

ANALYSING BUDGET 2020 - 21

The Myths of Development

Dalit and Adivasi Perspectives



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(DASAM) and National
Alliance of People's
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DEVELOPMENT AND GROWTH OF INDIA – MYTH AND REALITY

Union Budget 2020-21 Analysis Report from the perspective of Dalits and Adivasis

In the common perception, familiarity with financial terminologies is limited to the academicians and other “experts”; though it comprises one of the most key elements of everybody's lives. Thus, the essential understanding about the budget is missing from the sense and enquiry of the masses. They may be suffering from a step by the government and yet would be totally unaware of the harms posed by the financial decisions of the government. Are the Indian masses the victim of the jargons of BUDGET? It is the responsibility of the academics to enlighten the masses and untangle the mysteries of budgetary language. However, as common and concerned citizens we are also trying to analyse the Union Budget 2020-21 and find the answers to some questions that affect the marginalized community. Enquiry will also be made to find the process of ‘Marginalization’ through budgetary mechanism.

Table – 1 gives the overall trend of economic growth (GDP), budgetary allocations and expenditures. A sense of ‘development’ or ‘growth’ of nation can be captured by looking all facts together. One should be careful while going through these numbers as we may miss the prevalent oxymoron or dichotomy in these ‘tables’. No doubt the ordinary citizens are often confused about whether the budget has anything in store for them. For example, when we talk about “growth” in the country, ‘borrowing’ and ‘interest payment’ should decrease with economic growth. However, as we can see, both are increasing in successive years and we still keep on boasting about ‘growth’. There are other deeper enquiries in calculation of GDP and Revenue Receipt. Such enquiries have been made in previous analysis. *Table- 2, gives the detailed allocations made for scheduled population i.e. SC/ST.* There is growth in the allocation every year. Looking at mathematics of budget figures, Scheduled population faces a dichotomy – allocation of large amount of money for their welfare and allocation being far less in proportion to their population share. Accordingly, the numbers given in budget documents can be examined on the basis of two tests / concepts: ‘Law of Average’ and ‘Zero-Sum-Game’.

Law of Average: Among the numerous terms discovered on the basis of the ‘Law of average’, Per capita income and GDP are two key terms that are often used. The Average remains intact irrespective of poverty of individuals and/or r group(s) and accumulation of wealth by other individuals/ group(s). Average growth has nothing to do with eradication of poverty and capital formation at the cost of poor people. But the academicians work and appreciate works of averages i.e. ‘Law of Average’.

Zero-Sum-Game: A mathematical game where the loss of one is the gain of the other; the total sum remaining intact. It means nothing is being actually produced but rather awarding players of Zero-Sum-Game is used as a trick to befool the public. This can be seen in two occasions – One when money is granted for non-productive works and another when we glorify the one who gains maximum without producing anything.

Program wise allocation and expenditures have been given in Table 3 and 4 : Statement 10A and 10B of the Union Budget are tabulated in Table-3 and 4. Statement 10A is meant for allocation / expenditure for Scheduled Castes and prescribes the programs under Special Component Plan (SCP) for their socio-economic development / growth. Similarly Statement 10B is meant for Scheduled Tribes under Tribal Sub Plan (TSP).

Mandate of SCP/TSP

The concepts of SCP/TSP was introduced and incorporated in 1979-80 with the provisions for allocation of budget in proportion to the population of a backward class for their micro-economic development i.e. the programs that directly benefit the individuals, families and groups. However, many review reports observed gross violation of this provision and recommended effective implementations. According to these recommendations, the National Development Council (NDC) decided in its 51st meeting on 27th June 2005 to strengthen SCP/TSP and bridge the social and economic gaps between SC/ST and remaining populace in 10 years. In compliance to this decision, the then Planning Commission, Secretariat of the NDC, issued guidelines to State and Central Ministries with following elements:

