

9

Standing Committee on  
NDJ  
ON LABOUR and WELFARE

(1995-96)

TENTH LOK SABHA

**MINISTRY OF WELFARE**

**Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/  
Observations contained in the Fifth Report of the Standing  
Committee on Labour and Welfare on Ministry of  
Welfare, Demands for Grants, 1994-95**

**NINTH REPORT**



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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

April, 1995/Chaitra, 1917 (Saka)

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**STANDING COMMITTEE ON**  
**LABOUR & WELFARE**  
**(1995-96)**

**(TENTH LOK SABHA)**

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*[Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations  
contained in the Fifth Report of the Standing Committee on Labour and  
Welfare on Ministry of Welfare, Demands for Grants, 1994-95]*

*Presented to Lok Sabha on.....*  
*Laid in Rajya Sabha on.....* **5 MAY 1995**



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**  
**NEW DELHI**

*April, 1995/Chaitra, 1917 (Saka)*

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**COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON  
LABOUR AND WELFARE (1995-96)**

**Shrimati Chandra Prabha Urs – *Chairperson***

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SECRETARIAT

1. Shri S.N. Mishra – *Additional Secretary*
2. Shri G.C. Malhotra – *Joint Secretary*
3. Shri Satish Loomba – *Deputy Secretary*
4. Shri R.S. Misra – *Assistant Director*

## INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson, Standing Committee on Labour and Welfare having been authorised by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present this Ninth Report, Tenth Lok Sabha on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Fifth Report (Tenth Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Welfare—Demands for Grants, 1994-95.

2. The Fifth Report was presented to Lok Sabha on 26 April, 1994. The Government have furnished their replies indicating action taken on the recommendations contained in that report on 25 July, 1994. The Draft Report was considered and adopted by the Standing Committee on Labour and Welfare at their Sitting held on 20 April, 1995. The Committee authorised the Chairperson to finalise the Report.

3. The Report has been divided into the following chapters:—

- I. Report
- II. Recommendations/Observations which have been accepted by the Government.
- III. Recommendations/observations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of Government replies.
- IV. Recommendations/observations in respect of which replies of Government have not been accepted by the Committee and which require reiteration.
- V. Recommendations/observations in respect of which final replies of Government have not been received.

4. An analysis of the Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the Fifth Report of the Committee is given in Appendix. It would be observed therefrom that out of sixteen recommendations made in the Report, nine recommendations i.e. 56.25% have been accepted by the Government. The replies of the Government have not been accepted in respect of two recommendations (12.5%) and they require reiteration and in respect of five recommendations i.e. (31.25%) final replies of the Government have not been received.

NEW DELHI;  
20 April, 1995  
30 Chaitra, 1917 (S)

CHANDRA PRABHA URS,  
Chairperson,  
Standing Committee on Labour and Welfare.

## CHAPTER I

### REPORT

1.1 This Report of the Committee deals with the Action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Fifth Report (Tenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Labour and Welfare on Ministry of Welfare, Demands for Grants, 1994-95.

1.2 The Fifth Report was presented to Lok Sabha on 26 April, 1994. It contained 16 recommendations. Replies of Government in respect of all the recommendations have been examined and are categorised as under:-

- (i) *Recommendations and observations which have been accepted by the Government.*  
S. Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 9, 10, 13, 15 & 16.  
(Total 9, included in Chapter-II of the Report)
- (ii) *Recommendations and observations which the Committee do not desire to pursue taken into consideration the replies of the Government.*  
S. Nos. Nil.
- (iii) *Recommendations and observations replies to which have not been accepted by the Committee and which require reiteration.*  
S. Nos. 3 and 8  
(Total 2 included in Chapter IV of the Report)
- (iv) *Recommendations and observations in respect of which final replies have not been received.*  
S.Nos. 6, 7, 11, 12 and 14  
(Total 5, included in Chapter V of the Report)

1.3 The Committee will now deal with those action taken replies of the Government which need reiteration or merit comments;

A. *Special Central assistance to the State Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes;*

#### **Recommendation (Sl. No. 3, Para 2.9)**

1.4 In para 2.9 of the Fifth Report, the Committee had observed that the Ministry of Welfare were not having authentic data regarding the Scheduled



Castes below the poverty line. The Committee had been informed that some of the scholars had done some research work but no national level information was available with them. Since then no proper survey has been conducted by the Ministry. Considering it a lackadaisical attitude of the Ministry towards such a problem, the Committee had recommended that a comprehensive survey should be conducted State-wise on a time bound scale after taking into account the 1991 census report for complete identification of the Scheduled Castes below the poverty line in the country.

1.5 In their Action Taken note furnished to the Committee the Ministry of Welfare have stated as under:

“The Statistical data on number and percentage of population below the poverty line (state-wise) for 1977-78 (revised), 1983-84 (Provisional) and 1987-88 (Provisional) are annexed. Similar data for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for 1977-78 and 1983-84 are also annexed.

It may be seen that data for 1987-88 for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are not yet available.

National Sample Survey Organisation has been requested to undertake the surveys in respect of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people living below the poverty line on the basis of 1991 census.”

1.6 The Committee are constrained to note that a very casual approach has been adopted by the Government in the matter of identification of Scheduled Castes below the poverty line. Although a survey in this regard was conducted in the year 1987-88, the actual figures are still not available with the Ministry of Welfare. Since then, the Ministry did not take the trouble to conduct fresh surveys. Upon the recommendations of this Committee, the Ministry has now requested the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) to undertake the surveys in respect of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people living below the poverty line on the basis of 1991 census. The Committee would, therefore, urge upon the Government to take up the matter with the NSSO for early completion of the survey so that the funds earmarked under the Eighth Five Year Plan for the purpose are utilised fully.

*B. National Scheme for the liberation and rehabilitation of scavengers.*

#### **Recommendation (Sl. No. 8, Para 2.27)**

1.7 In para 2.27 of their Fifth Report, the Committee had observed that the Ministry of Welfare was not having an authentic data regarding the scavengers and no proper survey had been conducted in this regard. According to the

Ministry only 12 States had completed the survey and had identified 6.7 lakhs scavengers. Not being happy with the situation, the Committee had recommended that a comprehensive survey should be conducted State-wise on a time bound scale. In their view, unless the Ministry have an authentic data by carrying out surveys State-wise, there cannot be proper planning for the rehabilitation of the scavengers. The Committee had also recommended that training facilities should invariably be provided to the liberated scavengers and their wards. They also desired that the rate of stipend for training should be increased and the efforts should be made to provide suitable employment to the scavengers in both public and private sectors after completion of their training period. The Committee were also of the view that the Government should try to create awareness amongst the scavengers to come forward for training so that their proper rehabilitation could be done.

