



# **ANNUAL REPORT**

**2005-2006**

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL JUSTICE  
EMPOWERMENT AND WELFARE  
GOVERNMENT OF SIKKIM  
GANGTOK SIKKIM**

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## **SOCIAL JUSTICE, EMPOWERMENT & WELFARE DEPARTMENT** **WELFARE DIVISION**

Department of SC and ST was created in 1978 to look after the welfare of SC and ST in Sikkim. The department of Women & Child Development was amalgamated with Welfare Department in 2000 and renamed as Social Welfare Department with three divisions: 1. Welfare Division 2. Social Welfare Division and 3. Women & Child Welfare Division. The department has been renamed as Department of Social Justice, Empowerment & Welfare in June' 2004. This department looks after the welfare of SCs, STs, OBCs minorities, old and disabled and welfare of Women and Child. The main function of this department is as under:-

### **1 Welfare Division**

1. All matters connected with welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes minorities, Economic Betterment Schemes, Educational Development Schemes, Facilities for Vocational Training and Voluntary organisations connected with Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes and Minorities.
2. Pre-Matric Scholarship schemes for SC/ST/OBC.
3. Post Matric Scholarship Schemes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
4. Tribal Sub-Plan for Scheduled Tribes..
5. Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes.
6. Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and OBC Welfare Boards.
7. Commission for Backward Classes.
8. Monitoring and evaluation of Schemes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and OBC.
9. Sikkim SC, ST and OBC Development Corporation (SABCCO).
10. Monitoring of Prime Minister's 20 point programs for the development of SC and ST.
11. Implementation of SC/ST Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989.

### **2. Social Welfare Division.**

- 1 Welfare of handicapped persons, old Age pension, subsistence allowance and voluntary organisations working in the field of social welfare.
- 2 Implementation of Juvenile Justice Act (Care and Protection of Children), 2000.
- 3 Persons with Disabilities (Equal opportunities Promotion of Rights & Full Participation) Act, 1995.
- 4 Implementation of other extended and enforced Welfare Acts.

### **3. Women & Child Development Division.**

- 1 Nutrition.
- 2 Integrated Child Development Service (Scheme).
- 3 Women Welfare: Widows/Destitute.
- 4 Welfare of children in need of care and protection.
- 5 Welfare of widows of Non-Pensioner ex-servicemen.
- 6 Central and State schemes relating to women and children.
- 7 Sikkim State Social Welfare Advisory Board.
- 8 Sikkim State Commission for Women.
- 9 Sikkim State Plan of Action for Children.
- 10 Convention on the Rights of the child.
- 11 Monitoring and Evaluation of the Schemes of ICDS, children and women.
- 12 UNICEF assisted projects / Programmes.
- 13 Administration of both the Central and State Acts on the subject.
- 14 Old Age Home.
- 15 National Policy on Older Persons, 1999.

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### **SOCIAL JUSTICE, EMPOWERMENT & WELFARE DEPARTMENT** **WELFARE DIVISION**

The Department of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was set-up in 1978 and renamed as Social Justice, Empowerment & Welfare Department with the amalgamation of Women & child Development Department in 2004. The Welfare Division looks after the welfare and socio-economic and educational development of the SC & ST as notified by the Government of India vide Constitution (Sikkim) Scheduled Castes Order, 1978 and Scheduled Tribes Order, 1978. Kami/Lohar, Damai, Sarki and Majhi belonging to Nepali community of Sikkim have been notified as Scheduled Castes and Bhutias and Lepchas have been notified as Scheduled Tribes. Bhutia includes Chumbipa, Dophapa, Tromopa, Dukpa, Yolmo, Kagatey and Sherpa. Limboo and Tamang have recently been notified as ST by amending the Constitutions (Sikkim) Scheduled Tribes, order 1978 vide Government of India Gazette Notification No. 10 of 2003 dt: 7<sup>th</sup> January' 2003.

On the recommendation of the Mandal Commission the Government of Sikkim issued Notification no. dt: 2/6/1994 declaring Bhujel, Gurung, Limboo, Mangar, Rai, Sunuwar and Tamang as socially and educationally Backward Classes or Other Backward Classes (OBC). On the recommendation of the First Report of Sikkim Commission for Backward Classes set-up in 1994 Thami, Jogi and Dewan have been notified as OBC. All these communities except 'Dewan' have been notified as OBC in the Central list of OBC by Government of India.

In partial modification of Notification No. 2/WD dated 2<sup>nd</sup> June' 1994 published in Extraordinary Gazette No. 60 dated 2<sup>nd</sup> June' 1994 and Notification No. 236/SW/251 (3)/WD dated 15/6/2000 published in Extraordinary Gazette No. 94 dated 11<sup>th</sup> April' 2001 the State Government has recognized and declared the following communities as Most Backward Classes and Other Backward Classes for the State of Sikkim namely:-

- |    |                        |              |            |            |             |
|----|------------------------|--------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| I  | Most Backward Classes: | a) Bhujel    | b) Dewan   | c) Gurng   | d) Jogi     |
|    |                        | e) Kirat Rai | f) Mangar  | g) Sunuwar | h) Thami.   |
| II | Other Backward Classes | a) Bahun     | b) Chettri | c) Newar   | d) Sanyasi. |

Since 1951 the Government of India Census has been ascertaining the SC/ST status of the population. The objective of doing so is to discharge the constitutional obligation towards these socially, educationally and economically backward communities. For this purpose the statutory lists of SC/ST are notified in pursuance of Articles 341 and 342 of the Constitution. The criteria for specifying a Community as SC/ST are as follows:-

1. Scheduled Castes – Extreme social, educational and economic backwardness arising out of the traditional practice of un-touchability.
2. Scheduled Tribes – Indications of primitive traits, distinctive culture, geographical isolation, shyness of contact with the community at large and backwardness.

The Government of Sikkim has reserved 12 Assembly Constituencies for ST and 2 for SC out of 32 Assembly seats. The reservation policy for jobs in State Government and Public Sector and seats in professional Courses has been revised vide Notification No. 5/GOS/9/(15)/SWD/WD dated 19/8/2003 for SC/ST/MBC/OBC is 6%, 33% 21% & 14% respectively. Besides reservation, 5 years relaxation in age is given to SC/ST and 3 years to MBC/OBC candidates.

The Revenue Order No. 1 of 1917 restricts the alienation of land belonging to Bhutia & Lepcha communities to non-tribals.

The Tribal-Sub Plan and Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are being implemented in the State since 1979-80. Welfare Schemes for OBC are being implemented since 1996 only. There are three separate Welfare Boards for re-viewing the progress of various economic and educational development schemes for SC, ST & OBC. The Boards actively participate in the implementation of various schemes in close co-ordination with Social Justice, Empowerment & Welfare Department. The Sikkim Commission for Backward Classes (SCBC) a Statutory Body has been set-up in 1994 to examine the cases of inclusion or exclusion of communities in the list of OBC.

Unlike in many of the States, the population of SC/ST are scattered all over the State except in North District. Hence the benefits received by SC/ST cannot be quantified in case of infrastructure development schemes viz. Roads, Power generation, Health and Educational facilities. Agriculture, live-stock breeding etc. have become the main occupation of the people of Sikkim. The Department of Social Justice, Empowerment & Welfare Department (Welfare Division) is also responsible for monitoring the schemes implemented by the sectoral departments for the welfare of the SC/ST/OBC, besides implementing educational and development schemes of the State and Government of India. Such schemes are executed through the Project Director in the Head-quarters and Welfare Officer in the four districts. Implementation of schemes funded out of Special Central Assistance to TSP is done in consultation with sectoral Departments. The Monitoring Cell of the Department is responsible for collection of data and preparation of progress report on implementation of schemes by the Sectoral Departments as well as Social Welfare department.

The main limitation of the Department is the lack of adequate resources in the State Plan for taking up schemes especially vocational training and family-oriented economic development schemes for employment & income generation. The existing system does not allow the Welfare Department to utilize the funds earmarked for SC/ST by various departments, thus preventing the Welfare Department from drawing up comprehensive plan for development of the target groups as required under Maharastra Model. During the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan (2002-03 – 2006-07) a three pronged strategy for development of SC/ST/OBC was followed. They are (a) developmental measures for education and economic development (b) Protection measures through Civil Rights Act and SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and protective discrimination in matters of employment and other facilities and (c) Intensive and integrated development of areas having substantial population of SC/ST. Family oriented schemes education and skill formation with adoption of new technological tools to enhance productive capacity were given priority. Institutional finance at concessional rate of interest was provided by Sikkim SC/ST/OBC Development corporation (SABCCO) for setting up industrial and commercial units.

#### ACHIEVEMENTS DURING THE YEAR 2005-06

##### 1. PRE-MATRIC SCHOLARSHIP

The main thrust of the department is to improve literacy level of both ST and SC population. In order to encourage the students from backward section, the Department has been granting scholarship to ST/SC students according to the guidelines of Government of India. Under the pre-matric scholarship scheme, the Department has covered 1702 SC students and 3709 ST students as per the slab rates given below at a total expenditure involving of Rs.28.21/- lakhs during 2005-06.

1.	Pre-LKG to Class IV	Rs. 360/- per student per academic year.	
2.	Class V to VIII	Rs. 480/-	-do-
3.	Class IX & X	Rs. 850/-	-do-

## 2. POST MATRIC SCHOLARSHIP

Under this scheme, the total no of students covered during 2005-2006 was 1156 ST students involving an expenditure of Rs. 9.91 lakhs. The prevailing rates of post matric scholarship are as follows:-

1.	Class XI & XII	Rs. 1250/-	per student per academic year.
2.	Graduation degree within the State	Rs. 1850/-	-do-
3.	Graduation degree outside the State	Rs. 2500/-	-do-
4.	Engineering and Medical degree	Rs. 3400/-	-do-

## 3. SCHOLARSHIP TO MONASTIC STUDENTS:

Beside pre-matric & post-matric scholarship, scholarship are also provided to 2124 Tribal students studying in the monastic schools spread over whole of Sikkim at the rate of Rs. 250/- per year. The actual financial involvement was Rs. 5.31 lakhs.

## 4. AWARD SCHOLARSHIP TO OBC SRUDENTS.

The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, Government of India (Backward Classes Division) have introduced various schemes for educational promotion of OBC students such as:-

1. Pre-matric Scholarship : 50:50% Central State share.
2. Post-matric Scholarship : 100% CSS.

The Scheme has been started during 2001-02 for the first time in Sikkim with a provision of Rs. 10 lakhs out of which 5 lakhs will be shared by the Central Government. The scheme will be continued during 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan. Accordingly a provision of Rs. 12.45 lakhs is kept aside for Pre & Post-matric scholarship for OBC students. Rs. 3.50 lakh and Rs. 5.45 lakhs for 266 and 521 OBC students under Pre-matric and Post-matric Scheme respectively during 2005-06.

## 5. VOCATIONAL TRAINING.

The Welfare Division of Social Justice, Empowerment & Welfare Department has been conducting Vocational Trainings to the educated & uneducated unemployed SC/ST/OBC candidates to update their skills for self-employment. The trainings are imparted on self-employment oriented schemes like Soft-ware & Hard-ware Computer training, Professional courses on Tourist Guide, Diploma course on Tourism, Travel management training, Motor driving training, Stuff toys making training, Repair of electronic products, Interior designing and Decoration, Hotel management etc. The Vocational Training has been playing a vital role in the economic upliftment of the un-employment youths of the State. During 2005-06 the department successfully implemented vocational training on the following trades.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING ON DIFFERENT TRADES IMPLEMENTED BY SOCIAL JUSTICE, EMPOWERMENT & WELFARE DEPARTMENT, GOVERNMENT OF SIKKIM (STATE PLAN) DURING 2005-06.

