

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

(1985-86)

(EIGHTH LOK SABHA)

FIRST REPORT

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

[Action Taken by Government on the Recommendations contained in the Fifty-First Report of the committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Seventh Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Home Affairs Socio Economic conditions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Union Territory of Dadra & Nagar Haveli.]

Presented to Lok Sabha on 16-8-85

Laid in Rajya Sabha on 16-8-85



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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CORRIGENDA

to the

First Report of the Committee on the Welfare of
Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Eighth
Lok Sabha).

<u>Page</u>	<u>Line</u>	<u>For</u>	<u>Read</u>
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CONTENTS

	PAGE
COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE	[iii]
INTRODUCTION	[v]
CHAPTER I Report	1
CHAPTER II Recommendations/Observations which have been accepted by the Government	4
CHAPTER III Recommendations/Observations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of the Government replies	20
CHAPTER IV Recommendations/Observations in respect of which replies of Government have not been accepted by the Committee and which require reiteration.	25
APPENDIX Analysis of the action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Fifty-first Report of the Committee	29

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES
AND SCHEDULED TRIBES
(1985-86)

Shri Krishan Datt Sultanpuri—*Chairman*

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1. Shri D. C. Pande—*Joint Secretary*
2. Shri P. C. Chaudhry—*Chief Legislative Committee Officer*
3. Shri Kuldip Sahai—*Senior Legislative Committee Officer.*

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman, Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, having been authorised by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present this First Report (Eighth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Fifty-first Report (Seventh Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Home Affairs—Socio-economic conditions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Union Territory of Dadra & Nagar Haveli.

2. The Draft Report was considered and adopted by the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at their sitting held on the 17th June, 1985.

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

I. Report

II. Recommendations/Observations which have been accepted by Government.

III. Recommendations/Observations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of Government's replies.

IV. Recommendations/Observations in respect of which replies of Government have not been accepted by the Committee and which require reiteration.

4. An analysis of the action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Fifty-first Report (Seventh Lok Sabha) of the Committee is given in Appendix. It would be observed therefrom that out of 23 recommendations made in the Report 15 recommendations i.e. 65.22 per cent have been accepted by the Government; the Committee do not desire to pursue five recommendations i.e. 21.74 per cent of their recommendations in view Government's replies; 3 recommendations i.e. 13.04 per cent, in respect of which replies of Government have not been accepted by the Committee require reiteration.

NEW DELHI;

July 25, 1985,

Sravana 3, 1907 (Saka).

K. D. SULTANPURI,

Chairman,

Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

CHAPTER I

REPORT

This Report of the Committee deals with the action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Fifty-first Report (Seventh Lok Sabha) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the Ministry of Home Affairs—Socio-economic conditions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

1.2 In Para 2.8 of the Report, the Committee had expressed their unhappiness about the shortfall in expenditure against the allocation for Sixth Plan and had recommended that a senior officer should go into the question as to why there had been consistent shortfall in expenditure during the first three years of the Sixth Plan and suggest suitable remedial measures so that allocated funds are utilised fully for the development of the tribal people who constituted 78.82 per cent of the total population as per 1981 census.

1.3 In their reply dated the 22nd November, 1984, the Ministry of Home Affairs have stated that the reasons for shortfall in expenditure during the first three years of the sixth plan have since been looked into thoroughly and the following remedial measures have been taken:—

- (a) The Department have been instructed to submit necessary proposal for creation of posts to the competent authority with full justification well in advance to avoid delay. In case of unavoidable delay stop-gap arrangement is made to obviate delay in implementation of scheme as far as practicable.
- (b) A new Division of Public Works Department has since been created to cope with the increased construction work load. Further strengthening of Public Works Department is proposed during Seventh Five Year Plan wherein creation of 7 Divisions and one Circle is envisaged. In order to facilitate Forest Department to undertake construction works of their own, the Dadra and Nagar Haveli Forest Civil Works Rules, 1984 have been framed and are now being operated.
- (c) The trend of expenditure in respect of each and every sector is monitored and reviewed every month by the Collector and concerted efforts are made to remove bottlenecks, if any.

1.4 The Committee are not satisfied with the reply of the Government and would like to be apprised as to what specific action has been taken regarding strengthening of Public Works Department. The Committee also desire that a senior officer should be appointed to oversee the expenditure trend vis-a-vis financial outlays in respect of various sectors.

1.5 In para 2.21 of the Report the Committee had noted that most of the states had enacted legislation like Debt Relief Act to wash out the old debts of people belonging to weaker sections. The Committee had recommended that similar legislation should be made applicable to the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli to pay off the outstanding debts of tribals.

1.6 In their reply dated the 22nd November, 1984 the Ministry of Home Affairs have stated that the Union Territory Relief of Agriculture Indebtedness Regulation, 1977 was extended to the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli in the year 1978. An amount of Rs. 3.51 lakhs was sanctioned to 11 primary Agricultural Credit Cooperative Societies on behalf of 1779 tribal persons under the scheme of redumption of frozen debts to make them eligible for fresh loans. These tribal persons had defaulted in repaying the debt of Cooperative Societies on account of failure of crops and circumstances beyond their control.

1.7 The Committee are not satisfied with the reply of the Government and would like to be apprised about the number of persons belonging to weaker sections whose debts were washed out by implementing the Union Territory Relief of Agriculture Indebtedness Regulation, 1977.

The Committee feel that the per capita amount given to Cooperative Societies on behalf of 1779 tribal persons is too small for bringing any meaningful relief to them.

1.8 In para 4.29 of the Report the Committee had expressed the view that one mobile dispensary was not adequate to cater to the needs of the tribal people living in remote areas of the Union Territory. The Committee had recommended that the desirability of having two more mobile dispensaries in the Union Territory might be considered.

1.9. In the reply dated 22nd November, 1984 the Ministry of Home Affairs have stated that the mobility of the Medical Officer attached to the dispensary will be proved more effective than the Mobile Dispensary and therefore they proposed to provide vehicle to

each Dispensary so that the Medical Officer can take tour in their respective area for domiciliary treatment and for transport of patients to referal hospital.

1.10. The Committee are not satisfied with the reply of the Government and reiterate their earlier recommendation that the Union Territory should provide for two more mobile dispensaries to cater to the needs of the Tribal people living in remote areas.