1. Allocation of plan fund under SCP/TSP has to be, at least, in proportion of SC/ST population
2. Fund to be utilized in a manner that bridges the Social Gap and Economic Gap between SC/ST and General Category over a period of 10 years.
3. Fund is non-lapsable and non-divertible
4. Fund has to be spent only in those programs that directly benefit to individuals, families and hamlets belonging to SC/ST
5. A dedicated unit is to be constituted in each department for SCP/TSP.
6. Fund allocated under SCP/TSP is to be placed under Minor Heads 789/796 and has to be reallocated to the sectorial implementing line departments/agencies at the disposal of Nodal Department
7. Wage component, especially under rural employment schemes, should not be included under SCP/TSP.
8. Priority should be given for providing basic minimum amenities like primary education, health, drinking water, nutrition, rural housing, rural electrification and rural link road.
9. A monitoring and review committee should be constituted at district and block levels to review monthly progress and State level committee will review it quarterly.
10. Non-allocation of fund under SCP/TSP will result in non-approval of State/UTs Plan fund.
11. Dissemination/awareness of information to SC/ST in all the States/UTs about the schemes/programmes available for their development be the responsibility of the nodal department.

Comptroller and Auditor General of India regularly conducted the test audits and fixed certain parameters to test the significance of allocation and expenditures. Excerpts from the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India are as follows:

“Special Component Plan for the Scheduled Castes and the Tribal Sub-Plan for the Scheduled Tribes were initiated by Government as intervention strategies to cater exclusively to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively. The basic objective of both these sub-plans is to channelize the flow of outlays and benefits from the general sectors in the Central Ministries/Departments for the development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, both in physical and financial terms. Separate allocations for the Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) as part of the plan allocations were made from the financial year 2011-12. Accounting mechanism to account for such allocations by opening dedicated Minor Head ‘Special Component for Scheduled Castes (Code 789)’ and ‘Tribal Sub Plan (Code 796)’ was put in place. Accordingly, in the Detailed Demands for Grants of the Central

Ministries/Departments, provision under a plan scheme is obtained distinctly with separate budget lines for 'general plan', 'special component for scheduled castes' and 'tribal area sub plan'. The provisions made under 'special component for scheduled castes' and 'tribal sub plan' are not allowed to be re-appropriated, except to the same Minor Heads in other schemes under SCSP and TSP, thereby preventing any possibility of diversion."

Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME): What's there for SCs/STs?

Table -3. In the year 2020-21, there are 301 programs for Scheduled Castes whereas in previous years 2018-19 and 2019-20, the number of programs was 267 and 313 respectively. The term 'Programs' refers to a scheme given in Statement 10A with budgetary allocations more than Rs. 0.0001 Cr. Similarly, for Scheduled Tribes, the number of programs in the years 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21 are 299, 347 and 321 respectively. The reasons for increase or decrease in number of programs are not available but it is presumed that they are made with good intention to extend benefit to the targeted people judiciously.

In order to promote contribution of MSMEs in economic growth and self-employment in the country, the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises was formed. The role of the M/o MSME and its subordinate offices is to assist the States in their efforts to encourage entrepreneurship, employment and livelihood opportunities and enhance the economic growth. There is separate allocation and expenditure for SC/ST in the ministerial budget. **Total expenditure on SC/ST in the year 2017-18 was Rs. 1168 Cr. It was increased to Rs. 1748 Cr in the Budget Estimate of the year 2018-19 and actual expenditure in the same year was Rs. 2103 Cr. In the Budget Estimate of year 2019-20 it was again reduced to Rs. 1666 Cr and in the year 2020-21 it is increased to Rs. 1851 Cr. It is clear that, there is no consistency in the increase or decrease of budget allocations / expenditures. In the year 2017-18, the following 13 schemes had a total expenditure of Rs 543 Cr but in the year 2020-21, the allocation in these schemes was ZERO.** These schemes are as follows:

1. Khadi Grant (KG)
2. Khadi Reform Development Package (ADB Assistance)
3. Market Promotion and Development Assistance
4. Interest Subsidy Eligibility Certificate
5. Credit Support Programme
6. Performance and Credit Rating Scheme
7. Rajiv Gandhi Udyami Mitra Yojana
8. Village Industries (VI) Grant
9. Coir Udyami Yojana
10. National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP)
11. Marketing Development Assistance (MDA)
12. Infrastructure Development and Capacity Building
13. Upgradation of Database

No allocation means that the mentioned schemes are being closed. Reasons for closing down the schemes have not been provided in the Budget documents. Out of Rs. 1851 Cr of total fund for SC/ST, Rs. 1190 Cr (64%) is allocated in two schemes namely Scheme for Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) and Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP).

