

ANNUAL REPORT
SOCIAL JUSTICE, EMPOWERMENT
&
WELFARE DEPARTMENT

GOVT. OF SIKKIM

2006 - 2007

WOMEN & CHILD DEVELOPMENT DIVISION
ANNUAL REPORT
2006 – 2007

WOMEN'S WELFARE SCHEMES

For the welfare of women, Department has implemented a number of schemes which will make them self-reliant and independent thereby ensuring gender equality and empowerment of women.

SAWYAMSIDHA

Integrated programme for women's empowerment, SwaYaQ1sidha came in to being during 2001 - 2002 which was formerly launched as Indira Mahila Yozana(IMY) 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.

Be able to raise issues of common concern through mobilization and networking.

The main objectives of the programme are:

- To facilitate poor women's social and economic empowerment through formation of self reliant women's Self Help Group (SHG).
- 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 socio economic & political issues.
- Strengthening and institutionalization the savings habit in rural women and their control.
- 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 Govt and Panchayat Officials/ office bearers as participants/ facilitators.
- Govt Departments / agencies and NGOs and 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, federating and networking strong pressure groups for women's empowerment/rights will be formed. A subsidy free approach to women's empowerment will be inculcated.

Basic Constituents

- Thrift & saving & linkage with Banks.

- Income generating activities.
- Convergence of inter- sectoral services.
- Sustained process of awareness generation & education.

Swavamsidha in Sikkim

In 1997 - 98 IMY was implemented in Namchi South District with 120 Indira Mahila Kendra's. One Indira Mahila Block Society (IMBS) with 110 IMKs was registered as local NGO. During 2000-2001, when erstwhile scheme of Indira Mahila Yojana was recast and renamed as Swayamsidha (Integrated Women's Empowerment Programme), additional 2 Blocks at Gyalshing & Soreng in West Sikkim were sanctioned with ICDS set up as Project Implementing Agency(PIA).

In 2003-04, another two blocks for East & North Sikkim was sanctioned by Government of India realizing the positive impact of the scheme in the State. Mangan & Rongli was taken as two new blocks with 100 SHGs each.

Table showing the Block wise detail of the no. of SHG's, Village Covered, Women involved, village and Block Society

District	Block	Number of SHG's	Village Covered	Women Involved	Village Society	Block Society*
West	Gyalshing	100	88	1040	11	1
	Soreng	100	80	1123	15	1
South	Namchi	160	121	1998	15	1
East	Rongli	102	91	1279	20	1
North	Mangan	111	95	1440	19	1
TOTAL		573	475	6880	80	5

* All are registered under Society Act 7 are working as NGO's.

It started as a time bound Project for six years 2001-2006, but now it has been extended for one more year. In order to monitor and supervise the Scheme in the State, Committees have been formed at different levels headed by its respective Chairman:

Committee	Chairman
State Level	Chief Secretary
District Level	D.C
Block Level	S.D.M

The fund allocation for the Project for its entire duration in Sikkim is Rs. 104.00 lakhs, of which Rs. 30.00 lakhs is meant for asset creation under Oriented Innovative Intervention of Swayamsidha.

The proposals for creation of the following assets have been finalized:

SI. No.	Name of Asset	Location	Block
1.	Womens Training Center	Darap	Gyalshing
2.	Womens Training Centre	Middle Chongrang	Gyalshing
3.	Womens Training Centre	Lingchom	Gyalshing
4.	Womens Training Centre	Luktam	Gyalshing

5.	Womens Training Centre	Siribadam	Soreng
6.	Womens Training Centre	Yangsum	Soreng
7.	Womens Training Centre	Mangal bana	Soreng
8.	Womens Training Centre	Chakung	Soreng
9.	SHG House	Ghurpisey	Namchi
10.	SHG House	Mangan	Mangan
11.	SHG House	Aritar	Rongli

Block wise Achievement

Block! District	Saving		Interloaning		Credit	Income generating
	No. of SHG	Amount	No. of SHG	Amount	Linkage activities	
GyalshinglWest	100	8,20,050	100	5,51,700	33	100
Soreng/B lock	100	6,48,500	100	4,07,000	10	100
Namchi/South	160	16,83,244	157	11,16,968	20	157
Rongli/East	102	9,31,174	102	4,04,500	20	50
Mangan/North	111	6,64,419	45	1,04,000	8	80
Total	573	47,47,387	502	25,84,166	91	487

The scheme mainly focuses on capacity development of the members of SHG thereby involving them in income generating activities through inter loaning their own savings or taking loan from the banks. SHG members are trained in importance of saving and thrift, record and account keeping and on mobilizing of women folk hence bringing them under one umbrella and simply the importance of having a meeting among themselves at least once in a month and reporting regularly to the P.I.A .

Under Swayamsidha 573 groups are functioning with 6880 women with a corpus of Rs. 47, 47,387/- . Out of these groups, 502 are involved in inter loaning with capital of Rs. 25,84,166/-, 91 are linked with banks to avail credit facilities for production and consumption needs and 487 are into income generating activities.

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 & 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 chargeable at the Working Hostel, Gangtok are as:

Type of Room	@// Occupancy
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 & 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 in to 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 disturbances and social ostracism.
6. Upgraded with helpline services w.e.f. 2006-07.

CELEBRATION OF WOMENS DAY

Observation of the National Women's Day on 24 November is an important annual event being organized by this division since 2001. The occasion commemorates the unflagging efforts of the women's movement in the country and the strong commitment of the government towards the progress of the women for gender equality, justice in critical areas of concern, empowerment in social, political and economic activities. It gives a platform to address and review the opportunities developed in these sectors.

This year the women's day was observed in all the four districts which were organized by the Child Development Project Offices with active participation from the local Panchayat representatives, women members of the local Self Help Groups, ICDS functionaries, senior citizens and general public. Rallies with participation of women from all walks of life were organized at these functions.

In the South District it was held in the Community Hall, Namchi. The Zilla Adhakshya of South District graced the function as the Chief Guest. The rally was started from Community Hall Bazar to District Collector Office and ended at Community Hall. Police Department also participated on awareness programme of Legal rights of women's. Cultural Programme was also organized at the function.

In the East District it was held at Singtam, the function was graced by the Chairperson of the Sikkim State Women Commission and the representatives from local NGOs like ASHA, VHAI, Singtam Viapari Sangh etc.

In the North it was held at Mangan, with the District Collector, North as the Chief Guest participated in the rally along with the other district officers making the event a success.

In the West District a similar function was observed at the district head quarter at Gyalshing.

For the year 2006-2007, the expenditure of Rs.1,00,000/- (Rupees one lakh) only was incurred under the Budget Head- 2235.02.103.64.74-(P) Women's Day Celebration.

