

Dalit Adivasi Budget Analysis 2020-21

National Campaign on Dalit Human Rights-Dalit Arthik Adhikar Andolon



1. Introduction

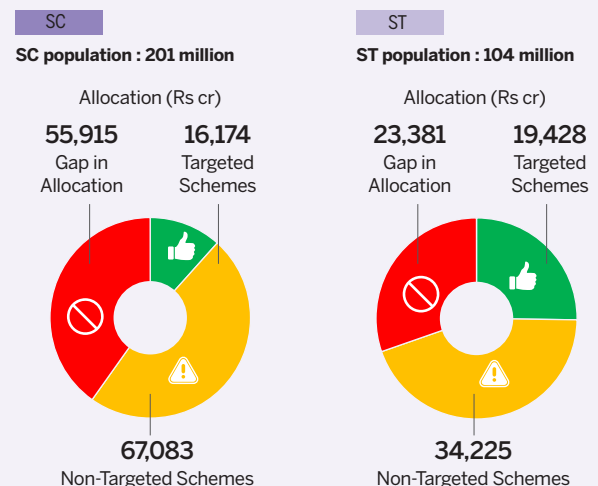
On 1st February the Ministry of Finance presented the Union Budget 2020-21 in the backdrop of the impending economic slowdown. The country is in a great turmoil with several issues, viz., citizenship, high levels of unemployment, disinvestment in public sector and declining growth rate. This budget was to reflect a hopeful future with allocations where it matters. In fact, the Union Budget 2020 has emphasized on private investments, economic growth and tax incentives with further cutting down the allocation on the welfare schemes. This analysis entails a detailed examination and assessment of budget from the perspective of the Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs).

The BJP government stressed on the principle of inclusive growth and has assured development throughout the country. It assured to bridge the development gap between SC and ST with the rest of the population. Our analysis attempts to unpack the numbers, and make it transparent by looking at three aspects – allocations, proportion of targeted schemes which directly benefit SCs and STs and budget credibility which measures the gap between the approved budget and the utilised budget.

This financial year the allocation for Scheduled Caste stands at Rs.83,257 Cr and Rs.53,653 Cr for the Scheduled Tribes. 323 schemes for SC and 331 schemes for ST have been allocated for the welfare of Scheduled Castes (AWSC) & Allocation for Welfare of Scheduled Tribes (AWST) respectively. The government has been eagerly talking about the need for development for the Dalit and Adivasi community; however, the same is not reflected in the budget for the financial year 2020-21. The proportion of targeted schemes is 19.43% with Rs.16,174 Cr allocated for targeted schemes under SC budget and with 36.2% with Rs.19,428 Cr for STs. These are de-facto general schemes, with a mask of SC or ST budget schemes. They do not qualify as SC, ST schemes that benefit the communities which it intends. Considering the general nature of the schemes, these will not address the development gap between the SC/

Figure 1: Budget for Scheduled Castes & For Scheduled Tribes -2020-21 (in Rs. Cr.)

| | SC | ST |
|---|----------------|---------------|
| (a) Total Expenditure Budget Estimate 2019-20 | 3,042,230 | 3,042,230 |
| (b) Total Eligible Central Sector Schemes and Centrally Sponsored Schemes (Note 1) | 898,430 | 895,043 |
| (c) Due Allocation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Schemes as per the New Guidelines of NITI Aayog (Note 1) | 139,172 | 77,034 |
| (d) Allocation for SC Schemes (as per Statement 10A) and ST Schemes (as per Statement 10B) | 83,257 | 53,653 |
| (e) Targeted Schemes | 16,174 | 19,428 |
| (f) Non-Targeted Schemes | 67,083 | 34,225 |
| (g) % of Allocation (g) = (d) % of (b) | 9.27% | 5.99% |
| (h) Gap in Allocation (h) = (c) - (d) | 55,915 | 23,381 |
| (i) Total Gap in allocation (gap in allocation + Non Targeted Schemes) (i) = (f) + (h) | 122,998 | 57,606 |



Source: Expenditure Profile 2020-21 Ministry of Finance, Govt of India

* In the new guidelines SCSP and TSP are renamed as DAPSC (Development Action Plan for Scheduled Castes) & DAPST (Development Action Plan for Scheduled Tribes)

Note 1: New System of Budgeting for SC & ST is DAPSC & DAPST as per the new guidelines issued on Dated 26th Dec.2017 No.F.2 (21)-B(P&A)/2016 Govt. of India Ministry of Finance Department of Economic Affairs Budget Division page no-2. As per the Guidelines each obligatory Ministry/Department is given a set proportion of the CS+CSS to be earmarked as the Budget for SC and ST schemes.





Highlights of Analysis on Union Budget 2020-21

- There is a continuing denial of SC & ST allocation thereby violating Government's own norms set by the Niti Aayog
- There is a total Gap in allocation of Rs 1,22,998 Cr under SC budget and Rs 57,606 Cr. under ST Budget. Out of the total Budget allocated for SCs only Rs. 16,174 Crs is targeted schemes (19%) and for STs it is Rs 19,428 Crs (36%). This shows that most of the schemes are either notional allocation or general allocation
- There are some Ministries/Depts such as Ministry of Power, Forest and Environment and so on which are violating the norms and allocating notional schemes that have no direct direction to give benefit to the communities, and Govt should take some step to correct this
- The atrocities and violence against Dalit women continue to increase as per the 2018 NCRB data; there are about 6000 crimes against SCs and about 1882 crimes against STs; the amount allocated for the implementation of the SC/ST PoA Act has reduced from Rs 189 Crs to Rs 165 Crs. This clearly shows that the government is not taking much seriousness on this issue.
- While Rs 30 Crs has been allocated for hostels it is entirely for the boys hostels, this is pathetic considering the Government Mantra of Beti Padhao Beti Bachao.
- There has been an uprising of the youth from the marginalized communities protesting the fee hike and other barriers in accessing higher education, so it is disappointing that the allocation for the Post Matric Scholarships has only very nominally increased from Rs. 2926 Crs to Rs. 2987 Crs it is also sad to note that upto December 2019 only Rs. 1740 Crs of the total sanctioned amount is utilised
- A massive amount of Rs. 22,212 Crs has been allocated in the department of agriculture which has about 24 schemes that has no relevance for the community. This is disappointing considering that Dalits do not own land and might not be able to access any of these schemes
- SC and ST women being poor and marginalized are most dependent on public provisioning of basic services, however the government has only allocated 0.9 percent for SC women and 0.34 percent for ST women out of the total eligible Central Sector Schemes and Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

ST and rest of the population.

There has been only a marginal increase in allocation for Post Matric Scholarship with an allocation of Rs.2987 Cr for SCs and Rs 1900 Cr for STs as compared to the last year, considering that huge number of SC and ST students rely on this scheme for pursuing higher education. However, in this budget, some of the very critical schemes have been starved of necessary funds for SC & ST development. For example, University Grants Commission (UGC), Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour, National Fellowship for SC, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sanghathan, Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti, IGNOU Open University, Grants to Voluntary Organisations, land records modernization etc. are some of the direct benefitting schemes with very less allocation.

2. Methodology

The DABA analysis is macro level budget analysis meant for the welfare of SC and ST communities across the

country who constitute 25% of the entire population. This analysis includes a four-pronged methodology. The first step focuses on policy level analysis, the second part focuses on policy driven budget analysis and third part mainly focuses on cross referencing on the details of scheme analysis. The fourth part includes the people's budget which is prepared by the series of consultations with the Civil societies at the ground and placed as a recommendation for the upcoming revised budget and next year budget.

