



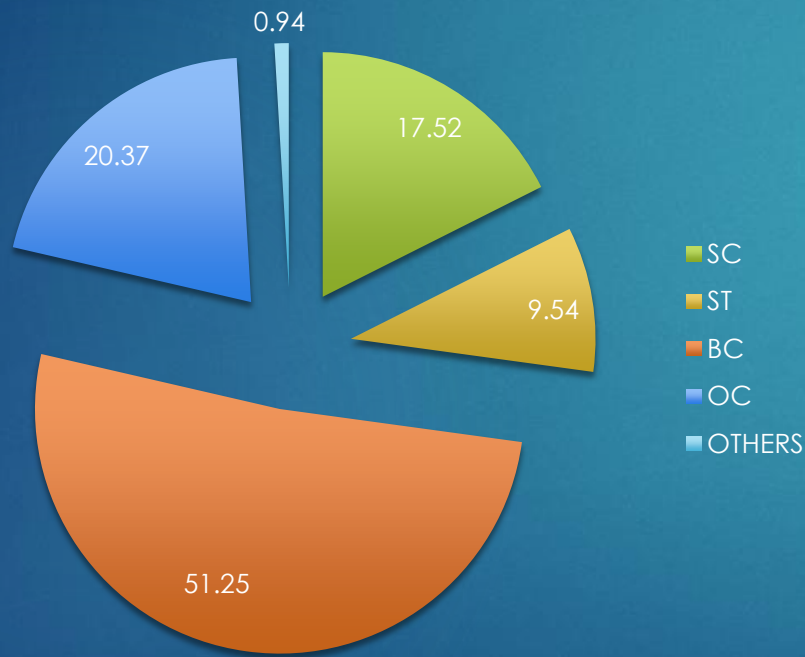
Problems of Weaker Sections and Marginalized people

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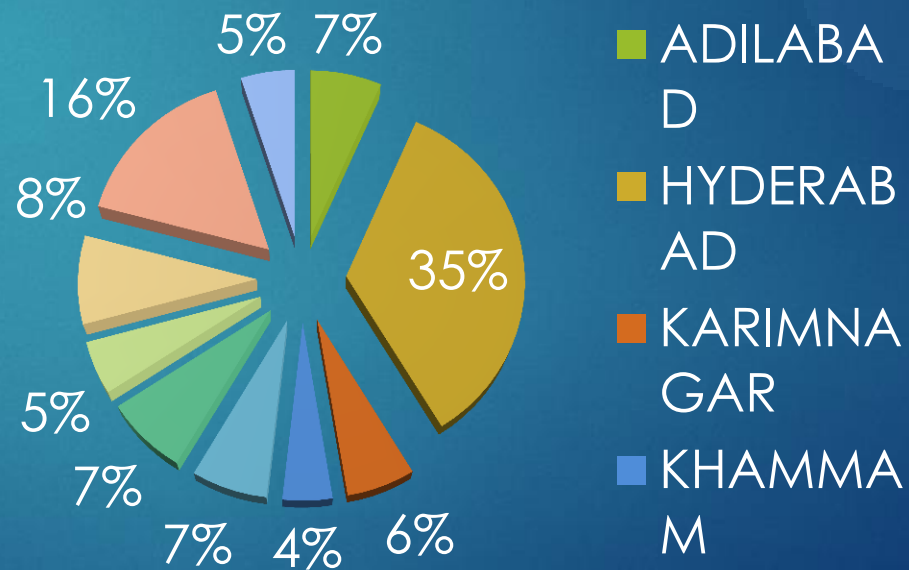
CASTE WISE POPULATION DISTRIBUTION IN TELANGANA

CASTE SPREAD



MINORITY SPREAD IN DISTRICTS

Minority Households



Base line survey by SERP

- ▶ Carried out in 2013
- ▶ Touched all SCs in rural areas – 9.95 lakh households
- ▶ Touched all villages in the state – 22,102
- ▶ Found SCs in 13659 villages
- ▶ Found SCs more than 40 % - 5125

SCs in the state (as per census 2011)

	Rural	Semi urban	Urban	Total SCs
Total population	40,52,258	3,61,166	943,757	53,67,168
Percentage (%)	75.60	6.73	17.67	100
No.of Households	9,00,502	80,259	2,09,724	11,92,704

SC Households information (as per census 2011)