Department of Social Justice and Empowerment

Ref: Table 5 and 6. Rs. 5587 Crore allotted for four programs in the year 2020-21 which is a huge increase over previous years. These four programs comprise 78% of the total budget as shown in the departmental budget in the Statement 10A. These programs are as follows:

1. Pre-Matric Scholarship for SC Students
2. Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana
3. Special Central Assistance to SC Sub Scheme
4. Post-Matric Scholarship

Economic Development of SCs/STs

The ministry has programs for economic development / growth of the marginalized community viz. for venture capital, credit guarantee and schemes related to Safai Karmchari / Manual Scavengers. These programs are as follows:

1. **Credit Guarantee Fund for SCs: This scheme has been often lauded UDAAN** programs like STARTUP INDIA. However, the remarkable thing is that only 1 lakh Rupees have been allotted under the scheme in each year from 2017-18 to 2019-20 . In 2020-21 the allocation was increased to one crores. The Nineteenth Annual Report 2018-19 UDAAN has phrases like “58% Increase in Guarantees Approved” and “Highest ever recorded Guarantees”. The Report also states that “cumulative guarantee approved amount” in the year 2019 was Rs. 1,75,961 Cr (Ref. [https://www.cgtmse.in/Annual%20Reports/CGTMSEAR021219\(Withoutcutmark\)Eng.pdf](https://www.cgtmse.in/Annual%20Reports/CGTMSEAR021219(Withoutcutmark)Eng.pdf)). It must not skip the notice of the concerned that the share of SCs/STs in this scheme is too low to be of any substance. It is often said that the inability of SCs to provide collateral security is one of the reasons for low credit to them. However, this issue is yet to be addressed by the Government.
2. **Venture Capital Fund for Scheduled Castes:** Just like the ‘Credit Guarantee Fund ‘ scheme , it is also in existence since long. But when it comes to SC/ST, there was expenditure of Rs. 10 Cr against the allocated fund of Rs. 140 Cr in the year 2018-19. Subsequently it was reduced to Rs. 60 Cr in the year 2019-20 and then increased to Rs. 65 Cr in the year 2020-21, highlighting that **there is no substantial reason for these fluctuation in allotment for this scheme**
3. **Safai Karamchari:** There two major programs namely National Safai Karamcharis Finance & Development Corporation and Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers. In these two programs, allocation and expenditure are increasing consistently. The meaning of ‘Safai Karamchari’ and ‘Manual Scavenger’ further details is given in the following paragraphs of this analysis.

What’s there for Safai Karamcharis/ Manual Scavengers:

The Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013 gives a detailed definition of ‘manual scavenger’ as:

“a person engaged or employed, at the commencement of this Act or at any time thereafter, by an individual or local authority or an agency or a contractor, for manually cleaning, carrying, disposing of, or otherwise handling in any manner, human excreta in an insanitary latrine or in an open drain or pit into which the human excreta from the insanitary latrines is disposed of, or on a railway track or in such other spaces or premises, as the Central Government or a State Government may notify, before the excreta fully decomposes in such manner as may be prescribed...”

The act however lacks a proper definition for sewage workers.

The term 'Safai Karamchari' used in public discourse carry the meaning as exemplified in the definition of "manual scavengers" and "sewage workers"

Relying on common usage, the term 'Safai Karamchari', 'sewage workers' and 'manual scavengers' are used interchangeably in the report i.e. for technical purposes the provisions for both of them have been included under this one head. .

Ref. Table 5 and Table 6: Demand for the welfare and development of 'Safai Karamchari' which is raised by the Department of Social Justice & Empowerment is reflected in two documents namely Detailed Demand for Grants and Statement 10A. We will first look at the figures of Statement 10A and thereafter will take figures of DDG for the two years 2018-19 and 2019-20.

In Statement 10A, there is one scheme named "Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers". Figures of allocation and expenditures under this head are given in Table -5.

