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**PROGRESS OF WELFARE
AND
DEVELOPMENT
OF
SCHEDULED CASTES**



**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
1975**

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The population of the Scheduled Castes in the country is about 80 millions. This constitutes about 15 percent of the total population. The distribution of this population according to States and Union Territories is given below :

| State/U.T. | Total population | Scheduled Castes population | % of Scheduled Caste population to total population |
|--------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| INDIA . . . | 547,949,809 | 79,995,896 | 14.60 |
| Andhra Pradesh . | 43,502,708 | 5,774,548 | 13.27 |
| Assam . . . | 14,957,542 | 912,639 | 6.10 |
| Bihar . . . | 56,353,369 | 7,950,652 | 14.28 |
| Gujarat . . . | 26,697,475 | 1,825,432 | 6.84 |
| Haryana . . . | 10,036,808 | 1,895,933 | 18.88 |
| Himachal Pradesh . | 3,460,434 | 769,572 | 22.23 |
| Jammu & Kashmir . | 4,616,632 | 381,277 | 8.25 |
| Kerala . . . | 21,347,375 | 1,772,168 | 8.30 |
| Madhya Pradesh . | 41,654,119 | 5,453,690 | 13.09 |
| Maharashtra . . . | 50,412,235 | 3,025,761 | 6.00 |
| Manipur . . . | 1,072,753 | 16,376 | 15.27 |
| Meghalaya . . . | 1,011,699 | 13,887 | 0.38 |
| Karnataka . . . | 29,299,014 | 3,850,034 | 13.14 |
| Nagaland . . . | 516,449 | .. | .. |
| Orissa . . . | 21,944,615 | 3,310,854 | 15.09 |
| Punjab . . . | 13,551,060 | 3,348,217 | 24.71 |
| Rajasthan . . . | 25,765,806 | 4,075,580 | 15.82 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|------------------------------------|------------|------------|-------|
| Tamil Nadu . . . | 41,199,168 | 7,315,595 | 17.75 |
| Tripura . . . | 1,556,342 | 192,860 | 12.39 |
| Uttar Pradesh . . . | 88,341,144 | 18,548,916 | 21.00 |
| West Bengal . . . | 44,312,011 | 8,816,028 | 19.90 |
| Andaman & Nicobar Islands . . . | 115,133 | .. | .. |
| Arunachal Pradesh . . . | 467,511 | 339 | 0.07 |
| Chandigarh . . . | 257,251 | 29,073 | 11.30 |
| Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 74,170 | 1,332 | 1.79 |
| Delhi | 4,065,698 | 635,698 | 15.63 |
| Goa, Daman & Diu | 857,771 | 16,514 | 1.92 |
| Lakshdweep | 31,810 | .. | .. |
| Pondicherry . . . | 471,707 | 72,921 | 15.45 |

It will be seen therefore that a little more than half the number of Scheduled Castes live in four States, *i.e.* in Uttar Pradesh (18.5 millions), West Bengal (8.8 millions), Bihar (7.9 millions) and Tamil Nadu (7.3 millions).

Traditionally each caste is supposed to make its living by some occupation which is handed down from generation to generation. There are some castes which are regarded as untouchables, and kept more or less segregated even within the villages. Untouchability is a custom by means of which the upper castes keep them away at a distance, yet give them a place, which is subordinate, within the system, while educational and economic backwardness is common to all, the Scheduled Castes suffer from the stigma of untouchability which results in their social segregation and denial to them opportunities of progress, practically in all walks of life.

It is estimated that about 41 per cent of the Scheduled Caste workers are engaged as cultivators and 37 percent as agricultural labourers. Together they constitute about two third engaged in agricultural operations. The number of Scheduled Caste workers absorbed in house-hold industry is 6 per cent. There were about 2.39 lakh workers engaged in tanning and carrying of hides and skins and 3.87 lakhs working as scavengers.

CHAPTER II

CONDITIONS PRIOR TO INDEPENDENCE

Practically very little work was done for welfare of Scheduled Castes by the Government prior to independence. The British Government never thought seriously of taking any constructive steps for the educational and for that matter even social and economic development of these people.