1.8 In their action taken reply, the Ministry of Welfare has stated as under:-

The National Scheme of Liberalisation and Rehabilitation of scavengers and their dependents was started at the fag end of the year 1991-92 with the objective to liberate scavengers and their dependents from their existing hereditary obnoxious and inhuman occupation of manually removing night soil and filth and to provide for an engage them in alternative dignified occupations within a period of five years.

The National Scheme for Liberation and Rehabilitation of scavengers has the following components:

- (a) Time bound programme for identification of scavengers and their dependents and their aptitude for alternative trades through a survey.
- (b) Training in identified trades for scavengers and their dependents at the nearest local training institutions/centres of various departments of State Governments, Central Government and other semi-Government and non-Governmental Organisations.
- (c) Rehabilitation of scavengers and their dependents in various trades and occupations by providing subsidy, margin money loan and bank loans.

In spite of regular monitoring of physical and financial achievements made in respect of implementation of the Scheme, so far 13 State Governments/UT Administrations have completed the survey, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Delhi and Pondicherry. Total number of scavengers identified so far is 7.19 lakhs. State Governments from time to time had been

advised for early completion of survey and proper monitoring for effective implementation of the scheme. Apart from the mechanism of monitoring and implementation, the progress of the scheme is also reviewed in the 'Review Meetings' taken with the representatives of the State Governments/UTs.

The matters relating to the enhancement of the stipend from Rs. 150/- per trainee per month to Rs. 750/- per month per trainee and the release of central assistance direct to the State SCDCs the implementing agencies are under consideration of the Government.

**1.9** The reply of the Ministry that in spite of their regular monitoring of physical and financial achievements made in respect of implementation of the scheme, only 13 States have completed the survey so far, is not at all satisfying to the Committee. In their view if the present slow pace of identification of scavengers continues, it may not be possible for the Ministry to achieve the target set for them in this regard in the Eighth Five Year Plan period. While reiterating their earlier recommendation, the Committee are of the firm view that unless the Ministry has an authentic data regarding number of scavengers, it will not be possible for them to plan for their rehabilitation. The Committee would, therefore, urge upon the Ministry to take up the matter at the earliest with the respective Welfare Ministers of States where survey is yet to be initiated or completed to enable them to have authentic data of scavengers. The steps taken/progress achieved by the Ministry in this regard should be intimated to the Committee within three months of the presentation of this Report.

**1.10** The Committee would also like to be informed about the decision taken by the Government in the matter of enhancement of rate of stipend for training of scavengers.

## CHAPTER II

### RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT

#### Recommendation (Sl. No. 1, Para 19)

The Committee note that during the Seventh Five Year Plan, Ministry of Welfare was allocated 2% of the total Plan Outlay, but during Eighth Five Year Plan, only 0.87% of the total plan outlay has been allocated. The Committee are not happy with this situation. In their view, more funds should be allocated to the Ministry of Welfare for carrying out various welfare schemes, and the importance of the Ministry should be recognised.

#### Reply of Government

The Standing Committee on Labour and Welfare 1994-95 has rightly expressed its concern regarding inadequate allocation of outlays to the Ministry of Welfare for carrying out its various Welfare Schemes.

In this context, it may be mentioned that during the Annual Plans 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95, the Planning Commission inspite of our efforts to convince the genuine needs of the Ministry of Welfare for fund augmentation repeatedly, could not allocate adequate outlays. The following figures are illustrative of the fact as to how request of outlays was not adequately met.

Annual Plan	Outlays asked for by the Ministry	Funds allocated (Rs. in crores)
1992-93	1766.46	814.40
1993-94	1938.78	980.00
1994-95	2295.78	705.00

It may be mentioned that efforts are being made by the Ministry to persuade the Planning Commission to consider allocation of additional outlays. However, the matter will be pursued with the Planning Commission for getting increased allocations to this Ministry at the time of mid-term review of the Eighth Plan.

[Ministry of Welfare O.M. No. 18(i)/1/94-Cdn., dated 25.7.94]

#### Recommendation (Sl. No. 2, Para 1.10)

The Committee would like to see an overall improvement in the functioning

of the Ministry. They would, in particular, appreciate if the Ministry is able to coordinate its activities better with the State Governments through intensive monitoring of the schemes.

### **Reply of Government**

The recommendation regarding the need for an overall improvement in the functioning of the Ministry has been taken note of and efforts have been intensified towards achieving the desired improvement.

As regards better coordination with the State Governments through intensive monitoring, Ministry of Welfare is in constant touch with the State Governments/UTs at various levels for ensuring that the schemes/programmes are implemented with utmost care and speed. Periodic meetings are held with the Secretaries of State Governments/UTs for close monitoring of implementation. Letters are written at the level of Secretary/Joint Secretary to the State Welfare Secretaries and Chief Secretaries for timely implementation of schemes and release of funds to the implementing agencies. In important areas, intervention of the State Ministers in charge of Social Welfare and also Chief Ministers is sought by the Welfare Minister/Minister of State for Welfare. Before release of funds for implementation of the schemes, utilisation certificates are insisted upon from the State Governments/UTs. in respect of funds released earlier. Officers of the Ministry of Welfare are encouraged to visit the various States/U.Ts to enable them to have a first hand knowledge of the progress of implementation of the various schemes and the problems and difficulties, if any, faced by the States/U.Ts in proper and timely implementation of these schemes. These efforts will be further intensified so as to achieve more effective monitoring of the implementation of the schemes by the States/UTs.

[Ministry of Welfare O.M. No. 18(i)/1/94-Cdn., dated 25.7.94]

### **Recommendation (Sl. No. 4, Para 2.10)**

The Committee have been informed that the implementation of Special Component Plan Scheme has not been satisfactory and the money meant for it has not been utilised fully by the States/UTs, which clearly indicates a poor monitoring in this regard. Also the Committee failed to understand the justification for rejecting the Special Component Plan Scheme documents of the States/UTs by the Ministry of Welfare, who have failed to utilise the money granted to them earlier for the purpose. In view of the Committee, the Ministry instead of rejecting the scheme documents should have thorough monitoring over the scheme. For the District Development Councils should be set up and regular monitoring of the scheme should be done at district levels. The States/UTs should also be advised

to open separate Budget heads for the scheme and should ensure that the money meant for the scheme is not diverted for any other scheme.

### **Reply of Government**

#### **Special Component Plan**

There are standing instructions to all States/UTs to allocate outlays for SCP in proportion to the Scheduled Caste population in the States. However, the States/UTs are being again requested to ensure flow of funds for SCP in proportion to SC population in the States/UTs.