In Detailed Demand for Grants, there is one other scheme called "Pre-Matric Scholarship for Children of Those engaged in Unclean occupations involving Cleaning and prone to health hazards" and a Non Profit Company called "National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation".

There are other agencies like National Commission for Safai Karamcharis that get funds for expenses like salaries, etc. Ministry of urban development and its line agencies in the State disburse and enable utilization of such funds. For example in the National Capital Region of Delhi, funds are being transferred from the Central to State Governments for the municipalities. Municipalities have their own budgets too. Therefore, municipalities have funds from the three sources i.e. Centre + State + Municipalities. The details of heads of the Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs are not known and are the matters of further enquiry which will be elaborated in the subsequent reports.

The funds for the sewage workers are not only insufficient, but also lack judicious categorization and allotment. Several unions working for them have raised concerns over unavailability of equipment and training, more contract workers being deployed and shrinking numbers of permanent jobs, lack of implementation of guidelines by Supreme Court regarding their work conditions of sewage workers and rehabilitation of manual scavengers, lack of medical facilities and check- ups, Red-tapism in allotment of machines for cleaning sewage, lack of clarity regarding the benefits to injured and deceased, vagueness in responsibilities and tasks of municipalities and state/UT governments, lack of support for sanitation entrepreneurship etc. We have also released many fact-finding reports and conducted a public hearing to bring these issues to the attention of the government and implementation agencies. Undoubtedly, many of these issues are suspended because of lack of funds. However, the budget fails to address these issues as there are no heads under which the expenses for these will be covered.

It is evident that we do not have adequate details of how the budget will meet the pressing demands of the sewage workers of the country. **We, as concerned citizens of this country, demand that the budget should be made in such a way that it ensures financial justice to the sewage workers and manual scavengers of the country.**

Remarks

Planning a system for the marginalized communities to enable them to contribute in economic development still has a lot many loose ends. At a broader level, the meaning of terms 'development' and 'growth' is not clear when we look at all figures holistically. When we dive deeper into the data, disproportionate allocation and expenditure for SC/ST can be observed. The Funds for direct benefit enabling related programs have either been reduced or such schemes have been discontinued'. Frequent changes in programs pose a major challenge in the implementation by the agencies and beneficiaries. The requirement for multiple documentation and authentication will lead to bureaucratic burden and complicate the process for the beneficiaries. An analogy can be drawn between this

scenario and one where 'traffic rules are frequently twisted and people are arbitrarily fined for their violation'. It is impossible to infer any regular or justified trend in the allocation and expenditures for last 5 years or more in most of the detailed heads of the schemes / programs. Political announcements later end up in denouncements of many such schemes / programs that are needed for the development of Indian economy and entrepreneurship. Clarity is a big challenge in the budget; by the time one reaches clarity, some announcements and denouncements of terms and contents in the documents further confuse the general public. The government needs to clarify the causes for increase/decrease in fund allotment, justify the pattern thereof and make the program / scheme consistent with sufficient fund allocation.

Cognizance of observation of Comptroller and Auditor General of India should be taken while formulating and implementing schemes.