**Physical & Financial Implication of Vocational training imparted to SCs/STs/OBC & MBC during the year 2005-06 (State Plan) (Budget Provision 60.63).**

Sl. No.	Name of Schemes	No. of trainees					Expenditure
		ST	SC	OBC	MBC	Total	
1	Six months Fashion designing & Embroidery training at Tadong.	8	8	8	8	32	Rs. 3,75,000/-
2	Six months Computer Hardware training course at Deorali – Daedal.	5	5	5	5	20	Rs. 3,30,600/-
3	Six months Professional Tourist Guide training at CETI, Nam-nang.	5	5	5	5	20	Rs. 6,60,000/-
4	Six months Professional course for Tourism, Travel, Airlines & Hotel management at Trade Wing Institute (Nam-nang).	8	8	8	8	32	Rs. 2,00,000/-
5	Three months Motor driving training at 4 districts.	16	16	16	16	64	Rs. 2,88,000/-
6	Three months Paper re-cycled product training at Dev. Area.	8	8	8	8	32	Rs. 2,57,000/-
7	Three months Stuff toys making training course at Namchi.	8	8	8	8	32	Rs. 2,96,080/-
8	Six months Computer Software training course at SSI, Tadong.	7	7	7	7	28	Rs. 2,10,000/-
9	Three months Motor mechanic training at SMTEI at Upper Sichey.	4	4	4	4	16	Rs. 4,22,000/-
10	Three months vocational training on cutting & tailoring conducted at 1) Toong Naga 2) Tathangchen 3) Tinik-Chisopani 4) Sichey – Ranka 5) Rhenock 6) Melli 7) Adampool 8) Hee-Bermiok 9) Central Pandam 10) Mangshila 11) Zoom 12) Nimtar 13) Men-Rongong 14) Damthang - Namchi	48	48	48	48	336	Rs. 9,93,600/- Purchase of sewing machine  Rs. 9,47,760/- Purchase of sewing machine  Rs. 9,87,000/- Purchase of raw materials, Salary, Furniture, Transportation etc.
11	Three months vocational training on knitting trade at Rayong, Sichey and Niz-Rayong.	15	15	15	15	60	6,49,500/- Purchase of knitting machine, raw materials, Salary, Furniture & transportation etc.

**Three months Vocational Training conducted under BADP with the Budget Provision of Rs. 25.00 lakhs during the year 2005-06 in the following places.**

Sl. No. North District		No. of Candidates
1	Lachen	24
2	Lachung	24
3	Chungthang	24
4	Dzongu	24
Sl. No. East District		No. of Candidates
1	Nathang	24
2	Lingtam	24
3	Phadamchen	24
4	Rongli	24
Sl. No. West District		No. of Candidates
1	Yuksam	24
2	Uttery	24
3	Naya Bazar	24
4	Sombaria	<u>24</u>
Total		<u>288 Candidates</u>

**Vocational training imparted to Scheduled Tribes areas under 100% CSS.**

Sl. No.	Particulars of Vocational training	No. of Trainees	Expenditure	Remarks
1	Six months cutting & tailoring training conducted at Mangan.	27	Rs. 4,43,000/-	Rs. 16,34,000/- was received from Ministry of Tribal Affairs, G.O.I. in the fag end of financial year 2003-04.
2	Six months knitting training conducted at Gangtok, Dev. Area.	27	Rs. 3,43,000/-	
3	Eight months diploma course in Software Computer training at Rinchenpong, West Sikkim.	39	Rs. 8,48,000/-	
Total		93	Rs. 16,34,000/-	Schemes was implemented in 2004 and completed in 2005.

Purchase of sewing machines for distribution to the trainees after successful completion of training Rs. 14,98,823/-

Purchase of Raw materials, teachers salary, House rent, publication of certificate/banner. Rs. 10,01,177/-

Total Rs. 25,00,000/-

**6. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FOR SC.**

The Welfare Department has been implementing various programmes in Tribal and Sheduled Caste populated areas to improve their economic conditions. These schemes are in addition to the various schemes being implemented by different Sectoral Departments.

**Schemes implemented from Economic Development to SC during 2005-06.**

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of beneficiaries	Amount
1	Distribution of Piglets at Daramdin.	63	Rs. 2,04,800/-
2	Adjustment bill for distribution of Piglets at Lingshay, Pachaykhani, Kabi Tingda, Lachen Mangshila.	--	Rs. 49,720/-
3	Grant-in-aid to Scheduled Caste Co-operative Society of Iron workshop for construction of toilet & bathroom at Pamphok - Namthang.	--	Rs. 77,900/-
4	Supply of Tools & equipment and raw materials to Iron workshop, Namthang.	--	Rs. 3,21,032/-
5	Distribution of Piglets to 49 SC beneficiaries at Kaluk, Rinchenpong constituency.	49	Rs. 1,96,100/-
6	Adjustment bill for distribution of Piglets to ST, SC beneficiaries of Bermiok, South.	51	Rs. 7,564/
7	Advance payment for Distribution of Piglets to SC beneficiaries of Hee-Bermiok.	37	Rs. 1,34,000/-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>Rs. 9,91,116/-</b>

**State Plan allocation and flow to Special Component Plan (SCP) Tribal Sub-Plan and Economic Development for OBC during 2005-06 is given as follows:**

Total 10 <sup>th</sup> Plan Outlay	Flow to		State Plan outlay 2005-06	Actual Exp.	Flow to		%age		
	SCP/OBC	TSP			SCP/OBC	TSP	SC/OBC	ST	Total
1800	750	1050	460.00	460.00	120.59	339.41	26.21	73.79	100

**OBC/MBC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME:**

The Central Government has directed that State Government take all steps for integration of OBCs and minorities in the National mainstream by making them equal partner in the Nation Building process. According to the programmes laid down by the Central Government for the development of OBCs, the State has to take up various programmes to improve the economic condition of the OBCs and also provide security of life and property of these section of people. The emphasis has been laid on education and economic development by taking up schemes which could benefit the down trodden section of the population. The State Government has already identified 10 communities as OBC in the Central & State lists.

**Schemes implemented to OBC/MBC beneficiaries under Economic Development during 2005-06**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of beneficiaries	Amount
1	Fund transferred to W.O. West for distribution of Piglets at Chunbung Gram Panchayat, West.	100	Rs. 6,00,000/-
2	Adjustment bill 2004-05 for distribution of water storage tank with pipe to Bermiok & Chakung Constituency.	160	Rs. 56,265/-
3	Adjustment bill 2004-05 distribution of Piglets at Wok Constituency.	--	Rs. 16,285/-
4	Advance payment for distribution of Piglets at Linchuk, Kameray & Sumbols.	100	Rs. 1,71,000/-
5	Distribution of Milch cow to OBC & MBC beneficiaries of Simik Lingzey.	20	Rs. 2,94,000/-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>Rs. 11,37,550/-</b>

**GUIDELINES FOR RELEASE AND UTILIZATION OF SPECIAL CENTRAL ASSISTANCE (SCA) TO THE TRIBAL SUB PLAN (TSP).**

In supersession of the Circulars/Letters/Guidelines issued earlier on the subject, the following guidelines are hereby laid down for the use of SCA to TSP funds.

**I Introduction**

Resource inadequacy affecting the effective implementation of various programmes undertaken under the Tribal Sub-plan (TSP) had prompted the Government of India to supplement the efforts of the State Government by extending Special Central Assistance (SCA) as an additive to the State TSP. Accordingly, a scheme called SCA to TSP was launched as early as in 1977-78.

**II SAC to TSP and its Objective.**

2. SCA to TSP has been extended by the Government of India to State Government since 1977-78, as an additive to their State Plan efforts of Tribal Development and thus constitutes part of the overall strategy of the TSP. The objective and scope of SCA to TSP which was originally meant for filling up of the critical gaps in the family-based income-generation activities of the TSP, will now be expanded to cover the employment-cum-income generation activities and the infrastructure incidental thereto not only family-based, but also run by the Self-Help Groups (SHGs)/Community. The ultimate objective of extending SCA to TSP is to boost the demand based income-generation programmes and thus raise the economic and social status of tribals.

**III Guidelines**

- i) The tribal population living below the poverty lines alone be covered under SCA-financed activities, with a special emphasis on raising their socio-economic status to that of the rest of the population in the Block/District/State.
- ii) SCA to TSP should be utilized for filling up of critical gaps in both the primary schemes supporting Family/SHG/Community-based employment-cum-income generation activities and the infrastructure incidental thereto. However, not more than 30% of SCA received can be permitted for the purpose of developing infrastructure.
- iii) While planning for Family/SHG/Community-based employment-cum-income generation activities, every effort should be made to coverage the

- services/resources, manpower and infrastructure already available under various tribal-related sectors, as listed at Annexure 1.
- iv) While formulating SCA-funded TSP activities, priority should be given to the development of the most neglected tribals living in the Forest Villages.
  - v) Innovative projects for creating employment-cum-income generation activities based on the felt needs of the local tribals should be given priority. To this effect, the ground level functionaries should also be geared up effectively so as to attract optimal institutional finance.
  - vi) Long-term Area-specific micro planning be taking into consideration ITDPs/ITDSa (Annexure II) and the Blocks/Clusters therein as geographical units should be taken up under SCA to TSP. Multi-disciplinary agencies could be entrusted with the task of preparing such long term plans indicating estimates of the flow of funds from the State Plan (TSP), the central Plan (SCA to TSP) and through the Grant-in-aid under Article 275(1) of the Constitution.
  - vii) Since SCA to TSP is an additive to the State Plan, the State Govt./UT Admn. Should indicate the Department/Schemes-wise details of activities funded out of the Annual State Plan. As the SCA to TSP is to utilized as gap filler to the schemes being taken up out of the TSP funds earmarked under the Annual State Plan, adequate justification should be given to show that the schemes being funded out of SCA to TSP are actually supplementary to schemes being taken up out of TSP funds earmarked in the Annual State Plan.
  - viii) Wherever a conjunction flow of funds can be ensured from the other ongoing development programmes of Central and State Plan activities, every effort should be made to dovetail all the ongoing programmes so as to have a better spatial and demographic coverage. The Ministry encourages a more focused approach leading to perceptible change in the tribal areas rather than resources being spread too thin under various sectors, in a disintegrated fashion.
  - ix) Projects/schemes should be so drawn up that issues affecting tribal women should be brought Centre stage and their participation, right from the stage of formulation to implementation of various developmental projects needs to be ensured. To this effect, a fixed portion of SCA funds should be kept apart and shown under the “Women’s Component”.
  - x) Before sanctioning the SCA to TSP, it is a pre-requisite to formulate specific schemes/programmes that have a direct bearing on the economic development of tribals as suitable to their social, economic and ecological situation. The schemes/programmes thus formulated should be sent in advance as proposals to the Ministry for examination/discussion and approval.
  - xi) The special programmes/schemes thus formulated/proposed should necessary reflect physical and financial targets with a specific time frame, to facilitate monitoring in implementing of the same, from time to time.
  - xii) In view of the drivers and varied physical and socio-economic conditions of the tribals, the SCA funds directed especially to the poverty alleviation programmes should necessarily support such innovation income generating and employment activities/programmes with sustainable relevance/utility to the tribal beneficiaries.
  - xiii) While utilizing the SCA funds for the development of Forest Villages and the tribals living therein, it is essential not only to identify their specific problems but also to propose specific package for their development by specially formulating specific schemes that are not only suitable to the prevailing conditions but also ensuring their effective synchronization with the programmes of the Forest Department viz. JFM. Similar special attention should also be accorded to the shifting cultivators by devising suitable/alternative income generating and self-employment activities to be support with SAC funds.