Pension to the Widows of Non-Pensioner Servicemen

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

Widow Re-marriage Scheme

To encourage remarriage of widows in the state with the objective to raise their social status and ensure social society. The state Government is implementing the Widow Remarriage Scheme through the Women & Child Division as the implementing agency. The eligible couple (both have to be a widow/widower) is granted a cash incentive of Rs.1 0,000/ couple. During 2006-07 period four such beneficiary couples were identified and granted the incentives. 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 annul the marriage on any ground whatsoever for a period of ten years from the date registration of marriage in the appropriate court by amount of incentive.

Swawlamban (NORAD) Scheme.

Swawlamban extends financial assistance to women oriented training programmes. It is being implemented across the country with the objective of promoting women's development through sustained employment both in the traditional and non-traditional trades. Under the GOI guidelines Central Social Welfare Board receives proposal from States where Women Development Corporation/Societies have not been set up. For Sikkim State, the Women and Child Development Division functions as the nodal agency. After receiving the applications, the department places the proposals before the State Level Empowered Committees (SLEC), for scrutiny and for onward submission to the Department of Women & Child Welfare, Ministry of Human Resource Development, GOI for sanction of the grant through the Project Sanctioning Committee.

SIKKIM STATE COMMISSION FOR WOMEN

2006 – 2007

The Sikkim State Commission for Women was set up as a statutory body constituted through enacted of the Sikkim State Commission for Women Act, 2001 vide Notification No. 11/LD/200 1 Dtd: 12.11.2001 Mrs.Pema Choden Bhutia, Deputy Director, Nutrition as member secretary with the following members :-

- | | | | |
|----|-------------------------------|---|--------------|
| 1. | Smt Manita Pradhan | - | Chairperson |
| 2. | Smt. R. Ongmu Bhutia | - | Member |
| 3. | Smt. U. Kumari Gurung | - | Member |
| 4. | Smt. Kavita Chettri | - | Member |
| 5. | Ms. Kipu Tsering Lepcha | - | Member |
| 6. | Shri A.J. Sharma(Advocate) | - | Member |
| 7. | Ms. Bishnu Subba | - | Member |
| 8. | Smt. P.C. Bhutia,Dy.Dir.(Nut) | - | Member Secy. |

The Chairperson was replaced by Smt. Subadra Rai as new Chairperson during the month of December 2006 with the following Members vide Notification No: 45/WCWD dated 28th November 2006 .

- | | | | |
|-----|--------------------------------|---|--------------|
| 1. | Smt. Subadra Rai | - | Chairperson |
| 2. | Smt. R. Ongmu Bhutia | - | Member |
| 3. | Smt. Tilu Guring | - | Member |
| 4. | Smt. Tirtha Subba | - | Member |
| 5. | Smt. Bharati Sharma | - | Member |
| 6. | Smt. Sumitra Subba | - | Member |
| 7. | Ms. Kipu Tsering Lepcha | - | Member |
| 8. | Ms. Geeta Gazmere, Advocate | - | Member |
| 9. | Mr. G. Goparma, Pr. Secy.SJEWD | - | Member |
| 10. | Smt. Lakila Tongden | - | Member |
| 11. | Smt. P.C. Bhutia, Dy.Dir.(Nut) | - | Member Secy. |

CHILD WELFARE PROGRAMMES

SMALL FAMILY SCHEMES

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 1st and 2nd 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. 8000/- which will 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 1st child only after two years of marriage, she will get an additional incentive of Rs.1000/-
- 7) If she has her 2nd 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. 8000/- 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 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.

For the year 2006-2007, the expenditure of Rs. 11,05,570/- (Rupees Eleven Lakhs five thousand five hundred seventy) only was incurred under the Budget Head 2235.02.800.71.00.50-0.C. (P) to implement the Scheme.

INTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICE SCHEME

Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS) Scheme is a 100% Centrally Sponsored one. This programme provides basic service 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 (AWW) and equal number of Anganwadi Helpers (AWH); who are local ladies selected as honorary workers, supportive community structures/women's group through the Anganwadi Centre and health system.

OBJECTIVES

- To improve the nutritional and health status of children below the age of 6 years.
- To lay the foundation for the proper psychological, physical and social development of the child.
- To reduce the incidence of mortality, morbidity, malnutrition and school dropouts.
- To achieve effective coordination of policy and implementation among various Govt. Departments to promote child development.
- To enhance the capability of the mother to look after the normal health and nutritional needs of the child through proper health and nutritional education.

SERVICES

To achieve the objectives, a package of services is provided to the beneficiaries of ICDS through the AWW in the village. The services are as follows:

- Supplementary Feeding
- Immunization
- Health Check Up
- Referral Services
- Nutrition and Health Education
- Pre School Education

ICDS PROJECTS IN SIKKIM

The ICDS programme was launched in Sikkim in 1976-1977, it initially started only with one Project. Over the span of some years the Govt. of India sanctioned 5 ICDS Projects with 500 ICDS Centres in Sikkim. In 2005-2006 additional 6 Projects with 488 ICDS Centres was sanctioned. Today the State of Sikkim has 11 ICDS Projects with 988 Anganwadi Centres (A WC), which is distributed in all the districts of the State. The distributions are as under:

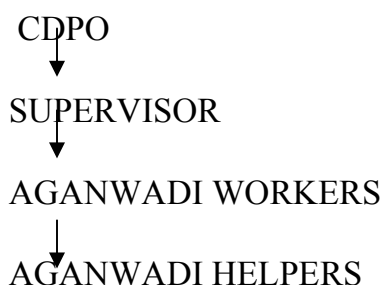
District	Projects	No. of AWCs
West	Gyalshing Rural Project	93
	Soreng Rural Project	90
South	Namchi Rural Project	145
	Ravangla Rural Project	74
	Jorethang Urban Project	28
East	Singtam Rural Project	174
	Rongli Rural Project	69
	Urban Slum Project	53
	Pakyong Rural Project	76
North	Mangan Rural Project	136
	Chungthang Tribal Project	50
TOTAL	11	988

MAN POWER IN ICDS

The backbone of ICDS is the field functionaries which comprises the Child Development Project Officers (CDPOs), the Supervisors, the Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) & Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs).

Each Project is headed by a CDPO, the Anganwadi Centres in a Project is distributed among the Supervisors of the Project and each ICDS Centre has an Anganwadi Worker & Anganwadi Helper.