Secondly, Statement 10A and 10B in the Expenditure Profile of Union Budget 2020-21 published by Ministry of Finance used for allocating funds for SCs & STs. Statement 13 (GBS) referred to the fund allocation towards SC and ST women, Statement 12 is the fund allocated towards SC and ST children and Statement 3 to analyze the Ministries/Department wise allocation. Thirdly, Expenditure Budget is referred for respective Ministries/Departments which is further

analyzed as targeted schemes directed to SCs & STs or non-targeted, obsolete or general schemes. This analysis is further cross-referenced by the details mentioned in outcome budget wherein the expected outcome, physical targets and beneficiary's coverage is provided. If the physical targets and beneficiary's coverage does not specify SC or ST, then it is taken as non-targeted scheme.

3. Scheme Analysis

As per the "Guidelines for earmarking of funds for Development of SCs and STs (DAPSC & DAPST)," 41 Ministries/Departments shall earmark funds for SC & ST communities under specific schemes but only 35 ministries have allocated fund to SCs and 38 ministries for STs. The overall earmarking is calculated against the total allocation of CSS (Centrally Sponsored Schemes) and CS (Central Sector) schemes but not against the total budget of the Ministries/Departments. So, according to the above AWSC and AWST guidelines, these 41 Ministries/Depts are supposed to earmark a total fund of Rs 1,39,172 Cr for SC communities under 323 schemes but the actual allocation for SCs communities is only Rs. 83,257 Cr; for STs it is supposed to be Rs. 77,034 Cr but actual is Rs. 53,653 Cr. Out of 323 total schemes for SCs, only 52 are targeted schemes and 271 are non-targeted schemes amounting Rs 16,174 Cr and Rs. 67,083 Cr respectively. Similarly, for STs out of 331 total schemes, only 42 are targeted schemes and 289 are non-targeted schemes amounting Rs 19,428 Cr and Rs. 34,225 Cr respectively.

Like previous year this year too more than earmarked budget is allocated to the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and the Ministry of Tribal Affairs but there is a consistent pattern of not releasing the allocated budgets under these ministries¹. Due to allocation of more fund for non-targeted schemes under AWSC and AWST, there remains very less opportunity for SC and ST population to further their social and economic growth. For e.g. National Rural Health Mission Schemes Infrastructure Maintenance, Telecom infrastructure and schemes for supporting IITs and NITs have no direct relevance but have allocated more than Rs. 5000 Cr which neither contribute to the social nor economic development of SC and St population

4. Five Year Trends of SC & ST Allocations

The Quantum of fund seem to be increasing but

proportion is steadily decreasing for the last 5 years. Even out of the funds allocated, only 36% funds are targeted schemes which have a direct benefit to the SCs and for the STs only 42% are targeted schemes. Over the last five years, the average percentage of allocation under AWSC is only 8.27% as against the due share of 16.6% as a result of which there is short fall of 8.4% (Rs 2,74,235 Crs is denied to SC communities) and similarly, under AWST the average percentage of allocation is only 5.35% as against 8.6% which falls short by 3.30% (Rs. 114,385 Cr denied to ST communities). Over the last five years the amount of fund allocation has been increased under AWSC and AWST, but percentage wise it's been a trend of 50% under allocation.

5. Relevance of Schemes for STs & STs

The relevance of the schemes for the SCs and STs in terms of the nature of allocation are portrayed in table-3. Majority of the large quantum allocations in both SC & ST schemes are general in nature with no direct impact on the development of SC and ST communities. Some of the schemes which are completely notional in nature are like Compensation to Service Providers for creation and augmentation of telecom infrastructure with the allocation of Rs. 756 Cr under AWSC & AWST in Ministry of Telecom; and Rs 126 Cr has also been allocated towards the elephant and tiger project and Wildlife habitat in the Ministry of Forest and Environment. The table below gives a few of the large schemes which have no relevance to the welfare nor development of SCs nor STs.

6. Ministry/Department wise priority to schemes for SCs & STs

The new guidelines authorize the two nodal Ministries, such as MSJE & MoTA as the responsible Ministries to Monitor as per the Amendment of Allocation of Business Rule 1961 vide Gazette Notification a F. No. 1/21//26/2016-Cab dated 31st Jan'2017.

The monitoring should have special focus on people with multiple vulnerability such as SCs & STs, widows, women, men with disability, Particularly vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) and destitute SC/ST Children etc. Social sector monitoring is adopted at the central level for the state and district level outcome monitoring for SCs & STs communities.

¹ http://e-utthaan.gov.in/scheme_wise_fin_summ

Figure 2a: Budget for Scheduled Caste - 5 Yr Trend Analysis of Union Budget FYs 2016-21 (Rs.Cr)

| Financial Year | Total plan Outlay/ CS+CSS Schemes (A) | Due Allocations* (B) | Allocation earmarked (Statement 10A of BE) [C] | Proportion of Allocation to SC schemes (C% to A) [D] | Gap in Allocation - SC [B-C] [E] | Total Targeted Schemes - SC [F] | Total Non-Targeted Schemes - SC [G] | Total Gap - SC (G+E) |
|----------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|--|--|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 2016-17 (BE) | 550,010 | 91,302 | 38,833 | 7.06% | 52,469 | 6,665 | 32,168 | 84,637 |
| 2017-18 (BE) | 588,025 | 97,612 | 52,393 | 8.91% | 45,220 | 25,708 | 26,685 | 71,904 |
| 2018-19 (BE) | 788,395 | 117,282 | 56,619 | 7.18% | 60,663 | 28,698 | 27,921 | 88,584 |
| 2019-20 (BE) | 951,334 | 141,309 | 81,341 | 8.55% | 59,968 | 34,833 | 46,507 | 106,475 |
| 2020-21 (BE) | 898,430 | 139,172 | 83,257 | 9.27% | 55,915 | 16,174 | 67,083 | 122,998 |
| Total | 3,776,194 | 586,676 | 312,441 | 8.27% | 274,235 | 112,078 | 200,363 | 474,598 |

* 2016-17 the due allocations are calculated as per the Jadhav Committee Guidelines issued in 2010

*2017-18, & 2018-19 in the post merger of Plan Non-Pan Budgets, the due allocations are calculated as per the Budget Circular of the respective years.

*2020-21: The Due amount has been calculated by the new guideline issued by Finance Ministry No-F.2(21) B(P&A)/2016, Govt of India, Ministry of Finance, Dept of Economic Affairs, Budget division, Dated 26 December 2017. This Guideline gives Ministry wise allocation for SCs and has named it as DAPSC (Development Action Plan For Schedule Caste) vide. As per the Guidelines each obligatory Ministry/Department is given a set proportion of the CS+CSS to be earmarked as the Budget for SC and ST schemes.

