs. 1,891.45 crores (13. 16%) is shown as allocation for non-divisible infrastructure works.

Considering the allocations under Centrally Sponsored Schemes (Rs. 2,676.86 crore) and Non-Divisible Infrastructure Works (Rs. 1,891.45 crore), the allocation under SCP from the state financial resources comes to Rs. 9,806.81.

Besides allocations of Rs. 1,891.45 crore under the Non-Divisible Infrastructure Works, the fo llowing allocations amounting to Rs. 2,345.49 crore were made for infrastructure which may not directly benefit to SCs.

Sl. No.	Scheme	Amount No in crores
1.	Musi Riverfront Development	77.25
2.	Hyderabad Roads Development	77.25
3.	Smart Cities	17.31
4.	Atal Mission for Rejuvenation & Urban Transformation	35.10
5.	Khammam, Karimngar, Warangal	195.44
6.	Subsidy on Rice (Human Resource Development)	780.30
7.	Centralised Purchase of Drugs and Medicines	34.52
8.	Mission Bhagiradha	436.70
9.	National Scheme for Modernisation of Police & other Force	1.31
10.	Assistance to TS TRANSCO for Ag. Allied Subsidy	690.61
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,345.49</b>

CRSD/ BudgetCentre

In brief, the SCSP allocations is as follows :

	Allocations in Cr. Rs.	%
<b>Total Allocations</b>	<b>14,375.12</b>	<b>100</b>
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	2,676.86	18.62
Non-Divisible Infrastructure Works	1,891.45	13.16
General Schemes which may not benefit SCS directly	2,345.49	16.32
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>7,461.32</b>	<b>51.90</b>
Allocation from state resources which directly benefits SCs	<b>6,913.80</b>	<b>48.10</b>

The major allocations are to the following departments:

Sl. No.	Department	Amount In crores
1.	Scheduled Castes Development Department	1,890.17
2.	Irrigation (Non-Divisible)	1,657.30
3.	Rural Development	1,651.68
4.	TS SC Cooperative Development Corporation	1,418.89
5.	TS Social Welfare Residential Educational Institutions Society	1,077.43
6.	Agriculture Department	903.23
7.	Civil Supplies	781.84
8.	Weaker Sections Housing	728.61
9.	Energy Secretariat	702.31
10.	Rural Water Supply	691.19

### Allocations Reduced

On the other hand, allocations to the following schemes which are needed for the SCs and where direct benefit to SCs was assured were reduced :

Sl. No.	Scheme	2016-17 No In cr Rs.	2017-18 No In cr Rs.	Reduction No In cr Rs.
1.	Government Hostels	121.82	116.66	5.16
2.	Post-Matric Scholarships MTF	200.00	190.00	10.00
3.	Post-Matric Scholarships RTF	500.00	490.00	10.00
4.	4 SC and ST Commission	2.56	6.15	1.94
5.	Department Attached Hostels	77.72	54.59	23.13
	College Attached Hostels	22.28	0	22.28
6.	Industrial Promotion	130.66	97.93	32.72
7.	Pre-Matric Scholarships	6.00	1.50	4.50
8.	Supply of Text Books	1.52	0	1.52
9.	Assistance to LIDCAP	10.16	5.80	4.36
10.	NRLM	57.36	29.00	28.36
11.	Supply of Milch Cattle	35.00	0	35.00
12.	Micro Irrigation	47.55	16.79	30.76
13.	Assistance to Small & Marginal Farmer	21.58	15.45	16.13

As there are no Rules for SCP-TSP Act, allocations for general purpose are being shown under SCSP besides the allocations for the Non-Divisible Infrastructure Works.

#### CRSD/Budget Centre

In a nutshell, Allocations under SCSP are not based on ground realities.

#### Positive Aspects

1. While the allocations for Social Welfare Residential Schools is appreciable.
2. Allocations for housing is also encouraging.
3. Schemes under Agriculture Department are also noteworthy.