Hierarchy of ICDS Field Functionaries



The Project wise population coverage focusing on the objectives & services of ICDS for the year 2006 - 2007 is as follows:

District	Projects	Population	Children		No. of	No. of
			0-3 years	3-6 years	Pregnant Women	Nursing Mothers
West	Gyalshing	72864	4860	3517	430	863
	Rural Project					
	Soreng	53985	3953	2885	266	660
	Rural Project					
South	Namchi	71041	4415	3783	405	774
	Rural Project					
	Ravangla	37600	2713	2176	261	488
	Rural Project					
	Jorethang	18169	1188	1061	96	261
	Urban Project					
East	Singtam	69966	5687	4480	445	810
	Rural Project					
	Rongli	25388	1685	1343	148	271
	Rural Project					
	Urban	31685	2446	1799	98	295
	Slum Project					
	Pakyong	31201	1381	2720	198	324
	Rural Project					
North	Mangan	26140	2158	1853	166	373
	Rural Project					
	Chungthang	8918	669	674	61	141
	Tribal Projec					
	TOTAL	4,46,957	31155	26291	2574	5260

CONSTRUCTION OF ICDS CENTERS

This year 35 AWCs were constructed at the rate of Rs. 1.25 lakhs per Center under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

TRAINING

Training is the most crucial element in ICDS, since the achievement of the programme goals depend upon the effectiveness of frontline workers i.e Anganwadi Workers & Helpers in empowering communities for improved childcare practices, as well as effective inter- sectoral service delivery. National Institute of Public Cooperation & Child Development (NIPCCD), is designated apex institution for training the functionaries of the ICDS through its 3 main regional Centres - Middle Level Training Centres (MLTCs) and Anganwadi Training Centres (A WTCs) at the State level.

Sikkim has one AWTC at Lower Sichey, sanctioned and established during 1986. The A WTC has Instructors who are specially trained for the training programme. A WTC organizes Job Training, Orientation Training and Refresher Training Course for Anganwadi Workers & Helpers throughout the year.

1. Pre Service Training

Course	Duration	Institute
Orientation for A WH	6 days	AWTC
Job Training	30 days	AWTC
Job Training for Supervisors	30 days	NIPCCD
Orientation for Instructors		NIPCCD
Job Training Course for CDPOs	30 days	NIPCCD

2. Refresher Training

Trainees	Duration	Institute
Anganwadi Helpers	5 days	AWTC
Anganwadi Workers	7 days	AWTC
Supervisors	7days	NIPCCD
Instructors		NIPCCD
CDPOs	7 days	NIPCCD

3. Trainings organized during the year 2006 -2007

Training	No. of Trainings
Job Training Course for AWW	6
Orientation Course For A WH	4
Refresher Course for A WW	1
Refresher Course for A WH	1

4. **Training status of ICDS Functionaries as on 31st March 2007**

Functionaries	Sanctioned	In Position	Institution	Trained	Untrained
CDPO	11	11	NIPCCD	10	1
Supervisors	40	34	NIPCCD	32	2
AWW	988	886	AWTC	690	196
AWH	988	826	AWTC	568	258

AWARD

Mrs. Ratna Maya Sunar, Anganwadi Worker of Upper Jitlang Center under Singtam Rural Project was awarded the National Award for Best Anganwadi Worker on the Republic Day; 26th January 2007, she was awarded a cash prize of Rs.25,000/- and citation.

NUTRITION PROGRAMMES

SUPPLEMENTARY NUTRITION PROGRAMMES:

The Nutrition Cell under Social Justice, Empowerment and Welfare Department has been distributing Supplementary food to the beneficiaries' of ICDS centres and is an ongoing programme of the State. The main thrust of Supplementary Nutrition Programme is to bring about a positive change in the health status of vulnerable group in the society, thereby reducing the vicious circle of malnutrition. The main objectives of the programme are:

1. To improve the nutrition and health status of pre-school children in the age group of 0-6 years
2. To lay the foundation of proper psychological development of child.
3. To reduce the incidence of mortality, morbidity, malnutrition and school drop outs.
4. To enhance the capability of the mother to look after the normal health and nutritional needs of the child through proper nutrition and health education.

Under this programme the SNP is provided to the beneficiaries of ICDS who are as follows:

- a. 6 month to 3 years old children.
- b. 3 years to 6 years old children (centre attending)
- c. Lactating mothers up to 6 months.
- d. Pregnant mothers
- e. Children of Monastic School (Tribal children)

The budget provision under SNP for the year 2006-07 is Rs. 426.00 lakh as state share and Rs.53.37 lakhs (1st installment) and Rs.42.40 lakhs (2nd installment) as central share. The total beneficiaries covered during the year 2006-07 is 42978.

A. WEANING FOOD

Weaning food is distributed to 6 months - 3 years old children, pregnant women and lactating mothers of both ICDS and Non-ICDS areas. The food is distributed @ 100 gms/day/benef. for 360 days (targeted) The Food supplied provides 10 gms - 12 gms of protein and 300-400 K.Cal. The cost per unit is Rs. 5.00p.

B. SOYABEAN BISCUIT

Soyabean biscuit is being distributed to centre attending children i.e. 3 year to 6 years old children of ICDS and also to Monastic School children aged up to 10 years old. Each beneficiary receives food @ 100 gms/day for 300 targeted days. The food provides 10 -12 gms of protein and 300 -400 K. Cal. The cost per unit is Rs. 5.50p.

OTHER PROGRAMMES:

Apart from Supplementary Nutrition Programme, The Nutrition Cell ,also organizes regular programmes such as National Nutrition Week, World Breast feeding Week, Nutrition Awareness Camp, etc. with the very objectives to eradicate Malnutrition among the vulnerable group of the community i.e children between 6 months to 6 yrs, pregnant mother and Lactating mothers of the ICDS Projects.

NATIONAL NUTRITION WEEK

National Nutrition Week is an annual feature and is celebrated during the first week of September. It is a week long programme and is celebrated in all four districts of the state.

OBJECTIVES

The underlying objectives behind this nation wide celebration are to create awareness among the general public specially mothers regarding the importance of food and nutrition in our day to day life thereby improving the Nutritional Status of the people. The programme also highlights the efforts of the Government to improve the Nutritional Status of the people.

PROGRAMMES

The celebration during this week will include the following programmes like :

- a) Exhibition on health and nutrition
- b) Nutrition Education & Demonstration programme
- c) Skit/Slogan/Painting competition among school children.
- d) Quiz Competition among mothers and adolescent girls.
- e) Recipe Competition on nutritious food.

WORLD BREAST FEEDING WEEK

The World Breast Feeding Week Celebration is observed annually since 1990 during the first week of August. . The Theme for the celebration is decided from the Ministry and it changes every year. Programmes were held at various places of all ICDS projects of four districts especially in urban areas.

