



****Suggestions for State Budget-2012-13****

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Charter of Demands for the Union Budget-2012-13

****Tribal Development concerns in the Union Budget***

There are over 700 Scheduled Tribes, constituting 8.2% of India's population. Majority of the tribal communities live in hilly, upland, less fertile regions or on forest land. Due to their remote and inaccessible habitations, the quality of social and civil infrastructure is largely weak and needs improvement. These problems, coupled with severe lack of opportunities, are causes for poor standards of livelihood, nutrition, health and education of the Scheduled Tribes in India.

Implementation of Forest Rights Acts 2006:

- The central government must ensure proper enforcement of Forest Right Act for doing the justice with the Adivasi people, the center should make special outlay for assistance for land and water development for the Adivasis, who have got entitlement of land under FRA.
- As per the 30th October, 2011, out of total claims received 31.49 lakh, the rate of rejected claims is around 56.18%. The central government must give Adivasi people opportunity to prove their claims through mode of PESA provisions.
- Those Adivasi farmers, who have received the forest land entitlement, must be provided assistance for land development to enhance the farm productivity.

State of Mal-nourishment among schedule tribe people:

- Across all social groups mal-nourishment among the schedule tribe people children and women is very high according to NFHS-3 report, The Central government must initiate special targeted programmes to address the malnourishment among the Adivasi people.

Under TSP(Tribal Sub Plan)

- The schemes or programmes should be formulated in such manner to benefit individual families focusing education, Health, Livelihood, agriculture, skill development, financial credits etc.
- The health services should be given due priority and tribal community should be provided an easy access.
- Micro level irrigation facilities should be developed for development of agriculture in tribal areas.
- Under social infrastructure development education, safe drinking water/piped drinking water, quality health care should be focused upon.
- Assured livelihood security of 300 days with decent income
- PESA act should be implemented in letter and spirit and tribal community members should be given rights over the minor forest produces for their collective good.

***Panchayat and MG-NREGS**

- The payment of wages under under MG-NREGS work should be revised periodically to link with inflation line.
- The workers should get their payment within the week, presently it is observed the workers' wage payment is delayed, which de-motivate the workers to demand work under MGNREGS.
- The selection of development works should be done by at the Gramsabha level. The Gramsabha should be really empowered to do work planning, execution, and evaluation of quality of work and payment under the members of Gram's supervision.
- There should be revision of assistance for housing schemes like India Awas Yojna, the grant assistance should be enhanced to present markets prices of construction materials, as the prices of construction material has increased to multifold. Similarly, the Center Government must ask the states government to enhance the state contribution proportionately.

****Dalit Development concerns in the Union Budget***

The linkages between social exclusion, high deprivation and poverty of social groups which have suffered from social exclusion and discrimination of various types through the ages has led to low access to income earning assets, employment, as well as social needs like education, health services, food and housing. It also leads to unequal access to civil, religious and cultural rights, political rights and unequal participation in governance which ultimately result in high poverty and low human development among the excluded groups.

The budget outlay and expenditure must ensure the compliance of SCP Implementation Guidelines of the Planning Commission.

- Earmarking of funds for SCSP from the total State Plan outlay should at least be proportionate to the SC of the State. The provisions of guideline must be implemented not only in outlay but in expenditure side as well.
- The notional budget expenditure should not be included under the special plan, the center/state governments must do the planning execution but that expenditure should be accounted under normal expenditure.
- There should be more outlay and expenditure for individually benefiting schemes. The area planning expenditure should be restricted in those areas, where the schedule caste population is more than 50% in given pocket. Within the area planning as well, the clusters or pocket or village having more SC population should be given priority and such expenditure should be accounted under SCP.
- The schedule caste students should be provided technical education which is market relevant and enabling employment. The private sector must be involved in training the schedule caste students and provide employment to them.
- More emphasis should be given to minor irrigation schemes, which is more useful to individual farmers with assistance for agricultural inputs.
- The landlessness among the schedule caste population is very high, therefore the 12th five year plan must create enabling situation for providing employment for 300 days with decent wages linked with inflation. This will help to prevent

malnourishment among the schedule caste people.

Eradication of manual Scavengers:

The government had made commitment to ensure complete eradication of manual scavenging and must rehabilitate the remaining scavengers but as on 31st December, 2009, there are still 342468 scavengers to be rehabilitated. The all out efforts should be done to prevent and check manual scavenging; the children of scavengers should be provided all educational assistance for skill development for alternative livelihood.

The central government must invest in R and D to create technology for creating machines for cleaning.

***Social Security of workers of unorganized sector**

The social security coverage must be universal to all the workers, who have been (in nation building) contributing around 58% in GDP share and constitute 94% of labour force

1. The present social security entitlements /welfare schemes are provided to the people who are below poverty line, The workers' social security should not separate the entitlements by economic or caste class. All workers should be provided entitlements of social security irrespective of BPL or APL status, therefore, the social security should be universal and fundamental right and the Union government can only provide it.
2. There should be National Minimum Social Security for all workers, in no case it should be less in any state, if any state intends to provide more than national average, it should do so, and the schemes should be framed to cater the needs of workers in the prevailing social and economic conditions of workers like assistance in loss of jobs/works and health insurance of worker's family.
3. The social security efficiency is must for un-organized sectors workers, like benefits of maternity social security should be provided immediately with the delivery of baby. There should not be any paper work after the delivery for accessing the benefits of maternity benefits.
4. One of the major obstacles for providing social security to workers is very slow registration of workers under social security schemes; the authorities should be equipped with such facilities for efficient registration of workers. There should be some mechanism and time limit under which the entire process should be completed within stipulated time for efficient delivery of social security to the workers.
5. The present social security entitlements should be enhanced to prevailing inflations rates and social security's payments should be more than BPL line, the social security should not push old age people to below poverty line.

***Universal Food Security entitlement as "RIGHT"**

The central government must pass the bill providing universal food security to all citizens. The entire cost of implementing the food security act should be borne by the central government.