Source: Expenditure Profile 2015-16 to 2020-21, Union Budget

Figure 2b: Budget for Scheduled Tribes - 5 Yr Trend Analysis of Union Budget FYs 2016-21 (Rs.Cr)

| Financial Year | Total plan Outlay/ CS+CSS Schemes (A) | Due Allocations* (B) | ST Allocation Earmarked (Statement 10 B of BE) [C] | Proportion of Allocation to ST schemes (C% to A) [D] | Gap in Allocation - ST [B-C] [E] | Total Targeted Schemes - ST [F] | Total Non-Targeted Schemes - ST [G] | Total Gap - ST (G+E) |
|----------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|--|--|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 2016-17 (BE) | 550,010 | 47,301 | 24,005 | 4.36% | 23,295 | 8,791 | 15,215 | 38,510 |
| 2017-18 (BE) | 588,025 | 50,570 | 31,920 | 5.43% | 18,651 | 15,643 | 16,276 | 34,927 |
| 2018-19 (BE) | 784,881 | 64,486 | 39,135 | 4.99% | 25,351 | 19,623 | 19,512 | 44,863 |
| 2019-20 (BE) | 947,228 | 76,592 | 52,885 | 5.58% | 23,707 | 21,628 | 31,257 | 54,964 |
| 2020-21 (BE) | 895,043 | 77,034 | 53,653 | 5.99% | 23,381 | 19,428 | 34,225 | 57,606 |
| Total | 3,765,186 | 315,983 | 201,597 | 5.35% | 114,385 | 85,113 | 116,485 | 230,870 |

* 2016-17 the due allocations are calculated as per the Jadhav Committee Guidelines issued in 2010

*2017-18 & 2018-19 in the post merger of Plan Non-Pan Budgets the due allocations are calculated as per the Budget Circular of the respective years.

*2019-20: The Due amount has been calculated by the new guideline issued by Finance Ministry No-F.2(21) B(P&A)/2016, Govt of India, Ministry of Finance, Dept of Economic Affairs, Budget division, Dated 26 December 2017. This Guideline gives Ministry wise allocation for SCs and has named it as DAPSC (Development Action Plan For Schedule Caste) vide. As per the Guidelines each obligatory Ministry/Department is given a set proportion of the CS+CSS to be earmarked as the Budget for SC and ST schemes.

Source: Expenditure Profile 2015-16 to 2020-21, Union Budget

Figure 2c: Scheduled Castes Budget : Due, Allocated, Targeted (Rs.Cr)

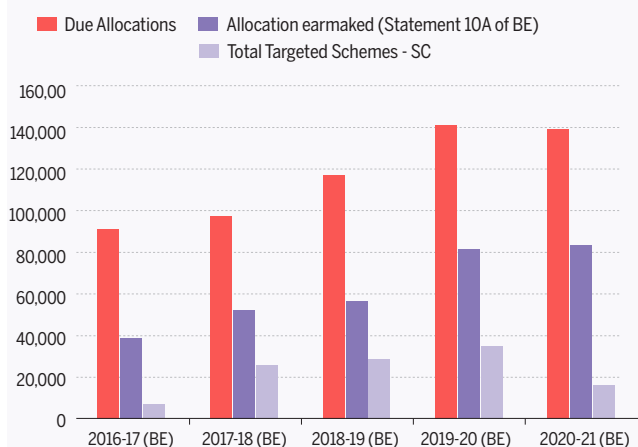


Figure 2d: Scheduled Tribes Budget: Due, Allocated, Targeted (Rs.Cr)

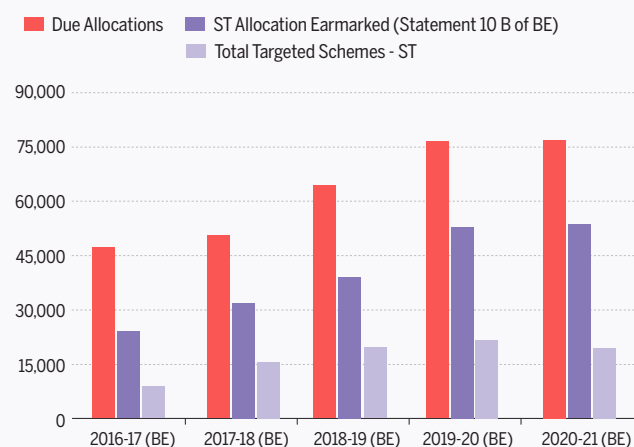


Figure 3: Relevance of schemes for SCs and STs - Relevant, General and Obsolete in Union Budget 2020-21

| Name of the Schemes | Amount Allocated (Rs. Cr.) | |
|---|----------------------------|--------|
| Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-Kisan) | 19,196 | Yellow |
| Anganwadi Services (Erstwhile Core ICDS) | 7,483 | Yellow |
| Samagra ShikshaSupport from Prarambhik Shiksha Kosh | 6,268 | Yellow |
| Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna (PMAY)- RuralIPMAY-Programme Component | 8,288 | Green |
| Interest Subsidy for Short Term Credit to FarmersInterest Subsidy for Short Term Credit to Farmers | 5,110 | Yellow |
| Direct Benefit Transfer - LPG | 4,786 | Green |
| Educational Empowerment Post-Matric Scholarship | 4,887 | Green |
| Crop Insurance SchemePradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana | 3,978 | Yellow |
| Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) / National Rural Drinking Water MissionJal Jeevan Mission/National Rural Drinking Water Programme - Normal Programme | 3,680 | Yellow |
| National Rural Livelihood MissionNRLM-Programme Component | 3,918 | Green |
| SBM-RuralProgramme Component | 3,198 | Yellow |
| National Rural Health MissionHealth System Strengthening under NRHM (Support from National Investment Funds) | 3,096 | Yellow |
| National Programme of Mid Day Meal in SchoolsSupport from Prarambhik Shiksha Kosh | 2,652 | Green |
| Samagra ShikshaSupport from Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) | 4,258 | Green |
| National Rural Health MissionInfrastructure Maintenance | 2,209 | Red |
| Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY) Support from National Investment Fund (NIF) | 1,959 | Yellow |
| Employees Pension Scheme, 1995 | 1,879 | Yellow |
| National Rural Health MissionRCH Flexible Pool including Routine Immunization Programme, Pulse Polio Immunization Programme, National Iodine Deficiency Disorders | 1,796 | Yellow |
| Special Central AssistanceSpecial Central Assistance to SC & ST Sub Scheme | 2,550 | Green |
| Samagra ShikshaSupport from Madhyamik and Uchhatar Shiksha Kosh | 1,537 | Green |
| Human Resources for Health and Medical EducationEstablishment of New Medical Colleges and Increase of Seats in existing Government Medical Colleges (NIF) | 1,482 | Red |
| Integrated Power Development SchemeIPDS-Grant | 1,150 | Red |
| Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojna | 1,134 | Green |
| Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) | 1,062 | Yellow |
| Educational EmpowermentPre-Matric Scholarship for SC Students | 1,100 | Green |
| Infrastructure DevelopmentPradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana | 700 | Green |
| PMAY-Urban (Schemes financed from Central Road and Infrastructure Fund) Other items of States/UTs Component | 807 | Red |
| Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY)- Per Drop More Crop | 995 | Yellow |
| Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna | 926 | Yellow |
| Civil RightsStrengthening of Machinery for Enforcement of Protection of Civil Rights Act 1995 and Prevention of Atrocities Act 1989 | 550 | Green |
| Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana | 715 | Green |
| Compensation to Service Providers for creation and augmentation of telecom infrastructureBharatnet | 756 | Red |
| Grants to Central Universities (CUs) | 726 | Red |
| Support to Indian Institutes of Technology | 665 | Red |
| National Programme of Mid Day Meal in SchoolsSupport from Gross Budgetary Support | 758 | Green |
| Employment Generation ProgramsPradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojna | 636 | Yellow |
| National Rural Health MissionFlexible Pool for Communicable Diseases | 642 | Yellow |
| National Mission on Horticulture | 600 | Yellow |
| National Food Security Mission | 562 | Green |
| Improvement in Salary Scale of University and College Teachers | 513 | Red |
| Integrated Watershed Development ProgramProgramme Component | 532 | Yellow |
| Market Intervention Scheme and Price Support Scheme (MIS-PSS) | 504 | Yellow |
| Education Quality Upgradation and Inclusion Programme (EQUIP) | 480 | Red |
| National Fellowship for SCs | 400 | Green |
| University Grants Commission (UGC) | 440 | Red |
| National Rural Health MissionAyushman Bharat - Health and Wellness Centres (NIF) | 432 | Yellow |
| Support to National Institutes of Technology (NITs) and IIST Support from Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) | 407 | Red |
| Under-recovery (other Subsidy Payable) | 400 | Yellow |
| Interest Subsidy and contribution for Guarantee Funds | 393 | Yellow |
| Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas YojanaDevelopment of Skills | 357 | Yellow |
| National Animal Disease Control Programme for Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) and Brucellosis | 313 | Yellow |
| Wind Power | 400 | Yellow |