OBJECTIVES

The main objectives behind this celebration are :-

- 1) To make people aware about the importance of early initiation of breast feeding(within half an hour of birth), Exclusive breast feeding for first Six month and continued breast feeding along with adequate and regular complementary feeding from six month of age upto the age of 2 years and beyond.
- 2) With the enforcement of Infant Milk Substitute Act (IMS Act) in our State, another important objectives is:
 - a) To raise the awareness of the public, media, authorities and public representatives about the IMS Act, its purpose and potential.
 - b) To stimulate public, NGOs, Professional bodies to monitor and enforce the Act.

PROGRAMMES

The celebration during this week include the following programmes like :-

- a) Education on the importance of exclusive breast feeding and complementary feeding with on the spot cooking demonstration on infant and young child feeding.
- b) Exhibition on breast feeding.
- c) Quiz competition among local mothers and adolescent girls on breast feeding and Infant feeding practices
- d) Baby show below 1 year.
- e) Recipe competition among mothers and adolescent girls on complementary feeding
- f) Action song competition among ICDS children.

NUTRITION AWARENESS CAMP AND FOLLOW UP PROGRAMME ON MALNUTRITION

The Nutrition Awareness Camp are organised at different places like ICDS centres, Schools, Panchayat Bhawan, PHCs, District Hospital, ICDS Training Centres etc. During this camps talk on Nutrition and Health along with on the spot cooking demonstration of nutritious food from locally available food items.

The follow up programme on malnutrition is usually done when the malnourished children with grade II, III & IV are present in the ICDS centre. The reports of malnourished children are sent by the CDPOs in their monthly monitoring report. During this programme the Nutrition Cell along with ICDS and Health Personnel organizes programme especially to the mothers of identified malnourished children .These mothers were given education on preparation of balance diet. Health check up along with immunization was also organized. The follow up initiative under the ICDS guidelines are carried out until the malnourished children improves to normal.

II. 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 & Child Welfare 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.

BENEFICIARY OF NPAG

In the year 2006-07 total beneficiaries i.e. Adolescent girls under NPAG Programme whose body weight is below 35 kg is 5555.

In order to improve the Nutritional Status of adolescent girls 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.

KISHORI SHAKTI YOJANA

Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY) launched in 2000-01, as a pilot project, in the North District is 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 main Objectives of the scheme are :-

- i) To improve the nutritional and health status of girls in the age group of 11-18 years.
- ii) To provide the required literacy and numeracy 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.
- iii) To train and equip the girls to improve and upgrade home based skills.
- iv) To promote awareness and .health, hygiene, nutrition and family welfare, home management and child care, to take other measures as would facilitate their marrying only after attaining the age of 18 and if possible even later.
- v) To gain a better understanding of their environment related social issues and the impact on their lives and
- vi) To encourage adolescent girls to initiate various activities to be productive and useful members of the society.

For the year 2006-2007, the expenditure of Rs. 2,75,000/- (Rupees Two lakhs seventy five thousand) only was incurred under the Budget Head 223502-102-61.62.71-

KSY 100% CSS to implement the Scheme.

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 (up to 2 per mother) and a further amount in the form of stipend is invested in a financial institute for the education of the girl child. The total sum on maturity of the investment is aimed as assistance to the beneficiary for 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 – III	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 favor of the beneficiary and the programme implementing officer, as designated on this behalf by the State Government. No premature withdrawal is permitted from the beneficial) 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:

UNIVERSAL CHILDRENS DAY CELEBRATION

Nationwide celebration of Children's Day commemorates the birth anniversary of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. As children are considered the greatest asset for the nation, on whom the future of the country depends. The Constitution of India has laid special emphasis on the well being and protection of the children. Observation of Children's Day reiterates the governments' resolution to protect, ensure and fight with renewed vigor the right of every child to a better, to happiness and sense of security. This year the celebration was observed in all the four districts and programme were organized by the Child Development Project Offices.

In the South District it was held at Namchi. The Zilla Panchayat Member was the Chief Guest in the function. Children from different ICDS Centres were participated in Action song, dance and painting competition. Cultural Programme was also organized for the children. Sweets were distributed to the participating children.

In the West District it was organized at Gyalshing with participation from the local panchayats, Medical officers, children from the surrounding areas and ICDS centres attending children.

In the North District it was organized at Mangan, with large and enthusiastic participation from the children and teachers of the local schools, ICDS Centres different places. Cultural progll11Irie, quiz competition were organized. Sweets and prizes were given to the winners.

In the East District it was organized by ICDS Urban Slum Project, Gangtok at Sichey ICDS Centre with various programmes to bring about awareness on the need of holistic development of children for a healthy society.

For the year 2006-2007, the expenditure of Rs. 1,00,000/- (Rupees one lakh) only was incurred under the Budget Head 2235-02-102-62.00.72Children's Day Celebration (P).

CRECHES FOR WORKING WOMEN'S CHILDREN

There are 115 Creches throughout the state, which are run by NGOs with 900/0 grant from Central Social Welfare Board and 10% share from State Government, Sikkim State Social Welfare Advisory Board looks after the affairs of creches.

WELFARE DIVISION
ANNUAL REPORT
2006 – 2007

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, Dophthapa, 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: 7th January' 2003.

The main function of the SJE & WD (Welfare Division) are as under:-

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 the welfare of 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. Up-gradation of Merit Scholarship for SC/ST students.
5. Tribal Sub-Plan for Scheduled Tribes..
6. Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes.
7. Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and OBC Welfare Boards.
8. 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.

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 2nd June' 1994 published in Extraordinary Gazette No. 60 dated 2nd June' 1994 and Notification No. 236/SW/251 (3)/WD dated 15/6/2000 published in Extraordinary Gazette No. 94 dated 11th 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.

During the 10th 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 2006-07

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 1601 SC students and 3882 ST students as per the slab rates given below at a total expenditure involving of Rs.7.70 lakhs for SC and 20.14 lakhs for ST during 2006-07.

- | | | |
|----|---------------------|--|
| 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 2006-07 was 1231 SC/ST students involving an expenditure of Rs. 9.63 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 2260 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. 5.65 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.

Pre-matric Scholarship for OBC students.

Award of pre-matric scholarship to OBC students studying in different school in four district of Sikkim was introduced from the Academic Session 2001-02 with a budget provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs under 50:50% Central State sharing pattern. During the financial year 2006-07 663 OBC students were awarded pre-matric scholarship with an expenditure of Rs. 6.25 lakhs in the following rates:-

- | | | | |
|----|--------------------|---|----------------------|
| 1) | Classes VI to VIII | - | Rs. 900/- per annum. |
| 2) | Classes IX to X | - | RS. 1000/- per annum |

Post-matric Scholarship to OBC students : 100% CSS

Post-matric scholarship is also awarded to OBC students under 100% CSS. During financial year 2006-07 592 students studying in different schools were awarded post-matric scholarship with an expenditure of Rs. 6.36 lakhs in the following rates:

- | | | | |
|----|-------------------|---|----------------------|
| 1) | Classes XI to XII | - | Rs. 900/- per annum |
| 2) | College & above | - | RS. 1200/- per annum |

5. UP-GRADATION OF MERIT SCHOLARSHIP FOR SC/ST

The scheme of up-gradation of SC/ST students provide for 100% Central Assistance to State/UTs for arranging remedial and special coaching for SC/ST students studying in class X and XII.

