

CHAPTER - 22

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES/SCHEDULED TRIBES/BACKWARD CLASSES AND SOCIAL WELFARE

22.1 The Article 246 of the constitution of India has entrusted the States with the responsibility of promoting the economic & educational interest of the scheduled caste and the scheduled tribes. Despite constitutional provisions and sustained efforts both at national and state level to improve the conditions of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and to bring all round improvements in their living and working conditions, they are still characterized by below poverty, low income occupations such as agricultural labourers, bonded labourers, dependence on subsistence farming, poor assets, high rate of unemployment and gripped in many civil & social disabilities, low level of literacy miserable living and poor working conditions.

22.2 According to 2001 census, out of State's total population of 565.07 lakhs, 96.64 lakhs are scheduled caste, which is 17.16 per cent. The Social Justice & Empowerment Department in the State is responsible for upliftment of the disadvantaged sections. The department has mainly concentrated its activities/ programmes towards the educational, economic and social development of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The programmes of the Social Justice & Empowerment Department are grouped in two major sectors, which are even enumerated as under:

- Social Welfare Sector: It includes programmes for destitute neglected and other deprived groups of children and women and the welfare of handicapped etc.
- Welfare of Backward Classes: It includes Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Denotified Tribes, Nomadic Tribes and Other Backward Classes.

22.3 The programmes for these groups can be divided in 4 broad categories:-

A. Educational Development

- i. Hostels
- ii. Residential Schools
- iii. Scholarships
- iv. Book Bank Scheme

B. Economic Development

- i. Scheduled Caste Sub Plan
- ii. Economic upliftment of SC, ST, Disabled, Scavengers through Rajasthan SC ST Finance and Development Co-operative

Corporation; Economic upliftment of OBCs through Rajasthan OBC Finance and Development Co-operative Corporation & of Minorities through Rajasthan Minorities Finance & Development Co-operative Corporation.

C. Social Development

- i. Welfare of Disabled / Physically Challenged
- ii. Implementation of Juvenile Justice Act

D. Social Security

- i. Pension to Aged and Infirm
- ii. Protection of Civil Rights and Prevention of Atrocities

22.4 The State Government is implementing many programmes for the welfare of the weaker sections. Major sector-wise outlay kept in the Eleventh Five Year Plan, expenditure likely to be incurred in the year 2008-09 and outlay proposed for the Annual Plan 2009-10 are as follows:-

Table No. 22.1

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Item	11th Plan Outlay	2008-09 Anti. Exp.	2009-10 Proposed Outlay
1	Welfare of Backward Classes	79521.40	16057.08	18661.08
2	Residential School for Disadvantaged Group Phase- I	0.01	549.00	250.00
3	Residential School for Disadvantaged Group Phase- II	15510.00	0.00	0.01
4	Social Welfare	87406.60	14735.65	12489.92
	Total	182438.01	31341.73	31401.01

22.5 Details of the main schemes which are being implemented in the State are as under:

Anuprati Yojna

22.6 This scheme envisages financial assistance of Rs. 1.00 Lac to the candidates of SC/ST appearing in All India Civil Services Examinations after qualifying Preliminary Examination. Now under this scheme the candidates of SC and ST category qualifying for admission in IIMs, IITs and Medical Colleges of National level will also be benefitted. A sum of Rs. 50,000/- will be provided after the candidate gets admission into such colleges. Further, the students of SC/ST who are getting 60% or

above marks in 10+2 scheme would be provided Rs. 10,000/- as incentive money after producing a certificate of admission into Government Engineering/ Medical Colleges. In the case of State Civil Service, financial assistance of Rs. 45000/- is provided to candidates of Scheduled Caste. An expenditure of Rs. 350.00 lacs is likely to be incurred in the year 2008-09 and an amount of Rs. 400.00 Lac is proposed in the Annual Plan 2009-10 under this Scheme.