Relevant schemes

Obsolete schemes

General flow schemes

Total 114,265

Total Relevant 38,796 (34%)

Total General 65,835 (58%)

Total Obsolete 9,634 (8%)

NOTE : There are a total allocation for SCs & STs schemes is Rs.Cr.1,34,226. For analysis we have taken 52 SC and STs which are 83% (Rs.Cr.1,142,65) of the total Schemes under AWSC & AWST. Schemes highlighted under the color Green are Relevant and are targeted Schemes which ensure direct benefit,under the color orange are General which benefit everybody and not necessarily SCs or STs and under the Red are obsolete which has no relevance for the SC/ST communities. Orange and Red together form the Non-Targeted schemes.

The nodal ministries of MSJE and MoTA launched E-utthaan, a monitoring portal to get real-time data of performance and outcomes for all ministries and departments. These portals can become a useful tool for analyzing the approach and program implementation strategy of all ministries / departments, which earmark resources for SC & ST communities. The two monitoring portals have improved budget transparency with regard to implementation and monitoring, but at the same time, it reveals very little in terms of nature of allocations, priorities of the schemes, planned outcomes or outputs. Most importantly the data represented on the portals are misrepresented or a mismatch with the official documents of the ministries. These technical impediments make it difficult to link the priorities and targets of the ministries to actual outcomes of any given scheme hence measuring the impact of program for SC & ST communities.

Failing to effectively engage with the other ministries which are violating the allocation and utilization of schemes for SCs & STs is major cause for the continuing gaps in the effective implementation of the SC ST budgets. These ministries MSJE and MoTA need to sufficiently empowered and directed to play this watch-dog and guidance role of enabling other ministries to design better schemes or to reallocate to other relevant schemes in other ministries.

7. Education Justice

Despite the socio-economic problems and experiences of discrimination, students from Dalit and Adivasi communities reach higher education with distinctions. All India Survey on Higher Education reveals that there has been an increase in numbers and percentage of enrolled students in the last five years as given in the table below. In the academic year 2014-15, the students belonging to scheduled castes group were 13.47% of the total enrolled students in higher education institutions. It eventually increased to 14.89% i.e. 55,67,078 till the academic year of 2018-19. Similarly, the enrolled students from the scheduled tribe group were 4.80% which increased to 5.53% i.e. 20,67,748 till the academic year of 2018-19. The post-matric scholarship has been facing challenges like inadequate allocation, delay in realizing funds etc. For example, FY 2018-19, the Actual expenditure was Rs. 5928 Cr. but later on in the next FY 2019-20, it cut down to Rs. 2927 Cr. which seems very inadequate. Secondly within the allocated amount, only

Rs. 1731 Cr. has been released which is only 59.15%². Another challenge while accessing PMS, is that if a student face problem there is no accountability or redressal mechanism.

The five year analysis of SC ST schemes of the Union Budget from 2016-17 to 2020-21 has revealed that the allocation to higher education schemes has been unstable throughout the years. Initially, the allocation for PMS has increased to Rs. 3347 Cr. in FY 2017-18. But gradually, the allocation decreased to Rs. 2987.33 Cr. in FY 2020-21 for SCs. The allocation under STC for PMS has increased to Rs. 1900.00 Cr. in this FY 2020-21.

UGC has been severely facing cuts in allocation throughout the last five years. In FY 2016-17, having allocation of 600 Cr. under SCC and 297 Cr. under STC has reduced to Rs. 290 Cr. and Rs. 150 Cr. in FY 2020-21 under SCC and STC respectively. Most of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribe students used to get Non-Net fellowship provided by the UGC. But with these reductions in allocation, the fellowship has been stopped. Similar, declining trend has been observed in allocation to IGNOU. National Fellowship and National Overseas Scholarship are very crucial schemes for SCs & STs; implemented by Ministry of Social Justice and Ministry of Tribal Affairs respectively. The allocation for these scholarships is negligible and inadequate as mentioned above.

8. Gender Budget Analysis

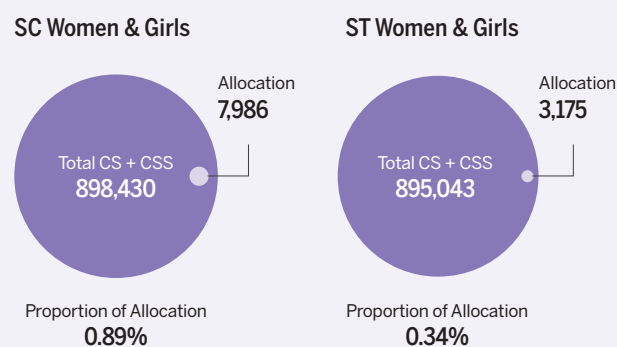
The Gender Responsive Budgeting (henceforth GRB), of the Union Budget 2020-21 reveals that wide gaps continue to exist between the goals and the lived realities of Dalit and Adivasi women. This is a clear paradox where on one side there is a huge discussion on inclusive development while on the other there are very limited allocations addressing the needs of the SC and ST women. Our analysis of Gender Responsive Statement³ (henceforth GBS) and Allocation for Welfare of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe (AWSC/AWST) reveals that the allocations are meagre, reflecting the lack of priority given to Dalit and Adivasi women. The Union Budget 2020-21 allocates 0.8% (Rs.7986.34Cr.) for Dalit women and 0.34% (Rs. 3174.91Cr.) for Tribal women from the total eligible Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) and Central Sector Schemes (CS).

Given the huge demand for scholarships particularly for girl student, the budgets for the Post Matric Scholarship (PMS) scheme is highly inadequate.

² As per the E-Utthaan website-Department of Social Justice & Empowerment

³ As one of the mechanisms of Gender Responsive Budgeting the Ministry of Finance introduced Gender Budget Statement in the Union Budget as an initiative to estimate how much government's total budget is flowing for women.

Figure 5: Allocation for SC and ST Women in Gender Budget Statement (GBS) & Schemes for SCs & STs - 2020-20 (in Rs.Cr)



Source: Gov of India - Expenditure Profile 2020-20, Statement 13

The allocation for Post Matric Scheme for SC girls is Rs 251 Cr while Rs. 82 for ST girls. As compared to the last year there has been only a marginal increase in allocation.

Women from these communities are particularly vulnerable to discrimination and violence owing to their caste and gender identities. The latest NCRB data, 2018 reveals that a minimum of 8 cases of rape against SC women and 3 cases against ST women are reported every day; showing an increase in the incidence of systemic sexual violence from the previous year's NCRB data. Despite growing incidences of violence against SC and ST women there is only a marginal allocation of Rs.46.20Cr for their access to justice. There is only one scheme pertaining to the same namely 'Strengthening of Machinery for Enforcement of PCR Act, 1955 and PoA Act, 1989' which focuses primarily on sensitisation programmes and not on equitable redress mechanisms.