CHAPTER II

RECOMMENDATIONS|OBSERVATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY GOVERNMENT

Recommendation (Sl. No. 2—Para No. 2.12)

The Committee note that in the Union Territory 68.5 per cent of the people are living below the poverty line. Even though the target is to assist 3000 families to cross the poverty line during the Sixth Plan period the achievements in two sectors namely, Agriculture and Animal Husbandry has been poor. In Agriculture Sector no families were assisted to cross the poverty line during 1981-82 and during 1982-83 only 220 families could be assisted. The exact number of families assisted during 1983-84 is not known. Similarly, in Animal Husbandry Sector against the target of 1000 families the performance was nil during 1981-82 and in 1982-83 only 300 families could be assisted. The actual achievement during 1983-84 in this sector also is not known. The Committee feel unhappy that the poor performance to assist the families to cross the poverty line is due to the non-availability of officers and staff to implement the various schemes and programmes. The Committee recommend that the Ministry of Home Affairs should look into the matter and provide necessary staff so that various schemes and programmes can be implemented effectively to achieve the target of assisting 3000 families during the Sixth Plan period.

Reply of Government

The Integrated Rural Development Programme was started in other States in October, 1980. However this programme was initiated in the Union Territory only towards end of 1982. As a matter of fact, the Rural Development Agency was established in the month of April, 1983. Absence of implementing Agency has resulted in shortfall of achieving the target of 3,000 families under Integrated Rural Development Programme. However, all out efforts have been made in recent years and 1190 beneficiaries have already been covered under the Programme. During the remaining period of Sixth Plan concerted efforts are being made to cover the Shortfall. The staff for Integrated Rural Development Programme has now been sanctioned.

[Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 16015|19|83-IJ|B dated 22nd November, 1984.]

Recommendation (Sl. No. 5—Para No. 3.17)

The Committee further note that out of 3624.69 hectares of surplus land only 1475.62 hectares has been actually distributed among Scheduled Tribes/Scheduled Castes. The land actually distributed is not even 50 per cent of the total available surplus land. The Committee recommend that earnest efforts should be made to get the cases settled in respect of land under litigation so that more land can be allotted to deserving Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe families who are below the poverty line.

Reply of Government

Of 3624.69 hecs. surplus land 1146.15 hectares is not available for allotment for agriculture purposes on various accounts such as smallness and remoteness of the plot, absence of fertile soil etc. An area of 1596.21 hectares has already been allotted amongst 1176 landless Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes persons. An area of 882.33 hectares is under litigation. The cases are pending at various level in the Civil Court, District Court and Bombay High Court. The matter was pursued by the Administration at the level of Minister of Law Justice and Company Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi with a view to expedite the disposal of the pending cases with the High Court. As a result the Courts have expedited hearing of the pending cases. Most of the cases were decided in favour of the Administration but due to grant of ad-interim injunction, it has not been possible to take physical possession of the land under litigation. It is expected that the cases will be finally decided within a couple of months. Available lands will be allotted to the landless Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes families immediately after taking up the possession of the land under consideration.

[Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 16015/19/83-ID(B)
dated 22nd November, 1984]

Recommendation (Sl. No. 6—Para No. 3.18)

The Committee find that each allottee of surplus land is given financial assistance upto Rs. 550—out of which Rs. 450 is given in kind and Rs. 100 in cash. The Committee feel that the quantum of assistance is too small to bring about any appreciable change in the economic status of the allottees of land. The Committee recommend that the quantum of assistance to the allottees of land should be increased and it should be ensured that all necessary inputs for development of land are made available to them regularly and at reasonable price.

Reply of Government

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Committee, the financial assistance is now being provided under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme at an enhanced rate of Rs. 1,000 per individual allottee. Necessary care is taken to ensure timely supply of inputs and development of lands through agencies like Agriculture Department and Soil Conservation Department.

[Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 16015/19/83-ID(B)
dated 22nd November, 1984].

Recommendation (Sl. No. 7—Para No. 3.6)

The Committee note that in Dadra and Nagar Haveli the majority of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are engaged in agriculture. During the Fifth Five Year Plan the main emphasis has been on creation of irrigation facilities, provisions of fertilisers and introduction of scientific methods of agriculture. During the Sixth Five Year Plan also there has been emphasis on the Development of agriculture, forests, Dairy Development etc. The creation of necessary infrastructure like irrigation facilities continued to receive importance.

It has been stated that in the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli there are 118.14 cultivators and the average size of the land holding is 2.5 hectares. The Union Territory Administration has stated that the irrigation potential created through minor irrigation projects is not adequate to meet the requirement. It has only in the year 1974 that a major irrigation scheme was envisaged in collaboration with the Government of Gujarat and Government of Goa, Daman and Diu on the river Damanganga which is the only perennial river passing through this territory. The project has since been completed and is likely to be commissioned during the current year.

The Committee feel that keeping in view the small size of the agricultural holdings which is 2.5 hectares there has to be greater emphasis on the development of minor irrigation schemes. Moreover Minor Irrigation Schemes are less costly than medium and major irrigation schemes. The Committee note with concern that the total approved outlay for the agriculture and allied services sector during the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 was of the order of Rs. 284.40 lakhs. Against this allocation, the actual expenditure on agriculture and allied services was Rs. 256.67 lakhs only. The Committee are not satisfied with the performance of the Union Territory Administration as no satisfactory explanation has been given regard-

ing the shortfalls in expenditure on agriculture. The Committee recommend that concerted efforts should be made to utilise fully and in time the approved outlays in the agriculture and allied services sector so that a larger number of minor irrigation schemes can be made operational for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Reply of Government

Regarding shortfall in the Plan expenditure under Agriculture Sector the reasons furnished against Sr. No. 1 above applies *mutatis-mutandis*. Keeping in view the recommendation of the Committee, budget provision to the extent of Rs. 400 lacs have been made for creation of irrigation facilities outside the command area of Damanganga Irrigation Project during Seventh Plan. As stated earlier all out efforts are being made to utilise fully and in time the approved outlays in the Agriculture in particular and Allied Services Sector in general. As stated in para No. 2.12 as on 30-8-1984 an amount of Rs. 499.20 lacs has already been spent against the approved outlay of Rs. 439.00 lacs in the Agriculture and allied sectors for the Sixth Plan.

[Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 16015/19/83-ID(B)
dated 22nd November, 1984]

Recommendation (Sl. No. 8—Para No. 3.37)

The Committee note that in the Union Territory there are 4398 agricultural labourers and the prescribed minimum wage till September, 1983 was only Rs. 5.50. The Committee were informed during evidence that this minimum wage of Rs. 5.50 was fixed in 1976 and it has been recently revised in September 1983 on the recommendation of the Advisory Board on Minimum Wages. The Committee recommend that a periodical review for enhancing the minimum wage should be made by the Advisory Board so that the poor Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who are working as agricultural labourers are able to make their both ends meet. The Committee pointed out during evidence that for the government servants the Dearness Allowance was being increased from time to time keeping in view the rise in price index but for the poor agricultural labourers Government were not worried and the increase in minimum wage had taken place after 7 years. The Committee hope that the Union Territory Administration will ensure that the minimum wages are kept under constant review.

Reply of Government

Keeping in view the recommendation of the Committee, necessary steps have been taken to hold meeting of the Minimum Wages Advisory Board at regular intervals to consider enhancement of minimum wage rate keeping in view the trend of price index and other related factors. The Administration had enhanced the minimum rates of wages for agriculture employment and other scheduled employment from Rs. 5.50 to Rs. 9 per day and Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per day respectively with effect from 3-9-1983 vide Notification No. ADM|Law|134(4)|13|83, dated 17-8-1983.

The Advisory Board further recommended the Administration for revision of minimum wages keeping in view the category of workers i.e. skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled, particularly for the employment in the construction and maintenance of roads and buildings, stone breaking and stone crushing. Pursuant to the recommendation of the Board, the Administration has published Notification No. ADM|LAW|134(VIII), dated 3-8-1984 in the Gazette of Government of India for inviting objections or suggestions about the wage rates recommended therein as per the legal requirement.

The Administration has recently reconstituted the Advisory Board on minimum wages under the Minimum Wages Act, 1984 vide Notification No. ADM(LAW|134(VIII)|84, dated 30-9-1983.

It may be mentioned here that earlier the minimum wages rates were revised after considerable period because the Labour Department which generally reviews the position of the Minimum Wages was established in the year 1979 and the Advisory Board which is generally dealing with such a revision was constituted in the year 1981. However, with the present regular set up, the minimum wages will be reviewed regularly.

[Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 16015/19/83-ID(B)
dated 22nd November, 1984].

Recommendation (Sl. No. 10—Para No. 3.48)

The Committee note that in the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli a number of Housing Schemes are in operation. There is a Low Income Group Housing Scheme under which 80 per cent of the cost of construction of the house subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000 is granted as loan provided the annual income of the applicant does not exceeds Rs. 12,000. There is another scheme for the Middle Income Group in which 80 per cent of the cost of construction of the house subject to a maximum of Rs. 20,000 is

given as loan provided the annual income of the applicant ranges between Rs. 12,000 and Rs. 18,000. Under the scheme of providing subsidy and loan for construction of houses to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes financial assistance upto Rs. 2,500 is given of which 75 per cent is subsidy and 25 per cent is interest free loan recoverable in 15 annual instalments. In addition to these three schemes, there are two other schemes namely Industrial Workers Housing Scheme for providing houses to Industrial workers and also for providing houses to the Police Force.

The Committee are concerned to note that no regular survey has been carried out to identify the houseless Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the Union Territory. However, during the survey conducted under Integrated Rural Development Programme it was revealed that there were 85 houseless persons in the Union Territory. Out of those 85 persons the Administration has already allotted house sites to 45 persons upto 1983. Thus there are only 40 Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe families, who are in need of houses or house sites. The Committee do not feel convinced that in the Union Territory there are only 40 Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe families who are in need of houses or house-sites. The Committee recommend that a survey may be conducted in the Union Territory to find out the magnitude of the problem so far as houseless persons are concerned. The Committee also feel that in a small Union Territory like Dadra and Nagar Haveli it should not be necessary to have a large number of housing schemes. The Committee, therefore, suggest that the Union Territory Administration may review as to which of the housing schemes are really useful and the Schemes which are merely on paper may be scrapped. The Committee need hardly stress that the scheme for providing financial assistance to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes for the construction of their houses or renovation of their houses should receive the greatest importance.

Reply of Government

In order to assess the magnitude of the problem of houseless persons in the Union Territory, Deputy Director, National Building Organisation, Ministry of Works and Housing, Regional Director, HUDCO, Ahmedabad and Officer Incharge National Building Organisation, Regional Rural Housing Wing, Anand, Gujarat visited Dadra and Nagar Haveli recently at the instance of the Administration. During their visit they studied the types of house construction, materials used in construction, specifications adopted, acceptability by the beneficiaries, affordability, etc. The recommendation of the Study Team is awaited. It may be stated that the benefits of Middle Income Group Housing Scheme, Lower Income Group

Housing Scheme are available to all persons belonging to any community. Moreover, there is separate scheme of providing subsidy and loan for a separate construction of house for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes and backward class. As observed by the Committee the housing scheme designed for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and other backward class envisages 75 per cent subsidy and 25 per cent interest free loan recoverable in 15 annual instalments. There are separate schemes for the industrial workers and the Police Force. As per the suggestions of the Committee, the above schemes were reviewed and it was found that it is necessary to continue these schemes to cover the requirements of various sections of the society. The present schemes shall be recast on the basis of the recommendations of the above mentioned study team on the housing scheme. The Administration will continue to give main thrust on providing maximum benefits to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes under all the schemes. As regards renovation of houses of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, it may be mentioned that during 1983-84 against the initial approved outlay of Rs. 1.5 lakhs an amount of Rs. 4.5 lakhs was spent. Moreover, Rs. 100 lakhs have been proposed in the draft Seventh Plan to provide financial assistance to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for renovation of their houses. It is proposed to cover 5000 families under the scheme during the Seventh Plan.

[Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 16015/19/83-ID(B)
dated 22nd November, 1984].

Recommendation (Sl. No. 11—Para No. 3.49)

Union Territory administration may also examine the feasibility of constructing low cost houses departmentally and thereafter allot them to deserving Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and recover the cost thereof in easy instalments

Reply of Government

Suitable scheme has been proposed in the Seventh Five Year Plan for constructing low-cost-houses for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe. To this effect an outlay of Rs. 4.55 lakhs has been proposed during Seventh Plan period to cover 100 families.

[Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 16015/19/83-ID(B)
dated 22nd November, 1984].