The Ministry of Welfare had rejected SCP documents of Maharashtra and Manipur and advised the State Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Delhi to revise their SCP outlays in order to make it commensurate with SC population percentage. State Government of Maharashtra have recently submitted its revised SCP document in which SCP outlay has been increased substantially i.e. from 5.2% (pre revised) to 8.87% (revised) of the total State Plan outlay for 1994-95. The U.P. Government is also taking a relook on its SCP. On our initiatives, Punjab has also finalised its SCP.

All the States/UTs have been requested to set up District Development Councils for regular monitoring of implementation of schemes under SCB and SCA to SCP. Even though all the States/UTs have already been given instruction to open separate budget head for SCP, the States/UTs are again being asked to ensure to open separate budget heads for SCP without any further delay. So far eleven out of twentyfive States/UTs have opened separate budget head of account for SCP.

[Ministry of Welfare O.M. No. 18(i)/1/94-Cdn., dated 25.7.94]

#### **Recommendation (Sl. No. 5, Para 2.20)**

##### **Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for SC/ST students.**

The Committee note that the Ministry of Welfare have not utilised the amount sanctioned for the post matric scholarships as they are not receiving complete proposals from the States/UTs. The Ministry has admitted the fact and stated that the discussions have been held with the Ministers of the State in this regard to improve the system of distribution of Scholarships. One of the reasons given by the Ministry is non-availability of application forms in some of the institutions. The Committee view this situation seriously and recommend that the Ministry should ensure that no Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe student is deprived of his right for want of application forms. Also the Ministry should have a thorough monitoring over the scheme and it should be reviewed at regular intervals of time at the highest level.

### Reply of Government

In 1993-94, Central Assistance of Rs. 74.79 crores was released to the State Govts./UT Administrations against the Budget Estimates of Rs. 72.40 crores for the scheme as a whole. Although there was a shortfall against the provisions made for the Union Territories, it was more than matched by additional funds sanctioned to the States. However, complete proposals were received late from some State/UTs. The State Govts./UT Admns. have been asked to furnish complete proposals for Central assistance in 1994-95 early, so that release and utilisation is not delayed. In the meantime, 50% of the budget provision for 1994-95 already been released to them on an ad-hoc basis pending receipt of proposals, so that disbursements are not affected.

The States/UTs have been addressed from time to time including at the Ministerial level, with regard to the need to streamline the process of sanctions and disbursements so as to ensure timely payment. Computerisation introduced at the District level by some States has also been commended to the other States/UTs with a view to improving the implementation of the scheme. Government set up in 1993 a Committee consisting of the Additional Secretary (W) and Secretaries of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh to streamline disbursement of scholarships. Its recommendations are under consideration for issue of guidelines to States.

The final instalment of Central assistance is released each year taking into account the expenditure anticipated in the proposals of the States/UTs for that year, and only after a review of the actual coverage and expenditure incurred by them in the previous year. In the current year, performance review meetings with the State Govts./UT Administrations on a regional basis have already been initiated. Besides, the progress of the scheme will also be comprehensively reviewed at meetings with all the States/UTs later during the year.

[Ministry of Welfare O.M.No.18(i)/1/94-Cdn., dated 25.7.94]

#### Recommendation (Sl. No. 9, Para 2.31)

**Pre-Matric Scholarship for the children of those engaged in unclean occupation.**

The Committee note that the funds allocated for the Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme are not utilised fully due to non-availability of proposals by the Ministry from the States/UTs. In their view, this clearly indicates the lack of coordination between the Centre and State Governments. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the scheme should be monitored properly by the Ministry and periodical meetings should be held with the State Governments in order to achieve optimal results.

### Reply of Government

The inadequacy of proposals from the State Govts. is partly due to the fact that they are required to provide 50% matching share in addition to their committed liability under the scheme. They have been asked to ensure that complete proposals for coverage of all eligible children are sent early so that there are no delays in release and utilisation. Deficiencies in past proposals and in the implementation of the scheme have been pointed out to them so that they can be avoided in 1994-95. The scheme has also been liberalised from 25.2.94 by removing the income ceiling for eligibility altogether, and relaxing the restriction of the scheme to a single child per family so as to increase the coverage. A first instalment of Central assistance has been released on an *ad-hoc* basis to the States/UTs pending receipt of final proposals so that disbursements are not affected.

The final instalment of Central assistance is released each year on the basis of the expenditure anticipated in the proposals of the State Govts./UT Administrations for that year, and only after a review of the actual coverage and expenditure incurred in the previous year. Performance review meetings on a regional basis have already been initiated. The progress of the scheme will be further reviewed at meetings with all the States/UTs later in the year. Moreover, evaluation studies of the scheme in selected States have also been commissioned, and are in progress.

[Ministry of Welfare O.M. No. 18(i)/1/94-Cdn., dated 25.7.94]

### Recommendation (Sl. No. 10, Para 2.34)

Girls/Boys Hostels for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students.

The Committee note that the funds allocated for the construction of hostels for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students are not utilised fully. One of the reasons put forth by the Ministry is the inadequate response from the State Governments. The Committee are not at all happy with this situation. In their view the matter should be taken at the highest level and a regular monitoring should be done by the Ministry in this regard. The Committee are also of the view that the ceiling cost of construction of hostels needs revision taking into account the increase in the cost of construction. The scheme should be evaluated at regular interval of time and the Government should ensure that the hostels built so far are maintained properly.

### Reply of Government

In 1993-94, Central assistance of Rs. 6.50 crores was sanctioned against Revised Estimates of Rs. 6.00 crores under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Hostels for Scheduled Caste boys. In the case of hostels for Scheduled Caste girls,



the entire provision was sanctioned. However, complete proposals were received late from several States, thus delaying the release of Central assistance to them, and no proposals were received from the Union Territories. The State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have been asked to send complete proposals for 1994-95 in time, along with details of progress of construction and utilisation of funds released earlier, so that Central assistance can be released early and utilised in time. Past defects have been pointed out so that they are avoided. In particular, the Union Territories such as Delhi and Chandigarh, which have considerable Scheduled Caste population and several educational institutions, have been asked to review afresh their requirements of additional hostel facilities, and to avail of Central assistance for the purpose. The progress of the schemes will be reviewed at meetings with the State Governments/UT Administrations during the course of the year.

Under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Hostels for Scheduled Tribe Boys and Scheduled Tribe Girls, Central assistance of Rs. 2.70 crores and Rs. 2.64 crores respectively was released in 1993-94 against the budget provision of Rs. 3.00 crores for each scheme. The Ministers in-charge of Tribal Welfare in the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations are being addressed to ensure adequate provision and proper utilisation of funds for construction of hostels for ST students. Discussions are held every year with officers of the State Govts./UT Administrations on the implementation of the schemes at the time of plan discussions, in addition to physical progress reports received from them. These issues will also be discussed in the Conference of State Ministers and Secretaries which may be held soon.