With the ongoing economic crisis, it is the women from these communities that are worst affected as most income generating opportunities have almost disappeared especially in rural India. As per the recent NSSO report, 2.8 Cr rural women have vanished from the rural market over the last six years. The budget allocation shows a gloomy picture, with the allocation of just Rs.195Cr for SC women and Rs.87 Cr for ST women. Under the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises there is no allocation for SC women.

Additionally, the budget also failed to make allocations for sexual minorities such as transgender

and other across the LGBTQI+ spectrum. The budget has completely invisibilised them and has failed to address issues of intersectionality. Such an approach towards development shows the failure of the planning process to redistribute resources towards inclusive development.

9. Land Rights

The unfavorable situation of SCs and STs with respect to land acquisition speaks of how caste decides the socio-economic status of people in rural settings. The available data shows that while SCs and STs are agricultural workers and small-marginal landholders, there hasn't been substantial improvement in the landholding status of SCs and STs in the country despite planned initiatives and policy measures. The total number of landholding for SCs is 1,73,41,000, out of which 78.19% are marginal landholdings (<1 hctr), 14.13% are small landholdings (1-2 hctr), 5.61% are semi-medium landholdings (2-4 hctr), only 1.78% are medium landholdings (4-10 hctr), and merely 0.27% are large landholdings (>10 hctr).⁴ From 2010-11 to 2015-16, while there has been a marginal increase of 1.41% in the total number of landholdings in all sizes, the increase is only in marginal landholdings. Instead, in all other sizes, the number of landholdings has only decreased. The number of ST landholding is 1,26,69,000, out of which 56.25% are marginal landholdings, 23.45% are small landholdings, 13.97% are semi-medium landholdings, 5.55% are medium landholdings, and only 0.74% are large landholdings.⁵ Again, from 2010-11 to 2015-16, while the total number of landholdings in all sizes have increased by 5.53%, it has only been an increase in marginal and small landholdings and the number of bigger landholdings have decreased. Further, the percentage of landless households with income mainly from casual labour is 45.17% (SC) and 29.89% (ST) respectively.⁶

The Union Budget 2020-21 provides Rs. 425 Cr (AWSC) and Rs. 251 Cr (AWST) for land-related schemes, which is a meagre increase of Rs. 3.06 Cr and 1.56 Cr, respectively, from the previous year. The largest land-related scheme is Integrated Watershed Development Program with an allocation of Rs. 332 Cr (AWSC) and Rs. 200 Cr (AWST) in 2020-21 as compared to Rs. 343 Cr (AWSC) and Rs. 207 Cr (AWST) in 2019-20. While this indicates a decrease in allocation in the

⁴ Agriculture Census 2015-16 (Phase-1). Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Socio Economic and Caste Census, 2011.

scheme, none of the schemes has explicit provisions for SCs and STs and rather ends up in benefitting upper-castes. What is needed is clear and strict guidelines to ensure their access to SCs and STs.

10. Manual Scavenging

Manual Scavenging was banned several years ago with the passing of the Employment of Manual Scavenging and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act, 1993; however, it continues to exist even today. This is one of the most demeaning practices and has claimed several lives in sewers and manholes. The government has launched a major sanitation campaign “Swacchh Bharat Abhiyan” in 2014, however very little attention is devoted to this aspect of sanitation. Even after the Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act 2013, Swachh Bharat Abhiyan nurtures manual scavenging and reinstates caste. There have been no concerted efforts by the government to address the issue of waste disposal and sewage system.

As per the data by the National Commission for Safai Karmacharis (NCSK) at least 50 persons have died cleaning the sewers alone in first six months of 2019⁷. “Last year, the NCSK estimated, based on data collected from newspaper reports and numbers provided by a few state governments, that on average one person died every five days while cleaning sewers and septic tanks since 2017”⁸. An amount of Rs.110 Cr was allocated in FY 2019-20 under the Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers however; similar allocation has been allocated under this scheme in this financial year. Funds allocated under the scheme continue to remain on the government documents and does not reach the beneficiaries. There is need to increase the allocation for manual scavenging to ensure that this practice is totally eliminated and adequate mechanisms should be in place to monitor and track the effective use of the funds.

11. Atrocities and Access to Justice

Latest NCRB⁹ data, highlighting crimes in India has brought out 3 volume report on growing crimes. Specifically, looking at the sections on Crimes against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; the report

reveals an increase FYs 2017 - 2018 with a total of 43203 cases registered in 2017 and 42793 in 2018 cases of atrocities against Scheduled Castes. 7125 cases in 2017 and 6528 in 2018 cases were of atrocities against the Scheduled Tribes.

Appropriate Budgetary allocation is crucial to strengthen judicial mechanisms. However, the Department of Social Justice & Empowerment in FY 2020-21 has allocated a total of 550 Cr. for Enforcement of Protection of Civil Rights Act 1995 and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989. The present 550 cr. allocation is not at all sufficient to strengthen the mechanisms and provisions needed to respond to survivors of atrocities. Justice delivery system lacks the resources to tackle cases. It is essential for the state to not only allocate adequate funds but also fulfill the mandates provided under the Act, invest in mechanisms like establishment of Exclusive Special Courts & Exclusive Special Public Prosecutors, State contingency plans that are necessary for strengthening & ensuring better implementation of PCR and PoA Act which are the key legal protective measures for Dalit-Adivasi communities.

12. Disability-related schemes

People with disabilities (PwDs) remain one of the most neglected sections of the society, particularly in caste-oppressed communities who are already struggling to own material resources for survival and well-being. The total disabled population in India is 2.21%, wherein SCs with disabilities are 49,27,433, and STs with disabilities are 21,40,763.¹⁰ While there is 30% reservation for women with disabilities (WWDs) in some schemes, very few provisions have been made for SCs, STs, OBCs with disabilities.¹¹

In the 2020-21 Union Budget, the Budget Estimate in the Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (DEPWD) has increased from Rs. 1204.90 Cr to Rs. 1325.39 Cr, but there has been a substantial decrease in the allocation under AWSC and AWST. The total department allocation amounts to Rs. 132.80 Cr in AWSC and Rs. 68.56 Cr in AWST, as compared to Rs. 168.1 Cr and Rs. 88.22 Cr respectively in 2019-20. This indicates a significant drop in comparison to

⁷ The Wire: “50 People Died Cleaning Sewers in the First Six Months of 2019” <https://thewire.in/labour/manual-scavenging-sewer-deaths-2019>

⁸ ibid

⁹ National Crime Record Bureau, Crimes in India

¹⁰ Disabled Persons in India: A Statistical Profile 2016. Social Statistics Division, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India.

¹¹ For instance, in SIPDA, the Component of Skill Development has 30% reservation for women candidates but no reservation for SC, ST, OBC with disabilities. (Compendium of Schemes for the Welfare of Persons with Disabilities, 2018.)

the previous years, which is reflective of the decline in expenditure on direct beneficiary schemes. Apart from the Scholarships for Students with disabilities, there still isn't any explicit allocation for SC, ST with disabilities. However, if we look at caste-segregated analysis of the status of PwDs, it shows that 89.1 % and 89.8% of SC and ST with disabilities, respectively, do not receive assistive aid-help because of unaffordability, unavailability by personal means, or lack of awareness about such services and sources.¹²

The highest fund-allocated schemes under the DEPwDs has been the Scheme for Implementation of Persons with Disabilities Act (SIPDA), Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids and Appliances, and Scholarships for Students with Disabilities. However, in this year, the allocation for these general flow schemes has decreased. While only about 2-3% of PwDs receive vocational training, most of them are from dominant caste groups. This brings us to the problem of SC and ST with disabilities engaged in unproductive work. They are either 'non-working', or engaged in 'work with little earning' and 'uninvited work' like begging.¹³ It is clear that SC and ST with disabilities need government-funded accessible, inclusive education in order to attain maximum autonomy. These factors speak for the need to have caste-segregated reservations for PwDs, on the basis of which separate guidelines must be prepared keeping in mind a multi-factorial idea of their social locations.