- xiv) Detailed information about all the projects sanctioned/funded under SCA to TSP along with the progress of their implementation needs to be kept up to date at the Centre, from time to time to facilitating effective monitoring.
- xv) People's participation is a thread that runs across the tribal fabric and the approach towards tribal development should, therefore, ensure that their strength is harnessed.
- xvi) The ground-level mechanism should be effectively geared up so as to attract optimal institution finance for enhance income generation activities.
- xvii) Adherence to the provisions of the Panchayati Raj Act of 1992 and Act of 1996 in planning and implementation of TSP, including the SCA funds, should be ensured in letter and in spirit.
- xviii) The TSP component should be prepared along with the Five Year/Annual Plans of the State and SCA should form an integral part of the overall TSP. Also, the entire TSP of each State should be discussed and approved at the time of the finalization of the Five Year/annual Plans of the State and necessary earmarking for the flow of SCA funds to the relevant sectors in each State should also be determined and approval accordingly.
- xix) Out of the total SCA allocation for a financial year, 10% of the funds will be utilized for the purpose of extending incentives to States for effective implementation of TSP and the same will be released as per the criteria given at Item (iv) and Part IV of this document.

#### **IV Norms for Release of SCA to TSP.**

#### **V Guidelines for preparing Schemes/Programmes under Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan by the State Government.**

The State Government should prepare Special Component Plan (SCP) and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) as per the proportion of SC and ST population of the State. The guidelines issued recently by the Planning Commission to the State Governments for the SCP and TSP formulation, implementation and monitoring need to be strictly adhered and followed (D.O. No. M-13011/3/2005-SP-Co dated 31.10.2005).

The State Government should also prepare a detailed report on all the development indicators for the general population, SCs and STs especially focusing on agriculture, education (primary, middle, technical and higher), health, industry and service sectors. The gap of development indicators between the general population, SCs and STs has to be bridge within a period of 10 years.

State level Monitoring Committee for SCP/TSP under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister, Social Welfare/Tribal Welfare should be constituted with Principal Secretary/Secretary, Social Welfare/Tribal Welfare as the Member Secretary. A District level Monitoring Committee for SCP/TSP should also be constituted under the Chairmanship of District Collector with all the district level officers as its members. Block level Committee may also be constituted under the Chairmanship of President, Block Samiti where BDO and others will be its members. Monitoring of SCP/TSP schemes/programmes should be undertaken by these Committees every month and quarterly performance review. Quarterly Performance Review report should be communicated to the SCP & TSP Unit, Planning Commission. A proforma for submitting financial and physical progress of the SCP/TSP schemes/programmes is enclosed for relevant information to Planning Commission.

It is emphasized that, there is a need to implement schemes relating to the welfare of SCs and STs under these two components. The details of some of the schemes suggested for implementation by the State Government are as under:-

1. The villages with 50% and above SC/ST population may be saturated first and provide with all the development activities under Bharat Nirman, schools, education, skill development, trainings for self-employment, etc.
2. A group of 5-10 SC/ST farmers may be constituted for skill development by the State Agriculture Department / Extension Agencies. This group may be provided a package of small tractors with accessories, tube well in the electrified villages and pump sets in non-electrified villages may be provided with other agricultural inputs like quality seeds, pesticides, fertilizers, etc. This farmers group may also be given training for cultivation of suitable crops and for undertaking activities in the sectors of fisheries, animal husbandry, horticulture, etc.
3. An educational complex in the name of educational institute may be set up in each district. The facilities relating to sports, multi-purpose hall, intermediate college with sports education may be provided in this institute on the pattern of Navodaya Vidyalaya and Kendriya Vidyalaya. This educational institute will also have classes from 1 to 12 with hostel facilities for 70% SC/ST boys and girls and 30% boys and girls from general population. 70% expenditure of this institute will be provided from the SCP earmarked funds and 30% will come from the General Plan.
4. In every Divisional Headquarters, a polytechnic may be set up. Further, one or two training colleges for nursing and para-medical training courses, for nurses, ANMs, physiotherapists, technicians, radiologists may be provided exclusively for SCs & STs. The nursing colleges exclusively for SC/ST girls may be attached to medical colleges provided. 70% expenditure of this institute will be provided from the SCP earmarked funds and 30% will come from the General Plan. The expenditure for running these courses will be made out of Special Component Plan outlay earmarked in the State.
5. In each district, coaching-cum-guidance centres may be opened in Universities / Colleges appearing for various competitions. The expenditure of these coaching-cum-guidance centres may be borne out of SCP/TSP funds.
6. Good quality ITIs may be established in each District for imparting employable skill exclusively for the unemployed SC/ST youth for providing employment opportunities within and outside the State. To tackle the problem of employment, training courses (not routine training courses) should be started in a big way in the State. These capsule training courses may consist of 4-5 months theoretical training on personnel management, material management, financial management, marketing management and 6-7 months practical training. Such trained personnel should be provided loans at cheaper interest rates from the Banks/SC/ST Development Corporation to start production ventures in clusters, in those areas where infrastructural facilities already exist. There should be a commercial complex in the main market of District Head Quarter and shops/outlets to be allotted to these SC/ST entrepreneurs to sell their produce/manufactured goods.
7. The candidates preparing for various competitive exams like admission in engineering colleges and medical colleges and other services may be allowed to take admission in any reputed private training centre and their full should be reimbursed by the Government from SCP/TSP funds.
8. Government may also think of providing one time financial support of say Rs. 25 to Rs. 40 lakhs to the recognized social institutions for starting intermediate/degree colleges in each Block exclusively for SC/ST boys and girls or admitting 70% SC/ST boys & girls and 30% boys & girls from general population as in being done in U.P.
9. It was suggested that residential schools for SC/ST boys & girls should be set up in all the districts where percentage of the SC and ST concentration is high. The residential schools should have the facilities of vocational training, coaching-cum-guidance centre, sports centre and culture centre. Under vocational training, training related to trades like electrician, electronics, fitter, draftsman, mechanic, plumber, fashion design, computer, data entry operator etc. need to be given by starting ITIs in

- SC/ST dominated areas. Technical education should be given due importance so as to provide self-employment to SCs and STs.
10. The tuition fee of the SC and ST students studying in private colleges and institutions should be fully reimbursed by the Social Welfare/Tribal Welfare department under SCP and TSP funds.
  11. The State Government should provide scholarships to SC and ST students for all income groups studying in classes I to X in U.P. The rate of stipend may be worked out realistically by the State.
  12. Road and connectivity is another important sector which affect the transport and communication of the villagers. All the villages having more than 50-60% of SCs and STs concentration need to be saturated first with road connectivity. The programmes under Bharat Nirman may be targeted especially to SC/ST village development.
  13. In those villages where no land is available especially in SC and ST dominated areas, land should be purchased and allotted to homeless for construction of houses under Indira Awas Yojana.
  14. The forest villages in the State need to be converted into revenue villages where basic minimum services have to be provided like education, housing, drinking, water, health facilities, road connectivity, etc.
  15. Conservation of dry toilets may also be taken out of these funds in a big way so that scavenging colonies should be developed with rehabilitation programme.
  16. There is always food scarcity in SC and ST dominated areas and the State Government is suggested to select Self-Help Groups of 5-10 SCs and STs and they may be allotted ration shops for distribution of essential commodities. Subsidy/loan could also be provided to them on recoverable terms up to Rs. 5 lakhs.
  17. Training may also be imparted in the existing Police Training Centres or Home Guards training centres to SC and ST youth (18-21 years) who have passed Matriculation for Constables and Home Guards. While the Home Guards will look after the security of the villages as Village Defence Committee, the later may be recruited as Constables in the State Government. Similarly training may also be given to atleast 5000 SCs/STs for Conductor and Driver jobs through State Transport Corporation.
  18. The State Government was suggested to provide Rs. 25000/- towards Kanya Dhan for SC/ST girls who passed out intermediate Examination.
  19. In urban slum areas a multi-purpose community hack need to be provided to cater to the needs of the SC families.

## VI **Monitoring and Progress Reporting**

4. The ensure effective monitoring and progress reports, all States/UTs should ensure the development of an information system for the smooth flow of information, both vertical and horizontal, about all the projects sanctioned/implemented/completed with the funds of SCA to TSP, from time to time. "Assessment of actual progress/schemes implemented under TSP on the socio-economic conditions of the tribal covered under ITDPs, MADAs, Clusters, PTGs, as the case may be should specifically be undertaken." In fact, this would not only enable the State Governments/UTs to regulate the otherwise defunct system of reporting on the subject – right from the village level to the Block/District/State to the central level, but would also help avoid the existing major problem of diversion of funds of SCA to TSP to the other general developmental/infrastructural projects. Progress reporting to the Centre by States/UTs, as visualized, should be on both a half-yearly and on annual basis, while projects to districts/States should be on quarterly basis. To this effect, the copies of the Formats indicating allocation and utilization of TSP funds by the State Governments/UTs, for Reporting Progress from the

Project/Block level to the State/UT and the State/UT to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India, are at Annexure IV, V and VI respectively.

5. Over and above, the proposed in-built monitoring system, the State Tripartite Committees will also, as per their mandate, review the progress of both release and utilization of SCA to TSP on an half-yearly basis and send their report to the Central Standing Tripartite Committee (Office Order enclosed at Annexure VII) for its review, on an annual basis.

**SPECIAL CENTRAL ASSISTANCE TO TRIBAL-SUB PLAN 2005-06**

Sl. No.	Name of Schemes	No. of beneficiaries	Amount
1	Distribution of Tarpoline at Chakung, Soreng Constituency.	200	Rs. 4,70,800.00
2	Distribution of Agriculture tools at Tenchitam, Rauthey.	200	Rs. 4,77,744.00
3	Distribution of Agriculture tools at Rakdong Tentak.	185	Rs. 4,41,914.00
4	Distribution of Water storage tank with pipe at Jorethang & Melli.	150	Rs. 8,90,000.00
5	Distribution of sewing machine at East District.	85	Rs. 8,93,000.00
6	Distribution of sewing & knitting machine at Gyalzing & Yuksam.	85	Rs. 8,94,000.00
7	Distribution of Woolen yarn & cotton yarn at North District.	85	Rs. 8,95,000.00
8	Distribution of Agriculture tools at Rakdong Tentak.	100	Rs. 2,38,872.00
9	Distribution of Milch cow at Tong Naga.	25	Rs. 4,30,000.00
10	Distribution of Life stock feeds at Chungthang, North.	250	Rs. 3,47,000.00
11	Distribution of sewing machine at Song Martam.	121	Rs. 5,20,000.00
12	Establishment of 2+1 Piggery breeding unit at Rinchenpong Constituency.	20	Rs. 7,50,000.00
13	Distribution of Agriculture tools at Jorethang Constituency.	200	Rs. 4,77,744.00
14	Distribution of Potato seeds at Lachung.	200	Rs. 2,73,680.00
15	Distribution of Yaks at Lachung, North.	50	Rs. 7,35,000.00
16	Distribution of Piglets at Mangshila.	150	Rs. 3,30,000.00
17	Distribution of Poly tank with pipe at Gyalzing.	130	Rs. 6,76,784.00
18	Distribution of Piglets at Wok.	150	Rs. 3,50,000.00
19	Distribution of Poly pipe & tanks at Dentam.	80	Rs. 5,28,360.00
20	Distribution of Poly tanks with pipe at Damthang.	120	Rs. 7,92,540.00
21	Distribution of Agriculture tools at Rhenock.	160	Rs. 3,82,196.00
22	Distribution of Carpentry tools at East District.	100	Rs. 7,21,722.00
23	Distribution of Water storage tank with pipe at Lachen.	100	Rs. 5,20,603.00
24	Distribution of Piglets at Jorethang.	250	Rs. 6,60,000.00
25	Distribution of Water storage tank with pipe at Bikmat, Rateypani.	70	Rs. 3,64,422.00
26	Distribution of Agriculture tools at Ringim, Nampatam.	220	Rs. 4,87,643.00
27	Distribution of Poly tank with pipe at Singhik.	60	Rs. 3,12,362.00