#### Issues

1. There are no rules for SCP-TSP Act yet. As a result, the executive cannot be challenged for the expenditure as per the legislation.
2. Special Schemes that have potential to accelerate the development of SCs to bridge the gap in development in time bound manner and schemes to secure greater access of irrigated land-promotion of self-employment and entrepreneurship are not designed .
3. Similarly, schemes should focus on the individual, family and habitation need to be taken in to account.
4. Technical Support Units, Sub-Plan Support Units are not effective.
5. Rules in Andhra Pradesh mention only 7% of allocation for non-divisible infrastructure works, but 13.15 % is allocated for non-divisible in the 2017-18

Telangana State Budget.

CRSD/ Budget Centre



## **Thrust Areas For SCs in Union Budget 2015-16**

### **I) Revise Post - Matric Scholarship sharing pattern between the Union and States:**

At present GOI starts with zero budgeting transferring 100% of previous 5 years commitment to respective states. This has resulted in the GOI Budget for Post-Matric-Scholarship not achieving any scale-jumping.

Last year viz. 2013 GOI allocated only Rs.1,500/- cr. for the whole country for Post-Matric-Scholarship. Whereas one progressive state like TN or Andhra have made nearly Rs.1,000/- cr. allocation under the State Budget for the purpose.

The goal of 100% upward mobility of all SC/ST +2 leavers to degree courses can be achieved if GOI expand its PMS Budget by 10 times i.e. Rs.15,000/- cr. p.a. An equal amount will forthcome from State Budgets. (In other wards 8 to 10% SCSP).

Outcome: 100% mobility of SC/STs from school to college.

### **II) Pay Back to the roots:**

Ambedkar's mission can be given a schematic shape by providing NGO funding to educated SCs to look after their own roots on entrepreneurial ventures.

Group of 5 to 10 SCs who have got graduation or post-graduation can be encouraged to form themselves into an active group for a commercial, industrial, manufacturing venture by engaging SCs themselves.

Rs.500/- cr. can be set apart towards 50% subsidy. 40% can be the debt component and 10% personal equity.

This process of enabling the community itself to take care of its members will help the SCs form a defense block to thwart discriminatory or atrocious practices against them. It will also save a lot of burden on the administration to tackle such issues which it mostly does by inviting criticism only.

### **III) Special States:**

The top 5 states having high percentage of SC population and 5 more states with higher numbers of SC population should be given 10% higher central allocation than what is provided under normal formula. This fund should exclusively be spent on providing capital or capital subsidy for SC individual enterprise. This corpus can be utilized for opening at least 5 commercial shops by SCs in every Panchayat Union, in both rural and urban centres. About 20000 commercial ventures could be created every year. Rs.200/-cr supplementary allocation could be made for each of these ten states.(Rs.2000 cr.p.a).

**The top 10 high percentage SC states are: (2011 census)**

Punjab(31.93%),Himachal(25.19%),WestBengal(23.51%),UttarPradesh(20.69%),Haryana(20.17%),Chandigarh(18.86%),Uttarkanth(18.76%),Rajasthan(17.82%),Tiripura(17.82%),Karnataka(17.14%),and Tamilnadu(20.01%).

**The States ranked as per the No. & % of SC population : (2011 Census)**  
(within its entity as nation and Union States)

State	Name	SC Population	% of SC Population	Order of %
0	INDIA	201378372	16.63%	
1	PUNJAB	8860179	31.93%	13,565
2	HIMACHAL PRADESH	1729252	25.19%	2
3	WEST BENGAL	21463270	23.51%	3
4	UTTAR PRADESH	41357608	20.69%	4
5	HARYANA	5113615	20.17%	5
6	TAMIL NADU	14438445	20.01%	6
7	CHANDIGARH	199086	18.86%	7
8	UTTARAKHAND	1892516	18.76%	8
9	RAJASTHAN	12221593	17.82%	9
9-A	TRIPURA	654918	17.82%	9
10	KARNATAKA	10474992	17.14%	10

\* Source: Census of India 2011

Note: States ranked on the basis of Percentage (%) of SC Population. The first 10 states ranked in order.