13. Disaster Management and Climate Action: Dalit and Adivasi Resilience remains Out of Focus

In the 2020-21 Union budget allocation of Rs. 8002.00 Cr, MHA has allocated 69.44% (Rs. 5075.34 Cr) for disaster management, of which only 8.67% (481.59 Cr) is allocated for disaster preparedness projects; and climate change programmes received greater priority. But how these programmes build resilience of Dalits and Adivasis in hazard prone regions remains obscure. The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) is the nodal ministry for disaster management in India. In the recent years, India has witnessed an excruciating rise in the natural disasters across the country. At least 5 major disasters wrecked the country in 2019, viz. Karnataka Floods; Cyclone Fani; Kerala Floods; 2019 Bihar Floods, and 2019 Bihar Heat Wave. The MHA has allocated Rs. 1127

Cr in the Union Budget 2020-21 for Relief on account of Natural Calamities. This is a nominal increase from last year's budget of Rs. 1091 Cr. The Government spent Rs. 944 Cr. on disaster relief in 2018-19. The National Disaster Response Fund has received Rs. 2930 Cr., which is marginally higher from 2019-20 budget of Rs. 2790 Cr. The allocation for the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) shows a consistent upward trend over the years. The NDRF is activated in times of severe disasters for highly skilled rescue and relief operations. The MHA allocated Rs. 1018.72 Cr. in 2020-21 budget to NDRF, which is only 4% more than 2019-20 allocation. The expenditure under the NDRF stood at Rs. 874.44 Cr. in 2018-19. Investing in prevention and preparedness is economically and socially viable than expenditure in relief and rehabilitation as globally acknowledged. However, the budget for Infrastructure for Disaster Management for 2020-21 has been halved by 51%, at Rs. 72.03 Cr as compared to 2019-20 Budget. This downward trend even as India launched the Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure in 2019 raises doubts about the scope of the projects that would be rolled out. Of the Rs. 8002.00 Cr allocation to the MHA, Rs. 5075.34 Cr are allocated for disaster management, and 481.59 Cr for disaster preparedness projects. The National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project received Rs. 296.27 Cr. allocation for 2020-21. This is marginally high from the 2019-20 allocation of Rs. 282.77 Cr. The Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change is allocated Rs. 3209.78 Cr. The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is allocated Rs. 5753.00 Cr. and the Department of Science & Technology is allocated Rs. 6313.63 Cr. These ministries and departments are responsible for anchoring climate change programmes. This speaks for the higher priority accorded to the Climate agenda by the Government.

Disasters over the last 20 years have revealed blatant caste-based discrimination and exclusion of Dalits and Adivasis from disaster relief, recovery and rehabilitation, as documented by the National Dalit Watch¹⁴ of NCDHR and media reports. The marginalized get impacted disproportionately by disasters and often with no means to bounce back better. The Government needs to create special provisions for disaster preparedness, mitigation and climate change adaptation of the Dalits and Adivasis inhabiting hazard prone and natural resource-rich regions of India. The provisions should be created either within the general

¹² Pal, Gobinda C. 2010. "Dalits with Disabilities: The Neglected Dimension of Social Exclusion. Indian Institute of Dalit Studies."

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ <http://www.ncdhr.org.in/ndw-publications/> & <http://nationaldalitwatch-ncdhr.blogspot.com/>

6a: Department Wise Due and Allocation under SCC Budget for 2020-21 BE in Rs Cr

| Ministry/Department | Due allocation (Rs cr) | SC Allocation (Rs cr) |
|---|------------------------|-----------------------|
| Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare | 22,212 | 22,212 |
| Agricultural Research and Education | 227 | 207 |
| AYUSH | 70 | 71 |
| Fertilisers | 5,919 | 0 |
| Pharmaceuticals | 23 | 0 |
| Coal | 68 | 68 |
| Commerce | 440 | 25 |
| Telecommunications | 1,102 | 691 |
| Consumer Affairs | 182 | 5 |
| Food and Public Distribution | 10,051 | 0 |
| Culture | 48 | 48 |
| Development of North Eastern Region | 251 | 251 |
| Electronics and Information Technology | 329 | 329 |
| Environment, Forests and Climate Change | 161 | 109 |
| Fisheries | 92 | 107 |
| Animal Husbandry and Dairying | 515 | 517 |
| Food Processing Industries | 90 | 90 |
| Health and Family Welfare | 8,234 | 8,300 |
| Housing and Urban Affairs | 10,425 | 850 |
| School Education and Literacy | 10,120 | 10,270 |
| Higher Education | 1,445 | 3,210 |
| WR, RD,GD | 672 | 0 |
| Drinking Water and Sanitation | 4,729 | 4,729 |
| Labour and Employment | 1,888 | 1,888 |
| MSME | 1,248 | 1,217 |
| Mines | 0 | 45 |
| New and Renewable Energy | 469 | 469 |
| Panchayati Raj | 144 | 144 |
| Petroleum and Natural Gas | 3,553 | 3,553 |
| Power | 2,046 | 1,637 |
| Road Transport and Highways | 7,607 | 0 |
| Rural Development | 29,969 | 7,180 |
| Land Resources | 186 | 372 |
| Science and Technology | 266 | 266 |
| Skill Development and Entrepreneurship | 453 | 403 |
| Social Justice and Empowerment | 6,810 | 7,154 |
| Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities | 129 | 133 |
| Textiles | 569 | 376 |
| Tourism | 197 | 0 |
| Women and Child Development | 5,944 | 5,944 |
| Youth Affairs and Sports | 290 | 388 |
| Chandigarh | 0 | 0 |
| Daman and Diu | 0 | 0 |
| Total Allocation | 139,172 | 83,257 |

6b: Department Wise Due and Allocation under STC for 2020-21 (Rs In Cr.)

| Ministry/Department | Due allocation (Rs cr) | ST Allocation (Rs cr) |
|---|------------------------|-----------------------|
| Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare | 11,508 | 11,508 |
| Agricultural Research and Education | 117 | 119 |
| AYUSH | 36 | 38 |
| Fertilisers | 3,066 | 0 |
| Pharmaceuticals | 12 | 0 |
| Coal | 71 | 71 |
| Commerce | 228 | 25 |
| Telecommunications | 571 | 358 |
| Consumer Affairs | 94 | 3 |
| Food and Public Distribution | 5,207 | 0 |
| Culture | 25 | 25 |
| Development of North Eastern Region | 260 | 823 |
| Electronics and Information Technology | 265 | 265 |
| Environment, Forests and Climate Change | 167 | 127 |
| Fisheries | 49 | 53 |
| Animal Husbandry and Dairying | 267 | 271 |
| Food Processing Industries | 47 | 47 |
| Health and Family Welfare | 4,266 | 4,300 |
| Housing and Urban Affairs | 1,992 | 164 |
| School Education and Literacy | 5,414 | 5,844 |
| Higher Education | 749 | 1,640 |
| WR, RD,GD | 696 | 280 |
| Drinking Water and Sanitation | 2,149 | 2,149 |
| Labour and Employment | 978 | 978 |
| MSME | 646 | 634 |
| Mines | 0 | 23 |
| New and Renewable Energy | 486 | 486 |
| Panchayati Raj | 75 | 75 |
| Petroleum and Natural Gas | 1,841 | 1,841 |
| Power | 1,060 | 857 |
| Road Transport and Highways | 3,941 | 2,920 |
| Rural Development | 20,978 | 5,026 |
| Land Resources | 224 | 224 |
| Science and Technology | 138 | 138 |
| Skill Development and Entrepreneurship | 234 | 210 |
| Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities | 67 | 69 |
| Textiles | 295 | 223 |
| Tourism | 102 | 102 |
| Tribal Affairs | 6,006 | 7,356 |
| Women and Child Development | 2,556 | 2,556 |
| Youth Affairs and Sports | 150 | 201 |
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0 | 260 |
| Dadra Nagar Haveli & Daman Diu | 0 | 19 |
| Lakshadweep | 0 | 1,350 |
| Total Allocation | 77,034 | 53,653 |