With effect from the year 1994-95, the ceilings placed on the cost of construction for the purpose of determining Central assistance have been removed so as to take into account the actual costs of construction as per the prevalent schedules of rates.

Evaluation studies of Hostels in selected States have been commissioned, and the reports of the research organisations are expected during the latter half of the financial year.

Under the schemes, Central assistance is provided for construction of the hostels. The State Govts./UT Administrations are responsible for their maintenance. However, they have been permitted to utilise the funds provided to them under Special Central Assistance to SCP for repairs and upkeep of hostels.

[Ministry of Welfare O.M. No. 18(i)/1/94-Cdn., dated 25.7.94]

#### **Recommendation (Sl. No. 13, Para 2.49)**

The Committee have been informed that during the year 1993-94 out of 135 Non-Government Organisations, 107 Organisations have been inspected. 12 out

of them have been found involved in financial irregularities. The Committee view this situation seriously and recommend that accounts of all the non-government organisations should be audited by the competent authority to avoid irregularities in the utilisation of funds. The organisations should be asked to maintain records and statement of accounts proper and upto date. The Committee also recommend that periodical meetings of non-government organisations should be convened by the Ministry in order to enable the NGOs to exchange their views for improvement in their working. The NGOs should be asked to provide facilities to the trainee students. They should also be asked to employ qualified and trained staff for imparting training in various trades to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

### **Reply of Government**

The Ministry of Welfare is conscious of the need for ensuring that the funds released to the NGOs are utilised properly and for the purposes intended. The following checks and balances are exercised for this purpose:-

- (i) Only those organisations which are registered under the Societies Registration Act and have been engaged in Welfare activities are considered for grants-in-aid.
- (ii) Voluntary Organisations receiving grants-in-aid are required to submit periodic reports to the Ministry of Welfare about the work done by them, physical achievements and other details and also annual accounts indicating income, item-wise expenditure and Auditor's report, Balance Sheet etc., duly certified by the Chartered Accountants.
- (iii) Grants-in-aid are normally released in two instalments during a year. The second instalment is released only after satisfactory evaluation of the working of the organisations based on the reports obtained from them.
- (iv) Inspections are organised from time to time to evaluate the working of the organisations and also to ensure that no irregularities occur in utilisation of funds made available to them.

2. As regards periodical meetings with NGOs, such meetings will be organised on selective basis by the Ministry from time to time for obtaining necessary feed back on the impact of the schemes/programmes on the beneficiaries and also the difficulties or problems encountered in implementing them satisfactorily.

3. With regard to providing necessary facilities to the trainee students (under certain schemes) voluntary organisations receiving grants-in-aid are required to provide such facilities in accordance with the conditions governing grants-in-aid.

4. The voluntary organisations have also been advised to employ qualified and trained staff for carrying out their activities.

[Ministry of Welfare O.M. No. 18(i)/1/94-Cdn., dated 25.7.94]

#### **Recommendation (Sl. No. 15, Para 2.60)**

The Committee are happy to note that the Ministry of Welfare has constituted a number of Commissions for the welfare of Minorities and backward classes in the last few years. However, the Committee are not happy to note that the money earmarked during the year 1993-94 for the Minorities Commission has not been utilised at all. The Committee also failed to understand the rationale behind allocating Rs. 1 lakh in the Budget estimates for the year 1994-95 for the Corporation and desire the adequate funds should be allocated for the scheme.

#### **Reply of Government**

The Prime Minister in his Independence Day Speech on 15th August, 1993, inter-alia announced that a National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation with an authorised share capital of Rs. 5.00 crores would be set up for facilitating the development of the Minorities.

While the proposal for setting up of the Corporation has been under examination in the Ministry of Welfare in consultation with the concerned Ministries/ Departments and steps are being taken for placing the matter before the Cabinet Committee on minority welfare, a tentative provision for Rs. 5 crores was made under the revised estimates 1993-94 (Plan).

Subsequently, the President in his address to the Parliament of India on 21st February, 1994, inter-alia stated that the proposed Corporation for the economic development of the minorities will become operational during 1994-95.

The modalities of the Corporation are still being worked out and, it was not possible to utilise the allocation of Rs. 5 crores during the year 1993-94.

In view of the fact that it is not possible to accommodate within the budget available to the Ministry of Welfare, the additional requirement of funds on account of equity for the proposed Corporation during 1994-95, a proposal seeking additional allocation for the Corporation is under consideration. In the meanwhile, a token provision of Rs. 1 lakh has been made for the proposed Corporation for the year 1994-95 in the anticipation that additional funds required for the purpose will be made available during the course of the year.

[Ministry of Welfare O.M. No. 18(i)/1/94-Cdn., dated 25.7.94]

**Recommendation (Sl. No. 16, Para 2.61)**

The Committee are pained to note that there is inadequate staff in the Ministry for proper implementation of the schemes. They, therefore, desire that the Ministry should provide adequate staff for the proper implementation of the various schemes and programmes.

**Reply of Government**

The Ministry of Welfare is making earnest efforts to implement the various schemes and programmes for the welfare and development of disadvantaged and marginalised groups of society. Over the years the focus of policy and programmes of this Ministry has been to further accelerate the pace of implementation meant for the welfare of SCs, STs, OBCs, Minority Communities, special groups of Women and Children, especially the neglected, the deprived, the abused and the exploited, the handicapped and the elderly. A number of new schemes, programmes have also been introduced in recent years for the welfare and development of these groups. However, inspite of tremendous increase in the workload thrown up as a result of the expanding activities of this Ministry, there has been practically no addition to the staff strength.

On the other hand the Staff Inspection Unit (SIU) of the Ministry of Finance which had undertaken a study of this Ministry in July 1991 to assess the requirement of officers and staff of this Ministry, has recommended reduction in the total strength of the various categories of officers and staff from 448 to 328. This huge reduction in the staff strength of the Ministry is not practicable to implement as it will affect the working of the Ministry and proper implementation of the various schemes and programmes. The need for a fresh review by SIU of the staff strength of this Ministry in the light of increased workload, is being taken up with the Ministry of Finance at the appropriate level. In the meantime a proposal for creation of a separate Bureau headed by a Joint Secretary with 25 officers and staff has been referred to the Ministry of Finance for approval for dealing with the growing volume of work in respect of OBCs.