Palanhar Yojna

22.7 This is a novel scheme for providing care to destitute children through close relatives who are called their Palanhar. An amount of Rs. 500/- per month is provided to the Palanhar for small children up to 5 year of age. After admission in school the amount is raised to Rs. 675/- per month. Apart from this, an amount of Rs. 2000/- per year is given for clothes, shoes etc. In the year 2007-08, this scheme has been extended to cover children of Widow Pensioners. An expenditure of Rs. 1500.00 lacs is likely to be incurred and all eligible orphan applicants will be benefitted in 2008-09; an outlay of Rs. 2000.00 lacs is proposed for this scheme in Annual Plan 2009-10.

Viswas Yojna

22.8 Under this scheme disabled persons having an annual income of Rs. 24,000/- are provided financial assistance of Rs. 50,000 to start self-employment activities. The scheme is being modified and now the annual income limit will be Rs. 50,000/- and assistance will be to the tune of Rs. 1.00 lac. Under the scheme of providing Prosthetic aids, the amount of assistance is being increased from Rs.2000 to Rs.5000. During the year 2008-09, financial assistance of Rs.80.00 lacs is likely to be given to disabled persons under the Scheme; an outlay of Rs.100.00 lac is proposed in the Annual Plan 2009-10.

Polio Correction Camps

22.9 Polio Correction Camps are organized at different places. During the year 2008-09 expenditure of Rs. 75.00 lacs is likely to be incurred on this scheme for beneficiaries; outlay of Rs. 90.00 lac is proposed in the Annual Plan 2009-10.

Residential School for Children of Migratory Communities

22.10 The pashupalak (animal breeder) of western Rajasthan (Raika & Rebaris) migrates to nearby states along with their cattles leading to problem of education for their children. The State Government has sanctioned a Residential School for their children at village Haryali in Jalore District with an estimated cost of Rs. 254.19 lacs. The School will provide quality education to their children with free boarding and lodging facilities. During the year 2008-09 an expenditure of Rs. 348.62 Lacs is incurred for construction of the building of Residential School; a provision of Rs. 200.00 lac is proposed in Annual Plan 2009-10.

Swavalamban Yojana

22.11 Under this scheme the unemployed youths belonging to Scheduled Castes are encouraged to take up self employment activities and raise funds from financial institutions for such enterprises. Interest subsidy of 5% is given to the beneficiary on loans taken from banks.

Incentive on remarriage of Widows

22.12 With a view to encourage widow's re-marriage, the State Government has introduced a scheme to give a grant of Rs. 15,000 to the widows getting widow pension or entitled to widow pension on their re-marriage. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lac is proposed for this scheme in Annual Plan 2009-10.

Incentive to Disabled Pensioner to take up Self Employment

22.13 In case Disabled Pensioner takes up self employment, the State Government gives an incentive of Rs. 15,000 to such pensioners. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lac is proposed under this Scheme in the Annual Plan 2009-10.

Marriage of Disabled

22.14 Under this scheme disabled persons having annual income of Rs. 12,000/- are provided financial assistance of Rs. 20,000 for marriage. Now annual income will be Rs. 50,000/- and assistance will be Rs. 25,000/-. During the year 2008-09, financial assistance of Rs. 75.00 lacs is likely to be given to disabled persons under the Scheme; an outlay of Rs.90.00 lac is proposed for the year 2009-10.

Sahayog Yojna

22.15 This scheme provides financial assistance of Rs. 5,000 on the marriage of upto two girls who belongs from Scheduled Caste BPL families. During the year 2008-09 an expenditure of Rs. 280.00 lacs is likely to be incurred for families. An amount of Rs. 300.00 lac is proposed under this scheme in Annual Plan 2009-10.

Astha Yojna

22.16 The families with two or more disabled persons are provided facilities as admissible to BPL under this scheme, such as free medical treatment, wheat at BPL rates etc. A card called Astha is issued to such families. During the year 2008-09, an expenditure of Rs 5.00 lac is likely to be incurred on this scheme; an amount of Rs. 20.00 lac is proposed in Annual Plan 2009-10.

Residential School for Children of Beggars and those engaged in other undesirable occupations

22.17 With a view to provide education to children of Beggars and families engaged in other undesirable occupations, a residential school is has been at Mandana (Kota). An amount of Rs. 390.48 lacs has been

sanctioned for constructing a building for this residential school. During the year 2008-09, children have started living in the residential school and an expenditure of Rs. 44.07 lacs is likely to be incurred on this scheme.