**States ranked as per the total (absolute) No.of SC population against the total No. and Percentage of India**

S.No	State Name	Total Population	SC Population	% of SC Population
1.	UTTAR PRADESH	199812341	4,13,57,608	20.7
2.	WEST BENGAL	91276115	2,14,63,270	23.5
3.	BIHAR	104099452	1,65,67,325	15.9
4.	TAMIL NADU	72147030	1,44,38,445	20.01
5.	ANDHRA PRADESH	84580777	1,38,78,078	16.4
6.	MAHARASHTRA	112374333	1,32,75,898	11.8
7.	RAJASTHAN	68548437	1,22,21,593	17.82
8.	MADHYA PRADESH	72626809	1,13,42,320	15.6
9.	KARNATAKA	61095297	1,04,74,992	17.2
10.	PUNJAB	27743338	88,60,179	31.9

**\* Source: Census of India 2011**

**Note: States on the basis of Percentage (%) of Population. The first 10 states are chosen on the basis of rank order.**

#### **IV) SC/STs Urban inclusion:**

The decadal growth over the past half a century reveals two distinct developments.

1. The overall urban population is steeply increasing over 60% in states like Tamilnadu.
2. Simultaneously the SC Population in the urban areas is steadily declining.

This dual phenomena impacting diametrically opposite derivatives – the positive outcomes for the general community and the negative outcome for SCs particularly cannot be read over as a natural concomitant of growth inputs.

Deliberately designed schemes or inherent excluding provisions in urban planning, have definitely contributed to this demographic urban divide.

The strident growth of wealth in the country during the last quarter of a century has been generated in urban centres only. The urban incentives which drew people in herds to its agglomerations have definitely in effect not only failed to fetch in SCs but has also adversely ejected them out of their traditional sites.

Therefore a conscious urban-inclusion planning will have to be done for SCs and STs. The objectives can be achieved by way of providing subsidy or interest reduction to builders who will offer 20% of their developed space (housing or commercial) or developed plots to SC/STs.

#### **V. Financial inclusion of SCs:**

Financial inclusion is a cliché that has been very fervently used in the last two five year plans. However, the passion did not get translated into practical programmes for SCs. The overall credit flow in the country through the banking sector is estimated to cross Rs.100 Lakh Crores before the end of the current five year plan. It is astonishing fact that inspite of so much of loud mouthing about financial inclusion not a single programme for SCs has so far been designed by the banks exclusively for the SCs. The so called 'Inclusive' programmes are couched in the garb of programmes for the marginalized. Banks are still treating SCs as taboo and a peril to their profiteering. Therefore, the government should come out with the distinct collaborative venture with banks mandating not less than 20% of their credit flow to SCs. Whatever government guarantee or risk-cover that the financial institutions may expect should be adequately budgeted. Taking 20% of Rs.1 Lakh Crore as the credit flow for SCs a total amount of Rs.20 Lakh Crores will be the target for the financial sector. At least for 10% of this amount which will be Rs.2 Lakh Corers, the government should extend sovereign guarantee and also statutorily mandate the banks to comply with.

## TN - New Schemes suggested by Civil Society Forums in 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan

### Proposal for an additional review committee for SCSP and TSP

Apart from the presently functioning State Level Monitoring Committee (which monitors and reviews the schemes under SCSP / TSP across all sectoral departments) under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary, it is proposed to form one more committee under the Chairmanship of the Development Commissioner, Planning Development & Special Initiatives Department during the Twelfth Plan. The Secretary to Government of the Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department will act as the Nodal Officer and the Member Secretary of this Committee. The committee members will include the Secretaries to Government of the sectoral departments, NGO representatives and other Stakeholders. This Committee will review the implementation of the schemes approved under SCSP/TSP and in case of contingency, the committee will arrange for allocation from a basket of schemes through respective sectoral departments.