[Ministry of Welfare O.M. No. 18(i)/194-Cdn., dated 25.7.94]

### **CHAPTER III**

#### **RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS WHICH THE COMMITTEE DO NOT DESIRE TO PURSUE IN VIEW OF GOVERNMENT'S REPLIES**

**-NIL-**

## CHAPTER IV

### RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS IN RESPECT OF WHICH REPLIES OF GOVERNMENT HAVE NOT BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE COMMITTEE AND WHICH REQUIRE REITERATION

#### **Recommendation (Sl. No. 3, Para No. 2.9)**

The Committee note with distress that the Ministry of Welfare are not having authentic data regarding the Scheduled Castes below the poverty line. The Committee have been informed that some of the scholars had done some research work but no national level information was available with them. Since then no proper survey has been conducted by the Ministry. The Committee failed to understand the lackadaisical attitude of the Ministry of Welfare towards such a serious problem. The Committee, therefore, recommend that a comprehensive survey should be conducted state-wise on a time bound scale after taking into account the 1991 census report for complete identification of the Scheduled Castes below the poverty line in the country. The Committee also recommend that the allocation of funds for Scheduled Caste should be in proportion to their population in States/UTs. For this the Ministry should impress upon the States/UTs to provide funds accordingly.

#### **Reply of Government**

##### *Poverty line survey*

The Statistical data on number and percentage of population below the poverty line (State-wise) for 1977-78 (Revised), 1983-84 (Provisional) and 1987-88 (Provisional) are annexed. Similar data for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for 1977-78 and 1983-84 are also annexed.

It may be seen that data for 1987-88 for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are not yet available.

National Sample Survey Organisation has been requested to undertake the surveys in respect of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people living below the poverty line on the basis of 1991 census.

#### **Comments of the Committee**

Please see para 1.6 of Chapter I.

## II. POVERTY AND RELATED STATISTICS

TABLE No. 20

*Number and Percentage of population below the poverty line by States separately for rural and urban areas 1983-84*

S. No.	States	Rural		Urban		Combined	
		Number (lakhs)	%age	Number (lakhs)	%age	Number (lakhs)	%age
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	161.4	18.7	10.7	39.5	204.1	14.1
2.	Assam	44.9	21.8	1.9	21.4	19.8	14.6
3.	Bihar	329.4	51.4	36.1	14.9	46.3	49.6
4.	Gujarat	67.7	27.6	19.9	17.3	87.6	21.3
5.	Haryana	16.2	15.2	5.5	16.9	21.7	15.6
6.	Himachal Pradesh	5.8	14.0	0.3	8.0	6.1	13.5
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	8.1	16.4	2.2	15.8	10.3	16.3
8.	Karnataka	102.9	37.5	34.7	29.2	137.6	35.0
9.	Kerala	55.9	26.1	15.6	30.1	71.5	26.8
10.	Madhya Pradesh	218.0	50.3	36.9	31.1	254.9	46.2
11.	Maharashtra	176.1	41.5	55.9	23.3	232.0	34.9
12.	Manipur	1.3	11.7	0.6	13.8	1.9	12.3
13.	Meghalaya	3.9	33.7	0.1	4.0	4.0	28.0
14.	Orissa	107.7	44.8	10.4	29.3	118.1	42.8
15.	Punjab	13.7	10.9	10.7	21.0	24.4	13.8
16.	Rajasthan	105.0	36.6	21.2	26.1	126.2	34.3
17.	Tamil Nadu	147.6	44.1	52.6	30.9	200.2	39.6
18.	Tripura	4.6	23.5	0.5	19.6	5.1	23.0
19.	Uttar Pradesh	440.0	46.5	90.6	40.3	530.6	45.3
20.	West Bengal	183.9	43.8	41.2	26.5	225.1	39.2
21.	Nagaland, Sikkim & All Union Territories	17.9	47.4	14.4	17.7	32.3	27.1
22.	ALL INDIA	2215.0	40.4	495.0	28.1	2710.0	37.4

Note: (1) The above estimates are derived by using the poverty line of Rs. 49.09 per capita per month at 1973-74 prices corresponding to daily calorie requirement of 2400 per person in rural areas and the poverty line of 55.61 per capita per month corresponding to calorie requirement of 2100 in Urban areas.

(2) For up-dating the poverty line for 1983-84 C.S.O. Private Consumption deflator has been used.

(3) These results are based on the provisional and quick tabulation of the NSS on household consumer expdr. of Route (Jan. 1983 to Dec. 1983)

(4) The difference between the aggregate all India private consumption expenditure estimated by C.S.O. in their National Accounts Statistics and that derived from the NSSO data has been prorata adjusted among the different states and union territories in the absence of any information to allocate this difference among the states and union territories.

(5) The number of people below poverty line relates to the population as on 1st March, 1984.

Source: 38th round, of NSS Planning Commission.

## II. POVERTY AND RELATED STATISTICS

TABLE NO. 19

*Number and Percentage of population below the poverty line by States separately for rural and urban areas 1977-78 (revised)*

S. No.	States	Rural		Urban		Combined	
		Number (lakhs)	%age	Number (lakhs)	%age	Number (lakhs)	%age
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra pradesh	176.8	45.4	40.6	37.2	217.4	43.6
2.	Assam	78.0	48.5	6.4	36.5	84.4	47.3
3.	Bihar	330.5	57.8	33.7	44.8	364.2	56.3
4.	Gujarat	94.6	43.1	27.5	29.8	122.1	33.4
5.	Haryana	22.0	23.2	7.9	32.5	29.9	25.2
6.	Himachal Pradesh	10.2	27.8	0.5	17.2	10.7	27.0
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	13.9	31.7	4.5	40.5	18.4	38.4
8.	Karnataka	131.9	53.2	41.6	41.6	173.5	50.8
9.	Kerala	94.1	47.4	23.0	53.2	117.1	48.4
10.	Madhya Pradesh	242.7	61.6	43.1	46.9	285.8	58.9
11.	Maharashtra	234.1	60.4	62.1	31.4	296.2	50.6
12.	Manipur	2.9	29.2	0.8	26.8	3.7	28.7
13.	Meghalaya	5.2	51.2	0.6	28.6	5.8	47.4
14.	Orissa	151.6	67.9	11.1	41.8	162.7	65.1
15.	Punjab	15.0	13.1	10.5	25.6	25.5	16.4
16.	Rajasthan	82.7	33.5	20.8	33.9	103.5	33.6
17.	Tamil Nadu	177.2	56.3	67.2	45.3	244.4	52.8
18.	Tripura	10.6	64.5	0.6	27.5	11.2	60.5
19.	Uttar Pradesh	422.8	49.8	83.2	49.2	506.0	49.7
20.	West Bengal	220.4	58.3	45.1	34.5	265.5	52.2
21.	Nagaland, Sikkim & All Union Territories	13.8	41.5	6.2	10.1	20.0	21.4
22.	ALL INDIA	2531.0	51.2	537.0	38.2	3068.0	48.3

Note: (1) The above estimates are derived by using the poverty line of Rs. 49.09 per capita per month at 1973-74 prices corresponding to daily calorie requirement of 2400 per person in rural areas and the poverty line of 55.64 per capita per month corresponding to calorie requirement of 2100 in Urban areas.