Table – 1: Myth and Reality of Budget at a Glance*(All figures in Crore Rupees)*

| Year | Budget | | GDP - Advance Estimate | Revenue Foregone | Interest Payment | Fiscal Deficit = Borrowing |
|---------|------------|-------------|------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| | Estimate | Expenditure | | | | |
| 2008-09 | 7,50,884 | 8,83,956 | 53,21,753 | 4,58,516 | 1,90,807 | 1,33,287 |
| 2009-10 | 10,20,838 | 10,24,487 | 61,64,178 | 4,82,432 | 2,25,511 | 4,00,996 |
| 2010-11 | 11,08,749 | 11,97,328 | 78,77,947 | 4,59,705 | 2,48,664 | 3,81,408 |
| 2011-12 | 12,57,729 | 13,04,365 | 89,12,179 | 5,33,583 | 2,67,986 | 4,12,817 |
| 2012-13 | 14,90,925 | 14,10,372 | 100,28,118 | 5,66,235 | 3,19,759 | 5,13,590 |
| 2013-14 | 16,65,297 | 15,59,447 | 113,55,073 | 5,72,923 | 3,70,684 | 5,42,499 |
| 2014-15 | 17,94,892 | 16,63,673 | 126,53,762 | 5,89,285 | 4,27,011 | 5,31,177 |
| 2015-16 | 17,77,477 | 17,90,783 | 135,67,192 | 6,11,128 | 4,56,145 | 5,55,649 |
| 2016-17 | 19,78,060 | 19,75,194 | 150,65,010 | 3,02,104 | 4,92,670 | 5,33,904 |
| 2017-18 | 21,47,000 | 21,41,973 | 168,47,455 | 1,94,984 | 5,28,952 | 5,46,532 |
| 2018-19 | 24,42,213 | 23,15,113 | 187,22,302 | | 5,82,648 | 6,49,418 |
| 2019-20 | 27,86,349 | | 211,00,607 | | 6,60,471 | 7,03,760 |
| 2020-21 | 30,42,230 | | 224,89,420 | | 7,08,203 | 7,96,337 |
| Total | 232,62,643 | 172,66,691 | 1701,04,996 | 47,70,895 | 54,79,511 | 67,01,374 |

Note: Figures do not include Non-Performing Assets (NPA)

Table-2: Allocation / Expenditure for SC/ST under SCP/TSP at a Glance (All figures in Crore Rupees)

| Indian Population = 1,241,491,960 SC Population - 16.6% ST - 8.6 % | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | 2014-15 (BE) | 2014-15 (AE) | 2015-16 (BE) | 2015-16 (AE) | 2016-17 (BE) | 2016-17 (AE) | 2017-18 (BE) | 2017-18 (AE) | 2018-19 (BE) | 2018-19 (AE) | 2019-20 (BE) | 2019-20 (RE) | 2020-21 (BE) |
| Total Budget | 1,794,892 | 1,663,673 | 1,777,477 | 1,790,783 | 1,978,060 | 1,975,194 | 2,146,735 | 2141975 | 2,442,213 | 2,315,113 | 2,786,349 | 2,698,552 | 3,042,230 |
| Allocation / Expenditure for Scheduled Castes under SCP | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Allocation under SCP | 50,548 | 30,035 | 30,851 | 30,604 | 38,833 | 34,334 | 52,393 | 49492 | 56,619 | 54,343 | 81,341 | 72,936 | 83,257 |
| SCP in Percentage | 2.82 | 1.81 | 1.74 | 1.71 | 1.96 | 1.74 | 2.44 | 2.31 | 2.32 | 2.35 | 2.92 | 2.70 | 2.74 |
| Due SCP | 297,952 | 276,170 | 295,061 | 297,270 | 328,358 | 327,882 | 356,358 | 355568 | 405,407 | 384,309 | 462,534 | 447,960 | 505,010 |
| Shortage in SCP | 247,404 | 246,135 | 264,210 | 266,666 | 289,525 | 293,549 | 303,965 | 306076 | 348,789 | 329,966 | 381,193 | 375,023 | 421,754 |
| Allocation /Expenditure for Scheduled Tribes under TSP | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Allocation under TSP | 32,387 | 19,921 | 19,980 | 21,217 | 24,005 | 21,811 | 31,920 | 31914 | 39135 | 36,890 | 52,884 | 49,268 | 53,653 |
| TSP in Percentage | 1.80 | 1.20 | 1.12 | 1.18 | 1.21 | 1.10 | 1.49 | 1.49 | 1.60 | 1.59 | 1.90 | 1.83 | 1.76 |
| Due TSP | 154,361 | 143,076 | 152,863 | 154,007 | 170,113 | 169,867 | 184,619 | 184210 | 210,030 | 199,100 | 239,626 | 232,075 | 261,632 |
| Shortage in TSP | 121,974 | 19,867 | 132,883 | 132,791 | 146,108 | 148,056 | 152,700 | 152296 | 170,896 | 162,210 | 186,742 | 182,807 | 207,979 |
| Allocation /Expenditure for SC/ST together under SCP/TSP | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Allocation under SCP/TSP | 82,935 | 49,956 | 50,831 | 51,820 | 62,838 | 56,144 | 84,312 | 81406 | 95,753 | 91,233 | 134,225 | 122,204 | 136,909 |
| SCP/TSP in percentage | 4.62 | 3.00 | 2.86 | 3.20 | 3.18 | 2.84 | 3.93 | 3.80 | 3.92 | 3.94 | 4.82 | 4.53 | 4.50 |
| Due SCP/TSP | 452,313 | 419,246 | 447,924 | 451,277 | 498,471 | 497,749 | 540,977 | 539,778 | 615,438 | 583,408 | 702,160 | 680,035 | 766,642 |
| Shortage in SCP/TSP | 369,378 | 266,001 | 397,094 | 399,457 | 435,633 | 441,605 | 456,665 | 458,372 | 519,684 | 492,176 | 567,935 | 557,831 | 629,732 |