The below mentioned basket of schemes were suggested for SCs following deliberations by members of sub-group for SCSP for the Twelfth Plan.

- **SCs in Realty Sector:** In order to counter the problem of urban exclusion of SCs - an increasing phenomena in modern Tamil Nadu, SCs would be supported with subsidy, credit with differential rate and land for development of commercial and housing constructions in Corporations, Municipalities and Town Panchayats. The objectives of the proposed entry of SCs in Realty Sector are giving entrepreneurial opportunity to unemployed & diploma holders and scaling up business opportunities to small SC builders.

- **Car Rental Companies for SCs:** The present scheme in TAHDCO to finance individual vehicles for individual beneficiaries does not fit in a business model. No individual auto, taxi, lorry or tanker owner can survive in the market where business is mostly offered to agencies possessing many vehicles. Even though, TAHDCO's past ventures for the last three or more decades have increased the number of beneficiaries, they have not been able to produce any successful and surviving transporters. Therefore, a revitalised model of funding would be introduced. Every year 100 top notch cars will be provided to 50 SCs with driving licenses (two cars each). Five associations/agencies / societies will be formed consisting of 10 beneficiaries each. Each Society on its own or with intervention from regulatory authorities will secure a three year lease agreement (renewable) from Star Hotels. The Government can intervene on behalf of these agencies to secure contracts for longer periods from public undertakings for outsourcing vehicles from these beneficiaries.

- **Load Transport Business for SCs:** As in the car rental scheme, 100 lorries and tankers will be provided to another five associations of 10 beneficiaries each and long-lease agreements will be secured from oil companies.
- **SCs in Public Transport:** The State Transport Corporations procure at least six thousand new buses to replace and replenish their fleet and for the purpose, Transport Corporations draw from the Government exchequer. Instead, about 1000 new buses will be outsourced from SCs who in turn can be funded through SCSP.
- **Promoting SC Media:** Providing SC ownership to any print or electronic media to voice their concerns, will be a fruitful confidence building exercise.
- **SCs in Science (Aid to conduct Conferences):** SC academicians in higher educational institutions will support to conduct two national and one international science conference every year to celebrate Dr. Ambedkar's Birth Anniversary.
- **SCs in Science/ Social Science Research and Doctoral Studies:** Providing substantial scholarship to aspiring SC scholars in the areas of biotechnology, nanotechnology, robotics, aeronautics, space science, oceanography, advanced mathematics, economics, anthropology, linguistics, journalism etc.
- **Horticulture and Floriculture Green House Scheme:** The Government will support about 600 SC farmers (20 in each district) across the State to set up green houses for both horticulture and floriculture with the required supportive infrastructure.
- **Agricultural Engineering Equipment:** The Government with the SCSP funds will support at least 900 farmers in the State (30 in each district) to purchase agricultural machinery of their choice (like tillers, ploughs, harvesters, sowers, sprayers etc.)
- **Additional Grants to SC Women Panchayat Presidents:** The Government will support at least 100 Dalit Women Panchayat Presidents with an additional grant of Rs.1.00 crore for specific schemes that she herself will carry out, so as to gain authority and popularity over other Panchayat presidents.
- **Promoting and Exhibiting SC Works of Art (sponsorship and provision of space for exhibitions for SC artists):** Painting exhibitions will be financed by the Government wherein, upcoming young SC artists can exhibit their paintings. A monthly exhibition in the various galleries in the city of Chennai, two each in six chosen districts, one each in the city of Delhi and Mumbai will be organized by the Department of Art and Culture every year.

**Source: Twelfth Five Year - Plan Document, State Planning Commission, Govt. of TamilNadu, Pp. 624 – 626.**