The conditions, with a particular reference to the educational field, that prevailed in that respect in India during the twenties can be known from the following extract from the Report of the Auxiliary Committee appointed in 1929, by the Indian Statutory Commission commonly known as the Simon Commission —

“The education of these classes raises a question of great difficulty and importance since their children are in many places ‘actually excluded from the ordinary public schools on the ground of castes alone . . .’ while it is true that caste prejudice is in many areas rapidly disappearing, it is difficult to exaggerate the disadvantages under which members of the depressed classes suffer in some places. In certain areas, an ‘untouchable’ still causes pollution by presence as well as by contact, and in these areas many of the public roads and wells cannot be used in daylight by the depressed classes. Publicly managed schools are not infrequently located on sites which are entirely inaccessible to depressed classes, and even in those areas in which their children are admitted to the ordinary schools it often happens that the depressed class pupils are made to sit separately in the class-room or even outside the school building.”

It was due to the efforts made by organisations like Arya Samaj, Christian missions and some other local non-official agencies, and the interest taken by the then Provincial Governments that the enrolment of the then Depressed Class pupils had increased from 377,000 in 1922 to 8,02,800 in 1927. This does not, however, in any way mean that the education had made any appreciable impact on these people, amongst whom literacy was as low as 1.9 per cent according to 1931 Census. Moreover, most of the Depressed Class pupils were confined to the primary stage, hardly 4 per cent of them having reached the collegiate stage. Female education, amongst them was still worse. According to information given in the Report of the Auxiliary Committee appointed by the Simon Commission, a reference to which has been made above, hardly 50,000 Depressed class girls had been recorded as receiving education in recognised institutions.

An idea of the efforts made for the spread of education amongst these classes in the then Madras Province during the twenties can be had from the following extract from Vol. I of Part I of the Census Report 1931.

“During the past decade a good deal has been done particularly in Madras to benefit the exterior castes in various ways. Not only has the Madras Government appointed a Commissioner of Labour entrusted with the task of encouraging the education of the depressed classes and of looking after their economic interests, but many private societies have also been at work. Besides, a number of Christian Missions, the Depressed Classes Union, the Poor School Society, the Social Service League, the Andhra Deena Deva Sangam, and the Depressed Classes Mission of Mangalore are some of the institutions working for this object. The Arcot Mission has started an agricultural school and Local Boards have also been spending money towards the same end. In addition to this much has been done by the Self-Respect movement and the Depressed Classes Conference. The actual steps taken by the Government of Madras have been, besides the appointment of a Commissioner of Labour, the insistence on the right of admission of exterior caste pupils into all publicly managed schools, the refusal

of grants-in-aid to privately managed schools which do not admit exterior caste pupils, the removal of publicly managed schools from places inaccessible to exterior castes, the opening of special schools and hostels for the exterior castes, the remission facilities for the training of exterior caste teachers . . . in 1920, there were 1,50,000 pupils of exterior castes in schools, in 1930, there were 230,000. Over 1000,000 of these were in Christian Mission schools and many of the remainder in schools maintained by the societies mentioned above. Most of these schools are only primary schools, there being only about 2,700 pupils in educational institutions above the primary stage of whom about 50 only were in colleges. Out of the 230,000 only 16,000 however, were reading in ordinary schools not reserved for exterior castes while over 70,000 pupils who did not belong to the exterior castes were reading in schools specially maintained for those castes. As compared with the rest of the population, while about 6 percent of the population of Madras was going to school when this census took place, only about 4 percent of the exterior castes were at school, and of that total less than 1 percent was beyond the primary stage."

As regards the steps taken in other concerned Provinces for the spread of education amongst the Depressed Classes, an idea can be had from the following extracts reproduced from the Report of the Auxiliary Committee referred to above —

BIHAR

"The Special methods adopted to develop the education of the depressed classes have included the payment of special rates of grant-in-aid to schools admitting depressed class pupils, the payment of special rates of pay to teachers in schools which admit depressed class pupils and the provision of special scholarships and fee remissions. In 1926, Government decided that for a period of five years depressed class pupils should be excused fees at all secondary schools managed or aided by Government in which less than half the pupils were

depressed class pupils. In 1927, Government decided to appoint a special inspecting staff to supervise the education of the depressed classes."

"Though the percentage of depressed class pupils under instruction is very low, it is satisfactory that out of a total of 25006 under instruction, as many as 19,373 are reading in the ordinary mixed schools."