Table -3: Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (All figures in Crore Rupees):

| Scheme / Program | Actual 2017-18 | | Budget 2018-19 | | Actual 2018-19 | | Budget 2019-20 | | Budget 2020-21 | |
|---|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| | SCP | TSP |
| Solar Charkha Mission | | | 18 | 9 | 0.4 | 0.21 | 24.15 | 10 | 24.15 | 10 |
| Khadi Grant (KG) | 2.04 | 1.11 | 3.6 | 2.4 | 21.92 | 21.96 | | 0 | | 0 |
| Khadi Reform Development Package (ADB Assistance) | | | 18 | 9 | 25 | 12.6 | | 0 | | 0 |
| Market Promotion and Development Assistance | 37 | 23 | 56.45 | 29.4 | 43.58 | 12.39 | 17.7 | 9.16 | | 0 |
| Scheme for Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) | 0.86 | 0.59 | 37.45 | 21.48 | 11.08 | 12 | 20.75 | 10.75 | 83.74 | 44.08 |
| Coir Vikas Yojana | 1.91 | 1.72 | 12.8 | 9.6 | 9.24 | 6.75 | 6.71 | 5.06 | 4.22 | 3.19 |
| ASPIRE (Promotion of Innovation, Rural Industry and Entrepreneurship) | 3 | 2 | 23 | 14 | 23 | 14 | 8.3 | 4.3 | 8.3 | 4.3 |
| Credit Linked Capital Subsidy and Technology Upgradation Scheme | | | | | | 0 | 11.61 | 5.89 | 4.27 | 2.8 |
| Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) | 146.6 | 179.4 | 434.5 | 198.9 | 556.54 | 397.14 | 462.45 | 239.63 | 707 | 355 |
| Interest Subsidy Eligibility Certificate | 2.38 | 1.64 | 5.9 | 4.06 | 5.83 | 3.2 | | 0 | | 0 |
| Credit Support Programme | 360.2 | 246.1 | 203 | 108 | 386.91 | 246.89 | 239 | 124 | | 0 |
| Performance and Credit Rating Scheme | | | | | 0.38 | 0 | 0.01 | 0.01 | | 0 |
| Procurement and Marketing Support Scheme | | | | | | 0 | 1.3 | 0.65 | 6.36 | 5.72 |
| Marketing Assistance Scheme (MAS) | | | | | | 0 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0 |
| International Cooperation Scheme | | | 0.1 | 0.1 | | 0 | 4.98 | 2.58 | 3.14 | 1.63 |
| Promotional Services Institutions and Programme | 0.95 | 0.59 | 9.6 | 4.8 | 0.01 | 0.03 | 16.1 | 8.94 | 9 | 6.5 |
| Rajiv Gandhi Udyam Mitra Yojana | | | | | 0.08 | | | | | |
| Infrastructure Development and Capacity Building | | | | | 69 | 26 | 66 | 25 | 66 | 25 |
| Database Research Evaluation and Other Office Support Programme | | | | | | 0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| National Schedule Caste/Schedule Tribe Hub Centre | 30 | 19.18 | 41.5 | 28 | 42.4 | 12.1 | 81.34 | 23 | 100 | 25 |
| Infrastructure Development and Capacity Building- EAP Component | 22.5 | 15.61 | 45 | 38 | 35.44 | 38 | 47.71 | 33.37 | 37.6 | 18.89 |
| Interest Subvention Scheme for Incremental Credit to MSMEs | | | | | 45.65 | 23.65 | 97.5 | 57.94 | 60 | 65 |
| Gramodyog Vikas Yojana | | | | | | 0 | | 0 | 10 | 16.92 |
| Khadi Vikas Yojana | | | | | | 0 | | 0 | 42.97 | 25 |
| Village Industries (VI) Grant | 16.23 | 8.8 | 22 | 11.8 | | | | | | |
| Coir Udyami Yojana | 1 | | 2 | 1 | | | | | | |
| National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP) | 2.44 | 0.59 | 97.02 | 57.63 | | | | | | |
| Marketing Development Assistance (MDA) | | | 10.79 | 5.59 | | | | | | |
| Infrastructure Development and Capacity Building | 32 | 8.64 | 120 | 35 | | | | | | |
| Upgradation of Database | 0.02 | | 0.1 | | | | | | | |
| Fund of Funds | | | | | | 0 | | 0 | 50 | 25 |
| Total | 659.2 | 508.97 | 1160.8 | 587.74 | 1276.46 | 826.92 | 1105.72 | 560.39 | 1216.86 | 634.13 |