During the financial year 2006-07, 16 ST students with a expenditure of 2.40 lakhs and 20 SC students with a expenditure of 3.00 lakhs were incurred for the awarded up-gradation of merit scholarship.

6. 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 2006-07 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 2006-07.

Physical & Financial Implication of Vocational training imparted to SCs/STs/OBC & MBC during the year 2006-07 (State Plan). (Budget Provision 60.63).

Sl. No.	Name of Schemes	No. of trainees					Expenditure
		ST	SC	OBC	MBC	Total	
1	Three months cutting tailoring training in 8 different Panchayat units of Sikkim.	40	40	40	40	160	Rs. 5,60,000/-
2	Purchase of 135 nos of sewing machine for distribution to successful candidates.	45	45	25	20	90	Rs. 7,44,793/-
3	Three months knitting training at different places of State.	40	20	20	20	100	Rs. 9,00,020/-
4	Purchase of 60 nos. of knitting machine for free distribution to successful candidates.	15	15	15	15		Rs. 3,39,616/-
5	Six months Beautician training course at Gangtok, Jorethang & Singtam.	15	6	19	20	60	Rs. 9,00,000/-
6	Three months vocational training on soft toys making at Ralong.	10	--	11	11	32	Rs. 2,73,540/-
7	Three months vocational training on motor driving at Mangan, Gyalzing & Namchi.	18	--	21	21	60	Rs. 3,60,000/-
8	Six months vocational training on Embroidery trade at SCESCOS Tadong.	10	--	5	5	20	Rs. 2,50,000/-
9	Six months Diploma course in Computer software training at SSI, Tadong (Adjustment).	7	7	7	7	28	Rs. 1,06,000/-

Vocational Training conducted under BADP with the Budget Provision of Rs. 34.54 lakhs during the year 2006-07 on the following different trade.

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	No. of Candidates
1	Six months Traditional Carpet weaving training at Pagyong Chungthang, Sherathang, Kupup, Lingtam, Changey Lakha, & Dalaochen, Karamtar Darap.	80

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	No. of Candidates
1	Three months training on Manufacturing of traditional dress making at 4 th Mile, Ribdi, Lachen & Gnathang.	80

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	No. of Candidates
1	Three months knitting training at Lachung, Maneybong, Topong & Sopakha	80
	Total	<u>240 Candidates</u>

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

Sl. No.	Particulars of Vocational training	No. of Trainees	Expenditure	Remarks
1	Three months knitting training at Tashiding, Rolep & Machong.	90	Rs. 12,50,070/-	
2	Three months Mushroom cultivation training at Daramdin & Rolong.	60	Rs. 5,64,000/-	
3	Six months cutting & tailoring training at Nimprikthang, North.	30	Rs. 4,44,150/-	
4	One years Handicraft on Lepcha Hat making training at Lingdong, North.	30	Rs. 6,07,900/-	
5	Six months computer software training at Mangan, Namchi & Gyalzing.	90	Rs. 13,91,520/-	
5	Total	300	Rs. 42,57,640/-	

1. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FOR SC.

The Welfare Department has been implementing various programmes in Tribal and Scheduled 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 for Economic Development of SC families during 2006-07 are as under:

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of beneficiaries	Amount
1	Adjustment bill for supply of Piglets to 34 SC beneficiaries of Hee-Bermiok, West.	34	Rs. 15,300/-
2	Distribution of Water storage tank with pipe to 38 SC beneficiaries of Mangshila.	38	Rs. 4,90,641/-
3	Distribution of Water storage tank with	77	Rs. 3,06,000/-

	pipe to 77 SC beneficiaries of Dentam & He-Bermiok Constituencies.		
--	--	--	--

State Plan allocation and flow to Special Component Plan (SCP) Tribal Sub-Plan and Economic Development for OBC during 2006-07 is given as follows:

Total 10 th Plan Outlay	Flow to		State Plan outlay 2006-07	Actual Exp.	Flow to		%age		
	SCP/OBC	TSP			SCP/OBC	TSP	SC/OBC	ST	Total
1800	750	1050	650.00	596.67	207.61	389.06	34.79	65.21	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 for Economic Development of OBC/MBC during the year 2006-07 are as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of beneficiaries	Amount
1	Distribution of water storage tank with poly pipe to 61 OBC/MBC.	61	Rs. 7,87,608/-
	Total	380	Rs. 7,87,608/-

REVISED GUIDELINES FOR IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND QUANTIFICATION OF FLOW OF FUND TO SCSP AND TSP ANNUAL PLAN

The basic objective of Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) is to channelize the flow of outlays and benefits from the general sectors of the State Plan for the development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at least in proportion to their population, both in physical and financial terms with the ultimate goal of bridging the gap in socio-economic development of the SCs and STs within a period of ten years.

The broad objectives of SCSP and TSP are as under:

- i) Substantial reduction in poverty and unemployment
- ii) Creation of productive assets in favour of SCs and STs to sustain the growth likely to accrue through developmental efforts
- iii) Human resource development of SCs and STs by providing adequate educational and health services, and

- iv) Provision of physical and financial security against all types of exploitation and oppression.

Preparation of SCSP and TSP as per the proportion of SC and ST population of the State.