Old Age Homes

22.18 The State Government has decided to set up old age homes with the participation of NGO's in Private Public Partnership mode. To begin with, such homes are proposed to be opened at Divisional head quarters. They will be provided 1000 sq. yard land free of cost alongwith Rs.15.00 lac for construction and Rs. 675 per person per month for running of these homes. During the year 2008-09 an expenditure of Rs. 115.50 lac is likely to be incurred, and a provision of Rs. 151.00 lacs is proposed in 2009-10.

Pannadhai Jeevan Amrit Yojna (Jan Shree Bima Yojna)

22.19 This Scheme provides free life insurance coverage to head of BPL families (22.23 lacs BPL families exist in the State). This scheme has been started w.e.f. 14.8.2006 through LIC. This is a group insurance scheme. An assistance of Rs. 30,000 is payable on death of head of the family. Apart from compensation due to death, scholarship to two children of insured persons who studying in classes 9th to 12th are paid @ Rs. 100/- per month. The State Government has paid premium of Rs. 22.23 crores to the LIC @ Rs. 100/- per family. During the year 2008-09 an expenditure of Rs. 1693.10 lacs is likely to be incurred on this scheme; an amount of Rs. 1800.00 lac is proposed for beneficiaries under the scheme in Annual plan 2009-10.

College level Hostel for Women

20.20 Girls hostels are being operated for SC/ST college going girls at Divisional head quarters. An expenditure of Rs. 220.40 lacs is likely to be incurred in the year 2008-09 and Rs. 180.00 lacs is proposed in Annual Plan 2009-10.

De-addiction Programme

22.21 De-addiction programme has been taken up through an NGO in the districts having this problem namely Kota, Baran and Jhalawar. The programme includes identification, counseling and treatment. During the year 2008-09 an expenditure of Rs.18.70 lacs is likely to be incurred on this scheme; Rs. 25.00 lac is proposed in Annual Plan 2009-10.

Working Women's Hostel

22.22 With a view to provide shelter, rehabilitation through training and self employment, 10 hostels at district level will be set up for working women.

Training of Manual Scavengers

22.23 Under this scheme the manual scavengers are being trained in various trades like cutting and tailoring, Namada, Aara-tari, plumbing and electrical to take up self employment activities by "SULABH" International.

The "SULABH" has trained 225 scavengers this year incurring the expenditure of Rs. 58.49 lacs. Since trainees are not so skilled to take up the activities skillfully and independently so "SULABH" International has proposed to extend the training for further one year. The cost for further one year will be Rs. 58.49 lacs. A provision of Rs. 50.00 lacs is proposed for the year 2009-10.

Pre-Matric Scholarship to Students belonging to Minority Community

22.24 A new scheme is being launched to provide the pre-matric scholarship to minority students. Under this scheme 75% amount will be provided by the GOI and 25% amount is to be borne by State Government. Hence a provision of Rs. 225.00 lacs is proposed in Annual Plan 2009-10.

Observation Homes and Kishore Grih under J.J. Act, 2000

22.25 Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000, (amended 2006) has a mandatory provision for establishment of JJB/CWC/Homes in each district. In this regard for construction of buildings for Observation Home and Kishore Grah a provision of Rs. 200.00 lacs have been proposed for the year 2009-10.

Share Capital to NMFDC and RMFDC

22.26 For the welfare of Minorities an amount of Rs. 156.18 lacs to NMFDC and Rs. 100.00 lacs to RMFDC will be provided during the year 2009-10 as Share Capital.

Share Capital to ROBCFDC

22.27 For welfare of Other Backward Classes an amount of Rs. 100.00 lacs will be provided to ROBCFDC during the year 2009-10 as Share Capital.

Prime Minister's 15 Point Programme for Minorities

22.28 Prime Minister's 15 Point Programme for the welfare of Minorities will be implemented effectively in the State.

22.29 The additional resources likely to be released by the government, next year will be utilized for Juvenile Justice Homes at all districts under JJ Act, 2000; 50 Old Age Homes will be set up with the participation of NGOs; working women hostels in the rest of 13 districts will also be started and more assistance will be provided for self-employment of

SC/ST/ OBC and Minorities through the relevant Finance & Development Corporations in the State.