28	Distribution of Piglets at Rhenock.	118	Rs. 2,64,600.00
29	Distribution of Piglets at Song Martam.	280	Rs. 7,38,000.00
30	Distribution of Cattle feeds at Lachung.	200	Rs. 4,23,191.00
31	Distribution of Piglets at Simik Lingzey.	150	Rs. 3,50,000.00
32	Distribution of Cattle feeds at Lachen Valley.	225	Rs. 4,41,250.00
33	Distribution of Piglets at Labi Phensong.	150	Rs. 3,35,000.00
34	Distribution of Piglets at Upper Dzongu.	200	Rs. 4,65,000.00
35	Distribution of Piglets at Chungthang.	100	Rs. 4,38,000.00
36	Distribution of Potato seeds at CHungthamng.	570	Rs. 5,91,840.00
37	Distribution of Potato seeds at Lachung.	106	Rs. 1,36,680.00
38	Distribution of Piglets at Khamdong.	112	Rs. 2,25,000.00
39	Distribution of Piglets at Central Pandam.	78	Rs. 1,76,600.00
40	Fund transferred to Additional C.E., Tourism for construction of 5 Nos. of Ropway in different places of Sikkim.		Rs.25,00,000.00
41	Distribution of Cattle feeds at Singhik.	150	Rs. 3,03,000.00
	Total	5985	Rs. 2,22,49,547.00

This is to certify that the Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan for Rs. 222.50 lakh (Rupees two crore twenty two lakh fifty thousand) only for the year 2005-06 has fully been utilized for the welfare programmes.

**Guidelines for release and utilization of grants under proviso 1 of Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India.**

In the changed scenario of globalization and liberalization of the national economy, it becomes all the more critical that the comparative vulnerability of the ST population is addressed in a more focused and integrate manner. In view of the human development indices of the tribal population being lower than the rest of the population and the infrastructure in the tribal areas not being at par with others, it is necessary to dovetail and direct resources in a synergetic manner to bridge the gap in infrastructure in critical areas so that capacity of the economy in tribal areas to meaningfully and effectively absorb funds is substantially enhanced. In super session of the circulars/letters/guidelines issued earlier on the subject mentioned above, the following guidelines are hereby framed for utilization of grants released to the State Governments under proviso 1 of Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India.

2. Grants under Article 275(1) will be an additionally to Normal Central Assistance (NCA) to State Plans to meet the cost of such schemes/projects as may be undertaken by the States and approved by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for the purpose of the welfare and development of the Scheduled Tribes or rising the level of administration of the Scheduled Areas.
3. The grants will essentially be used for creation and up-gradation of critical infrastructure required to bring the tribal areas at par with the rest of the country. The infrastructure will be up-graded so as to enhance capacity of the economy in tribal areas to meaningfully and more effectively absorb funds, including institutional finance and thereby create opportunities conducive income and employment generation. Due emphasis will be given to infrastructure in the sectors critical to enhancement of human development indices such as in health, education, income generation, etc.
4. The specific projects/schemes along with physical and financial plans showing sector-wise and year-wise phasing of activities for funding under Article 275(1) should form an integral part of the overall TSP and, therefore, be prepared along with the Annual Plan of the State. The entire TSP of each of the State would be discussed and approved by the Ministry, preferably at the time of finalization of the Annual Plan of the State. The flow of funds under Article 275(1) to the relevant sectors in each of the State would be determined and approved accordingly.

5. Peoples' participation is the central thread around which the entire fabric of tribal development is to be woven. The approach towards tribal development should, therefore, should ensure harnessing this extraordinary strength of community living/participation inherited and inculcated by the tribal population. While planning and implementing the schemes out of the grants under Article 275(1), due regard should be given to the provisions of The Panchayats Act, 1992 and of The Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996.
6. Adoption of an integrated and holistic approach for preparing micro plans for ITDP/MADA/Clusters through multidisciplinary teams is sine qua non for effective targeting of the projects/schemes. The long-term micro-plans, showing year-wise and sector-wise physical and financial components, should earmark the funds flowing from the State Plan, SCA, Article 275(1) and under various Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Schemes of different Ministries of the Central Government.
7. Each State, Region, ITDA, MADA and Cluster requires a specific plan, based on the felt local needs such as low literacy, poor health services, critical gaps in sectors like irrigation, roads, bridges, electricity, technical/vocational institutes, forests, sports promotion, etc. Efforts should, therefore, be made to identify thrust areas for each ITDA, MADA and Cluster and on that basis for the region or the State, as a whole.
8. The thrust so identified should form central theme of the planning and specific projects accordingly prepared. Attempts should be made to dovetail resources available so as to ensure perceptible changes in the tribal areas as against the practice of spreading resources too thin under sectoral programmes in a disintegrated fashion.
9. Expenditure on items recurring in nature is strictly prohibited. However, an amount maximum up to 2% of the Grant may be used for project management, training, MIS, administrative expenses and monitoring and evaluation.
10. The concerns/issues affecting women should occupy central position in preparation of the projects/schemes, including the involvement of women right from planning to the implementation stage. The projects should be so planned that substantial benefits, at least 30% in proportion, are targeted for women.
11. It has been observed that the finance or the Planning Departments of various States often taken a long time in release of funds to the implementing agencies, thereby defeating the very purpose of adopting a project approach. The release of funds by the Ministry would, therefore, be strictly linked to the actual performance in the implementation of the schemes, including timely submission of utilization certificate.
12. On the basis of ITDA-wise integrated plans prepared through micro-planning, projects can be taken up to bridge the gap in infrastructure in critical areas such as education, health, SSIs, forests, forest villages, drinking water, electrification, communication, rural marketing, agriculture, animal husbandry, sports promotion, food processing, processing of MFPs, human resource development in technical and vocational spheres, water harvesting, resettlement of displaced persons, tribal land management, etc. Needless to add, only those projects will be approved which fulfil the broad parameters as enumerated in these guidelines and are normally not specifically taken up under the State Plan or other schemes of different Ministries of the Government of India. The maintenance of infrastructure maximum up to 10% of the entitlement of the State would also be permissible, subject to prior approval of the Ministry on the proposal.

13. The initiative for imparting quality education to the tribal students through 82 Model Residential Schools started in the IXth Five Year Plan Period would be continued as far as establishment of these schools are concerned and proportionate recurring and non-recurring norms. The other academic institutions with similar objectives such as Navodaya Vidhyalays would also be supported, if such Vidhyalays are set up for tribal students.
14. The TSP component of various departments/sectors under the State Plan should be put in a different Demand Head in the budget of the Tribal development Department of the State. An amount equivalent to 10% of the total allocation under Article 275(1) will be earmarked and retained at the Ministry's level. This amount will further be allocated for innovative projects amongst only those States, who adopt the TSP approach in letter and in spirit by ensuring that the entire TSP funds, at least in equal proportion to the population of tribals in the State, are placed in one budget head under the administrative control of the Tribal Development Department of the State Government for more integrated and focused planning and implementation of projects/schemes. This 10% earmarked fund will be used as an instrument to bring about changes in the institutional framework for adoption of TSP and be allocated only amongst the States actually releasing, in the previous financial year, at least more than 75% of the approved Tribal Sub-Plan funds to the implementing agencies through the budget head of the Tribal Development department of the State. In case of the tribal majority States, utilization of 75% of the grants released under the Central Sector Schemes of this Ministry would qualify for consideration of innovative projects.
15. The remaining 90% of the funds will be allocated amongst the States on the basis of the ST population in each State as a percentage to the total tribal population of the country.

**Scheme implemented during 2005-06 under 1<sup>st</sup> Proviso to Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India.**

1	Installation of Sub-station Argumentation and Extension of I –phase 3-wire L.T. distribution at Rinchenpong. Note : This is a ongoing work started in 2003-04 payment as shown is an instalment made to Power Department.	2005-06	35,00,000/-	Fund transferred to Power.
2	Construction of Ware house-cum-godown at Taga Thangu – Lachen, North Sikkim.	-do-	10,00,000/-	Fund transfer to Tourism Deptt.
3	Construction of Monastery at Tung-Naga (North Sikkim).	-do-	8,90,000/-	
4	Grants-in-aid for renovation of Sikkim Lepcha Literacy Building at Development Area.	-do-	2,00,000/-	

**WELFARE BOARDS**

Government has constituted separate Welfare Boards for SC, ST and OBC. The Boards have been formed to infuse ideas into the implementation of various programmes for the weaker sections of the population. The Board played vital role in advising the Department in taking up appropriate programmes for the people at the grass root level. Shri. A. S. Baraily and Shri. Passang Rinzing Sherpa and Mrs. Bina Rai have been appointed as Chairman/Chairperson of Scheduled Castes Welfare Board and Scheduled Tribes Welfare Board and OBC Welfare Board respectively.

### **Sikkim Commission for Backward Classes:**

The first Sikkim Commission for Backward classes headed by Justice M.L. Shrimal submitted their report to Government in June 1998. State Govt. has reconstituted the Sikkim Commission for Backward Classes on 5/8/98 to examine the requests for inclusion of any class of citizens as a backward classes in the Schedule and hear complains of wrong inclusion or non-inclusion of any backward class and tender such advice to the State Government as it deems appropriate. The present Commission consist of the following members nominated by the State Government vide notification no. 01/30(13)/SWD dated 30/01/2002.

1.	Shri M. B. Dahal, Former Minister	-	Chairman.
2.	Shri. K.B. Gurung, Arithang Road, Gtk.	-	Member.
3.	Shri D. P. Kharel, Former Minister	-	Member.
4.	Shri. S. K. Pradhan, Kazi Road, Gtk.	-	Member.
5.	Shri. Rup Raj Rai, Former Minister,	-	Member.
6.	Secretary, Welfare Department	-	Member-Secretary.

### **RESERVATION IN SERVICES:**

Welfare Department issued notification dated 1/7/95 making reservation for SCs, STs and OBCs in posts and services to be filled up by direct recruitment under the Government of Sikkim and Police Sector Undertaking and for allotment of Seats in educational institutions for professional courses as under:

1.	SC	-	6%
2.	ST	-	33%
3.	OBC	-	14%
4.	MBC	-	21%

### **AGE RELAXATION**

State Government has relaxed the upper age limit for the candidates belonging to SCs, STs and OBCs of the State in services/posts to be filled up by direct recruitment w.e.f 12/8/96 as under:

- i. For Scheduled Castes - by 5 years
- ii. For Scheduled Tribes - by 5 years
- iii. For Other Backward Classes by 3 years

### **SIKKIM SC, ST AND OBC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED.**

**Sikkim Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes Development Corporation (SABCCO)** under the aegis of Welfare department, Government of Sikkim was established under the Companies Act (Sikkim, 1961 on 27<sup>th</sup> February, 1996. The Corporation is a fully owned Government Undertaking having an authorized share capital of Rs. 10 crores.

It is a State Channelising Agency (SCA) which avails financial assistance by way of loan from Apex Corporations, viz. the National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC), National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC), National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBFDC) for financing income generating schemes for the STs, SCs, OBCs and Handicapped persons. The Corporation identifies beneficiaries, disburses loans, monitors the utilization of loans by there beneficiaries and timely recover of the loans.

## **OBJECTIVES**

To promote economic and development activities for the benefit of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes and Handicapped Persons.

To assist individuals or groups of individuals belonging to scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes and Handicapped Persons by way of loans and advances for income and employment generating activities.

To extend loans to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes and Handicapped Persons or pursuing general/professional/technical education or training.