BENGAL

"Government makes an annual special provision in the budget for the education of the Backward Classes and the sum voted is spent mainly on scholarship for these classes, on capitation grants to teachers in the schools attended by the backward classes and on the provision of facilities for the training of teachers belonging to these classes. Some special schools have been opened, mainly under private management."

"The Society for the Improvement of the Backward Classes is an example of the extent to which private effort has helped progress. Over 400 schools are at present maintained by this Society in different parts of West Bengal."

BOMBAY

"Government has made persistent efforts to throw open the doors of all recognised institutions to the children of the depressed classes. In 1923 they ordered that no disability should be imposed on the children of the depressed classes in any school conducted by a public authority and that all schools located in temples should be removed to accessible buildings. In the same year the Government also ordered that no grant-in-aid should be paid to privately managed schools which refused admission to depressed classes pupils. The opening of special schools and hostels has been encouraged and number of special schools rose from 508 in 1922 to 572 in 1927. No special scholarships have been reserved for pupils of the depressed classes, but a

large number of scholarships have been instituted for the "backward" classes which include not only the depressed classes but also the hill-tribes, aborigines and criminal tribes."

"In Bombay the Quinquennial Review states that these orders (providing for free access to all schools) were in some places at first resented by orthodox Hindus, but the recent reports of the educational inspectors show that the prejudice against these classes has lessened although stray cases of antagonism are still reported from rural areas. In the same connection it is significant that the Bombay Municipality have closed their 'special schools for the depressed classes, the children being allowed to join the ordinary schools and mix freely with the pupils of other communities. Private associations including the Servants of India Society, the Depressed Classes Union and the Ahmedabad Labour Union, are reported to be doing much for the emancipation and education of the depressed classes and the Inspector of Schools, Bombay Division, has stated that the leaders of the people are holding conferences and educating public opinion with a view to spread education among their masses."

CENTRAL PROVINCES

"The education rules have been amended so as to prevent the refusal of admission of any depressed class pupil into a publicly managed institution and so as to prevent any differential treatment of depressed class pupils reading in publicly managed schools. Under the grant-in-aid code, special two-thirds grants may be paid to schools for the depressed classes opened by the private management and capital grants may also be paid for the erection of hostels for the depressed classes. Fee remissions and scholarships have been liberally awarded and bonuses have been paid to the headmasters of primary schools for each pupil from the depressed classes who passes the Primary Certificate Examination".

“In the Central Provinces progress has been very slow but ‘two tendencies have become increasingly manifest during the quinquennium. First, the depressed classes have evinced a growing consciousness of their educational and social disabilities and a growing assertion of claims to social and political recognition.’ ‘The second tendency has been a growing recognition on the part of the more advanced classes of the claims of the depressed classes.’”

PUNJAB

“A very limited number of separate schools for depressed classes have been opened, but the Government have insisted that local bodies should give equal opportunities of education to all classes of the communities and local bodies have encouraged the attendance of depressed classes pupils at schools by the grant of exemption from payment of fees and by the free provision of books. Special scholarships have been reserved for the children of the depressed classes and the inspecting staff have been ordered to maintain separate lists of the depressed class pupils of schools going age in every area.”

“Caste prejudice is reported to be rapidly disappearing, and the fact that 15,308 depressed class pupils, out of a total of 19,502 are reading in the ordinary schools is encouraging.”

UNITED PROVINCES

“The education of the depressed classes has been encouraged by the appointment of special supervisor of schools, by the remission of school fees and by the provision of postprimary scholarships. Under the contract system of financing primary education Government have prescribed a minimum expenditure to be spent by local boards on the education of the depressed classes, and a lump grant has been

annually given by the Government towards the total expenditure under this head. District Boards have been encouraged to open special schools for the pupils belonging to depressed classes and these schools have increased in number from 582 in 1922 to 814 in 1927."

"In 1927, while 69,051 depressed class pupils were reading in the ordinary primary schools for boys only 22,926 were reading in special schools".

Many of the former Indian States had also recognised the necessity for special measures for the welfare of the depressed classes. Particular mention in this respect can be made of the States of Baroda, Travancore and Cochin. The States of Gwalior and Jaipur also took interest in the welfare of these people, particularly those belonging to the then Criminal Tribes.