Table – 4: Department of Social Justice and Empowerment (All figures in Crore Rupees)

| Scheme/ Programs | Actual 2017-18 | Budget 2018-19 | Actual 2018-19 | Budget 2019-20 | Budget 2020-21 |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Educational Empowerment | | | | | |
| Boys and Girls Hostels | 74.91 | 160.5 | 36.56 | 107.76 | 30 |
| Post-Matric Scholarship | 3414 | 3000 | 5928.16 | 2926.82 | 2987.33 |
| Pre-Matric Scholarship for SC Students | 62.97 | 125 | 115.64 | 355 | 700 |
| Upgradation of Merit SC Students | 1.22 | 0.01 | | 0.01 | |
| Pre-Matric Scholarship for Children of those engaged in unclean occupations and prone to health hazards | 0.35 | 5 | 3.12 | 5 | 25 |
| Civil Rights | | | | | |
| Strengthening of Machinery for Enforcement of Protection of Civil Rights Act 1995 and Prevention of Atrocities Act 1989 | 355.9 | 403.7 | 405.72 | 530 | 550 |
| Infrastructure Development | | | | | |
| Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana | 39 | 70 | 167.89 | 390 | 700 |
| Special Central Assistance | | | | | |
| Special Central Assistance to SC Sub Scheme | 731.4 | 1000 | 897.25 | 1100 | 1200 |
| National Fellowship for SCs | 225.4 | 300 | 240 | 360 | 300 |
| National Overseas Scholarship for SCs | 4.59 | 15 | 5.97 | 20 | 20 |
| Top Class Education for SCs | 33.96 | 35 | 25.48 | 40.5 | 40 |
| Free Coaching for SC and OBC Students | 19.84 | 30 | 14.88 | 30 | 30 |
| Livelihoods | | | | | |
| State Scheduled Castes Development Corporations | 20 | 20 | 20 | 30 | 50 |
| National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation | 5 | 30 | 30 | 35 | 40 |
| Self-Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers | 5 | 20 | 85.76 | 110 | 110 |
| Assistance to Voluntary Organisations working for SCs | 70 | 50 | 36.08 | 70 | 100 |
| Dr. B. R. Ambedkar International Centre | 40 | 15 | 5.63 | 15 | 25 |
| Baba Saheb Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Foundation | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation | 128.2 | 137.4 | 137.39 | 180 | 180 |
| Credit Guarantee Fund for SCs | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 1 |
| Dr. Ambedkar National Memorial | 62 | 5 | 9.37 | 5 | |
| Venture Capital Fund for Scheduled Castes | 50 | 140 | 10 | 60 | 65 |
| Total | 5345 | 5563 | 8175.91 | 6371.10 | 7154.33 |

