



भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद

INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

कृषि भवन , डॉ.राजेन्द्र प्रसाद मार्ग , नई दिल्ली - 110014

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फा.सं- पी.आई.एम./ 5 (38)/2021

दिनांक: 4/02/2022

कार्यालय ज्ञापन

कृपया संलग्नक का अवलोकन करने का कष्ट करें ।

डा. रा. शिव

सहायक महानिदेशक (पी.आई.एम)

संलग्नक

सेवा में

① श्री उपमहानिदेशक ।



INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH
KRISHI BHAWAN, NEW DELHI
(Plan Implementation and Monitoring Section)

Dr. A. R. Rao
Assistant Director General

F.No.5(38)/2021-PIM
Dated: February 4, 2022

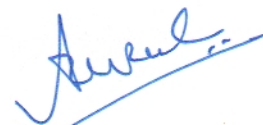
Subject: Guidelines for allocation of funds and implementation of Programmes/ Activities under Development Action Plan for SCSP (DAPSC) and Development Action Plan for TSP (DAPST)

In response to agenda item 2021/12/11 in the SOC meeting held on December 06, 2021, comprehensive guidelines for allocation of funds and implementation of programmes/activities under **SCSP and TSP** are prepared and approved by the competent authority (enclosed as Annexure I).

All the SMDs are requested to kindly follow these guidelines and submit the SCSP and TSP targets separately for the year 2022-23 in the format attached herewith (Annexure-II).

The information may be sent to the undersigned by 15th February 2022 positively at sopim.icar@gmail.com or sopim.icar@nic.in

KINDLY TREAT THIS AS MOST URGENT


(A.R.Rao)

Distribution:

All DDGs

Guidelines for allocation of funds and implementation of programmes/activities under SCSP and TSP

Objectives of DAPSC and DAPST

1. Ensuring that the share of resources spent for the benefit of the SCs and STs is at least in proportion to their share in population of the country.
2. Substantial reduction in poverty and unemployment, and creation of income generating opportunities among the SCs and STs.
3. Creation of productive assets in favour of the SCs and STs,
4. Human resource development of the SCs and STs through specifically providing adequate educational and health services, and
5. Provision of physical and financial security against all types of exploitation and oppression.
6. To ensure mainstreaming most vulnerable community groups in major flagship programmes.
7. To enhance/create institutional capacity at national/state/district and local levels for ensuring a voice and social inclusion of the most vulnerable community groups.

Earmarking of Scheme Funds (DARE Schemes)

1. Of the total Scheme funds, the earmarking should be of at least 8.3% for DAPSC (Category C Department) and 4.3% for DAPST (Category A Department) activities.
2. Earmarking should be against the overall allocation for Schemes of the Council and not against the total budget. However, flexibility is provided in specific instances wherever deemed necessary, and in case of non-utilization under one scheme, the budget should be utilized under the other schemes of the Department with approval of the Financial Adviser (FA).
3. Due to physical remoteness and difficult terrain of tribal habitations, financial norms may need to be higher in tribal areas as compared to general areas. This should be ensured so that service standards in ST areas are not compromised.
4. In India, cash based budgeting is followed, thus, it is not feasible to follow the practices of non-lapsability of DAPSC and DAPST funds.
5. The issue of non-divertability is already in-built in the system due to allocation of funds on the basis of "Budget of Heads"

Criteria for Categorization of Outlay/Expenditure

The Scheme outlay and expenditure falling under the following broad categories will be eligible for being classified in DAPSC/DAPST:

1. Only those schemes should be included under DAPSC/DAPST which ensures direct benefits to BPL/most vulnerable individuals or families belonging to scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for bridging the gap with general population in the area.
2. Outlay for area oriented schemes directly benefiting hamlets/villages shall be included in DAPSC/DAPST if having (a) more than 40% scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population or (b) in other areas, but which demonstrably benefits SCs/STs respectively in measurable and identifiable terms.
3. Schemes/Projects should address the problem related to farming and value addition faced by the SC/ST farmers. The Schemes/Projects should include activities to develop agriculture and allied sectors viz. irrigation, animal husbandry, dairy development, food processing, vocational training,

etc. that provide a source of livelihood to the SC/ST population. These projects could be of three types (i) developed especially for SCs/STs, (ii) Universal Scheme/Projects where SCs/STs beneficiaries could be clearly identified, and (iii) Universal Scheme/Projects where SCs/STs beneficiaries may not be easily identified in specific proportion. Where, the beneficiaries are not easily identifiable due to the problem of non-divisibility, the Scheme/Project should be developed in a manner such that they address the problems of SCs/STs and benefit them directly, which is measurable and identifiable.

4. The fund of DAPSC/DAPST could be used for (i) Income generating schemes which promote wage employment or self employment for the BPL of SCs/STs, (ii) Skill development, at least 10% of fund, (iii) Infrastructure development, up to 30% of fund, and (iv) Monitoring and Evaluation, up to 3% of fund.
5. In case of reservation for SCs/STs in admission on Institutions providing services like Health, Education, Training, etc., the expenditure to the extent of the provision included for the reservation for SCs/STs or actual %age of seats utilized by them could be cross subsidised from the DAPSC/DAPST.
6. The Scheme expenditure of Institutions engaged in R&D to the extent directly benefits SCs/STs (BPL beneficiaries or area oriented schemes) could be cross subsidised from the DAPSC/DAPST.
7. No training fees should be charged from the SC & ST candidates for educational and skill development programmes by the Institutes. The fee being charged by the Institute from SCs & STs should be cross subsidised by respective Departments from the DAPSC/DAPST.
8. The Ministries/Department should work out a mechanism to spend allocated fund to benefit SCs/STs. If not possible under existing schemes, they should formulate new schemes or new interventions.
9. The institute could adopt the same procedure for utilizing the fund under DAPSC/DAPST as is being utilized under NEH Head except Pay & Allowances and TA.

Monitoring and Evaluation

1. A dedicated unit may be constituted in every Central Ministry/Department for the welfare and development of SCs (and STs) as nodal unit for formulation and implementation of SCSP (and TSP). The nodal unit should be responsible for ensuring that the funds will be allocated to the sectoral unit in the Departments to implement the schemes directly relevant for SC (and ST) development.
2. Monitoring of the DAPSC and DAPST should be necessarily a priority area. Monitoring should be both output and outcome based and through dashboard.
3. Ministries/Department must address multiple vulnerability through convergent intervention that may be multi-sectoral in nature.
4. The monitoring initiative should have special focus on people with multiple vulnerability such as SC/ST widows or women or men disabilities' Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs); destitute SC/ST children etc.
5. The Scheme should organize traditional industries and artisans/small farmers into clusters and provide them with sustainable employment by making their products competitive through value addition.
6. Provide support to Farmer Producer Organizations, Self Help Groups and Producers Cooperatives along their entire value chain.

Name of SMD Nodal Officer: Designation Mobile/Landline

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