It was after the enactment of the Government of India Act, 1935, and the consequent formation of the popular Governments in the then provinces of India, that further impetus was given to the various welfare programmes undertaken for the Scheduled Castes. Credit for that, no doubt, goes to the herculean efforts made by Mahatma Gandhi, who had made the uplift of the Scheduled Castes as one of the most important aims of his life.

This gradual progress of the Scheduled Castes in the field of education, though extremely slow, resulted in a number of their students going up for higher studies, with the result that in 1944 the Government of India instituted a special scheme for the award of scholarships to the Scheduled Castes students to enable them to pursue post-matriculation studies in scientific and technical subjects. The scheme was restricted to the British-Indian Provinces only, and for that purpose an annual grant of Rs. 3.00 lakhs was made for a period of 5 years beginning from the year 1944-45, the unspent balance in each year being carried forward to the next year. Ad-hoc grants to the extent of about Rs. 2.00 lakhs were also made in the years 1947-48 and 1948-49, for the purpose. During the five years from 1944-45 to 1948-49 as many as 2,235 scholarships for study in India had been awarded to the Scheduled Caste students at a total cost of Rs. 1,721,680.

CHAPTER III
PROGRESS OF EDUCATION DURING FIVE YEAR
PLANS

(i) *Constitutional Safeguards:*

It was after the attainment of Independence, the problems of Scheduled Castes came to the forefront and special programmes were launched for the amelioration of the conditions of these people. The Constitution of India which came into force on the 26th January, 1950, provided for a number of safeguards for the Scheduled Castes. All these safeguards have, apparently, been provided to facilitate the implementation of the Directive Principle contained in Article 46 of Constitution which reads as follows:--

“The State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people and, in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation”.

(ii) *Development Programmes for Scheduled Castes:*

Following essentially the policy of social justice as laid down in the Constitution, special efforts were made in the First Five Year Plan to narrow-down the wide disparities that existed between the socio-economic conditions of the Scheduled Castes and rest of the population. The planned efforts of the last four Five Year Plans have gone into helping the members of these communities to raise their levels of living and take before long their rightful place along with others. However, in view of the magnitude of the problems more intensive efforts are needed to bridge the gap between the levels of living of these groups and the more advanced groups of the society.

The following table shows the progress of expenditure on the welfare of Scheduled Castes out of the supplemented provision made in the Backward Classes Sector since the First Five Year Plan.

(Rs. in crores)

| Plan | Expenditure | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------------|
| | Govt. | Vol. Organisation |
| First Plan | 7.08 | .. |
| Second Plan | 27.48 | 0.87 |
| Third Plan | 37.78 | 1.75 |
| 1968-69 | 26.47 | 0.74 |
| Fourth Plan | 67.50 | 2.00 |
| | 166.31 | 5.36 |

As a result of planned efforts, enrolment of children from Sch. Castes has considerably increased by the end of the Fourth Plan. The number of beneficiaries of post-matric scholarships increased from 144 in 1944-45 to about 3 lakhs by the end of 1974-75. Over 4,500 hostels have been constructed throughout the country to accommodate Scheduled Castes/Sch. Tribe students. The number of foreign scholarships for Sch. Caste students has also been increased from 4 to 11 every year. As a result of all these educational measures there has been a phenomenal rise in the rate of literacy. In 1931 the literacy rate of the Sch. Castes was 1.9 per cent as against the general literacy of 9.5 per cent. This rose to 10.27 per cent in 1961 and 14.71 per cent in 1971 as against the general rate of literacy of 24 per cent and 29 per cent respectively.

(iii) *Strategy in Fifth Five Year Plan :*

During the Fifth Five Year Plan a new strategy for the development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been evolved. The schemes for the development of backward classes in the Fifth Plan will aim at improving their quality of life and narrowing the gap between the levels of development of these people and general population. In order to achieve these objectives, greater emphasis will be placed in the Fifth Plan on the role of general sector in providing major thrust to the development of backward classes. The programmes in the backward classes sector will be of a catalytic nature and will be supplemental to the general sector programmes.

As against an outlay of Rs. 142 crores provided in the Fourth Plan Rs. 255 crores have been allotted for the welfare of backward classes during the Fifth Five Year Plan under the backward classes sector.