Recommendation (Sl. No. 12—Para No. 3.55)

The Committee feel unhappy that in the small territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli there are 21 villages which are still not connected with all-weather roads to the nearest town. As against the Sixth Plan target of 114.23 Kms. of road construction the actual road length constructed so far is 41.58 Kms. The Committee are concerned to note that during the year 1980-81 to 1982-83 against the approved outlay of Rs 179.50 lakhs for construction of roads and bridges, actual expenditure was only of the order of Rs. 154.68 lakhs. The Committee are at a loss to understand why the funds have not been fully utilised for construction of roads. The Committee recommend that topmost priority should be given to road construction work during the remaining period of Sixth Plan so that all the remaining villages are connected by roads.

Reply of Government

With the sanction of additional infrastructure for road sector in the year 1982, road construction works have received the desired attention.

Against the total outlay of Rs. 300 lakhs of Sixth Plan, the Department has already spent Rs. 285 lakhs and propose to spend Rs. 345 lakhs by the end of Sixth Plan. Now only 13 villages are required to be connected by road to the nearest town. Of 13 villages, six villages will be connected during the initial years of the Seventh Plan period. To this effect necessary budget provisions has been proposed in the Draft Seventh Plan period.

All India Average of road length on area basis is 0.48 Km/Sq. Km. Road length in the Union Territory on area basis is 0.50 Km./sq. Km. It is apparent that the road position in the Union Territory is quite satisfactory

[Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 16015/19/83-ID(B)
dated 22nd November, 1984].

Recommendation (Sl. No. 13—Para No. 3.61)

The Committee note that the food for work programme was launched sometime in 1977 throughout the country for the purpose of generating employment and for converting surplus manpower into productive capital assets. From October, 1980 the food for work programme has been re-shaped into National Rural Employment Programme. This programme is now being operated on 50:50 sharing basis i.e. the Central Government and the State Government provide the funds equally.

Reply of Government

Food for work programme was not implemented in the Union Territory, as it was felt at that time that the employment opportunities generated by the implementation of Plan schemes through various Departments were enough to meet the employment need of the Territory. However, with the changed employment position in the Union Territory, the scheme of National Rural Employment Programme was undertaken by the Administration only in the year 1982 to create additional source of employment and for converting surplus manpower into production capital assets in the process.

[Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 16015/19/83-ID(B)
dated 22nd November, 1984].

Recommendation (Sl. No. 14—Para No. 3.62)

The Committee note that National Rural Employment Programme has been implemented in Dadra and Nagar Haveli during the last quarter of 1982-83 and against the allocation of Rs. 8 lakhs a meagre amount of Rs. 22,000/- only was spent. The Union Territory administration has explained that they have been facing difficulties in implementing this programme because the prescribed daily wages of Rs. 5.50 need upward revision. They have also stated that necessary formalities for enhancement of daily wages have already been completed. The Committee are not satisfied with this explanation that this programme could not be implemented in Dadra and Nagar Haveli because of the low daily wages as prescribed in the guidelines issued by the Ministry. The Committee feel surprised that this programme has been implemented in the Union Territory only in the last quarter of 1982-83 although the fact is that this programme is a continuation of the food for work programme which was started as far back as in 1977. This only shows that neither the Ministry of Home Affairs nor the Union Territory administration had made any serious attempts to implement this programme which is one of national importance. The Committee recommend that Ministry of Home Affairs should go into this matter in depth and ensure that National Rural Employment Programme is implemented in the Union Territory in letter and spirit.

Reply of Government

Pursuant to the recommendation of the Ministry, the Administration has made sincere attempts to implement National Rural Employment Programme in right spirit. Ministry of Rural Development and

social Welfare have since then approved creation of necessary infrastructure to enable the Administration to facilitate planning and execution of various schemes under National Rural Employment Programme. As a result, during 1983-84, 78,000 mandays were generated against the target of 50,000 mandays. During 1984-85, employment to the extent of 51,000 mandays (as on 15.9.1984) has already been generated against the target of 50,000 fixed by the Ministry.

[Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 16015/19/83-ID(B)
dated 22nd November, 1984].

Recommendation (Sl. No. 15—Para No. 3.70)

The Committee note that in order to provide incentives to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe entrepreneurs the Union Territory Administration has undertaken the construction of Industrial sheds in Dadra and Nagar Haveli which are reserved for allotment to them. The Committee recommend that more allotment of industrial sheds to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe people should not be considered as sufficient for setting up of small scale industries. The Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe entrepreneurs should be provided financial assistance in the shape of loans and subsidy under various schemes in operation in the industry sector. The industries Department should assess the viability of each project and render all possible assistance to the entrepreneurs in the shape of giving technical know-how, supply of improved tools and technology. The Committee need hardly stress that the marketing arrangements for the sale of finished products should also receive due attention of the Union Territory administration so that the small scale industrial units become profitable.

Reply of Government

Pursuant to the recommendation of the Committee, proposed scheme under draft Seventh Five Year Plan envisages allotment of Industrial sheds on rent or lease or sale to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes entrepreneurs at a nominal rate. It is proposed to construct 50 industrial sheds for allotment to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes entrepreneurs. Moreover, Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes entrepreneurs are entitled for loan with subsidy portion. The subsidy is provided as per the scheme of Development Commissioner Small Scale Industries, Government of India. During the Seventh Five Year Plan, the Department has further proposed for establishment of Production-cum-Training Centre for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes entrepreneurs. Recently, Small Industries Service Institute is established in the Territory to strengthen the hands of Industrial Training Institute and District Industries Centre in imparting necessary

technical know-how to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes entrepreneurs.

Emporium has been established at Silvassa for display and sale of local products manufactured in the Territory. Wide publicity for the products which are being manufactured by local Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes is given through the Emporium. The possibility of having marketing arrangement through suitable Agencies in neighbouring State of Gujarat as done in case of minor forest products, is being explored. Further more, the Administration has contacted organisation like Madhya Pradesh Hastashilp Vikas Nigam Limited, Bhopal to provide necessary guidance with regards to development of Rural Arts and Artifacts and its marketing to supplement tribals' income in the Union Territory.

[Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 16015/19/83-ID(B)
dated 22nd November, 1984].