1. Hon'ble Prime Minister in the 51st NDC meeting held on 27.6.2005 has emphasized that "Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) should be an integral part of Annual Plans as well as Five Year Plans, making provisions therein non-divertible and non-lapsable with clear objective of bridging the gap in socio-economic conditions of SCs and STs within a period of 10 years". (Ref. D.O. letter No. M 13056/37/2006-SCSP & TSP dated 8.11.2006 issued by Dr. Chandrapal, IAS Principal Advisor, Planning Commission).
2. Secretary Social Welfare/Tribal Welfare should be the Nodal Officer in the designing of schemes/programmes of SCP and TSP and allocation of funds to the implementing departments/agencies. (Ref. D.O. letter No. M-13054/2/2005-BC dated 29.12.2005 issued by the Planning Commission).
3. To ensure that a Tribal Sub-Plan is prepared for the year 2007 - 08 and earmark funds under TSP at least, in proportion to the population in the State, in the Annual Plan for the year 2007 - 08 and to ensure that the fund earmarked for TSP is not diverted to non-tribal activities at the end of the financial year and that it is fully utilized on the schemes/programmes included under TSP (Ref D.O. letter No. 20029/1/05-S0.n dated 12.2.2007 issued to the Chief Secretary of Sikkim by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs).
4. Preparation of a detailed report on all the development Indicators for general population, SCs and STs especially focusing on agriculture, education (primary, middle, technical and higher), health, industry, sanitation, water supply, minor irrigation, road connectivity and social sectors. The gap of development indicates between the general population, SCs & STs has to be bridged within a period of 10 years.
5. State Level Monitoring Committee for SCP/TSP under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister Social Welfare as Principal Secretary/Secretary as the Member Secretary District Level Monitoring Committee under the District Collector and Block Level Monitoring Committee under the 8.0.0. The monitoring of SCP and TSP should be under taken by these Committees every month. Quarterly review report should be submitted to the SCP/TSP Unit of Planning Commission in the prescribed proforma showing physical and financial progress of SCP and TSP.
6. The village with concentrated SC & ST population may be saturated first and provided with all the development activities under Bharat Nirwan, schools, education, skill development, training for self employment etc.
7. A Group of 5 - 10 SC/ST farmers to be constituted for skill development by the State Agriculture Department. This group may be provided with agricultural inputs like quality seeds, pesticides, fertilizer etc. The farmers may be given training for cultivation of suitable crops and for undertaking activities in sectors of fisheries, animal husbandry, horticulture floriculture etc.
8. To set up educational complex in the name of educational institute in each district. The facilities relating the sports, multi purpose hall, intermediate college with sports may be provided on the pattern of Navodaya Vidyalaya or Kendriya Vidyalaya. This educational institute will also have classes from I to 12 with hostel facility 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/TSP earmarked fund and 30% will come from the general Plan.
9. To set up a polytechnic in every headquarters. One or two training colleges for nursing and para medical courses for nurses, ANMS, physiotherapists, technicians, radiologists exclusively for SCs/STs. Nursing colleges exclusively for SC/ST girls to attached to medical colleges. 70% expenditure for this institute to be provided from SCP/TSP and 30% expenditure for general Plan.

10. In each district, coaching-cum-guidance centers to be opened in colleges appearing for various competitions.
11. A good quality ITI to be established in each district for imparting employable skill exclusively for unemployed *SC/ST* youth for providing employment opportunities within and outside the State. Training courses to be given for 4 - 5 months to tackle the problem of unemployment. The trained youths to be provided with loan from Banks/*SC/ST* Development Corporation (SABCCO) at cheaper interest rates.
12. The *SC/ST* candidates preparing for various competitive exams like admission in engineering colleges and medical colleges and other services to be allowed to take admission in any reputed private training centers and their full fee to be reimbursed by the Government from *SCP/TSP* funds.
13. To set up residential schools for *SC/ST* boys and girls in the districts where percentage of SC and ST concentration is high. The residential schools to be provided with the facilities of vocational training, coaching cum-guidance centers, sports centers and cultural centers. Under vocational trainings, training related to trades like computer, electrician electronics, filter, draftsman, mechanic, plumber, fashion designer, data entry operator etc.
14. The tuition fee of SC and ST students studying in private colleges and institutions to be reimbursed fully.
15. Scholarship to SC and ST students for all income groups studying in classes I to X.
16. Road connectivity to *SC/ST* concentrated areas under Bharat Nirman Programme.
17. Land to landless and home to homeless to *SC/ST* dominated areas under Indira Awas Yojna.
18. The forest villages to be converted into revenue villages where basic minimum services to be provided like education, housing, drinking water, health facilities, road connectivity etc.
19. Conversion of dry toilet to wet toilet.
20. Self help group of 5 - 10 SCs and STs to be allotted ration shops for distribution of essential commodities to overcome food scarcity in SC and ST dominated areas. Subsidy/loan to be provided to them on recoverable terms upto Rs. 5 lakh.
21. Training to be imparted in the existing Police Training Centres or Home Guards Training Centres to SC and ST Youths (18 - 21 years) who have passed matriculation for constables and Home Guards. While 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. Training may also be imparted to 5000 SCs/STs for conductor and driver jobs through the State Transport Corporation.
22. Rs. 25000/- towards Kanya Dhan for *SC/ST* girls who passed out intermediate examination.
23. To provide multi-purpose community hall to cater to the needs of SC families.

Components of SCP and TSP

1. Only those schemes should be included under *SCP/TSP* that ensure direct benefits to individuals or families belonging to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes.
2. Outlay for area oriented schemes directly benefiting Scheduled Castes hamlets/villages having a majority of Scheduled Castes population/tribal hamlets and villages may be included in *SCP* and *TSP*.

3. Priority should be given for providing basic minimum services like primary education health, drinking water, nutrition, rural housing, rural electrification and rural link road.
4. Wage component, especially under rural employment schemes, should not be included under SCP/TSP.
5. Schemes to develop agriculture and allied activities like animal husbandry, diary etc. that provide a source of livelihood to the SC and ST population should be included.
6. Innovative projects that draw upon institutional finance to supplement plan allocations may be drawn up.

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 from 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 Performa 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 affects 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 programmes.
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 at least 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. To 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 2006-07

Sl. No.	Name of Schemes	No. of beneficiaries	Area of implementation	Amount	Remarks
01	Adjustment bill for distribution of water storage tank, South.	150	South District	66,046/-	
02	Dist. of piglets	45	Luing, under Ranka	1,01,600/-	
03	Dist. of water storage tank with pipe	150	Khamdong, R. Tintek, Lossing Pachey Khani, Bara Pathing	9,56,046/-	
04	Dist. poly tank with pipe	116	Rinchenpong	6,03,900/-	
05	Dist. of Tarpolin	106	Dentam	5,45,027/-	
06	Dist. of piglets	179	Tingchem, Mangshila	4,44,600/-	
07	Dist. of cattle feed	154	Tong Naga	3,41,880/-	
08	Dist. of piglets	130	Ramthang, Tanak	2,65,000/-	
09	Dist. of piglets	300	Ringim Namparig	3,65,000/-	
10	Dist. of piglets	150	Tong Naga	3,00,000/-	
11	Dist. of butter bean	412	Lachung	6,00,000/-	
12	Dist. of water storage tank with pipe & off season vegetable seeds.	200	Lachung	4,84,100/-	
13	Dist. of milch cow	30	Tathangchen, Shyari	4,60,000/-	
14	Dist. of piglets	180	Simik Lingzey	3,96,000/-	
15	Dist. of piglets	165	Navay Shotak	3,68,000/-	
16	Dist. of piglets	137	Hee Gyathang (North)	2,84,000/-	
17	Dist. of piglets	80	Swyem Khinzey	1,81,000/-	
18	Dist. of milch cow	30	Gar Santok, Dzongu	4,60,000/-	
19	Dist. of piglets	151	Borang, Phamtam, (S)	3,52,300/-	
20	Water storage tank with pipe distribution	150	Lachung	7,80,905/-	
21	Const. of Road Bank Project at Tista Chungthang	-	Chungthang (N)	9,00,000/-	
22	Dist. of piglets	150	Ray Mindu, Ranka	3,50,000/-	
23	Dist. of water storage tank with pipe	150	Hee, Martam, Dentam	9,56,046/-	
24	Dist. of piglets	150	Ranka	3,30,000/-	
25	Dist. of tarpolin	100	Lachung, North	5,56,200/-	
26	Dist. of sewing & knitting machine	160	North District	8,93,664/-	