To help in furthering Government policies and programmes for the development of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes and Handicapped Persons.

To enter into any agreement with Central Government/State Government or any State or local authorities or other-wise for the purpose of carrying out objects of the Company and to obtain from and such Government, State authorities or persons, any charters, subsidies, loans, grants etc.

## **TARGET GROUP**

Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes and Handicapped Persons belonging to low income group in the rural and urban areas of Sikkim with special focus on educated unemployment and women and promoting economic development activities.

## **SCHEMES FOR ASSISTANCE**

- a) Agriculture and Allied: Agriculture production and related field such as purchase of agriculture machinery and implements, animal breeding, poultry, dairy, piggery, bee-keeping etc. Horticulture, floriculture, mushroom cultivation, cash crops like cardamom, orange, apple, potato, ginger etc.
- b) Artisan and Traditional Occupation: These include handicrafts, tailoring, weaving, knitting, carpet weaving, jewellery, carpentry, blacksmithy, bakery, beauty parlour etc.
- c) Technical Trades: All self employment schemes such as electrician, plumber, steel fabrication works, TV/Radio repair, motor mechanic, book binding, clinical labs, Xerox/Fax/Typing, Lamination centres, STD/PCO booths etc.
- d) Hotel/Guest House/Lodging/Restaurant: The loan facility is available to ST/SC/OBC beneficiaries only for conversion of, renovation of rooms, kitchen etc. of existing building to guest house/lodging in areas having tourism potential.
- e) Small Business : Loans for setting up small business ventures such as tea shops, general provision stores, grocery/manihari shops, ready made garments shop, news paper/magazine shop etc.
- f) Transport Services : Purchase of commercial vehicles for self employment.

## **PROCEDURE FOR AVAILING LOANS**

- a) Submission of application form in the prescribed format (available in the Corporation's Office) duly filled in along with a passport size photograph duly attested by a Gazetted Officer.
- b) Certificate of Identification issued by District Collector/Addl. District Collector/Sub-Div. Magistrate.
- c) ST/SC/OBC Certificate issued by District Collector/Additional District Collector/Sub-Div. Magistrate.
- d) Annual family income Certificate issued by District Collector/Additional District Collector/Sub-Div. Magistrate.
- e) Land Title/Parcha.

- f) Project Report/Profile.
- g) No Objection Certificate from Institution, Banks and Government Departments extending loan facilities.
- h) For handicapped/disabled persons, certificate from Medical Board certifying disability.

The methods adopted by the Corporation for recovery of loans are as under:-

- (i) Regular monthly recovery drives conducted by the Field Officers.
- (ii) Default Review Meetings conducted with the loanees.
- (iii) Co-operation have been sought from various concerned Departments to insist individuals for production of "No Objection Certificate" from SABCCO during the time of renewing trade licenses for hotels, restaurants, businesses and issuing fitness certificates to taxi loanees.
- (iv) Further, SABCCO has been insisting on Salary Deduction Undertaking or Departmental Undertaking from Government employees willing to stand surety for the loans being availed of by their close relatives and friends. This has been a great help in boosting recovery.
- (v) The SABCCO has started taking defaulting loanees to court for the recovery of dues under Lok Adalat and SPDR Act.

THE CORPORATION HAS DISBURSED THE FOLLOWING LOANS TO SC, ST AND OBC BENEFICIARIES AS ON 01.04.2003 TO 31.03.2005.

The Corporation has disbursed the following loans to SC, ST and OBC No. of beneficiaries as on 01.04.05 to 31.03.06.

S. No.	Scheme	SC		ST		OBC		Total	
		Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
1	Autoworkshop	1	1.00					1	1.00
2	Beauty Parlour	1	0.90			1	0.95	2	1.85
3	Broom Cult.			1	0.80	1	0.50	2	1.30
4	Cable Unit	1	0.90	1	0.90			2	1.80
5	Cardamom			13	7.80	7	4.95	20	12.75
6	Carpet weaving			4	1.76			4	1.76
7	Cyber Cafe			1	0.50			1	0.50
8	Dairy	2	0.82	6	2.04	13	4.25	21	7.11
9	Education L.			1	0.95	1	0.90	2	1.85
10	Fisheries			1	0.50			1	0.50
11	Floriculture	3	3.30	7	5.40	12	12.10	22	20.80
12	Ginger			3	1.00	1	0.40	4	1.40
13	Gold Smithy	5	7.60					5	7.60
14	Goatery					1	0.30	1	0.30
15	Grocery	3	1.00	14	5.90	16	6.45	33	13.35
16	Handicraft			1	0.90			1	0.90
17	Hardware shop					1	1.50	1	1.50
18	Hostel	3	5.45	4	8.00	2	4.00	9	17.45
19	Hotel	20	38.30	65	125.84	20	34.25	105	198.39
20	Knitting	1	0.90					1	0.90
21	MSY	55	13.75					55	13.75
22	M.C.F.					1	0.50	1	0.50
23	Medical store			1	0.45			1	0.45
24	Piggery	12	5.03	31	11.81	6	2.05	49	18.89
25	Poultry	7	2.37	10	3.50	32	12.80	49	18.67
26	Radio repairing	1	0.35					1	0.35
27	R.M.G.					2	1.30	2	1.30

28	Printing			1	2.00			1	2.00
29	Restaurant	13	10.90	29	25.75	15	12.65	57	49.30
30	Swarnima					29	10.63	29	10.63
31	Service centre					1	0.98	1	0.98
32	Steel F.					2	1.80	1	1.80
33	Typing Institute	1	0.95					1	0.95
34	Tour & Travel			3	3.30	5	5.70	8	9.00
35	Village tour	1	0.90	5	6.80	6	6.90	12	14.60
	Total	130	94.42	202	215.70	175	125.86	507	436.18

**Inter caste marriage incentive awarded during 2005-06 under 50:50 Central State share (Budget Provision Rs. 3.75) (CSS).**

Nos. of couples	Incentive awarded @ Rs. 20,000/- per couple.
19	Rs . 3,75,000/-

**MEASURES TAKEN BY THE STATE GOVERNMENT OF SIKKIM FOR PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES AGAINST SCs & STs.**

- (a) The protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 has been extended on 29<sup>th</sup> July' 1983 but not enforced in the State of Sikkim till date.
- (b) The SCs & STs (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.
  1. Provision of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (POA) Act'1989 has been translated into the regional languages (Napeli version) and widely circulated among the Panchayats, Collectorate offices, NGOs and member of SCs & STs families.
  2. In order to improve awareness about the Provisions of SCs & STs (POA) Act 1989 among the members of SCs & STs as well as implementing authorities, some Publicity Material has been displayed through hoardings at important public places, like Courts, Police stations, District Headquarters etc.
  3. The suitable instruction are being given by the police authorities to the local police for speedy and careful disposal of cases registered under SCs and STs (POA) Act, 1989 and filling the charge sheet within the shortest (prescribed) time limit.
  4. In Sikkim there is not so much problem for maintaining Law and Order. The people of Sikkim are, by nature God fearing and Law abiding people. However, incase of occurrence of any problem in maintaining Law and Order in the State, the Government and the police authorities are always alert and adequate steps are taken for maintaining peace and communal harmony in rural and urban areas to check and minimize the crimes and atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
  5. Necessary instructions have been given to the police booths set-up I rural and urban areas for taking timely and effective actions in investigating the cases and submitting the charge sheet in the courts. The police personnel have been instructed to investigate the complaints soon after the FIR is lodged.
  6. District and Session Courts (North and East) and District and Session Courts (South and West) have been designated as Special Courts to try the cases of Atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for North and East Districts and for West and South Districts respectively.

7. The State Government have appointed Special Public Prosecutors with adequate qualifications and experience to try the cases in right earnest and for disposal with necessary conviction. The Special Public Prosecutors are also maintaining strong and cordial relation with the local police machinery. The State Government is also organizing training courses for creating awareness about various provisions of the Special Acts among the Special Public Prosecutors and the concerned Police Officials.
8. Regular training and orientation of functionaries at all level are also being conducted in order to ensure that the agencies responsible for providing protection and safe-guarding the interests of SCs and STs do not themselves commit crimes against SCs and STs.
9. The action taken on complaints registered by SCs/STs against police in action on their complaints, viz. investigation, registration and filling of cases and their present status are being reviewed periodically by the State Government and reported to the Commission.
10. Necessary steps are being taken to review/amend the norms for payment of relief and rehabilitation, prescribed under Rule 12 of the SCs and STs (POA) Rules, 1995 for providing total relief amount to the victims by the time the case is charge-sheeted in the court.

**Statement showing cases registered with the Police under various crimes of Atrocities against Scheduled Caste.**

Sl. No.	Nature of offence	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
1	Murder	--	--	--	1	1	--	1	1 (m) 2 (f)
2	Grievous Hurt	1	2	1	--	--	3	--	--
3	Rape	1	--	--	--	1	--	1	1 (f)
4	Arson	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
5									
	a) IPC only	10	11	6	2	3	1(m) 1(f)		3(m) 2(f)
	b) SC/ST (POA) Act with IPC	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	c) PCR Act	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Sub-total	14	13	7	3	5	5	2	9

**Statement showing cases registered with the Police under various crimes of Atrocities against Scheduled Tribes.**

Sl. No.	Nature of offence	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
1	Murder	--	--	--	1	2	--	1(m)	
2	Grievous Hurt	2	2	2	2	1	3	3(m)	1(m) 1(f)
3	Rape	1	1	1	--	--	1	2(f)	
4	Arson	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--
5									
	a) IPC only	31	53	9	24	--	6(m)		11(m) 5(f)
	b) SC/ST (POA) Act with IPC	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	c) PCR Act	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Sub-total	34	56	14	28	3	6	13	18



HOME DEPARTMENT  
GOVERNMENT OF SIKKIM

No. 51/HOME/2006

Dated 28 / 7 / 2006

**NOTIFICATION**

In pursuance of the provisions of Rule 16 & 17 of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rule, 1995, the State Government is hereby pleased to constitute following Vigilance and Monitoring Committee/s in order to review the implementation of the provisions of the aforesaid Rule, relief and rehabilitation facilities provided to the victims and other related matters.

The Committee/s shall consist of the following members, namely:-

State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee:

- |    |   |   |                   |
|----|---|---|-------------------|
| 1. | Hon'ble Chief Minister of Sikkim                                    | - | Chairman          |
| 2. | Hon'ble Minister, Social Justice, Empowerment & Welfare Department. | - | Member            |
| 3. | Hon'ble Member of Parliament, Rajya Sabha                           | - | Member.           |
| 4. | Chief Secretary of Sikkim   | - | Member.           |
| 5. | Director General of Police, Sikkim Police                           | - | Member.           |
| 6. | Secretary, Social Justice, Empowerment & Welfare Department.        | - | Member Secretary. |

The Committee shall meet at least twice in a calendar year.

District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee:

- |    |   |   |                  |
|----|---|---|------------------|
| 1. | All District Magistrates  | - | Chairman.        |
| 2. | All District Superintendents of Police East/West/South/North.                             | - | Member.          |
| 3. | Sub Divisional Magistrates East/West/South/North.   | - | Member.          |
| 4. | Welfare Officers, Social Justice, Empowerment & Welfare Department, East/West/South/North | - | Member Secretary |

The Committee shall meet at least once in three months.

BY ORDER AND IN THE NAME OF THE GOVERNOR.

Sd/-  
(N.D. CHINGAPA)IAS  
CHIEF SECRETARY  
F. No. Gos/14(22) SJEWD/WD.