Recommendation (Sl. No. 17—Para No. 3.83)

The Committee note that in the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli there are three Labour Cooperative Societies and also a large number of Cooperative Credit Societies functioning for the purpose of providing credit to the people. The Committee were informed that a large number of Cooperative Societies are incurring losses. The main reason for these losses is stated to be a widespread illiteracy among the members, who are occasionally exploited by vested interests. The Committee recommend that the functioning of all these societies should be reviewed and remedial steps should be taken to make them economically viable. The Committee suggest that the existing rates of managerial subsidy should be raised to attract better qualified persons to act as Managers of these cooperatives. The Committee also feel that for a small Union Territory like Dadra and Nagar Haveli the number of Cooperative Credit Institutions seems to be very large. This matter should be examined in depth so that the funds made available in the shape of managerial subsidy are properly utilised.

Reply of Government

As per the recommendation of the Committee, the functioning of the Societies have been reviewed and necessary steps have been taken to make the existing Societies economically viable. Accordingly, 8 Credit Co-operative Societies have been converted into large-size Agricultural Multi-purpose Societies. The large-size Agricultural

Multi-purpose Societies are presently engaged in marketing of agriculture produce, minor forest produce and are also entrusted with the work of distribution of fertilizer to cultivators.

As per the suggestion of the Committee a proposal to enhance the rate of managerial subsidy to cooperative has been included in the draft Seventh Five Year Plan. Proposed revised rates of the managerial subsidy to be paid to the Societies are as under:

1. For un-trained Secretary	Rs. 250/-p.m.
2. For Secretary having Lower Diploma Certificate	Rs. 325/- p.m.
3. For Secretary having Higher Diploma Certificate	Rs. 425/- p.m.

The scheme shall be implemented immediately on its approval by the Planning Commission. The eligibility criteria for providing managerial subsidy to the Cooperative Credit institutions are being framed with a view to restrict the number of cooperative credit institutions as per the suggestion of the Committee.

[Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 16015/19/83-ID(B)
dated 22nd November, 1984].

Recommendation (Sl. No. 18—Para No. 4.18)

The Committee note that in Dadra and Nagar Havelli the percentage of literacy as per 1981 census is 26.70 for the entire population while for Scheduled Castes it is 51.20 and for Scheduled Tribes it is 16.86. Thus, in spite of the fact that the majority of the people in the Union Territory are Scheduled Tribe their literacy rate is lower than that of the Scheduled Castes as well as the literacy rate of the entire population.

The Committee further note that in order to improve the educational standard of the people several schemes are in operation in addition to the free educational facilities provided upto the Higher Secondary level. The Committee are concerned to note that in the age group of 5 to 9 85.3 per cent children are attending the schools. But in the age group of 10 to 14 the percentage is only 19.6 and in the age group of 14 to 18 the percentage is still lower i.e. 17.3 The Committee feel that the Union Territory Administration will have to study the problem in depth and take some suitable measures to check the drop out rate and to improve the standard of literacy in the Union Territory. The Committee suggest that some residential Ashram Schools should be opened where the tribal children can reside and re-

ieve education. In addition to that, the quality of education most be improved by having qualified teachers both in the primary, middle and high/higher secondary schools. The Committee feel surprised that out of 34 middle schools in the territory 19 Schools have educational facility only upto the Seventh Standard while 15 schools have educational facility only upto the Sixth Standard. The Committee recommend that these schools should be upgraded upto the 8th Standard in view of the fact that there are only Five High Schools and two Higher Secondary Schools in the Union Territory.

Reply of Government

The problem of increased rate of drop out in higher age-group is studied in-depth as per the recommendations of the Committee. The reasons are same which are commonly noticed in a tribal area. In order to improve the position, as per the recommendation of the Committee, the Administration has proposed for establishment of four Ashramshikas during the Seventh Five Year Plan. Keeping in view the increased rate of drop out amongst tribal girls, the Administration has drafted the Centrally sponsored Scheme of construction of hostel for girls belonging to Scheduled Tribes community and the same is being sent to the Ministry for approval. Further more, incentive provided to parents for better attendance of the wards at a rate of Rs. 20/- per annum has now been enhanced as under:

1. For IIInd to IVth Std. (Minimum attendance 70 per cent)	Rs. 35/- p.m. for girls and Rs. 25/- p.m. for boys
2. From Vth to VIIth Std. (Minimum attendance 90 per cent)	Rs. 20/- p.m. per student.

In order to improve the quality of education, a model School having education facilities from IVth Std. to XIIth Std. with hostel facilities and establishment of a Teachers Training Institute have been proposed during Seventh Plan. Moreover, Refresher Courses are also proposed for the benefit of teachers during Seventh Plan.

Furthermore, facility of holding coaching classes for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes students who have failed in Secondary School Certificate and Higher Secondary School Certificate Board Examination has been proposed during VIIth plan.

In the Union Territory, the categorisation of Schools in Primary and Middle is done on Gujarat pattern and not on the pattern approved by the Government of India as the educational institutions in the

Union Territory are affiliated with the Gujarat Board. According to Gujarat pattern Ist Std. to IVth Std. is categorised as Primary and Vth to VIIth Std. is categorised as Middle. Proposal to convert 15 Primary Schools into Middle have been made in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

[Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 16015/19/83-ID(B)
dated 22nd November, 1984].

Recommendation (Sl. No. 19—Para No. 4.19)

The representative of the Ministry of Home Affairs has assured the Committee during evidence that the post of the Assistant Director of Education would be filled up within a period of three months. The Committee would like to be informed if this post has since been filled up.

Reply of Government

The post of Asstt. Director of Education has since been filled up by an Officer on deputation from the neighbouring State of Gujarat.

[Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 16015/19/83-ID(B)
dated 22nd November, 1984].

Recommendation (Sl. No. 19—Para No. 4.20)

The Committee note that there is one Industrial Training Institute in the Union Territory where training is imparted in various trades. In this Training Institute, out of 148 trainees, there are only 15 who belong to Scheduled Castes and 23 who belong to Scheduled Tribes. In view of the fact that the tribals are in great majority in the Union Territory, it is surprising that there are only 23 Scheduled Tribes, who are receiving training in the Industrial Training Institute. The Committee would like the Union Territory Administration to provide some incentives to the tribal youth to get training in the various trades in this institute. The Committee feel that after completion of training, government should try to provide employment to the trained personnel. Unless this is done, the Scheduled Castes and Schedule Tribes would feel no attraction to join the Industrial Training Institute for getting vocational training.