TRIBAL AREA DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

22.30 Rajasthan has a total population of 565.07 lacs (Census 2001). The population of Scheduled Tribes is 70.97 lacs or 12.56% of total population. The tribals in the State are of varied ethnic composition and cultural patterns comprising the Bhil, Damor, Meena, Garasia, Kathodi and Saharia is only primitive tribe. The first three tribes are concentrated mainly in Banswara, Dungarpur, Southern half of Udaipur district and parts of Pratapgarh, the fourth in Sirohi district and the Saharia in parts of Baran district. Twenty six blocks (two partial) of the southern part of Rajasthan having tribal population more than 50% are declared as scheduled area.

22.31 The State Government has adopted a multi-pronged approach for socio-economic development of scheduled tribes in the state. Key initiations for social empowerment through educational development, economic empowerment through income and employment enhancing avenues have been taken. The State Government is further keen to take innovative policy interventions to enable Tribal people to share the benefit of growth in more equitable manner. State Government will ensure that the flow of funds for Tribal development steadily increases in coming years.

22.32 In spite of running special programmes and providing adequate funds for various Tribal and Area Development Programmes, it is observed that socio-economic conditions of some Tribal Groups and families of Scheduled and Saharia areas are still poor and require more attention. State Government has taken following policy decisions to provide more opportunities to the Tribal Youth of these groups and families living in these areas.

- All facilities of the State Government applicable to BPL families have been extended to Kathodi tribe and Saharia families living in Shahbad & Kishanganj tehsils of Baran district.
- Norms for infrastructural facilities applicable in the Scheduled area has been extended to Saharia area of Shahbad & Kishanganj tehsils of Baran district.
- Special 45% reservation provision for tribal of scheduled area has been made for all posts other than state services in scheduled area. Similarly 25% reservation has been made for Saharia's in Saharia Project area.
- In pursuance of the special reservation provisions for Tribals of Scheduled & Saharia area, 45% & 25% reservation has been provided for Scheduled & Saharia area respectively for STC & NTT Training.

- 45% reservation provisions for Tribals of Scheduled area has been provided for admission in B.Ed. colleges of Scheduled area.

THE OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGY FOR TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT

22.33 The Government has spent crores of rupees on various schemes of tribal development during last five decades. This massive fund flow has helped in building up infrastructure facilities like irrigation dams, road network, electrification, health and education in the tribal areas of Rajasthan. All these have affected the living standards and quality of life of the people

22.34 The focus of the plan was on improving the economic status of tribals and providing basic infrastructure facilities in the tribal areas. The strategy also specifically aimed at improving the living environment of the tribals by giving them better social and civic amenities and facilities.

22.35 The desired goal of tribal development is still ahead. The literacy rate among the tribals is lower than other group of society. Brightest boys and girls' remains satisfied with the peripheral opportunities like teacher, patwari, panchayat secretary, nurse/ male-nurse etc. These students can get better opportunity by appearing in various competitive examinations. Benefits of health services are yet to be discernible on infant mortality & birth rates or on the problem of malnutrition.

OBJECTIVES

22.36 The objectives of the Eleventh Plan are:

- Reduction in the incidences of poverty and unemployment and thereby reduction in income inequalities.
- Human resource development of the scheduled tribes by providing economic & health services and development of the confidence among people through intensive educational efforts.
- Development and strengthening of infrastructure base for further economic exploitation of the resources (physical and human both) in tribal areas.
- Providing physical & financial security against all types of exploitation.

STRATEGY

22.37 The strategy to achieve these objectives has a blend of area based and individual based approach. The efforts will be to strengthen and develop vibrant socio-economic infrastructure on the one hand and on the other to provide better means of livelihood to those who still live on inadequate economic base.