	Rural	Semi Urban	Urban	Total
0-20 Yrs	3,69,710 (41%)	33,029 (41%)	84,331 (40%)	4,87,070 (41%)
21-45 Yrs	3,49,124 (39%)	35,038 (44%)	94,299 (44%)	4,78,462 (40%)
46-60 Yrs	1,10,516 (12%)	8,727 (11%)	23,283 (11%)	1,42,526 (12%)
61 Yrs & Above	71,151 (8%)	3,680 (5%)	9,815 (5%)	84,646 (7%)

SC Habitation Analysis in more than 40 % SCs villages

SL no	Habitation Entitlements	Number of Habitation	Percentage not having
1	No Approach Roads	324	6%
2	No Internal Roads	1079	21%
3	No Drinking water facility	403	8%
4	No Drainage facility	2667	52%
5	No Primary School	865	17%
6	No Burial Ground	3609	70%
7	No way to Burial Ground	3876	76%
8	No Anganwadi	914	18%
9	No Electricity	107	2%
10	No Street Light	952	19%
11	Total Habitations	5125	



CAN THE POOR HAVE AN
ENTITLEMENT'S APPROACH?

Entitlements Status of SCs in Telangana State

Sl. No.	Entitlements (Eligible but not having)	Total SC Individuals / HHs	Total SCs not Having	Total % of SCs not Having
1	Ration cards	9,95,510	97,688	9.81%
2	Housing	9,95,510	173172	17%
3	Sanitary latrines	9,95,510	746017	75%
4	Widow pension	1,56,807	82221	52%
5	Old aged pension	224773	137491	61% (?)
6	PWD pensions	46,330	26,690	57.6 ?
7	AADHAR cards	35,98,810	2596587	72%

Vulnerability Status of SCs in Telangana State

Sl. No.	Vulnerability	Total SC Individuals / HHs	Total SCs	%
1	Bonded labour	3598807	15974	< 1 %
2	Child labour (out of school)	849821	138450	16%
3	Manual Scavengers	3598807	689	<1%
4	Joginies / Basavins	1789199	831	<1%
5	Disabled people	3598807	41080	1%
6	Chronic illness	3598807	36285	1%

Vulnerability Status of SCs in Telangana State

Sl. No.	Vulnerability	Total SC Individuals / HHs	Total SCs	%
7	Single women	998572	47118	5%
8	Women headed	998572	88286	9%
9	R&R Project Displaced families	998572	13294	1%
10	Illiterate HHs	995510	397185	40%

Poverty Debate

Who are the poorest of the poor - POP?

► Major issue in development programmes

- ✓ Poor Targeting
- ✓ Exclusion errors
- ✓ Implementation ineffectiveness
- ✓ Lack of continuous monitoring
- ✓ Lack of participation of communities

► Identifying POP

- ✓ Very complex – class and caste issues
 - SECC census : Krishna Dt poorest & Adilabad Dt most prosperous
- ✓ Expenditures exaggerated
- ✓ Incomes deflated

Certain Harsh Realities.....

- ▶ Six Decades after independence Dalits still considered untouchables (visible and invisible)
 - Barred from using water from the government tap
 - Children refuse to take Mid-day meal cooked by an SC women
 - In Mahabubnagar Dt identified 42 forms of discrimination practices



SOME FACTS:

- ▶ 84 LAKH HOUSEHOLDS IN THE STATE – 91 LAKH WHITE RATION CARDS & 20 LAKH PINK CARDS
- ▶ 56 LAKH HAVE BEEN GIVEN HOUSING
- ▶ SCHOLARSHIPS – 28.00 LAKHS – SATURATION BASIS ... EVERYONE GETS COVERED RICH AND POOR
- ▶ RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS – FIERCE COMPETITION FOR SCHOOLS
 - ▶ 20,000 SEATS NEARLY 1.50 LAKH APPLICANTS
- ▶ HOW DOES A GOVERNMENT SEEK TO ADDRESS SUCH ISSUES
 - ▶ INCREASING NUMBERS
 - ▶ INCREASING BUDGETS
 - ▶ UNENDING POOR?



KEY CHALLENGE IS TARGETTING THE
POOR....