(iv) Educational Programmes :

The Welfare Programmes in the Backward Classes Sector of the Plan mainly fall into two categories namely Central and Centrally Sponsored Programmes and the State Sector Programmes or Centrally Aided Programmes. In the category of Central and Centrally Sponsored Programme such schemes are included which need to be given high nation-wide priority and intensive coverage over a length of time and for which the Government of India gives cent percent grant-in-aid. The State Sector Schemes are formulated according to the local needs. The State Sector Schemes are also aided by the Central Government according to the principles decided by the National Development Council.

Central and Centrally Sponsored Programmes :

Under this category the following educational schemes have been undertaken:

1. Post-matric Scholarships.
2. Girls' Hostels.
3. Coaching and Allied Schemes (Pre-examination and Training Centres and Coaching-cum-guidance Centres).

State Sector Schemes :

The nature and substance of the State Sector schemes vary from State to State. The following are the main schemes under the educational programmes:

1. Pre-matric scholarships and stipends;
2. Exemption from tuition and examination fees;
3. Provision of educational equipments;
4. Provision of mid-day meals;

5. Setting up of residential-type of Schools;

6. Grants for construction of school and hostel buildings.

(v) *Enrolment* :

The following table depicts the all India picture of the total enrolment of Scheduled Castes in various type of institutions during the years 1967-68 and 1968-69 :

| S. No. | Type of Institution | Number of Scheduled Castes Enrolled | | | |
|------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | | 1967-68 | | 1968-69 | |
| | | Total | Girls | Total | Girls |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| <i>Schools :</i> | | | | | |
| 1. | Pre-primary | 14,302 | 6,358 | 11,146 | 5,139 |
| 2. | Primary/Junior Basic | 50,93,866 | 15,22,601 | 5,31,83,707 | 15,69,065 |
| 3. | Middle/Senior Basic | 16,89,430 | 4,95,701 | 17,56,961 | 5,18,696 |
| 4. | High/Higher Secry. | 10,96,148 | 2,13,200 | 11,86,829 | 2,36,838 |
| 5. | Vocational | 2,01,785 | 5,484 | 15,500 | 3,733 |
| 6. | Special | 2,177 | 368 | 2,487 | 361 |
| 7. | Other | 2,74,371 | 1,19,046 | 2,58,459 | 1,16,472 |
| 8. | Total (Schools) | 80,91,078 | 23,62,758 | 84,15,089 | 24,50,304 |
| 9. | Colleges for general Education | 70,939 | 7,803 | 85,788 | 9,047 |
| 10. | Colleges for Professional and other Education | 39,483 | 5,081 | 43,743 | 6,017 |
| 11. | Universities etc. | 4,221 | 332 | 4,797 | 378 |
| 12. | Total (Colleges and Universities) | 1,14,643 | 13,216 | 1,34,328 | 15,442 |
| GRAND TOTAL | | 83,05,721 | 23,75,974 | 85,49,417 | 24,65,746 |

It is observed that the total enrolment increased from 83.06 lakhs in 1967-68 to 85.49 lakhs in 1968-69 giving an increased rate of 2.9 per cent during this period. The girls' enrolment included in the total however, increased from 23.76 lakhs in 1967-68 to 24.56 in 1968-69. Additional enrolment during the one year period was of the order of 2.43 lakhs and the major increase of 0.91 lakhs in High/Higher Secondary Schools alone was noteworthy.

The percentage enrolment of Scheduled Castes to the total enrolment and the extent of coverage in various types of educational institutions is given as under :

| Sl. No. | Type of Institution | Percentage Enrolment of Scheduled Castes to total enrolment | | Extent of Coverage | |
|---------|---|---|---------|--------------------|---------|
| | | 1967-68 | 1968-69 | 1967-68 | 1968-69 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Primary Schools | 6.0 | 4.5 | 41.1 | 30.8 |
| 2. | Primary/Junior Basic Schools | 13.0 | 13.2 | 89.0 | 90.4 |
| 3. | Middle Senior Basic Schools | 9.2 | 9.2 | 63.0 | 63.0 |
| 4. | High/Higher Secry. Schools | 7.7 | 7.9 | 52.7 | 54.1 |
| 5. | Universities and Colleges for General Education | 4.6 | 4.8 | 31.5 | 32.9 |
| 6. | Colleges and Schools for professional and Other Education | 11.1 | 4.3 | 76.6 | 29.5 |
| TOTAL | | 10.8 | 10.3 | 74.0 | 70.5 |