27	Dist. of water storage tank with pipe	100	Burfung, Zerong	5,61,330/-	
28	Dist. of knitting & sewing machine	170	South District	9,49,518/-	
29	Dist. of tarpolin	100	Men Rongong	5,13,600/-	
30	Dist. of agriculture tools	202	Lachung, North	4,83,739/-	
31	Dist. of tarpolin	103	Meyong, Chungthang	5,29,008/-	
32	Dist. of tarpolin	100	Tikpur	5,13,600/-	
33	Dist. of tarpolin	140	Sripatam, Gagyong	7,19,040/-	
34	Dist. of sewing & knitting machine	142	Ramthang, Ralong, Rhenock, Tarpin, Nagi, Kopi Bari, Ribdi & Burmok.	7,90,117/-	
35	Adjustment bill for distribution of Sewing & Knitting machine.	165	West District	64,831/-	
36	Adjustment bill for distribution of foot operate sewing machine.	121	Sang Martam	1,47,518/-	
37	Adjustment bill for distribution of Woolen yarn & cotton yarn.	85	North District	65,995/-	
38	Adjustment bill for distribution of knitting & sewing machine.	165	East District	65,831/-	
39	Fund transfer for construction of Ropeway for transportation.		North Sikkim	19,38,335/-	
40	Distribution of Agriculture tools.	180	Lachen, North Sikkim	3,98,981/-	
41	Distribution of water storage tank with pipe.	210	Lachne, North Sikkim	3,92,102/-	
42	Fund transfer to W.O. North for distribution of water storage tank with pipe	60	Lachung, North Sikkim	3,12,012/-	
	Total			2,07,86,871/-	

SPECIAL CENTRAL ASSISTANCE TO SCHEDULED CASTE COMPONENT PLAN 2006-07

Sl. No.	Name of Schemes	No. of beneficiaries	Amount	Remarks
1	Fund transfer to M.D. SABCCO for granting subsidy loan to SC loanees.	--	Rs. 17,73,000/-	
2	Distribution of Syntex tank with poly pipe to 121 SC beneficiaries at Central Pandam & Rateypani Constituencies.	121	Rs. 15,62,304/-	

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 cession 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 extra-ordinary 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 effecting 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.

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Year	Amount	Remarks
1	Construction of protective work at Phengsong, North.	2006-07	Rs. 3,68,00/-	Fund transferred to D.E. HCHS.
2	Construction of cardamom curing shed at Ralong.	-do-	Rs. 4,32,000/-	
3	Construction of Chuthuing MIC at Lower Tathangcehn.	-do-	Rs. 4,00,000/-	Fund transferred to C.E. Irrigation & Flood Control Deptt.
4	Construction of Kuthubang MIC at Barbing Ranka.	-do-	Rs. 4,00,000/-	
5	Construction of Chungsiri Khola MIC at Upper Mangshila.	-do-	Rs. 3,80,900/-	
6	Construction of Ramthang MIC from Chuba Khola.	-do-	Rs. 3,80,700/-	
7	Construction of Khedium MIC at Lachung.	-do-	Rs. 3,80,842/-	
8	J.T. at Chandra Khet, 7 th Mile	-do-	Rs. 4,00,000/-	Fund transferred to Health

	Lingdok.			Deptt.
9	C.C. footpath at Daragoan, Assam Lingzey.	-do-	Rs. 4,00,000/-	
	Total		32,02,660/-	

Scheme implemented during 2006-07 under 1st Proviso to Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India (Central Plan Scheme).

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Year	Amount	Remarks
1	Fund transfer for River Tanning Work at Phaka Chu, Lachung, North.	2006-07	Rs. 7,03,000/-	Fund transferred to C.E. Irrigation & Flood Control Deptt.
2	Fund transfer for up-gradation of Assembly Ground of West Point S.S. School.	-do-	Rs. 59,000/-	Fund transferred to Health Department.
3	Construction of Protective work at near Lingdum Monastery.	-do-	Rs. 3,00,000/-	Fund transfer to Health Deptt..
4	Construction of C.C. footpath at Chalumthang, Sumik-Lingzey.	-do-	Rs. 4,00,000/-	-do-
5	Distribution of Trapoline at 80 ST beneficiaries of Lachung.	-do-	Rs. 4,44,960/-	
6	Distribution of Water Storage tank with pipe to 150 ST beneficiaries of Rumtek.	-do-	Rs. 5,20,603/-	
7	Distribution of water storage tank with pipe to 91 ST beneficiaries of Hee-Bermiok, Martam.	-do-	Rs. 2,61,438/-	
8	Supply of Agri. tools to 125 ST beneficiaries of Wok.	-do-	Rs. 2,61,250/-	
9	Supply of Agri. tools to 150 ST beneficiaries of Ramthang.	-do-	Rs. 3,13,500/-	
10	Distribution of Water storage with pipe to 100 ST beneficiaries of Ramthang.	-do-	Rs. 2,87,295/-	
11	Distribution of Potato seeds to 226 ST beneficiaries of Man Rongong, Phamtam, Chewong at North.	-do-	Rs. 2,45,508/-	Fund transferred to W.O. North.
12	Distribution of butter bean to 250 ST beneficiaries of Lachung.	-do-	Rs. 4,52,782/-	-do-
13	Distribution of potato seeds to 200 ST beneficiaries of Kabi Tingda.	-do-	Rs. 2,04,480/-	-do-
14	Distribution of potato seeds to 250 ST beneficiaries of Lachen.	-do-	Rs. 2,57,270/-	-do-
15	Distribution of cattle feeds to 300 ST beneficiaries of LAchen.	-do-	Rs. 2,87,700/-	-do-
16	Distribution of Water storage tank with pipe to 235 beneficiaries of North.	-do-	Rs. 6,80,889/-	
17	Distribution of cattle feed to 335 ST beneficiaries of Lachung.	-do-	Rs. 4,58,950/-	Fund transferred to W.O. North.
18	Distribution of Ginger seeds to 300 ST beneficiaries of Lower Dzongu.	-do-	Rs. 4,22,000/-	-do-
	Total		Rs. 14,62,000/-	

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 27th 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) from financing income generating schemes for the STs, SCs, OBCs and Handicapped persons. The Corporation identifies beneficiaries, disburses loans, monitors the utilization of loans by their 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, piggyery, 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.