GOVERNMENT OF SIKKIM  
HOME DEPARTMENT  
GANGTOK

No. 23/HOME/2006

Dated 07 / 03 / 2006

**NOTIFICATION**

WHEREAS, the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in Civil Appeal No. 5854 of 1994 arising out of Special Leave Petition (Civil) No. 14767 of 1993 in the Case of Madhuri Patil has directed the State Government to constitute the Scrutiny Committee to scrutinize the Caste Certificates issued by the State Government.

AND WHEREAS, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India vide letter number 12016/10/2003-TA (RL) dated 16<sup>th</sup> June' 2004, has also requested the State Government to constitute the Scrutiny Committee to scrutinize the Caste Certificates issued with utmost expedition promptitude;

NOW THEREFORE, the State Government is pleased to constitute the Scrutiny Committee for the State of Sikkim in all the four Districts of the State consisting of the following members, namely:-

11. District Collectors of the concerned Districts.
12. Superintendent of Police of the concerned Districts.
13. Joint Secretary, Social Justice, Empowerment & Welfare Department.
14. Joint Secretary (Adm-I) Home Department.
15. SDO/SDM of concerned District Office – as Member Secretary.

BY ORDER AND IN THE NAME OF THE GOVERNOR.

Sd/-  
(N.D. CHINGAPA)IAS  
CHIEF SECRETARY  
F. No. Gos/Home-II/94/14 (Part)

**SOCIAL JUSTICE EMPOWERMENT AND WELFARE DEPARTMENT**  
**SOCIAL WELFARE DIVISION**  
**GOVERNMENT OF SIKKIM**

**ANNUAL REPORT - 2005-06.**

The focus of the activities of the Social Welfare Division is mainly on the disadvantaged and marginalized groups of society. Its objective is to minimize inequalities in opportunities, status, facilities and income relating to the physically and economically disadvantaged segment of the society. To attain these objectives, the Department has various programmes tailor made to the need of each category of the under-privileged.

I. **WELFARE FOR THE SENIOR CITIZENS:** -

I. **OLD AGE PENSION:** - The old age pension has been of the popular scheme of the Government. Under the scheme a monthly pension @ Rs. 300/- p.m. month is given to the poor and needy persons of 65 yrs above and who have no regular source of income 14869 members of beneficiaries are receiving Old Age Pension as on Mar'2006

2. **OLD AGE HOME:** -A proposal for establishment of Old Age Home at Jail Pool has been forwarded to Government of India for sanction of grant in aid.

3. **WELFARE OF THE DISABLED PERSONS:** -

(a) The Social Welfare Division looks after the disabled persons of the four categories viz. Locomotive, Visual, Mental and Hearing impaired. The following schemes are implemented for the welfare of the disabled persons.

1. **Stipend:** - Stipend is provided for disabled students studying outside the state in Special School at St. Mary's School for the Deaf at Kalimpong and Salvation Army School for the Deaf at Darjeeling. The rate of stipend is Rs.500/- per month per child and Rs.500/- is given as uniform allowance per child per annum. Number of beneficiaries - 12 nos (2005-06).

II. **Scholarship:** -Scholarship of Rs.50/- p.m. is being given to children of 1 to VI, Rs.60/- p.m. to children of class VII to VIII p.m. and Rs.85/- p.m. to children studying in class IX to X. This scholarship is given to the children studying in different Government schools in Sikkim. Number of beneficiaries - 28 nos (2005-06).

- III. **Scholarship for Higher Studies:** - Rs.800/- p.m. outside the state and Rs.2000/- per annum within the state. Number of beneficiaries - 6 (2005-06).
- (b) **Subsistence allowance:** - Subsistence allowance of Rs.500/- p.m. is given to physically challenged persons who is poor and needy. The rate of allowance is Rs.500/- p.m. 1500 physically challenged persons are receiving till date.
- (c) **District Disability Rehabilitation Center, Gangtok:** - This DDRC is located at STNM Hospital complex, Gangtok and is run by the Social Welfare Division. This DDRC has qualified professional manpower to cater to the needs of all types of disabilities.
- I. The Social Welfare Division provides free equipments like walking sticks for the visually challenged, crutches hearing aids, Artificial limbs, wheel chair etc to the poor and needy disabled persons of the state through the DDRC.
- II. **Free Camps for the Disabled:** - The Social Welfare Division organised free camps for the Disabled in the following places during 2005-06.
1. Rangpo - East - Feb'2005
  2. Temi Tarku - South - Feb'2005
  3. Pakyong - East - Mar'2005
  4. Sang - East - April 2005
  5. Lingdok - East - July 2005
  6. Kewzing - West - Aug ' 2005
  7. Hee Bazar - West - Sep' 2005
  8. Melli - South - Nov ' 2005
  9. Namthang - South - Dec ' 2005

During these camps the disabled persons has been identified, treated and issued with Disability Identity Cards. The degree of disability of the disabled persons are certified by the Medical Specialist and Disability Identity Card is issued accordingly by the Social Justice Empowerment and Welfare Department.

The Total number of Disability Identity Cards issued till July ' 2006.

Orthopaedic	-	1246
Hearing and Speech	-	1246
Visual	-	318
Multiple	-	253
<u>Mental Retardation</u>	-	<u>1901</u>
		<u>Total - 4964</u>

- IV. **Free Correctional Surgery Camp:** -The Social Justice Empowerment and Welfare Department in collaboration with Health Care and Human Service and Family Welfare Department Organised the first free correctional surgery camp for the Orthopaedically handicapped persons at STNM Hospital on 14th and 17th April \2006.

Dr. Prakash P. Katwal MD (ortho) FIMSA, professor of Orthopaedics, All India Institute of Medical Science, New Delhi was invited as a resource persons for this free correctional surgery camp. Dr P.P. Katwal alongwith Dr. S.K. Dewan, Sr. Consultant, Orthopaedic Department STNM performed surgery to 10 number of orthopaedically handicapped persons and 9 cases have been referred to AIIMS New Delhi for surgery.

The main aim and objective of Social Justice Empowerment and Welfare Department for organizing this camp was to benefit and reach out to the disabled poor and needy section of the society for medical treatment to enable them to function independently in daily life as far as possible.

- V. **Workshop:** - This Department has organised 5 workshops in all the Districts. These workshops was organised to sensitize the Aganwadi Workers, Panchayats and NGO's on early Identification, Intervention and Management of Disability.

<u>DATE</u>	<u>VENUE</u>
19th August	Namchi
26th August	Gayzing
2nd September	Mangan
26th November	Singtam
29th November	Pakyong

- VI. **Special School for the Deaf:** - The Social Welfare Division has established a Special School for the Hearing impaired children on 1.6.2004 at Sichey Busty, Gangtok. It is a residential School where accommodation, education and general welfare for the hearing impaired children are provided. There are 3 Special Educators. There were 19 students in the school during 2005.

- VIII. **Sheltered Workshop for the Disabled:** - The Department runs a sheltered workshop for the physically challenged at Jorethang, where they make products out of Cane and Bamboo, which are sold during the Magey Mela by the Department. It was established to train physically challenged persons in a sheltered environment and to learn a economically trade viable so as to make them economically independent as far as possible. Those working as production workers are given M.R. Wages of Rs.85/- per day. Some have

opened their own small business after being trained in the sheltered workshop. During 2005-06 there were 17 number trained person working in the workshop.

3. Destitute Homes: - The Department runs one Destitute Home at Kaluk for 50 children (boys) were accommodation, education and general welfare for the children are provided where grant of Rs. 500/- per month per child is provided. There are 5 other Destitute Home run by the NGO's where maintenance grant @ Rs. 450/- p.m. per child is provided.

**The location of various destitute homes are as under: -**

<u>Sl.No.</u>	<u>Name of Destitute Home</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>No. of Children</u>	<u>Run by</u>	<u>Ph.No.</u>
1.	Kaluk Destitute Home	Kaluk	50	Government	
2.	Atish Dipanker Destitute Home	Chakung	125	Kripa Buddhist Mission (NGO)	(253326)
3.	Balika Niketan Destitute Welfare Association (NGO).	Gangtok	50	Arithang Social Home	(223336)
4.	Wangdi Faith Mission	Mangan	50	Wangdi Faith Mission (NGO)	(234282)
5.	Denzong Lhadey Yanki	Pelling	100	Denzong Lhadey Yanki Tshokchen (NGO).	(250760)
6.	Kingstone Destitute Home	Rhenock	50	Akhil Sikkim Arahaya Kalyan Samiti (NGO).	(253628)

4. **Grant-in-aid to voluntary Organisation:** - Financial assistance to provided to voluntary organizations working in the disability sector, welfare works for the old and under privileged section of the society and in the field of Drug and Substance Abuse.

**The Department provided grant in aid to the following NGO during 2005-06: -**

1. Sikkim Viklang Sahayata Samati, Gangtok
  2. Sikkim Detoxification Cum Rehabilitation Center, Nimtar
  3. National Association for the Blind, Gangtok
  4. All India Voluntary Health Association, Sikkim Branch
  5. Association for Social Health in India Sikkim Branch, Gangtok
  6. Mahila Kalyan Samitee, Kaluk
  7. Spastic Society of Sikkim, Gangtok.
  8. Voluntary Health Association of India, Sikkim Branch - Gangtok.
5. **National Family Benefit Scheme:** - Under the National Family Scheme sum of Rs. 10,000/- is provided to the family when the breadwinner of the family dies an accidental death or natural death. This scheme is 100% CSS. During 2005-06, 157 beneficiaries were covered.

6. **Juvenile Observation Home**: - After the enforcement of the Juvenile Justice Act in Sikkim, the Department has established a Juvenile Observation Home in rented accommodation at Sichey Busty for keeping these juveniles till their cases are pending in the Juvenile Justice Board. This home has the capacity to house 25 Juveniles at a time.

As per the provisions of the Juvenile Justice Act, 2000, the Social Justice Empowerment and Welfare Department has constituted a Child Welfare Committee, Advisory Committee and an Inspection Committee. A Vocational Teacher and a Counselor has also been appointed. A part time doctor has also been appointed for this Home.

The juveniles have made baskets, soft toys, paper bags and these items were displayed during the Exhibition cum sale at Hotel Tashi Delek. This exhibition was inaugurated by Smt. Meira Kumar, Hon'ble Minister, Social Justice, Empowerment and Welfare, Government of India during her visit to Sikkim along with the Smt. Sarita Prasad, Secretary Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India.

6. **National Family Benefit Schemes:-**

National Family Benefit Scheme (100% CSS) was started from Oct. 1995, by Government of India. A one time grant of Rs. 10,000/- each is given to the B.P.L. family when the primary bread winner of the family dies an accidental or natural death. A total of 1099 numbers of beneficiaries have benefited under the scheme till date.

7. **Workshops/Training Programmes Attended:-**

- a) Workshop on education, employment and Barrier Free Environment held on 0<sup>th</sup> January' 2005 and Multi Purpose Camp on 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> at Imphal, Manipur. Attended by Principal Secretary and deputy Secretary, Social Justice, Empowerment and Welfare Department.
- b) Annual National meet on Adoption on 22<sup>nd</sup> and 23<sup>rd</sup> February' 2005 a New Delhi. Attended by deputy Secretary, Social Welfare Division, Social Justice, Empowerment and Welfare department.

**SOCIAL JUSTICE, EMPOWERMENT AND WELFARE DEPARTMENT  
(WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT DIVISION)  
GOVERNMENT OF SIKKIM**

**ANNUAL REPORT 2005-2006**

The Annual Report 2005-2006 Women and Child Development Division of Social Justice, Empowerment and Welfare Department presents the compilation of the Centrally and State sponsored Schemes. The various Schemes/Programmes being implemented by the Women and Child Development Division are the following :-

1. Child Welfare Scheme/Programme.

Integrated Child Development Service ( 100% CSS). This programme provides basic services for improved child care, early stimulation and learning, health and nutrition water and environmental sanitation targeting young children expectant and nursing mothers and women's/adolescent girl's groups. They are reached through trained community based Anganwadi Workers and equal number of helpers, supportive community structures/women's group through the Anganwadi Centre and health system.