Figure 7: Closing the Gap - Suggested Schemes

| | SC Schemes | ST Schemes | | SC Schemes | ST Schemes |
|---|------------|------------|---|------------|------------|
| Higher Education | | | Rural Development | | |
| Paramedical and nursing colleges for SC/ST girls | 2,500 | 1,000 | Unemployment Allowance for SC/ST BPL Individual/Families | 2,000 | 500 |
| Top Class Residential Coaching for SC Students | 3,000 | 2,000 | Restoration of Alienated land for STs | 0 | 1,200 |
| Boys Hostels in every district headquarters - 640 | 3,500 | 2,500 | School Education | | |
| Girls hostels in every district headquarters - 640 | 3,500 | 2,000 | 500 state of the art modern schools for SC/ST students | 3,500 | 1,500 |
| Remedial coaching in english language | 1,500 | 500 | Inclusion Cells in Schools | 1,500 | 800 |
| B.R Ambedkar Universities in 10 states - Punjab, Bengal, U.P, Bihar, Andhra, Tamil Nadu, M.P, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Telangana | 1,000 | 500 | Appointment of SC/ST Teachers in Rural Areas | 2,000 | 400 |
| Agri Coop | | | Special Teacher Training Programme on Anti-Discrimination and Inclusion | 1,800 | 300 |
| Minor irrigation programme for SC/ST farmlands | 900 | 200 | High class hostels for SC/ST Students at district headquarters | 2,449 | 1,500 |
| Sustainable Agriculture Grants for SC/ST Farmers | 4,000 | 3,000 | Appointment of Permanent SC/ST Women Cooks | 1,800 | 250 |
| Horticulture and sericulture scheme for SC/ST | 2,500 | 2,000 | Special Nutritional Supplements | 2,000 | 2,500 |
| Agriculture Research | | | Skill Development | | |
| Agricultural Training Institute for SC/ST | 2,000 | 1,000 | Training Capacity Building and Entrepreneurship Development for SC/ST Youth | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| AHDF | | | Social Justice | | |
| District Level SC/ST Dairy Cooperatives Scheme | 700 | 200 | Implementation of SC/ST POA Act | 2,000 | 1,000 |
| Livestock Development Fund for SC/ST Family | 400 | 275 | Finance Development Corporation for SC Woman | 2,000 | 1,000 |
| Small Scale Entrepreneurship Fund for Goat, Pig, Hen and Cow Breeding | 900 | 300 | Insurance scheme for Criminally assaulted SC/ST Woman | 2,000 | 1,000 |
| DWS | | | Scaling up NFSC to all SC PhD Students | 3,500 | 1,200 |
| Community Well Regeneration Scheme in SC/ST Localities | 1,000 | 900 | Pre-Medical Coaching and Scholarship for SC/ST Students | 2,500 | 1,500 |
| Provision for Drinking Water for SC/ST families | 1,500 | 800 | Special fund for protection and empowerment of SC/ST Woman | 2,500 | 1,500 |
| Health Family Welfare | | | Special Development funds for Nomadic, semi-nomadic and Vimuktajatis of SCs and STs | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| Modernization of Health Centres in SC/ST Areas | 500 | 270 | Establishment of Centers in Universities for study of Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy | 1,500 | 1,200 |
| Paramedical and nursing colleges for SC/ST girls | 400 | 260 | Special Fast Track Court for Speedy Trail of SC/ST Cases | 1,500 | 700 |
| Financial Medical Assistance for SC/ST Families | 400 | 200 | SC & ST fellowship for non-NET research students | 2,000 | 1,000 |
| Superspeciality hospital for Malaria, TB, Hypertension, sickle cells, and other diseases in SC/ST Areas. | 1,000 | 200 | Compensation to Victims | 2,563 | 542 |
| Health Contingency fund at Municipal level for SC/ST community | 801 | 100 | B.R Ambedkar Centres for learning and libraries in SC ST dominated districts | 3,000 | 800 |
| Housing | | | Rehabilitation of Women Ex. Manual Scavengers | 2,160 | 0 |
| Ambedkar Model Housing Scheme | 1,000 | 0 | Formation of Special POCSO Courts to Trail SC/ST Cases | 1,000 | 800 |
| Birsa Munda Model Housing Scheme | 0 | 1,500 | Overseas Scholarship for SC/ST Woman | 1,500 | 700 |
| Housing Scheme in Disaster prone for SC/ST Families | 1,500 | 500 | National Single Window Helpline for SC/ST Students | 1,500 | 300 |
| Housing Loan on Subsidised Interest rate to SC/ST Man/Women | 1,000 | 500 | Fellowships for SC- ST students under exchange programmes to foreign universities | 4,000 | 1,500 |
| Savitri Bai Phule SC/ST Woman Housing Programme | 2,000 | 1,000 | Establishment of SC - ST Research institutes | 3,000 | 500 |
| Labour & Employment | | | Tribal Affairs | | |
| Rehabilitation and Protection of SC Child Labour | 2,500 | 450 | Innovation fund for Tribal Cooperatives and Tribal Entrepreneurship | 2,000 | 3,000 |
| Top class coaching for competetive exams | 2,000 | 500 | Special fund for FRA Implementation | 0 | 1,200 |
| Establishment of Employment Centre for SC/ST Labour | 1,500 | 1,000 | Special fund for implementation of PESA in Schedule Areas | 0 | 1,200 |
| MSME | | | Special Mission for Development of Minor Forest Produce | 0 | 1,000 |
| Standup Fund for Unemployed SC | 5,000 | 3,000 | Model Schools for SC/ST Girls | 2,500 | 1,300 |
| SC/ST Innovation fund for employment generation activities | 3,500 | 2,500 | Schools of international Standard at State Level for SC/ST Students | 2,500 | 1,500 |
| Cedit Support Program for SC/ST educated unemployed youth for Self Employmenmt | 3,500 | 2,000 | Special Development Fund for most Vulnerable Tribal Groups | 0 | 1,000 |
| Special SC/ST Women Employment Fund | 2,000 | 1,300 | | | |
| Market Development Programme for SC/ST Farmers Product | 1,000 | 400 | | | |

Continued ...