Reply of Government

Though 90 per cent of the seats are reserved for Scheduled Tribes students for admission into Industrial Training Institute, the response from Scheduled Tribes students for admission is very poor as observed by the Committee. In order to improve the admission position, the

Administration has proposed the enhancement of stipend amount from Rs. 100/- to Rs. 300/- per month for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes student in the draft Seventh Five Year Plan. Furthermore, keeping in view the poor financial condition which come in the way of tribal students to pursue vocations training, additional incentives by way of free lodge and boarding in the hostel are also proposed in the draft Seventh Plan. As regards employment to the trained personnel, it may be mentioned that on account of rapid industrial growth in and around the Union Territory, ample employment opportunities exist for trained personnel in almost all the Trades. Moreover, the District Industries Centre of the Administration also assist trained personnel passed out of the Industrial Training Institute in getting employment in industrial Units in the Territory. As a policy matter, the trained personnel from local Industrial Training Institute are preferred for jobs under the Administration.

[Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 16015/19/83-ID(B) dated 22nd November, 1984.]

Recommendation (Sl. No. 20—Para No. 4.28)

The Committee note that the target prescribed in the Minimum Needs Programme for having one sub-centre for a population of 3,000 and one Primary Health Centre for a population of 20,000 has yet to be achieved.

The Committee also note that under the head "Public Health and Sanitation" during the years 1980-81 to 1982-83 against the total approved outlay of Rs. 39.85 lakhs, the actual expenditure was of the order of Rs. 28.71 lakhs.

The Committee feel surprised that the allocated funds in health sector have not been fully utilised so as to achieve the targets of setting up more primary Health Centres and Sub-Centres in Dadar and Nagar Haveli as prescribed under the Minimum Needs Programme.

The Committee recommend that earnest efforts should be made to achieve the targets of setting up Primary Health Centres and Sub-Centres by utilising the un-spent money of previous years as well as by making optimum use of the funds now released for the remaining period of the Sixth Plan.

Reply of Government

In initial years of the Sixth Plan, the schemes envisaged could not be implemented properly due to absence of adequate infrastructure such as non-availability of trained staff, delay in grant of technical approval of the schemes from the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

fare, inability of Public Works Department to complete construction of functional and residential buildings in time. Public Works Department was unable to cope up with the construction work load for want of adequate technical and administrative hands as explained earlier. Moreover, a number of para medical posts remained vacant and in spite of repeated efforts by advertisement in papers, Rojgar Samachar/ Employment News, these posts could not be filled. It may be mentioned here that the Medical Department faced acute problem on account of large number of resignations of medical and para-medical staff, mainly due to lower pay scales prescribed in the Territory and difficult conditions of service, being a tribal and backward area. Moreover, a number of specialists posts remained vacant and the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare could not fill these posts in time. However, in recent year, necessary steps were taken to improve the position. As a result, the expenditure position has improved considerably and as on 31st August, 1984 Rs. 52.66 lakhs have already been spent against the outlay of Rs. 65 lakhs of Sixth Plan. The Administration is confident of spending entire allocation of Sixth Plan by the end of 1984-85.

To meet the prescribed target under Minimum Needs Programme, the upgradation of three Dispensaries into Primary Health Centres and establishment of 15 new Sub-Centres have been envisaged in the Draft Seventh Plan. By the end of Seventh Plan, the Territory will have 6 Primary Health Centres, 3 Rural Dispensaries, one Mobile Dispensary and 35 Sub-Centres fulfilling the norms of population coverage envisaged under the Minimum Needs Programme.

[Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 16015/19/83-ID(B)
dated 22nd November, 1984].

CHAPTER III

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

Recommendation (Sl. No. 4—Para No. 3.16)

The Committee note that the prevailing land laws contain sufficient provisions for restricting or prohibiting the transfer of tribal land to the non-tribals. The Committee find it difficult to believe that there is not a single case in Dadra and Nagar Haveli where tribal land has been transferred to the non-tribals. The Committee have found that the problem of alienation of tribal land to non-tribals is quite acute in some other tribal areas. The Committee, therefore, suggest that the Union Territory Administration should go into this matter in depth and see if there are cases of alienation of tribal land to non-tribals and whether there is need to amend the existing laws in this regard to plug any loopholes.

Reply of Government

Pursuant to the suggestion made by the Committee, the Administration proposes to study the problem of land alienation and indebtedness amongst tribals in the Union Territory through Tribal Research and Training Institute, Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad, which has requisite expertise in the field. It is learnt that the Ministry of Home Affairs has recently sanctioned an amount of Rs. 35,000 to the Institute to carry out the study. In view of this, necessary action to plug the loopholes in existing Act/Rules shall be taken in light of the findings of the Study Team of the Institute.

[Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 16015/19/83-ID(B)
dated 22nd Nov., 1984]

Comments of the Committee

The Committee would like to be apprised of the details of the Study carried out by Tribal Research and Training Institute, Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad regarding the problem of land alienation amongst tribals and action taken by the Union Territory Administration to stop the alienation of tribal land to non-tribals.

The Committee would also like to be informed regarding the quantum of alienated agricultural tribal land which had been converted into non-agricultural land year-wise till date.

Recommendation (Sl. No. 9—para 3.38)

The Committee also recommend that the Union Territory Administration may examine the feasibility of providing loans to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for purpose of agricultural land which is a permanent asset and is not perishable like poultry, cows, buffaloes and bullocks etc. for which loan and subsidy are made available, under various schemes. The Committee feel that if the land is made available to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes it will not only provide them with permanent income but it will also ensure that the loans advanced by the Government are in the nature of a safe investment.

Reply of Government

Under the existing provisions, the landless persons are allotted land on payment of occupancy price in 12 equal instalments. The occupancy price payable is interest free amount. The 5 years moratorium on payment is out from the date of grant of occupancy. Under the provision, 1762 Scheduled Tribes persons and 13 Scheduled Castes persons have been covered so far. Keeping in view the recommendation of the Committee, the Rural Development Agency implementing Integrated Rural Development Programme has included budget provision to the extent of Rs 1 lac per annum for purchase of land during Seventh Five Year Plan for the said purpose. During the evidence before the Committee, it was learnt that the Uttar Pradesh Government is implementing such scheme. Therefore, the Rural Development Agency, Dadra and Nagar Haveli has approached the Chief Secretary, Uttar Pradesh Government to obtain details of the scheme.

[Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 16015/19/83-ID(B)
dated 22nd Nov., 1984]

Comments of the Committee

The Committee may be informed of the progress regarding implementation of the scheme for grant of loan/subsidy to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes for purchasing agricultural land.