THRUST AREA

- Human resources development through education and vocational training receive the importance. Women education will be given a special importance because the literacy level of tribal women is very low.
- The economy of tribal had continued to predominately rest on agriculture. As the size of land holding in scheduled area is small, the percentage of irrigated area to cultivated area is low and traditional farm technique is being used by this area, the productivity of agriculture produced is low. Thus priority will be given to irrigation sector and electrification of wells.
- To diversify economic activities in non-farm sector, vocational education be given and loan/ subsidy will be provided to self employment in non-farm activities.

The Scheduled Tribe and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act 2006 & Rules 2008

22.38 The Scheduled Tribe and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act 2006 has come into force from 31.12.07. The rules made under this act have come into force from 1.1.2008.

22.39 The objective of this act and rules is to recognize and vest both individual and community forest rights on forest land to forest dwelling scheduled tribe, other traditional forest dwellers and ST pastoralist communities.

22.40 The State Level Monitoring Committee, District Level Committee, Sub-divisional Level Committee were constituted vide orders of Administrative Reforms Department dated 26.4.08, 14.3.08 and 14.3.08 respectively. Gram Sabhas were conducted from 8th April to 17th April, 2008. Forest Rights Committees have been constituted in all 4718 revenue villages in scheduled area and 5493 Gram Panchayats out of 8211 Gram panchayats in area other then scheduled area. So far, 34535 total claims have been received by gram sabhas out of which 8947 claims have been forwarded to sub divisional level committees by gram sabhas. Sub divisional level committees have forwarded 2704 claims to district level committees & rejected 226 claims. District level committees have approved 2045 claims & rejected 4 claims.

22.41 An action plan has been prepared and sent to District Collectors to dispose all the claims received upto 31.12.2008 by 7th march, 2009.

Southern Rajasthan Rural Livelihood Development Project

22.42 Despite rapid decline in poverty, the absolute numbers of poor families still stand at more than 2 million as per State BPL Census 2002. Majority of these families require direct support and credit through government intervention. Financial institutions on their own are not

coming forward to meet the credit needs of these families. The only programme for credit provision for BPL families is SGSY and at the current rate of coverage it will cover only 3 lacs families in coming 10 years.

22.43 The State Rural Development Department and Panchayati Raj Department has formulated a project “Southern Rajasthan Rural Livelihood Development Project” of worth Rs. 1675 crores for external aid from European Economic Community. Total number of 3.62 lacs BPL families of 45 blocks of 4 Tribal Area District is proposed to be covered under this project. Proposal of Rural Development is in active consideration for external assistance. The European Economic Community provides external aid in form of grant assistance.

PLAN 2009-10

1. State Plan (TRI)

22.44 Tribal Research & Training Institute was established to conduct research and evaluation studies of various development programmes/schemes launched by Govt. of India and Govt. of Rajasthan for the welfare of the tribes and suggest future needs in respect of these programmes. It also aims at promoting scientific thinking among the Tribes in various aspects of tribal life i.e. Socio-economic, educational development, Art & culture of tribes. An amount of Rs. 33.00 lacs has been proposed as state matching share for running of TRIs schemes.

2. Maharashtra Pattern:

22.45 Maharashtra Pattern was adopted in Rajasthan on 31st Dec. 1999. Thereafter, the modified form of Maharashtra Pattern was implemented from 15th Feb. 2000. In Maharashtra Pattern there is a lump sum allocation to Tribal Area Development Department for Tribal Sub Plan which is equal to 8% of total divisible plan ceiling of the State (Percentage of population of Scheduled Area to the State population is 8%).

22.46 TAD Department gets detailed proposals from various departments for activities to be implemented by the departments under Maharashtra Pattern. The TAD Department decides the priorities for development programmes and sanctions are also being issued by TAD department.

22.47 An anticipated expenditure of Rs. 7400.00 lacs is likely to be incurred during year 2008-09. A provision of Rs. 6104.31 lacs has been proposed for Annual Plan 2009-10 for various development schemes in Maharashtra pattern.