Figure 7: Closing the Gap- Suggested Schmes

| | SC Schemes | ST Schemes |
|---|----------------|---------------|
| Women Child | | |
| Establishment of Mini health centres in SC/ST Habitants | 1,500 | 537 |
| Financial Medical Assistance for SC/ST Women | 2,500 | 1,500 |
| Special Child Protection Mission for SC/ST Children | 2,000 | 800 |
| Targeted Health Coverage for Migrants SC/ST Children | 2,300 | 200 |
| Appointment of SC/ST Caretakers | 1,000 | 400 |
| Rehabilitation of Trafficked SC/ST Women | 3,000 | 1,400 |
| WR, RD, GR | | |
| Canal Construction Programme for SC/ST farmland | 800 | 400 |
| Water Catchment Area Development Programme for SC/ST300 | | 150 |
| Youth Sports | | |
| Special Sports program for SC/ST youths under Khelo India | 1,100 | 700 |
| Overseas Training for SC/ST Sports Persons | 400 | 200 |
| Grand Total | 139,172 | 77,034 |

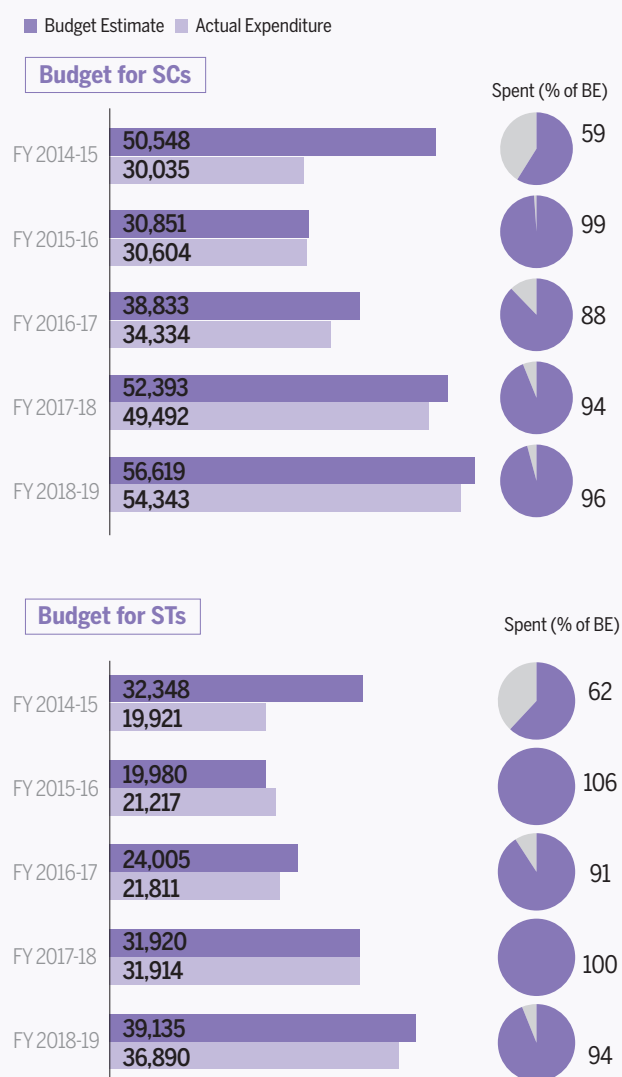
allocations for Disaster Management and CCA or mainstreamed in the Scheduled Caste Sub Plan and Tribal Sub Plan, without which, it is impossible to assess how these Programme benefits the socially excluded and marginalized in India.

14. Child Rights

Children, 29.50% (0-14) per cent of the total population of the country remains the most neglected category in the Union Budget 2020-21. The budget 2020-21 again fails children with very less focus on the basic needs of the children such as health, education and protection of child rights such as child marriage, child labor. The allocation under National Child Labor Project is only around Rs. 30 Cr. for both SC and ST children; it shows negligence of the government in focusing on the necessities of the respective population.

There is an allocation of only Rs. 96,042 Cr. under statement 12 for addressing the needs of the children. A closer analysis of the budgetary allocation for specifically addressing the needs of the SC and ST children the allocation is highly inadequate. Analysis of the specific 20 schemes under different ministries for Scheduled Caste children the allocation is Rs. 20,838 Cr. whereas for ST Children under 17 schemes the allocation is Rs. 12,635 Cr.

Figure 4: Utilisation of funds for Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribe Schemes in Union Budget FY 2014 to FY18-19 (Rs.Cr)



Source: Govt of India - Expenditure Profile of 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20 & 2020-21 Ministry of Finance

15. Analysis of Utilization – Budget Credibility

The issue of budget credibility relies upon the Approved budget vs Utilization amount. The four year trend reveal a severe underutilization of the funds for SCs and STs. The Fig-4 highlights the Utilization of fund against the approved budget after the two years of Budget Estimate followed by Revised Estimate. Actual expenditure (AE) is

considered to be the one of the authentic figures in the budget document, which is provided by the independent Audit Department published by Ministry of Finance.

The above fact mentioned in the fig-4, reveals fund utilization above 90% fund at the year end, but the SDG Index report, published by NITI Aayogⁱ says that only 68% of funds have been utilized under Scheduled Sub-Plan and 76% fund utilization under Tribal Sub-Plan as of FY 2018 to bridge the inequalities between the marginalized communities like SCs & STs and the rest of the communities in the country. For instance, in FY 2014-15, the approved budget under SCC was Rs 50,548

Cr and of which the fund utilization was Rs 30,035 Cr. At the end of the financial year, the fund utilization is only 59% and almost 41% found to be unutilized. Similarly, in the same financial year, under STC the fund allocation was Rs 32,348 Cr, of which the fund utilization was Rs 19,921 Cr and the fund utilization in only 62% and almost 38% funds are found to be un-utilized at the year end.

This denial of due budgetary share to SC and ST has a huge impact on their overall development. It is obvious that, maximum schemes are designed wrongly without catering to the real need of the communities.

ⁱ http://niti.gov.in/writereaddata/files/SDX_Index_India_21.12.2018.pdf



Recommendation on SC & ST Budget Policies

- A** Innovative Schemes that are not only relevant but designed to address the growing gap in development between the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and the general castes to be urgently taken by all the ministries and departments. Suggested schemes have been listed above. (see page 10)
- B** All schemes for the welfare and development of the SC, STs to be strengthened by effective participatory, accountable and transparency mechanisms with strong social audit and grievance redressal measures in planning, designing and implementation stages. The general, notional and obsolete schemes for SC and STs, which are more than 70% of the total schemes in this budget must be avoided at all costs.
- C** There is a lack of implementation as there is no legislative framework. It is therefore critical that this must be legislated and machinery established not only to bridge the gap but for ensuring financial inclusion.
- D** A demand for 50% allocation for Dalit women and also a special component Plan for Dalit women should be established with strong mechanisms to monitor and ensure effective implementation
- E** Increased allocation to prevent crimes against Dalit women, men and children and protect and provide security to them. The current allocation is not enough to address these issues of violence. Special Courts for speedy trial of cases related to Dalit & Adivasi community and increased compensation amount to be given to victims of caste and ethnicity-based atrocities.
- F** The Schemes like Post Matric Scholarships, hostels, skill development and entrepreneurial development schemes with clear handholding measures should be increased in allocation and timely transfers should be made so that the stakeholders are not affected. This is important as these schemes have a direct impact on the youth in a big way.

For further information, please contact: Beena Pallical, Tel: + 91-99587-97404, Email: beena@ncdhr.org.in

The National Campaign on Dalit Human Rights is a forum launched in 1998, committed to the elimination of discrimination based on caste. A democratic secular platform led by Dalit women and men activists, with support and solidarity from movements and organizations, academics, individuals, people's organizations and institutions throughout the country who are committed to work to protect and promote human rights of Dalits. **Dalit Arthik Adhikar Andolan (DAAA)** is a part of NCDHR and looks at the various economic rights of Dalits including education and entrepreneurship. It uses the Union and state Government budgets as the main vehicle to tracking schemes and entitlements of Dalits. It involves in advocacy with policy makers and executives in strengthening the existing policies and tracking it for accountability and transparency.



NCDHR-National Campaign on Dalit Human Rights-DAAA,
8/1 South Patel Nagar, 2nd Floor, New Delhi - 110 008

www.ncdhr.org.in