The Committee feel that the amount of Rs. 1 lakh ear-marked for purchase of land during Seventh Five Year Plan is too meagre and recommend that it should be increased to Rs. 10 lakhs.

Recommendation (Sl. No. 16, Para No. 3.71)

The Committee feel surprised that during the period 1980-81 to 1982-83 against the approved outlay of Rs. 43 lakhs for village and small Industries the actual expenditure was only Rs. 25.73 lakhs. On the one hand, the funds are not fully utilised and on the other Dadra and Nagar Haveli is being declared as 'No Industries District' so that it becomes eligible for all facilities provided for setting up industries. The Committee desire that Union Territory Administration should pay special attention to the development of industries and the allocated funds should be utilised fully.

Reply of Government

As stated earlier, the shortfall in expenditure was mainly on account of absence of adequate infrastructure for undertaking the construction work. During the period 1980-81 of Rs. 9 lakhs total approved outlay, Rs. 7 lakhs Public Works Department could spend only Rs. 0.90 lakh. Similarly, during the year 1981-82, of Rs. 9 lakhs approved outlay, the expenditure was Rs. 6.48 lakhs. The shortfall was due to the fact that no loans were granted to the small scale units in view of the directive received from the Government of India. As per the guidelines of Government of India, Industries Department should not advance loan to the Industrial units in the areas where banks are providing finances. Accordingly, the scheme of providing loan to the small scale units was discontinued thereafter. During the period 1982-83, of Rs. 25 lakhs approved outlay, the expenditure was to the extent of Rs. 16.61 lakhs. Rs. 23 lakhs were set apart for the development industrial Estate. Of 23 lakhs Public Works Department could spend only Rs. 14.89 lakhs. As clarified earlier, Public Works Department was not fully equipped administratively and technically to cope up with the construction programme envisaged during Sixth Plan. Now the Public Works Department has been strengthened and the situation has improved.

[Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 16015/19/83-ID(B)
dated 22nd Nov. 1984.]

Comments of the Committee

The Committee may be apprised of the progress made in the development of industries in Dadra & Nagar Haveli.

The Committee would also like to be informed in detail about the expansion and strengthening of Public Works Department so that funds allocated are utilised fully.

Recommendation (Sl. No. 22—Para No. 4.38)

The Committee note that there are several voluntary organisations working in Dadra and Nagar Haveli which are engaged in social work or in educating the tribal children and to impart them training for their all round development. The Committee during their numerous tours have received complaints that the grant-in-aid given to the voluntary organisations are not properly utilised for the purpose for which it is meant. The Committee recommend that in order to ensure that the funds are properly utilised by the organisation to which they are released. Department of Social Welfare or Department of Education should keep a close watch on the functioning of the organisation concerned.

Reply of Government

The issue of complaints of mis-use of grant-in-aid has been thoroughly looked into by the Administration. It may be pointed out that not a single complaint has been received by the Administration with regards to misuse of the fund. Neither any complaint has been forwarded to the Administration for comments by an authority/organisation or individual. As far as Administration is aware, the grant-in-aids are properly utilised and accounted for. It would be worthwhile to mention here that the grant-in-aid to voluntary organisation is provided at the rate of Rs. 12/- per annum per girl student and Rs. 10/- per annum per boy student which is very meagre.

[Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 16015/19/83-ID(B)
dated 22nd Nov. 1984]

Comments of the Committee

The Committee would like to be informed about the number of Voluntary organisations which are being provided grant-in-aid in Dadra & Nagar Haveli. The Committee desire that a Vigilance Committee should be appointed to keep a close watch on the activities of Voluntary organisations receiving grant-in-aid.

Recommendation (Sl. No. 23—Para No. 5.6)

The Committee note that out of 9 officers in Group 'A' there is not a single Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe in Dadra and Nagar Haveli. In Group 'B' also, out of 46 officers, six belong to Scheduled Caste and 3 to Scheduled Tribe and their combined percentage is 19.5 (13-SC, 6.5-ST). In Group C, the combined percentage of

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes comes to 38.3 against the prescribed percentage of 45. In Group D, however, the combined percentage of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe employees is 86.2 which is due to the fact that the tribal population is as high as 78.82 per cent and Schedule Caste population is 1.97 per cent of the total population.

The Committee recommend that Union Territory Administration should try to improve the representation of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in Group C, and bring it to the level of 45 per cent by restoring to special recruitment and by relaxing the eligibility criteria.

Reply of Government

There are 15 posts in Group 'A'. Out of these, one post belongs to Indian Administrative Service cadre, one post belongs to Indian Forest Service Cadre and two posts belong to Central Health Service Cadre. Remaining posts are filled on deputation by officers from neighbouring States. Therefore, it is apparent that the posts under Group 'A' are mostly outside the purview of local Administration as the selection/appointment is made either through Union Public Service Commission or on deputation. As regards representation of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in Group 'C', the combined percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes comes to 37.24 percent. It may be mentioned that their poor representation in technical categories of posts particularly in Medical and Public Works Department has resulted in inability of the Administration to achieve percentage of 45. However, to improve the representation of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in Group 'C', the Administration has decided to give preference to local people. Since the issue of representation of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in Industrial Training Institute and in Government service is closely linked with the other technical Institutions like Medical, Engineering etc., the seats are allotted in various Institutions for the Union Territory by the Government of India under which first preference is given to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates.

Furthermore, in qualifying examinations conducted by the Administration for recruitment to the various categories of Group 'C' and 'D' posts a low qualifying marks is prescribed for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates. Eligibility criteria in case of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates are also relaxed to the extent found practicable.

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. 1—para No. 2.8)

The Committee note that for the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli the outlay for the Sixth Five Year Plan is 2,309 lakhs. The Committee are distressed to note that during 1980-81 against the outlay of Rs. 460.80 lakhs the expenditure was Rs. 403.05 lakhs. During 1981-82 the approved outlay was Rs. 613 lakhs and against that the expenditure was Rs. 575.29 lakhs. Similarly during 1982-83 against the approved outlay of Rs. 679 lakhs the expenditure was Rs. 636.49 lakhs. The examination of the sector-wise allocation during 1980-81 reveals that in the agriculture and allied services sector the approved outlay was Rs. 92.50 lakhs while the expenditure was only Rs. 58.93 lakhs. The Committee feel surprised that on the one hand it is stated that the main occupation of the people in this territory is agriculture, collection of forest products and labour and keeping in view the occupational pattern of people in this territory, the main emphasis during the Sixth Five Year Plan has been on development of agriculture, forests etc. but on the other hand, it seems that emphasis on agriculture during the Sixth Five Year Plan is on paper only because the expenditure figures do not show that any special efforts have been made for the development of agriculture.