Inter caste marriage incentive awarded during 2006-07 under 50:50 Central State share (Budget Provision Rs. 4.42) (CSS).

Nos. of couples	Incentive awarded @ Rs. 20,000/- per couple.
22	Rs. 4,42,000/-

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 29th 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.



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 16th June' 2004, has also requested the State Government to constitute the Scrutiny Committee to scrutinize the Caste Certificates issued with outmost 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.
Joint Secretary, Social Justice, Empowerment & Welfare Department.
13. Joint Secretary (Adm-I) Home Department.
14. 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 WELFARE DIVISION
ANNUAL REPORT
2006 – 2007

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

1. **OLD AGE PENSION:** - The old age pension has been of the popular scheme of the Government. Under the scheme a monthly pension @ Rs. 400/- 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'2007.
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 - 10 nos (2006-07).
2. **Scholarship:** -Scholarship ofRs.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 - 45 nos (2006-07).
3. **Scholarship for Higher Studies:** - Rs.800/- p.m. outside the state and Rs.2000/- per annum within the state. Number of beneficiaries - 10 nos (2006-07).

- (b) **Subsistence allowance:** - Subsistence allowance ofRs.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.
- (d) 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 organized free camps for the Disabled in the following places during 2006-07.

1. Chakung - West -17th January'2006
2. Sadam - South – 8th February' 2006
3. Okheray - West – 7th June'2006
4. DDRC (STNM) - East – 13th June' 2006
5. Tharpu - West – 2nd August' 2006
6. Dzongu - North – 6th September' 2006
7. Chungthang - North – 11th February' 2006

8.Reshi - West – 27th February' 2006

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 during 2006-2007

Orthopaedic	-	3219
Hearing and Speech	-	1298
Visual	-	374
Multiple	-	278
<u>Mental Retardation</u>	:	<u>2026</u>
<u>Total</u>	-	<u>7195</u>

III. Free Correctional Surgery Camp: -Three Corrective Surgery Camps was organized for Orthopaedically Handicapped, ENT and Cataract surgery for Visually Challenged Persons in Collaboration with Health Care and Human Services Department. The details as below:

- Corrective Surgery Camp for Orthopaedically Handicapped was carried out on 15th 16th and 17th April '2006, surgery of six patients was undertaken. Dr .P.P.Kotwal ,HOD Orthopaedic ,AIMMS New Delhi performed the surgery.
- Surgery Camp for ENT was organized from 27th Nov'06 to 3rd Dec'06. 16nos of patients were operated.
- Sutureless Cataract Surgery Camp was organized from 21st Feb'06 to 24th Feb'06. Prof.J.S Titiyal form AIMMS, New Delhi, performed Phacoemulsification with foldable I.O.L. implantation. The total no. of cases registered was 68 nos. Male- 36nos Female- 32nos.

IV. Mobile Court :- A Mobile Court was organized by the Chief Commissioner for Disabilities, Govt. of India along with Social Welfare Division to hear the grievances of Persons with Disabilities. The Mobile Court was organized at following places :

- Gangtok - East - 22nd February'2007
- Namchi- South- 24th February'2007

4. Workshop: - This Department has organized 4 workshops in all the Districts. These workshops was organized to sensitize the Aganwadi Workers, Panchayats and NGO's on early Identification, Intervention and Management of Disability.

<u>DATE</u>	<u>VENUE</u>
26th July'2006	Ravangla
18th October'2006	Soreng
12th October'2006	Chungthang
8th December'2006	Rongli

5.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 20 students in the school during 2006.

6.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 2006-07, there were 17 number trained person working in the work-

shop.

7. Grant -in-aid to Voluntary Organization: - 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 2006 – 2007

1. Sikkim Viklang Sahayata Samati, Gangtok
2. National Association for the Blind, Gangtok
3. Association for Social Health in India Sikkim Branch, Gangtok
4. Serenity Home, Burtu
5. Spastic Society of Sikkim, Gangtok.
6. Ishwarambha Sahayata Samiti- Jalipoo

8. 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 2006-07, 150 beneficiaries were covered.

9. 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.

JUVENILE JUSTICE SCHEME 2006-07:

With the enforcement of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2000 in the State the Sikkim Juvenile Justice Care and Protection of Children) Rule, 2002 has been framed vide Notification No. 7/SW dated 13,03.03. Under this the Correctional Service and Social Defense Scheme are being implemented by the Department to provide appropriate levels of investigation and justice system outside the regular court with establishment of a Juvenile Observation Home at Gangtok for providing remand facility. The Department has also constituted a State Advisory Committee, Inspection Committee and the 1st Child Welfare Committee in the East District under the provisions of the Juvenile Justice Act 2000. The Juvenile Observation Home with a capacity for 25 Juveniles is situated at Sichey Busty and is running from a rented premise at present. The Home also provides vocational training program and counseling service.

The Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2000 has been amended with the legislation of Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Amendment Act, 2006 under this Act the JJ Act, 2000 shall be substituted as Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Principal Act, 2000. The State Nodal Department has constituted Child Welfare Committee in South West & North District vide Notification No. 2/SW dated 16th January, 2007 under the provision of the Amended Act.

The Child Welfare Committee, East District under the leadership of Mr. L.B. Gurung, Chairman, and Juvenile Welfare Board was successful in completing the 1st adoption case of an abandoned baby girl to a local applicant under the provision of the JJ Act.

Destitute Homes:

The Department provides financial assistance to five Destitute Homes run by various NGOs and the Destitute Home at Kaluk is run and maintained by the Department. The grant is meant for meeting the general welfare of the children, education and maintenance of the Home @ Rs. 540/- per child! month under the NGG run Home and Rs. 600/- per month/child for the Kaluk Destitute Home.

The location of the various destitute homes in the State are as under:

<u>Sl.No</u>	<u>Name of Destitute Home</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Children</u>	<u>Run by</u>	<u>Phone No.</u>
1.	Kaluk Destitute Home	Kaluk	53	Government	
2.	Atish Dipanker Mission Destitute Home	Chakung	125	Kripa Buddhist	(253326)
3.	Balika Niketan Destitute Home	Gangtok	55	Arithang Social Welfare Association	(223336)
4.	Wangdi Faith Mission	Mangan	50	Wangdi Faith Mission (234282)	
5.	Kingstone Destitute Home	Rhenock	50	Akhil Sikkim Arahaya Kalyan Samiti	(253628)