In the year 2005-2006 Government of India has sanctioned 6 more additional Projects and 488 numbers of Anganwadi Centres. Now the Women and Child Development Division have a total number of 11 Projects and 988 numbers Anganwadi Centres ( 8 Rural + 2 Urban + 1 Tribal).

The Project-wise population coverage by ICDS for the year 2005 -06 are as follows :-

Sl. No.	Project/District	No. of AWCs	Population	Children		No. of PW	No. of Nursing Mothers
				0-3 years	3-6 years		
1	Gyalshing Rural Project (West)	93	67331	4856	2971	426	990
2	Namchi Rural project (South)	145	63633	3968	3675	431	616
3	Singtam Rural project (East)	173	14064	5465	4145	417	523
4	Mangan Rural Project (North)	136	25617	2054	1454	170	346
5	Urban Slum Project (East)	53	27665	2410	2438	198	281
6	Soreng	90	280112	3724	2489	240	631
7	Ravangla	74	29710	2243	1736	214	383
8	Rongli	70	24265	1554	1568	156	201
9	Pakyong	76	28062	1956	1636	198	281

10	Jorethang (USP)	28	14064	842	776	83	168
11	Chungthang (Tribal)	50	9231	740	655	68	124
12		988	633235	29812	23543	2523	4483

### Construction of Anganwadi Centres.

Till date Government of India has sanctioned construction work of 130 Anganwadi Centres @ Rs. 1.25 lakhs/AWC under North Eastern Allocation.

Anganwadi Training Centre, Sikkim has one AWTC at Lower Sichey sanctioned and established during 1986. It organizes Job Training, Orientation Training and Refresher Training Course for Anganwadi Workers and Helpers throughout the year.

### NUTRITION.

This includes supplementary feeding, growth monitoring and promotion, nutrition and health education and prophylaxis against Vitamin A deficiency and control of nutritional anemia.

### SUPPLEMENTARY FEEDING.

All families in the ICDS community are surveyed to identify low income families and deprived children below the age of six years, pregnant and nursing mothes and adolescent girls. They avail of supplementaty feeding support for 300 days in a year. By providing supplementary feeding, the Anganwadi attempts to bridge the caloric gap between the national recommended and average intake of children and women in low income and disadvantaged communities.

The type of food varies from State to State but usually consists of hot meal cooked at the Anganwadi containing a varied combination of pulses, cereals, oils vegetables and sugar. Some State provides a ready to eat meal containing basic ingredients. In State of Sikkim ready to eat food viz. Soya biscuits are provided to Anganwadi attending 3-6 years children and weaning powder to 6 months to 3 years children as take home ration.

Special care is taken to reach children below the age of two years and to encourage parents and siblings to either take home ration or to bring them to Anganwadi for supplementary feeding. The take home ration is a contact opportunity for growth monitoring and promotion of children under two years of age and nutrition counseling of mothers, for improved childcare and feeding practices.

The national prophylaxis programme for prevention of blindness caused by Vitamin A deficiency and control of nutritional anaemia among mothers and children are two direct interventions integrated in ICDS. Dietary promotion is an important part of nutrition health education and targeted supplementation is also provided. At nine months of age, 100,000 International Units (IU) of Vitamin A solution is administered to infant along with immunization against measles. Children in the age group of one to five years received 200,000 IU of Vitamin A solution every six months, with priority to children under three years of age. Tablets of iron and folic acid are administered to expectant mothers for prophylaxis and treatment and to children with anemia. These supplements are dispensed by AWW/ANM and their utilization are monitored by them. Supplements

are dispensed by AWW/ANM and their utilization are monitored by them. The usage of only iodized salt is promoted especially in food supplement provided.

NUTRITION CELL  
SUPPLEMENTARY NUTRITION PROGRAMME (SNP)

Supplementary Nutrition Programme is the ongoing Nutrition Programme since the launch of ICDS Scheme. Under this programme, the Supplementary Nutrition is provided to the beneficiaries of ICDS 0-3, 3-6 years, pregnant and lactating mothers, children of Monastic School. The budget provision for this nutrition programme for the year 2006-2007 is Rs. 426.00 lakhs ( as State Share) and Rs. 53.37 lakhs as Central Share ( 1<sup>st</sup> instalment).

At present the total number of beneficiaries covered is around 36,500. These beneficiaries were provided with Soyabean Biscuit @ 100 gms/day/benef for 300 days and Weaning food @ 100/gms/day/benef for 360 days.

NUTRITIVE FOOD BEING DISTRIBUTED IN ICDS CENTRE

Soyabean Biscuits – for centre attending children  
100 gm per day per beneficiary for days.

Weaning Food – take home food provided to children in the  
age group of 6 months to 3 years,  
malnourished children below 6 years,  
pregnant women and nursing mothers. 100  
gm per day per beneficiaries whole month

CONTENT AND NUTRITIVE VALUE OF SOYA BISCUIT PER 100 GM.

1. Soya flour – 30 gm
2. Whole Wheat Flour – 20 gm
3. Whole What refine flour – 30 gm
4. Skimmed milk powdered – 5 gm
5. Fat and oil – 5 gm
6. Sugar – 10 gam
7. Nutritive value protein – 12.47  
Calorie – 419

CONTENT AND NUTRITIVE VALUE OF WEANING

FOOD PER 100 GM.

1. Soya Flour – 20%
2. Whole What Flour – 60%
3. Rice Flour – 5%
4. Sugar – 10%
5. Vitamin – 5%
6. Nutritive value of Protein – 12.03 gm  
Calorie – 376 gm

WORLD BREAST FEEDING WEEK

The World Breast Feeding Week celebration is absorbed annually this year it was held from 1<sup>st</sup> to 7<sup>th</sup> August. Programmes were held at various urban locations and one each program in the four districts. Emphasis was given to bring about public awareness

on the advantages of breastfeeding and the disadvantages relating to the substitute feeds.

### NUTRITION AWARENESS CAMP

The Awareness Camps are organized at different targeted places as follow up/evaluation program with regular nutrition programme schedule.

### FOLLOW UP PROGRAMME ON MALNUTRITION

During Health Camps and immunization programmes held in the village level the field functionaries of the Nutrition Cell accompanies the Medical Officer LHV and the ICDS functionaries to the Aganwadi Centres and conducts Nutrition Education and Demonstration on locally available food item especially to the mothers of those children who fall under the Grade I and II of Malnutrition. The follow up initiative under the ICDS guidelines are carried out until the malnourished children improves to the grading of normal.

### NUTRITION PROGRAMME FOR ADOLESCENT GIRLS (NPAG)

In Sikkim, NPAG has been implemented as a Pilot Project in the East District by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Women and Child Development Division, Government of India.

### OBJECTIVE OF NPAG.

1. Reduction of Malnutrition
2. Reduction/elimination of micro-nutrient deficiencies related to iron iodine Vit. A etc.
3. Reduction in chronic energy deficiency

### BENEFICIARIES OF NPAG.

In the year 2002-2003 beneficiaries under NPAG Programme were as follows :-

- a) Adolescent Girls below 35 kg body weight -3233
- b) Pregnant and Lactating Women below 40 Kg body weight – 472

During 2003-2004 and 2004-2005 the programme was not implemented due to non-receipt of fund and rice quota from Government of India. During 2005-2006 the beneficiaries covered were only Adolescent Girls weighing less than 35 kgs body weight. The number of beneficiaries covered is 5555.

In order to improve the Nutritional Status of Adolescent Girls, pregnant and lactating women the Special Additional Assistance has been given to the State to provide food grains to the identified beneficiaries totally free of cost through PDS (Public Distribution System) @ 6 Kg per beneficiary per month.

### TRAINING – UDISHA

Training is the most crucial element in ICDS, since the achievement of programme goals depends upon the effectiveness of frontline workers in empowering communities for improved childcare practices, as well as effective inter- sectoral service delivery. All training aspect of ICDS is being supported by World Bank through Project –

UDISHA National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD), is the designated apex institution for training the functionaries of the ICDS through its three regional centers. Middle Level Training Centers (MLTCs) and Anganwadi Training Centers (AWTCs) at the State Level.

The functions of the Institute includes planning, coordination, monitoring the training of ICDS functionaries, formulation of training strategies, development and updating of training methodologies, aids, curricula and IEC materials ( such as manuals, guide books, handbooks), training of State and Project Level Officials and the trainers at the MLTC level. A broad outline of the schematic pattern of the training of ICDS functionaries is shown as under :-

#### TRAINING OF ICDS FUNCTIONARIES

CATEGORY	DURATION	INSTITUTE
<u>A. PRE SERVICE TRAINING</u>		
Orientation for Anganwadi Helpers		AWTC
Job Training Course for AWW	30 days	AWTC
Job Training Cr. For Supervisors	30 days	NIPCCD
Orientation for Instructors of AWTC	NIPCCD	
JTC for CDPOs	30 days	NIPCCD

CATEGORY	DURATION	INSTITUTE
<u>B. REFRESHER COURSE</u>		
Anganwadi Helpers	7 days	AWTC
AWW	7 days	AWTC
Supervisors		MLTC/NIPCCD
Instructors	7 days	NIPCCD
CDPOs	7 days	NIPCCD

#### BALIKA SAMRIDHI YOJANA ( BSY)

BSY was launched in 1997 by Government of India to address the national concern and commitment towards the declining sex ratio of girl child in the country. The objective envisaged under this scheme is to help in raising the overall status of the girl child and to bring about positive change in family and community attitudes. A cash grant of Rs. 500 is made to the mother of a girl ( upto to 2 per mother) and a further amount in the form stipend is invested in a finance institute for the education of the girl child . The total sum on maturity of the investment is aimed as assistance to the beneficiary economic independence.

#### GUIDELINES FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BSY SCHEME ARE:-

1. A Girl child eligible under BSY will be entitled to,
  - i) A post birth grant amount of Rs. 500/-
  - ii) beneficiary covered under the BSY scheme, on attending school will be entitled to annual scholarships on completion

of each successful class, for the entire school education.

PATTERN OF THE SCHOLARSHIP APPLICABLE IS

CLASS	SCHOLARSHIP AMOUNT
Post birth Grant	Rs. 500/-
I – II	Rs. 300/per/annum/class
IV	Rs. 500/- per annum
V	Rs. 600/- per annum
Vi	Rs. 700/- per annum
VIII	Rs. 800/- per annum
IX-X	Rs. 1000/- per annum/class

2. The above scholarship grants are required to be deposited in an interest bearing joint account opened in favour of the beneficiary and the programme implementing officer, as designated on this behalf by the State Government No premature withdrawal is permitted from the beneficiary account until the beneficiary attains maturity age of 18 years, where upon she must produce a certificate from either the local Panchayat representative or the District Collector to prove her unmarried status, a condition for eligibility to withdraw the amount standing in her interest bearing account.

3. In the event of the beneficiary getting married before attaining the age of 18 years , she shall forgo the benefit of the amounts of the annual scholarships and the interest accrued thereon and shall stand entitled only to the post birth grant amount of Rs. 500/- and the interest accrued only on this sum. The implementing agency shall, in such an event, be entitled to withdraw the value of the matured deposit of the scholarship amounts and the interests accrued thereon and utilize this amount as fund to sanction the benefits prescribed under this scheme to other eligible girl children.

4. In the eventuality of the death of the girl child before attaining the age of 18 years, the accumulated amount in her account would be withdrawn by the implementing agency for payment to another eligible beneficiaries under BSY.