Table – 5: Figures from Statement 10A for Safai KArmchari / Manual Scavengers (All figures in Crore Rupees)

| Scheme | | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 | 2020-21 |
|--|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers | Budget Allocation | 10 | 5 | 20 | 110 | 110 |
| | Revised Estimate | 1 | 5 | 70 | 99.93 | |
| | Actual Expenditure | 0 | 5 | 85.76 | | |
| National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation | Budget Allocation | 50 | 50 | 30 | 35 | 40 |
| | Revised Estimate | 50 | 44.83 | 30 | 35 | |
| | Actual Expenditure | 50 | 5 | 30 | | |

Table 6 : Figures from Detailed Demand of Grants, DoSJ&E (All figures in Crore Rupees)

| Head No | Name | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | | 2018-19 | | 2019-20 |
|---|--|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| | | Expenditure | Budget Estimate | Actual Exp. | Budget Estimate | Revised Estimate | Budget Estimate |
| 2225.01.78 9.03.00.31 | Pre-Matric Scholarship for Children of Those engaged in Unclean occupations involving Cleaning and prone to health hazards-Grants-in-aid-General | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2225.01.78 9.10.00.31 | Self-Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers-Grants-in-aid-General | 0 | 0.045 | 0.05 | 0.196 | 0.696 | 1.078 |
| National Commission for Safai Karmcharis | | | | | | | |
| 2225.80.00 1.07.00.01 | Salaries | 1.178 | 2.900 | 2.969 | 3.500 | 3.500 | 5.500 |
| 2225.80.00 1.07.00.02 | Wages | 0.248 | 0.300 | 0.299 | 0.400 | 0.400 | 0.600 |
| 2225.80.00 1.07.00.03 | Overtime Allowance | 0.003 | 0.010 | 0.002 | 0.010 | 0.010 | 0.010 |
| 2225.80.00 1.07.00.06 | Medical Treatment | 0.003 | 0.050 | 0.009 | 0.060 | 0.060 | 0.100 |
| 2225.80.00 1.07.00.11 | Domestic Travel Expenses | 0.128 | 0.400 | 0.443 | 0.500 | 0.500 | 1.000 |
| 2225.80.00 1.07.00.12 | Foreign Travel Expenses | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| 2225.80.00 1.07.00.13 | Office Expenses | 0.600 | 0.700 | 0.693 | 0.900 | 0.900 | 1.500 |
| 2225.80.00 1.07.00.16 | Publications | 0.044 | 0.070 | 0.020 | 0.100 | 0.100 | 0.150 |
| 2225.80.00 | Other administrative expenses | 0.000 | 0.080 | 0.000 | 0.050 | 0.050 | 0.100 |
| 1.07.00.20 | | | | | | | |
| 2225.80.00 1.07.00.28 | Professional Services | 0.000 | 0.010 | 0.113 | 0.400 | 0.400 | 0.500 |
| | Total | 0.022 | 0.045 | 0.045 | 0.059 | 0.059 | 0.095 |
| 2552.00.78 9.31.05.31 | Self-Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers-Grants-in-aid-General | 0.000 | 0.500 | 0.000 | 0.400 | 0.400 | 2.200 |
| 2552.00.78 9.46.03.31 | Pre-Matric Scholarship for Children of Those engaged in Unclean occupations involving Cleaning and prone to health hazards-Grants-in-aid-General | 0.000 | 0.100 | 0.000 | 0.100 | 0.080 | 0.100 |
| 3601.06.78 9.34.05.31 | Pre-Matric Scholarship for Children of Those engaged in Unclean occupations involving Cleaning and prone to health hazards-Grants-in-aid-General | 0.000 | 2.600 | 0.351 | 4.900 | 3.920 | 4.900 |
| 3602.02.78 9.05.03.31 | Pre-Matric Scholarship for Children of Those engaged in Unclean occupations involving Cleaning and prone to health hazards-Grants-in-aid-General | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| 3602.06.78 9.35.06.31 | Pre-Matric Scholarship for Children of Those engaged in Unclean occupations involving Cleaning and prone to health hazards-Grants-in-aid-General | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| 4225.01.78 9.02.02.54 | National Safai Karmcharis Finance and Development Corporation - Investments | 50.000 | 50.000 | 5.000 | 30.000 | 30.000 | 35.000 |

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