(2) For up-dating the poverty line for 1983-84 C.S.O. Private Consumption deflator has been used.

(3) These results are based on the data (Revised) of the NSS on household consumer expdr. of 32nd Round (July 1977 to June, 1978)

(4) The difference between the aggregate all India private consumption expenditure estimated by C.S.O. in their national account statistics and that derived from the NSSO data has been prorata adjusted among the different states and union territories in the absence of any information to allocate this difference among the states and union territories.

(5) The number of persons below poverty line relates in the population as on 1st March, 1984.

Source: 32nd round, of NSS Planning Commission.

Source: 1993 Basic Rural Statistics, Govt. of India, Ministry of Rural Development, New Delhi.



## XII. SCHEDULED CASTE/SCHEDULED TRIBE

TABLE No. 157

*Percentage of SC and ST Households in total (Rural & Urban) Households below Poverty Line during 1977-78 and 1983-84*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Scheduled Caste		Scheduled Tribe	
		1977-78	1983-84	1977-78	1983-84
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	59.34	51.0	72.16	48.4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-
3.	Assam	57.12	21.9	43.37	25.5
4.	Bihar	77.75	71.1	68.20	64.9
5.	Goa	-	-	-	-
6.	Gujarat	51.00	39.9	81.56	52.1
7.	Haryana	36.65	27.9	-	-
8.	Himachal Pradesh	41.67	23.5	29.02	7.5
9.	J & K	50.48	32.9	-	-
10.	Karnataka	75.24	54.1	64.45	59.9
11.	Kerala	63.93	43.9	68.84	36.1
12.	Madhya Pradesh	71.77	59.3	80.89	67.1
13.	Maharashtra	74.84	55.9	73.31	58.7
14.	Manipur	-	-	-	-
15.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-
16.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-
17.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-
18.	Orissa	80.05	54.9	86.38	68.9
19.	Punjab	23.64	21.8	15.79	15.4
20.	Rajasthan	41.41	44.9	55.20	63.7
21.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-

Source : 38th and 43rd rounds of NSSO.

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Tamil Nadu	75.29	59.4	66.05	60.9
23.	Tripura	-	-	-	-
24.	Uttar Pradesh	64.83	57.3	55.89	45.8
25.	West Bengal	70.75	52.0	75.42	58.6
UTs					
26.	A & N Islands				
27.	Chandigarh				
28.	D & N Haveli				
29.	Delhi				
30.	D & Diu				
31.	Lakshadweep				
32.	Pondicherry				
All India		64.64	53.1	72.43	58.4

Source: 38th and 43rd rounds of NSSO.

## II. POVERTY AND RELATED STATISTICS

TABLE No. 21

*Number and Percentage of population below the poverty line by States separately for rural and urban combined areas 1987-88 (provisional)*

Sl. States & UTs	Rural		Urban		Combined	
	No. of persons (lakhs)	%age	No. of persons (lakhs)	%age	No. of persons (lakhs)	%age
1 2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Andhra Pradesh	153.1	33.8	42.6	26.1	195.70	31.7
2. Assam	50.4	24.5	2.5	9.4	52.89	22.8
3. Bihar	300.3	42.7	36.1	30.0	336.54	40.8
4. Gujarat	56.2	21.2	17.1	12.9	73.25	18.4
5. Haryana	13.5	11.7	4.7	11.7	18.15	11.6
6. Himachal Pradesh	4.4	9.7	0.1	2.1	4.52	9.2
7. Jammu & Kashmir	8.4	15.5	1.4	8.4	9.79	13.9
8. Karnataka	102.8	35.9	33.7	24.2	136.46	32.1
9. Kerala	37.4	16.4	11.6	19.3	48.93	17.0
10. Madhya Pradesh	194.0	41.5	30.9	21.3	224.97	36.7
11. Maharashtra	166.9	35.7	47.2	17.0	214.10	29.2
12. Orissa	124.2	48.3	10.9	21.1	135.12	41.7
13. Punjab	9.6	7.2	4.3	7.2	13.88	7.2
14. Rajasthan	80.6	26.0	19.0	19.4	99.51	24.4
15. Tamil Nadu	138.4	39.5	38.5	20.5	176.85	32.8
16. Uttar Pradesh	373.1	37.2	75.2	27.2	448.34	35.1
17. West Bengal	137.2	30.3	36.3	20.7	173.45	27.6
18. Small States & UTs	9.3	11.8	4.9	4.7	14.2	7.7
19. ALL INDIA	1959.7	33.4	417.0	20.1	2376.7	29.9

Note: (1) The above estimates are derived by using the poverty line of Rs. 49.09 per capita per month at 1973-74 prices corresponding to daily calorie requirement of 2400 per person in rural areas and the poverty line of 56.64 per capita per month corresponding to calorie requirement of 2100 in urban areas.

(2) For up-dating the poverty line for 1987-88 C.S.O. Private Consumption deflator has been used.

(3) These calculations are based on the draft report of 43rd Round of National Sample Survey data on household consumer expenditure. (Report No. 372 "Report on the Fourth quinquennial Survey on Consumer Expenditure", NSSO Jan. 1990).

(4) The number of people below poverty line relates to the population as on 1st March, 1988.

(5) State-wise poverty ratios have been estimated using the same methodology as was used at the time of formulation of Seventh Five Year Plan. Since then a number of issues have been raised about the methodology of poverty estimation and these issues are being considered by an expert group headed by Dr. D.P. Lakdawala.

(6) The estimates presents here are likely to get revised in the light of the recommendations of the Expert Group.

Source: 43rd round, of NSS Planning Commission.