FOR ALL WEAKER AND MARGINALISED SECTIONS

How to Categorise the People:

- ▶ Present system is on an income criterion Rs. 60,000/ rural and Rs. 75,000 urban
- ▶ Need to use proxy indicators such as Asset base of the family
 - ▶ Status of the house , land holdings, livestock
 - ▶ Socio-economic status of the family - Marital status – widows; Women headed with no earning member
 - ▶ Persons with disabilities
 - ▶ Consumer durables: TV,AC, Fridge with connected load of say 300W or consumer bills aboveunits
- ▶ How to use the IHS survey as a database for this purpose

Strong Case for Categorising people

- ▶ Below Poverty Line (BPL)
 - ▶ Ultra poor – antyodhaya benefits (change to 10 kgs per head)
 - ▶ Poor – food security benefits (5/7 kg per head)
- ▶ Above Poverty Line (APL)
 - ▶ Restricted PDS – sugar, etc
 - ▶ Any other benefit government may desire

Exclusion and Inclusion Criterion Adopted

Exclusion Criterion

- ▶ Land owners >2.5 wet or >5.0 dry
- ▶ State/Central/PSU employees
- ▶ Outsourced/private employees
- ▶ Own house having three rooms or more with rcc
- ▶ Own house with two rooms + rooms elsewhere
- ▶ Pensioners & Freedom fighter pensions
- ▶ 3 wheelers/ tractors/Agri. Machinery/ Two wheelers
- ▶ HH with AC
- ▶ Large business

Inclusion Criterion

- ▶ SC/ST
- ▶ Daily wage/agri labour
- ▶ HH with only one room
- ▶ HH with two rooms partially collapsed
- ▶ HH with PWD
- ▶ HH with manual scavengers
- ▶ Nomadic tribes
- ▶ Practising artisans, weavers, toddy tappers, fishermen, pottery, blacksmith, washermen, potteru, cobbler, artists



Some Key Interventions

SCSP – New Strategy

- ▶ An exclusive Act – First in the Country
- ▶ Funds to be made available in proportion to the population of SC's in the state
- ▶ Funds under SCSP to be non-divertible and non-lapsable
- ▶ Objective is to bridge the gap in the socio-economic development of SC and ST
- ▶ SCD – the nodal department approval is a must for the schemes that
 - ▶ Benefit SC households, SC individuals and habitations
 - ▶ Indivisible schemes a flat rate of 7% is booked notionally
- ▶ Departments that benefit SC's only will get the budget allocation

Funds for SCSP

- ▶ Funds in proportion to the SC population in the State/UT and centre
- ▶ should be set apart first from the total plan outlay
- ▶ To formulate SCSP for SC's
- ▶ Earmarked funds to be at the disposal of the SW Dept. – Nodal officer with financial and planning powers
 - ▶ Reallocate the earmarked funds to various line departments and agencies after review

Nodal Department

- ▶ Allocate earmarked funds to various line departments and agencies
- ▶ Furnish details of schemes/programmes with physical and financial targets –annual plan

Appropriate Schemes to be tailored for SC's and ST's

- ▶ Cannot be mere quantification of a proportion to SC/ST out of total plan outlays of plans meant for general population will not do
- ▶ Need for some adaptation keeping in view of the extremely weak economic status and handicaps of SC/ST

Ranking of priorities

- ▶ Education
- ▶ Minor irrigation
- ▶ Soil conservation and land development
- ▶ Dairying and animal husbandry
- ▶ Horticulture and sericulture
- ▶ Village industries
- ▶ Minimum needs – housing, drinking water, health and lighting of homes and habitations

Other key areas

- ▶ Development of infrastructure and infrastructure support services
- ▶ Credit
- ▶ Support price for both agricultural and forest produce
- ▶ Effective public distribution system

Elimination of unclean occupations

- ▶ Manual scavenging
- ▶ Flaying and tanning
 - ▶ Need for mechanization, improved tools and equipment
 - ▶ Effective technology to clean latrines/ sewage system
 - ▶ Conversion of dry toilets to wet toilets

Schemes for social and economic justice:

- ▶ Effective implementation of land ceiling acts and distribution of surplus lands
- ▶ Ensuring proper maintenance of land records
- ▶ Prevent alienation of tribal lands and restoring illegally alienated lands

Important Schemes:

- ▶ Villages with 50% and above – saturated first with all development activities
 - ▶ Residential schools
 - ▶ Polytechnic at Divisional Headquarters
 - ▶ Nursing and paramedical training courses attached to government medical colleges
 - ▶ Coaching cum guidance centers/ study circles in each district
 - ▶ Good quality ITI in each district
 - ▶ Fee reimbursement scheme
 - ▶ Prematric scholarship
 - ▶ Overseas scholarship schemes