When the question regarding shortfalls in expenditure was raised during evidence, the representative of the Ministry of Home Affairs mentioned several reasons, namely that the territory became a part of India only in 1961; the staff is not adequate and the shortfalls were mainly on the capital side because of the inability of contractors to accept the tenders. The Committee do not consider such reasons as valid because more than 20 years have passed since this territory became a part of India and there was enough time to devise schemes for the speedy development of this area. The Committee also feels that the shortage of staff is being mentioned to explain the shortfalls in expenditure; but the fact is that adequate attention has not been given by

Government for the systematic development of this territory. The fact that in respect of Plan Schemes the money does not lapse is not a satisfactory explanation for the shortfall in expenditure. If year after year the allocated funds are not utilised, the Planning Commission is likely to get an impression that the funds are actually not needed for the development of the Union Territory to the extent these were allocated initially. The Committee, therefore, recommend that a senior officer should go into the question as to why there has been consistent shortfall in expenditure during the first three years of the Sixth Plan and suggest suitable remedial measures so that allocated funds are utilised fully for the development of the Tribal People, who constitute 78.82% of the total population as per 1981 census, in this Union Territory.

Reply of Government

As per the recommendations of the Committee, the reasons for shortfall in expenditure during the first 3 years of the Sixth Plan have since been looked into thoroughly.

These are:

- (1) Procedural delay in creating posts proposed under Sixth Five Year Plan.
- (2) Inadequate infrastructure both administrative and executive to undertake construction works necessary for smooth implementation of the scheme.
- (3) Absence of monitoring agency at Administration level to oversee expenditure trend vis-a-vis financial outlays in respect of various sectors.

To overcome the above bottlenecks in meeting the financial targets, following remedial measures have been taken:

- (1) The Departments have been instructed to submit necessary proposal for creation of posts to the competent authority with full justifications well in advance to avoid delay. In case of unavoidable delay stop-gap arrangement is made to obviate delay in implementation of scheme as far as practicable.
- (2) A new Division of Public Works Department has since been created to cope with the increased construction work-load. Further strengthening of Public Works Department is proposed during Seventh Five Year Plan, wherein crea-

tion of 7 Divisions and one circle is envisaged. In order to facilitate Forest Department to undertake construction works of their own, the Dadra and Nagar Haveli Forest Civil works Rules, 1984 have been framed and are now being operated.

(3) The trend of expenditure in respect of each and every sector is monitored and reviewed every month by the Collector and concerted efforts are made to remove bottlenecks, if any.

As a result, the expenditure position has improved since the observation was made by the Committee. As on 31-8-1984, an amount of Rs. 2504 lacs is spent against the approved outlay of Rs. 2309 lacs for the Sixth Five Year Plan. In Agriculture and allied sectors, as on 31-8-1984 an amount of Rs. 499.20 lacs is spent against the approved outlay of Rs. 439.00 lacs for the Sixth Plan.

[Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 16015/19/83-ID(B)
dated 22nd Nov., 1984]

Comments of the Committee

Please see Chapter I, para 1.4.

Recommendation (Sl. No. 3—para No. 2.21)

The Committee note that Bombay Money Lending Act, 1947 has been extended to the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli with effect from 1-6-1968 and no licences have been issued for money lending business. The Committee are glad to be informed that as a result of the effective implementation of various schemes by the Administration the need to borrow money from non-formal credit agencies is on the decline. Most of the states have enacted legislation like Debt Relief Act to wash out the old debts of people belonging to weaker sections. The Committee recommend that similar legislation should be made applicable to the Union Territory to pay off the outstanding debts of tribals in Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

Reply of Government

The Union Territory Relief of Agriculture Indebtedness Regulation, 1977 was extended to the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli in the year 1978. The Dadra and Nagar Haveli Relief of Agriculture Indebtedness Rules 1978 have also been framed and notified in the year 1978. Pursuant to the various provisions of the Act and Rules made thereunder is being given amongst weaker section so as to enable

the tribals to enjoy the benefits and relief granted to them under the Act/Rules. A number of tribal persons defaulted in repaying the debt of Cooperative Societies on account of failure of crops and circumstances beyond their control. An amount of Rs. 3.51 lakhs was sanctioned to 11 primary Agricultural Credit Cooperative Societies on behalf of 1779 tribal persons under the scheme of redemption of frozen debts to make them eligible for fresh loans.

[Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 16015/19/83-ID(B)
dated 22nd Nov., 1984]

Comments of the Committee

Please see Chapter I, para 1.7.

Recommendation (Sl. No. 21—Para No. 4.29)

The Committee also feel that one mobile dispensary is not adequate to cater to the needs of the tribal people living in remote areas. As such, the Committee recommend that the desirability of having two more mobile dispensaries in the Union Territory may be considered.

Reply of Government

The recommendations of the Committee was reviewed in light of the situation prevailing in the Union Territory. It is found that mobility of the Medical Officer attached to the Dispensary will be proved more effective than the Mobile Dispensary. It is, therefore, proposed to provide vehicle to each Dispensary so that the Medical Officers can take tour in their respective area for domiciliary treatment and for transport of patients to referal hospital.

[Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 16015/19/83-ID(B)
dated 22nd Nov., 1984]

Comments of the Committee

Please see Chapter I, para 1.10.

NEW DELHI;
July 25, 1985

Sravana 3, 1907 (Saka)

K. D. SULTANPURI,
Chairman
Committee on the Welfare of
Scheduled Castes and
Scheduled Tribes

APPENDIX

An Analysis of the Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the fifty-first Report (Seventh Lok Sabha) of the Committee.

(Vide Para 4 of Introduction)

I.	Total number of Recommendations	25
II.	Recommendations which have been accepted by Government (Vide Recommendations Sl. Nos. 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19 & 20):	
	Number	15
	Percentage to total	60.00
III.	Recommendations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of Government's replies (Vide Recommendations Sl. Nos. 4, 9, 16, 22 & 23):	
	Number	5
	Percentage to total	20.00
IV.	Recommendations in respect of which replies of Government have not been accepted and which require reiteration (Vide Recommendations Sl. Nos. 1, 3, 8, 21):	
	Number	3
	Percentage to total	12.00