## II. POVERTY AND RELATED STATISTICS

TABLE No. 22

*Per capita Consumption expenditure (at 1980-81) prices*

	1977-78	1983-84	1986-87	1987-88
<b>1. Below Poverty</b>				
Urban	63.71	67.85	68.29	69.87
Rural	53.19	55.64	56.57	58.65
Ratio (Urban/Rural)	1,1978	1,2194	1,2072	1,1913
<b>2. Above Poverty</b>				
Urban	172.83	175.51	185.90	190.84
Rural	137.74	129.64	132.88	135.
Ratio (Urban/Rural)	1,2548	1,3538	1,3990	1,1742

1. Figures are based on NSS Survey 32nd Round 1977-78; 38th round 1983-84; 42nd round 1986-87, and 43rd round 1987-88.
2. The above estimates are derived by using the poverty line of Rs. 49.09 per capita per month at 1973-74 prices corresponding to daily calorie requirements of 2401 per person in rural areas and the poverty line of Rs. 56.64 per capita per month corresponding to daily requirement of 2100 calories in urban areas.
3. The figures are at 1980-81 prices, arrived at by using private final consumption expenditure deflator as given in National Account Statistics.
4. These are not the official estimates and are based on very preliminary data for 1986-87 and 1987-88.

**Recommendation (Sl. No. 8, Para No. 2.27)**

"The Committee note that the Ministry of Welfare is not having an authentic data regarding the scavengers and no proper survey has been conducted so far in this regard. According to Ministry only 12 States have so far completed the survey and have identified 6.7 lakh scavengers. The Committee are not at all happy with this situation. They therefore, recommend that a comprehensive survey should be conducted State-wise, on a time bound scale they are not in a position to carry out proper planning for rehabilitation of scavengers. The Committee also recommend that training facilities should invariably be provided to the liberated scavengers and their wards. They also desire that the rate of stipend for training should be increased and efforts should be made to provide suitable employment to them in both public and private sectors after completion of their training period. The Committee are also of the view that the Government should try to create awareness amongst the scavengers to come forward for training so that their proper rehabilitation could be done."

### Reply of Government

The National Scheme of Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers and their dependents was started at the fag end of the year 1991-92 with the objective to liberate scavengers and their dependents from their existing hereditary obnoxious and inhuman occupation of manually removing night soil and filth and to provide for and engage them in alternative dignified occupations within a period of five years.

2. The National Scheme of Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers has the following components.

- (a) Time bound programme for identification of scavengers and their dependents and their aptitude for alternative trades through a survey.
- (b) Training in identified trades for scavengers and their dependents at the nearest local training institutions/centres of various departments of State Governments, Central Government and other semi-Government and non-Governmental Organisations.
- (c) Rehabilitation of scavengers and their dependents in various trades and occupations by providing subsidy, margin money loan and bank loans.

3. In spite of regular monitoring of physical and financial achievements made in respect of implementation of the Scheme, so far 13 State Governments/UT Administrations have completed the survey, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Delhi and Pondicherry. Total number of scavengers identified so far is 7.19 lakhs. State Governments from time to time had been advised for early completion of survey and proper monitoring for effective implementation of the scheme. Apart from the mechanism of monitoring and implementation of the scheme, the progress of the scheme is also reviewed in the 'Review Meetings' taken with the representatives of the State Governments/UTs.

4. The matters relating to the enhancement of the stipend from Rs. 150/- per trainee per month to Rs. 750/- per month per trainee and the release of central assistance direct to the State SCDCs the implementing agencies are under consideration of the Government.

[Ministry of Welfare O.M. No. 18(i)/194-Cdn., dated 25.7.94]

### Comments of the Committee

Please see para 1.9 of the Chapter-I.

## CHAPTER V

### RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS IN RESPECT OF WHICH FINAL REPLIES OF THE GOVERNMENT HAVE NOT BEEN RECEIVED

#### Recommendation (Sl. No. 6, Para No. 2.21)

##### B. Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for SC/ST students.

The Committee note that the restrictions over the number of children in case of girls in a family was removed in the Sixth Five Year Plan. The Committee while giving priority for the improvement of literacy rate among Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe girls desire that the restriction of number of children in case of girls should not be imposed for granting the scholarships.

#### Reply of Government

The restriction on the number of children in a family eligible for scholarship was introduced in 1974-75. It was removed in the case of girls in the Sixth Plan, but reimposed from the Seventh Plan onwards. In order to restore the original character of the scheme, Welfare Ministry are pursuing a proposal to remove the existing restriction for both boys and girls with the Planning Commission.

[Ministry of Welfare O.M. No. 18(i)/1/94-Cdn., dated 25.7.94]

#### Recommendation (Sl. No. 7, Para No. 2.22)

The Committee note with distress that although the scheme of Post-Matric Scholarship is in operation for the last four decades, it has not been evaluated at any stage by the Ministry. The Committee, therefore, desire that the Government should have an in built system to encourage Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students to choose professional courses which are employment oriented rather than general courses. The Committee also desire that the income ceiling of the parents for the grant of Scholarship should also be reviewed *vis-a-vis* the price index prevalent in the country.

#### Reply of Government

The Scheme has been evaluated from time to time. The National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration (NIEPA), New Delhi conducted a study and submitted its report in the year 1984. The Report found that the performance of beneficiaries was better than that of non-beneficiaries, and that

the scheme had helped the spread of education among SCs/STs. A High Level Official Committee also reviewed various aspects of the scheme and submitted its report in 1987. Both NIEPA and the Committee recommended, *inter-alia*, an increase in the rates of scholarship and income ceiling. The Department of Administrative Reform conducted a study on the procedure for implementation of the scheme and submitted their report in 1991. Their recommendations, which include disbursement of scholarships through banks wherever feasible, were circulated to the States/UTs. Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar National Institute of Social Sciences, Mhow and the Institute of Resource Management, Delhi have also been entrusted with evaluation studies in selected States, and their reports are expected later this year.

Although the choice of courses depends on the students, an element of incentive to pursue employment-oriented professional courses is built into the scheme by providing higher maintenance allowance for such courses.

The income ceiling was last revised from 1.7.1989. A proposal to further increase the income ceiling for eligibility is being pursued with the Planning Commission.

[Ministry of Welfare O.M. No. 18(i)/1/94-Cdn., dated 25.7.94]

#### **Recommendation (Sl. No. 11, Para 2.39)**

The Committee note that the Scheme of National Rehabilitation Programme for handicapped was approved by EFC as a centrally sponsored scheme on 1.3.1993. Being a centrally sponsored scheme it required consent of the State Governments/Union Territories who had to contribute the matching share. Although the Government attached huge amounts during the three financial years for the scheme, the money was not utilised due to unwillingness of some of the States/Union Territories. The Committee have been informed that for effective utilisation of the money, the Government has modified the Scheme by merging it with the on-going scheme of disabled in which the grant-in-aid is provided to voluntary organisations. The Committee, therefore, desire that an effort should be made to make the scheme more viable and regular monitoring of the scheme should be done to ensure full utilisation of the money sanctioned.