The overall extent of coverage of Scheduled Caste candidates decreased from 74.0 in 1967-68 to 70.5 in 1968-69. This is mainly due to an abnormal decrease in extent of coverage from 29.5 in 1968-69 in the case of Colleges and Schools for Professional and Other Education. The fall was due to opening of new social education centres in Maharashtra State. The extent of coverage in respect of Primary/Junior Basic Schools, High/Higher Secondary Schools and Universities and Colleges for General Education is shown to have gone up from 89.0, 52.7 and 31.5 in 1967-68 to 90.4, 54.1 and 32.9 in 1968-69, respectively although in the case of Middle/Senior Basic Schools, it remained the same at 63.0 in both the years under report.

State-wise enrolment of Scheduled Castes

The State-wise break-up of enrolment of Scheduled Castes as percentage to the total enrolment during the years 1967-68 and 1968-69 is given in Table below :

| S.No. | State/Union Territory | Percentage Enrolment Increase/ of Scheduled Castes to total Enrolment | | |
|-------|--------------------------------|--|---------|---------|
| | | 1967-68 | 1968-69 | (+) (—) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 11.9 | 12.4 | +0.5 |
| 2. | Assam | 6.6 | 6.7 | +0.1 |
| 3. | Bihar | 8.6 | 8.4 | —0.2 |
| 4. | Gujarat | 6.7 | 6.9 | +0.2 |
| 5. | Haryana | 10.1 | 10.0 | —0.1 |
| 6. | Jammu & Kashmir | 1.8 | 2.3 | —0.5 |
| 7. | Kerala | 9.4 | 9.1 | —0.3 |
| 8. | Madhya Pradesh | 9.3 | 9.2 | —0.1 |
| 9. | Maharashtra | 9.1 | 6.1 | —3.0 |
| 10. | Mysore | 9.1 | 9.0 | —0.1 |
| 11. | Nagaland | 1.2 | 0.7 | —0.5 |
| 12. | Orissa | 13.0 | 12.8 | —0.2 |
| 13. | Punjab | 13.6 | 13.8 | +0.2 |
| 14. | Rajasthan | 9.1 | 9.2 | +0.1 |
| 15. | Tamil Nadu | 15.9 | 16.4 | +0.5 |
| 16. | Uttar Pradesh | 13.0 | 13.5 | +0.5 |
| 17. | West Bengal | 12.9 | 12.7 | —0.2 |
| 18. | A & Nicobar Islands | — | — | — |
| 19. | Chandigarh | 4.4 | 4.5 | +0.1 |
| 20. | Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 3.3 | 3.6 | +0.3 |
| 21. | Delhi | 7.8 | 8.5 | +0.7 |
| 22. | Goa, Daman & Diu | 1.3 | 1.2 | —0.1 |
| 23. | Himachal Pradesh | 13.3 | 13.0 | —0.3 |
| 24. | L.M. & A. Islands | — | — | — |
| 25. | Manipur | 1.4 | 1.7 | +0.3 |
| 26. | N.E.F.A. | 0.0 | — | — |
| 27. | Pondicherry | 14.5 | 13.8 | —0.7 |
| 28. | Tripura | 12.5 | 12.1 | —0.4 |
| | INDIA | 10.8 | 10.3 | —0.5 |

State-wise Extent of Coverage

The following indicates the extent of coverage of Scheduled Castes by States for the years 1967-68 and 1968-69 :