3. Special Central Assistance

22.48 An outlay of Rs. 5099.00 lacs has been proposed for the annual plan 2009-10 under SCA.

22.49 Out of Rs. 5099.00 lakhs, Rs. 5004.78 lakhs for committed items and Rs.94.22 lacs for new items.

22.50 **Major Schemes under SCA** : An amount of Rs. 300.00 lacs has been proposed for construction of 30 lift irrigation scheme, Rs. 1927.40 lacs for construction of 193 anicuts, Rs. 344.81 lacs has been proposed for distribution of 991 group/ individual diesel/ electric pump sets. An amount of Rs.83.13 lacs has been proposed for deepening of 1385 wells by blasting. 1500 tribals will be benefited under self employment scheme for which Rs. 154.50 lacs has been proposed. An outlay of Rs. 80.00 lacs has been proposed for milch cattle to benefit 320 tribals under vocational training and self employment programme an amount of Rs. 175.01 lacs has been proposed to benefit 700 tribal. An outlay of Rs. 55.80 lakhs has been proposed for group power thresher to benefit 139 tribal. A new scheme, Rajasthan State Certificate Course in IT has been proposed for which Rs. 110.40 lakhs has been proposed to benefit 4800 tribals.

22.51 In Rajasthan clusters are selected for implementation of schemes (i.e. clusters for agriculture development, clusters for horticulture development, cluster for irrigation development etc.) Jhadol area has been selected for horticulture development, sericulture & mushroom production. For comprehensive village development scheme, villages are selected on cluster approach.

4. Article 275(1)

22.52 An outlay of Rs.3315.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 2009-10 under article 275(1) for various infrastructure development schemes, running of 7 residential schools and management information system. Items of infrastructure developments will be decided at the time of discussion with authority of tribal affairs GOI. Rs. 490.00 lacs are kept for running of 7 residential schools.

5. Programmes during 2009-10

22.53 Following programmes are proposed to be under taken during year 2009-10:

- Education is a sector that impinges on every aspect of tribal development. Efforts will be made to expand educational facilities to improve the quality of education and to provide financial assistance as an incentive to increase retention of children in schools.
- To decrease drop out rate and to ensure retention after enrolment, financial assistance is being provided to meet part of the cost involved in carrying education.
- Hostels are being run to provide lodging & boarding facilities to those students who reside in far-flung areas. Department provides free residential facility, meal, books, dresses, stationary, coaching, educational tours to inmates of hostels. It is proposed to increase no. of hostels by 7. Capacity of hostels is proposed to increase by 450 during 2009-10.

- One public school for tribal students will be started during 2009-10.
- Construction of a new hostel for university students will be started during 2009-10.
- To prepare the tribal youth for national and international sports meets, separate hostels are being run. All the educational facilities are given as general type of hostels but these students get special food & nutrition. These students get training for archery & athletics by experts of sports council.
- To provide quality education to the tribal students 13 model residential schools will be running.
- To increase enrolment rate, 180 Maa Bari centres for non enrolled children in Saharia area were started. In these centres children of 6 to 12 years age group are being provided primary education along with free school dress and mid day meal facility. After education for 2 years in these centres, they can easily be shifted to regular schools for continuing their education. 5400 Saharia children are getting education through these centres. It is proposed to establish 27 new Maa Bari centres in Saharia Area in year 2009-10. This scheme is extended to scheduled area where it is proposed to run 150 Maa bari centres (4500 children) in Scheduled Area.
- ST youths will be given training for General Nursing and Midwifes.
- To meet the increasing demand of manpower in hotel & tourism, 40 ST youths will be given training for food craft.
- For development of skill among ST youths (757 youths), special batches of ITI courses will be conducted. The scheme of providing O-level computer training to ST youths will continue.
- Irrigation is also an important priority sector for tribal development. During 2009-10 it is proposed to construct 193 anicuts and 30 lifts. Similarly, 1385 wells are proposed to be deepened during the year 2009-10. 991 pump sets are also proposed to be distributed to tribal cultivators.
- Two milch animals to 320 families outside scheduled area for generating additional income by selling milk and milk products.
- To prevent the Antyoday & BPL families from the diseases caused by deficiency of iodine, 1 Kg iodized salt per family per month will be distributed free of cost.
- A programme is being implemented to identify TB patients in remote area to ensure their complete treatment.