#### **Reply of Government**

The Scheme of National Programme for Rehabilitation of the Disabled was proposed as a programme for providing rehabilitation to the disabled population in the rural areas. It was approved by EFC as a centrally sponsored scheme under which consent was to be obtained from the State Governments/Union Territories. Most of the States/Union Territories have not given their consent, as a result of

which it is not possible to finalise the programme as a centrally sponsored scheme. Effort is, therefore, being made to modify the scheme as a central scheme under which funds would be made available as assistance to voluntary organisations directly by the Central Government for undertaking and implementing programmes for rehabilitation in rural areas. There is already a scheme run by the Ministry of Welfare named Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for rehabilitation programmes. National Programme for the Rehabilitation of the Disabled would also be merged with the ongoing scheme. It would be possible for the Ministry to release the grant-in-aid directly to voluntary organisations, after the proposal is cleared. Voluntary Organisations of repute, duly recommended by the concerned State Government/Union Territories, would be provided with assistance for running the programme. The Central Unit of DRC Scheme has been identified as the agency to monitor and to ensure full utilisation of the money sanctioned to various voluntary organisations.

[Ministry of Welfare O.M. No. 18(i)/1/94-Cdn., dated 25.7.94]

#### **Recommendation (Sl. No. 12, Para 2.44)**

The Committee note with distress that the funds allocated for the establishment of Ashram Schools are not disbursed timely and the funds are released only at the fag end of every financial year. In view of the Committee it seems that the Government is not at all serious in the development of Scheduled Tribes. The Committee, therefore, strongly recommend that the funds allocated under the scheme are released quarterly and the scheme is monitored regularly by the Central Government. The Committee also desire that the Ministry should consult the State Governments for full utilisation of the funds earmarked under the scheme and steps taken in this regard should be communicated to the Committee within three months of the presentation of this Report.

#### **Reply of Government**

Action Plan for release of funds for the construction of Ashram Schools during 1994-95 has been drawn up to release the entire funds by December, 1994. 30% in first quarter and 35% each in the second and third quarters. The State Governments also have been requested to submit proposals by first week of June, 1994.

The State Governments have been advised to send information about the utilisation of the funds and the progress of the construction of the Ashram Schools every six months. Consultation with the State Governments/UT Administrations on full utilisation of the funds will also be held in the Meeting of Tribal Welfare



Minister, and Secretaries of State Govt./UT Admn. proposed to be convened shortly and at the time of plan discussions sometime in November this year.

[Ministry of Welfare O.M. No. 18(i)/1/94-Cdn. dated 25.7.94]

#### **Recommendation (Sl. No. 14, Para 2.55)**

The Committee note with distress that although a large number of Schemes/ Programmes have been implemented by the Central/State Governments under Tribal Sub-Plan, yet there is no satisfactory improvement in the living conditions of the tribes. The Committee therefore desire that the Ministry should issue directions to State/Union Territories in order to ensure that the benefits arising out of their activities flow to Scheduled Tribe population and tribal Sub-plan area in proportion to their total population in the area. The Ministry of Welfare should take up the matter with the Planning Commission and Ministries/Departments concerned at the highest level to ensure that implementation of the programmes are done as per the guidelines issued by the Planning Commission. The Committee note that the model houses built in the tribal sub-plan areas are not being accepted by the tribals as they like their type of house only.

The Committee therefore, recommend that a joint meeting of the representatives of the Rural Development, Forest and Environment Ministries should be convened to solve the problems relating to model houses for the tribals to accomodate their needs and lifestyles.

#### **Action Taken**

1. Necessary instructions have been given to the States/UTs to provide funds for the development of Scheduled Tribes and the Tribal Sub-Plan area atleast in proportion to the tribal population. The Central Ministries/Departments have also been requested to earmark atleast 8.08% of the plan funds for the Tribal Sub-Plan Programmes as per the guidelines issued by the Planning Commission. This point has been discussed with the officers of the State Governments/UT Adms. as well as Planning Commission at the time of Annual Plan discussions.

2. A meeting is being convened with the representatives of the Ministries of Rural Development and the Environment and Forest to discuss the problems of houses for the tribals suiting to their needs and life styles.

[Ministry of Welfare O.M. No. 18(i)/1/94-Cdn., dated 25.7.94]

NEW DELHI;  
20, April, 1995  

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30 Chaitra, 1917 (Saka)

CHANDRA PRABHA URS,  
Chairperson,  
Standing Committee on Labour & Welfare.

## APPENDIX I

(Vide Para 4 of the Introduction)

### Analysis of the action taken by Government on the Recommendations Contained in the Fifth Report of the Committee

I. Total No. of Recommendations	16
II. Recommendations which have been accepted by the Government ( <i>vide</i> recommendations at Sl. Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 9, 10, 13, 15 and 16)	9
Percentage to total	56.25%
III. Recommendations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of Government's replies (Nil)	—
IV. Recommendations in respect of which reply of Government has not been accepted by the Committee and which require reiteration ( <i>vide</i> recommendations at Sl. Nos. 3 and 8)	2
Percentage to total	12.5%
V. Recommendations in respect of which final reply have not been received ( <i>vide</i> recommendations at Sl. Nos. 6, 7, 11, 12 and 14)	5
Percentage to total	31.25%

## APPENDIX II

### MINUTES OF THE THIRD SITTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR AND WELFARE HELD ON 20 APRIL, 1995

The Committee sat from 11.00 hrs. to 14.00 hrs. in Committee Room 'B'  
Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

#### PRESENT

Smt. Chandra Prabha Urs – *Chairperson*

#### MEMBERS

##### *Lok Sabha*

2. Shri Siddappa Bhimappa Nyamagoudar
3. Dr. P. Vallal Peruman
4. Dr. Chinta Mohan
5. Shri B. Akbar Pasha
6. Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat
7. Shri Ram Narain Berwa
8. Shri Shiv Raj Singh Chauhan
9. Shri Mahendra Baitha
10. Shri Ajoy Mukhopadhyay
11. Shri Vishwanath Shastri

##### *Rajya Sabha*

12. Shri Gundappa Korwar
13. Shri Kameshwar Paswan
14. Shri Ram Ratan Ram
15. Shri Jibon Roy
16. Shri Joyanta Roy

#### SECRETARIAT

1. Shri G.C. Malhotra – *Joint Secretary*
2. Shri Satish Loomba – *Deputy Secretary*
3. Shri R.S. Misra – *Assistant Director*

2. The Committee considered the following Draft Reports.

.. .. ..

*(iv) Consideration of Draft Ninth Report*

In the last, the Committee took up for consideration the Draft Ninth Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the Fifth Report on Demands for Grants, 1994-95, relating to Ministry of Welfare and adopted the same without any amendment.

The Committee authorised the Chairperson to finalise the Reports in the light of above amendments and present the same to the Parliament.

*The Committee then adjourned.*