| Sl. No. | State/Union Territory | Extent of Coverage | | Increase/Decrease |
|--------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------------|
| | | 1967-68 | 1968-69 | (+) (—) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 89.5 | 93.2 | +3.7 |
| 2. | Assam | 115.8 | 117.5 | +1.7 |
| 3. | Bihar | 61.0 | 59.6 | —1.4 |
| 4. | Gujarat | 98.5 | 101.5 | +3.0 |
| 5. | Haryana | 53.4 | 52.9 | —0.5 |
| 6. | Jammu & Kashmir | 21.7 | 27.7 | +6.0 |
| 7. | Kerala | 113.3 | 109.6 | —3 |
| 8. | Madhya Pradesh | 71.0 | 70.2 | —0.8 |
| 9. | Maharashtra | 151.7 | 101.7 | —50.0 |
| 10. | Mysore | 69.5 | 68.7 | —0.8 |
| 11. | Nagaland | * | * | .. |
| 12. | Orissa | 86.1 | 84.8 | —1.3 |
| 13. | Punjab | 55.1 | 55.9 | +0.8 |
| 14. | Rajasthan | 57.6 | 58.2 | +0.6 |
| 15. | Tamil Nadu | 89.3 | 92.1 | +2.8 |
| 16. | Uttar Pradesh | 61.9 | 64.3 | +2.4 |
| 17. | West Bengal | 64.8 | 63.8 | —1.0 |
| 18. | A.N. Islands | .. | .. | .. |
| 19. | Chandigarh | 38.9 | 39.8 | +0.9 |
| 20. | Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 183.3 | 200.0 | +16.7 |
| 21. | Delhi | 50.0 | 54.5 | +4.5 |
| 22. | Goa, Daman & Diu | 68.4 | 65.2 | —5.2 |
| 23. | Himachal Pradesh | 59.9 | 58.6 | —1.3 |
| 24. | L.M. & A. Islands | .. | .. | .. |
| 25. | Manipur | 93.3 | 113.3 | +20.0 |
| 26. | N.E.F.A. | .. | .. | .. |
| 27. | Pondicherry | 93.5 | 89.0 | —4.5 |
| 28. | Tripura | 100.8 | 97.6 | —3.2 |
| INDIA | | 74.0 | 70.5 | —3.5 |

Population of Scheduled Castes is not available in 1971 Census.

The extent of coverage of Scheduled Castes in 1967-68 was more than 100 in three States, viz. Assam, Kerala and Maharashtra and two Union Territories, viz. Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Tripura. In 1968-69 these States and Union Territories (including Gujarat and Manipur) reported extent of coverage as more than 100.

(vi) *Pre-matric Scholarships :*

The rates of pre-matric scholar-ships/stipends given to the Scheduled Caste students vary from State to State. Some of the State Governments have recently increased the rates of such scholarships/stipends keeping in view the rise in the cost of living. The available information, however, in respect of some of the States is given below :—

Haryana . . . Children belonging to Scheduled Castes are given a stipend of Rs. 8/-p.m. in IX, X and XI classes. The students are also given merit scholarships at the following rates :—

| | Rs. |
|----------------------|-----|
| 9th Class | 20 |
| 10th Class | 25 |
| 11th Class | 30 |

This stipend is admissible to those students who get 50% or above marks in their last annual exams.

Delhi . . . Sch. Caste students are awarded vocational and technical scholarships and meritorious scholarships. The meritorious students are given scholarships at the following rates :—

| | Rs. |
|----------------------|-----|
| 9th Class | 20 |
| 10th Class | 25 |
| 11th Class | 30 |

Rajasthan . . . Day Scholars

| | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Middle | 5 p.m. |
| Hr. Secondary | 20 p.m. |
| Boarding grants | |
| Middle | 40 p.m. |
| Hr. Secondary | 50 p.m. |
| Govt. hostels | 1,000 per student per annum |

| | | | | | |
|-------------------|---|--|--|----------------------|-----------------|
| Orissa | Day Scholars | | | | |
| | Primary | | | | Book grants |
| | Middle | | | | Rs. 50 per year |
| | High | | | | Rs. 60 per year |
| | Boarders | | | | |
| Middle | | | | Rs. 20 for 10 months | |
| High | | | | Rs. 28 -do- | |
| Tripura | Boarding house stipends at the rate of Rs. 45/- p.m. for 10 months. | | | | |
| | Stipends in class IX to XI at the rate of Rs. 30/- per month for 10 months. | | | | |

The State-wise allocations and expenditure in respect of some of the States is shown below :—

| S.No. | Name of the State/Union Territory | Fourth Plan outlay | Expdr. incurred | No. of pre-matric scholarship award (d) |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---|
| (Rs. in lakhs) | | | | |
| 1. | Assam | 20.80 | 11.00 | 15,036 |
| 2. | Bihar | 107.70 | 100.68 | 98,781 |
| 3. | Haryana | 94.20 | 92.07 | 1,16,556 |
| 4. | Karnataka | 106.85 | 124.14 | 85,532 |
| 5. | Orissa | 55.00 | 50.20 | 60,708 (Scholarship) 2,10,192 (other grants) |
| 6. | Punjab | 140.00 | 100.18 | 6,16,347 (including non-plan for 71.72 to 73-74 physical targets only) |
| 7. | Rajasthan | 32.00 | 35.00 | 12,655 |
| 8. | Tripura | 4.45 | 2.05 | 4,682 |
| 9. | West Bengal | 11.00 | 10.62 | 54,863 stipend for purchase of book |
| 10. | Delhi | 5.00 | 4.67 | 1,789 |
| 11. | Goa, Daman & Diu | 2.00 | 2.52 | 5,340 including S.Ts. |