SMALL FAMILY SCHEME

The Small Family Scheme is a state innovative programme aimed at bringing social changes through a package of incentives in the form of grants provided unmarried 13 years old girls. Launched in 1997 the objectives envisaged in the formulation of this revived scheme has been to encourage the norm of a small family and to aim for delayed marriage among the adolescent girls and encourages minimum gaps in the birth of the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> child, once the beneficiary enters into marriage.

GUIDELINES FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SCHEME ARE :-

A Girl beneficiary on attaining the age of 13 years is required to submit the following documents for eligibility :-

- i) three nos. of passport size photograph
  - ii) Domicile/Certificate of Identification ( attested copy)
  - iii) Birth Certificate ( attested copy)
- 2) Unmarried girls attaining the age of 13 years will be

Provided a grant of Rs. 2500/- which will be deposited in the State Bank of Sikkim as fixed deposit in a joint account of the beneficiary and the area Child Development Project Officer

- 3) If she remains unmarried at the age of 21 years, then out of the accumulated balance of principle and accrued interest amount she will receive the benefit of Rs. 2000/-
- 4) If she marries only at the age of 22 years, an additional Incentive of Rs. 500/- will be paid to her
- 5) If she marries only at the age of 23, an additional Incentive of Rs. 1000/- will be paid to her
- 6) If she has her 1<sup>st</sup> child only after two years of marriage, She will get an additional incentive of Rs. 1000/-
- 7) If she has her 2<sup>nd</sup> child after a gap of three years, she will be paid an additional incentive of Rs. 1000/-.

The remaining balance sum at the end of the above package period of each beneficiary shall be utilized for continuation of the scheme in the following manner :-

- a) Diverting Rs. 2500/- to start a new beneficiary coverage in the same pattern as laid down in the guidelines for the scheme.
- b) Deposit the remaining amount in the fixed deposit interest bearing account in the name of the original beneficiary for her withdrawal on maturity when she attains the age of 50 years, provided she continues to remain only with two children.

### KISHORI SHAKTI YOJANA

Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY) launched in 2000-01 as a pilot Project in the North District being implemented through 88 Aganwadi/ICDS Centres.

KSY is an intervention for the adolescent girls ( 11-18 years) as part of the universal ICDS outreach programme. It aims at breaking the inter-generational life cycle of nutritional, gender disadvantage and providing a supportive environment for self development through interventional methods by trained and expert resource persons in the field.

The objectives of the Schemes are:-

1. to improve the nutritional and health status of girls in the group of 11-18 years;
2. to provide the required literacy and numeric skills through the non-formal stream of education; to stimulate a desire for more social exposure and knowledge and to help them improve their decision making capabilities;
3. to train and equip the adolescent girls to improve/upgrade home based and vocational skills;
4. to promote awareness about health, hygiene nutrition, family welfare, home management and child care, and to take all measures to facilitate their marrying only after attaining the age of 18 years and if possible even later
5. to enable them to gain a better understanding of their

environment related social issues and the impact on their lives.

6. to encourage adolescent girls to initiate various activities to be productive and useful members of the society.

### SIKKIM STATE ACTION PLAN FOR CHILDREN (SSPAC)

Sikkim State Action Plan for Children (2000-2004) was released by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Sikkim on 14<sup>th</sup> June, 2001. The document is the state government's commitment on the Survival, Protection and Development of children as adopted in the World Summit for Children held in 1990 and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, later ratified by India in 1992 with formulation of the National Plan of Action for Children. The major goals set by the SSPAC within the framework of the National Plan Action for Children are :-

1. The Right to Survival : Reproductive and Child Health, Maternal Health, Nutrition, Child's Environment (Sanitation, hygiene & Water supply)
2. The Right to Development : Education
3. The Right to Protection : Difficult circumstances
4. The Right to Participation : Improve social status of girl child and women. Improve sex ratio and opportunities for their development and empowerment.

Under the recommendation of the SSPAC a Sikkim State Children's Board has been constituted vide Notification No: 51/Home/2001 Dated 4<sup>th</sup> July, 2001, to provide directives and policy guidelines. The Board is chaired by the Chief Minister of the State. The Secretary of the Social Justice, Empowerment and Welfare Department functions as the Member-Secretary, with seven members nominated from State Departments/Institutions, one each from the UNICEF and the Ministry of Human Resource Development, GOI . Vide Notification No: 50/Home/2001 dated 4<sup>th</sup> July, 2001 a Programme implementation Committee has been constituted to monitor, coordinate and direct efforts of the various Departments and agencies in the implementation of Sikkim State Plan of Action for Children. Project report of the SSPAC in consultation with all sectoral departments/other agencies has been forwarded to the MHRD, GOI and the UNICEF, New Delhi Office for approval and financial assistance for implementation in the sectors earmarked for development.

### WOMEN WELFARE PROGRAMME

#### SWAYAMSIDHA

Integrated programme for women's empowerment, Swayamsidha came into being during 2001-02 which was formerly lunched as Indira mahila Yojana in 1996-97 by Government of India.

The vision of Swayamsidha is to develop empowered women who will :-

- Demand their rights from family community and government.
- Have increased access to and control over material, social and political resources

- Have enhanced awareness and improved skills and
- Be able to raise issues of common concern through mobilization and networking.

The Main objectives of the programme is :-

- To facilitate poor women's social and economic empowerment through formation of self reliant women's Self Help Group (SHGs).
- Creation of confidence and awareness among members of SHGs regarding women's status, health, nutrition, education, sanitation and hygiene, legal rights, economic upliftment and other social economic and political issues.
- Strengthening and institutionalizing the savings habit in rural women and their control over economic resources;
- Improving access of women to micro credit;
- Involvement of women in local level planning and
- Convergence of services among departments.

### FEATURES.

Women will be encouraged to form groups according to their social economic status and felt needs after which they will network with their groups.

Association of Government and panchayat officials/office bearers as participants/facilitators.

Both government departments/agencies and NGOs as also district/intermediary level panchayat institutions will be eligible to implement the project at the block level.

Office bearers of IWEP Societies will be elected from amongst the women members, including ex-officio women members.

In addition to empowering SHG members perse, by federating and networking strong pressure groups for women's empowering/rights will be formed.

A subsidy free approach to women's empowerment will be inculcated.

### SWAYAMSIDHA IN SIKKIM

In 1997-98 IMY was implemented in Machi Southy District with 120 Indira Mahila Kendras. One Indira Mahila Block Society (IMBS) with 110 IMKs was registered as local NGO. During 2000-2001, when erstwhile schme of Indira Mahila Yojana was recast and renamed as Swayamsidha (Integrated Women's empowerment Program), additional two Blocks at Gyalshing and Soreng in West Sikkim were sanctioned for Sikkim with ICDS set up as Project Implementing Agency (PIA).

### WIDOW REMARRIAGE SCHEME.

To encourage remarriage of widows in the State with the objective to raise their social status and ensure social security. The state government is implementing the Widow Remarriage Scheme through the Women and Child Division as the implementing. The eligible couple (both have to be a widow/widower) is granted a cash incentive of Rs. 10,000/- couple. During 2004-05 period for such beneficiary couples were identified and granted the incentive. Budget provision is Rs. 2.40 lakhs under this Scheme.

The following documents are required to be submitted for eligibility:-

1. Sikkim Subject Certificate of Identification of both husband and wife.
2. Marriage Certificate issued by the District Collector/

- Marriage Officer.
3. Clearance from in-laws of both sides.
  4. Undertaking by the husband to take responsibility of the children from her previous husband.
  5. Death Certificate of the deceased husband.
  6. The eligible person can neither divorce nor annual marriage on any ground whatsoever for a period of ten years from the date of registration of marriage in the appropriate court by amount of incentive.

The total number of beneficiaries covered under the above Scheme are as follows

:-

South : 09  
 North : 02  
 West : 02  
 East : 06

PENSION TO THE WIDOWS OF NON-PENSIONER SERVICEMEN:-

Annual fund of Rs. 1.00 lakh is transferred to the State Rajya Sainik Board for disbursement to the widows of non-pensioner ex-servicemen @ Rs. 100/month/beneficiary.

WORKING WOMEN HOSTEL

To provide secure and economical accommodation to working women in the urban areas like Gangtok and Namchi, two Working Women's Hostel has been constructed under Women and Child Development Division of the Department. The hostel in Gangtok is located at Deorali which is under the direct administrative control of the Department, while the hostel at Namchi is being run the Sikkim Women Council, a non governmental organization.

With rapid expansion of urban areas of Gangtok, need for additional rooms has been felt and a proposal for expansion of existing hostel at Gangtok has been forwarded to GOI for financial grant. The Department has also proposed to GOI to consider grant of at least one Working Women Hostel in the remaining district headquarters Gyalshing in the West District and Mangan in the North during the meetings attended at New Delhi.

WOMEN ROOM RENT CHARGABLE AT THE WORKING HOSTEL, GANGTOK ARE AS :-

<u>Type of Room</u>	<u>@/Occupancy</u>
Single Bedded	Rs. 150/ per month
Three Bedded (attached bathroom)	Rs. 80/ per bed/month
Four Bedded (common bathroom)	Rs. 60/per bed/month

DOCUMENTS TO BE SUBMITTED FOR ADMISSION

TO THE ABOVE HOSTEL FACILITY ARE :-

1. Sikkim Subject/Certificate of Identification;

2. Income Certificate
3. Medical Certificate;
4. Recommendation of Area MLA;
5. Character Certificate;

SHORT STAY HOME SCHEME:

The Scheme of Short Stay Home is monitored and implemented in the state through the State Social Welfare Advisory Board w.e.f. 1999. In Sikkim there is one Short Stay Home “ MAMTALAYA” situated at Sichey Busty which provides shelter to women in distress. The Home has a capacity for 25 inmates and provides shelters, medical care, counseling, vocational training, referral rehabilitation and follow up services. The Short Stay Home are basically aimed at providing protective respite to women who are without shelter for a variety of reasons as illustrated below :-

1. Those who are being forced into prostitution.
2. Those who, as a result of family tension or discord, are made;
3. To leave home and have no means of subsistence and social protection or are facing litigation on account of marital disputes.
4. Those who have been sexually assaulted and are facing the problem of re-adjustment in the family or society;
5. Victims of mental maladjustment, emotional disturbance and social ostracism.

A DISTRICT LEVEL COMMITTEE HAS BEEN CONSTITUTED FOR THE PURPOSE OF PERIODICAL REVIEW OF THE FUNCTIONING OF THE SHORT STAY HOME. THE COMMITTEE IS COMPRISED OF THE FOLLOWING MEMBERS :-

- |    |  |                    |
|----|--|--------------------|
| 1. | Chairperson, Sikkim State Social Welfare Advisory Board  | - Chairperson      |
| 2. | Superintendent of Police (East)                          | - Member           |
| 3. | District, GICI   | - Member           |
| 4. | JD/East, HRD   | - Member           |
| 5. | Medical Officers   | - Member           |
| 6. | Law Officer, Law Department                              | - Member           |
| 7. | Deputy Secretary/Women and Women and Child Dev. Division | - Member-Secretary |

SIKKIM STATE COMMISSION FOR WOMEN

The Sikkim State Commission for Women (SSCW) is a statutory body constituted through enactment of the Sikkim State Commission for Women Act, 2001 vide Notification No: 11/LD/2001 Dated 12.11.2001.

The Composition of the Commission during the period was:-

1. Smt. Manita Pradhan - Chairperson
2. Smt. U. Kumari Gurung - Member
3. Smt. Rinzing Ongmu - Member
4. Smt. Kabi Chettri - Member
5. Ms. Bishnu Subba - Member
6. Ms. Kipu Tshering - Member
7. Shri A.J. Sharma - Advocate
8. Deputy Director (Nutrition)\_ - Member Secretary