(vii) *Book Grants, Mid-day meals and Uniforms :*

Most of the State Governments provide books or book grants, mid-day meals, uniform and educational equipment to the students belonging to these communities. The rate of these facilities vary from State to State depending upon the financial resources of the State Governments. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has been supplying nationalised text books free of cost to the Scheduled Castes studying in Classes I to X. Those studying in primary classes are also supplied with school stationary like slates, note books etc. In Madhya Pradesh the students are given reading and writing materials in the middle and high schools. The Government of Tripura provides book grants to the students of Classes I to VIII at the following rates :—

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Classes I—II . . . | At the rate of Rs. 3 per student per annum. |
| Classes III—V . . . | At the rate of Rs. 10 per student per annum. |
| Classes VI—VIII . . . | At the rate of Rs. 25 per student per annum. |

In West Bengal the rates of book grants have been recently enhanced.

(viii) *Exemption from payment of Tuition Fees.*

In Bihar no tuition fee is charged from Scheduled Caste students studying in Government and recognised schools. In Gujarat all Scheduled Caste students studying in recognised schools are awarded free studentship, subject to their fulfilment of a means test. If the income of a candidate's parents does not exceed Rs. 3,600.00 annually, full free studentship is awarded. If the annual income exceed Rs. 4,800.00 no free studentship is awarded. All the Scheduled Caste students are also exempted from the payment of examination fees upto S.S.C. stage, if the annual income of their parents does not exceed Rs. 3,600.00 Only one failure in the same class is condoned for providing such facilities. Haryana Government have stated that all Scheduled Caste students studying in Govt. and aided schools at pre-matric stage are exempted from the tuition fees irrespective of any means test. Those Scheduled Caste students whose parents/

guardians income does not exceed Rs. 150.00 per month are exempted from payment of examination fees. In Kerala and Madhya Pradesh all Scheduled Caste students in the pre-matric stage are exempted from payment of all fees including examination fees irrespective of the income of their parents/guardians and one failure in all classes is condoned. In Maharashtra all Scheduled Caste students including the Nava Bhuddhas who are studying in recognised schools are granted free studentship, irrespective of the income of their parents/guardians, but this concession is withdrawn if the students fail twice in the same class. The students belonging to the said communities are also exempted from payment of examination fees for all examinations held by the Government/Universities, Boards and institutions recognised by that Government. The Governments of Mysore and Maharashtra have stated that all the Scheduled Caste students in pre-matric classes are exempted from payment of Tuition fee, admission fees, examination fees etc., in all the Government and aided schools irrespective of any means test. In Tamil Nadu all Scheduled Caste students are exempted from the payment of tuition fees upto pre-matric stage while in Himachal Pradesh, education is free for such communities upto middle standard. In West Bengal for SCs. students free studentship is granted to those belonging to a few specific communities which have been declared educationally more backward. In most of the Union Territories education is free upto Higher Secondary Class except in Pondicherry where the education of boys is free upto eighth standard in all Government schools and for girls it is free upto Higher Secondary. In Goa, Daman and Diu no tuition fees are charged upto eighth standard.

(ix) Exemption from Payment of Examination fees :

The Scheduled Castes students in all the Union Territories are exempted from the payment of examination fees in respect of examinations conducted by Universities/Boards. This concession was granted upto the year 1969-70. During the year 1970-71 it was decided by the Union Ministry of Education to extend this concession for a further period of five years. The Union Territories Administrations make necessary payments direct to the Universities or Boards concerned on the basis of the number of Scheduled Caste students appearing in the examination in a particular year.

guardians income does not exceed Rs. 150.00 per month are exempted from payment of examination fees. In Kerala and Madhya Pradesh all Scheduled Caste students in the pre-matric stage are exempted from payment of all fees including examination fees irrespective of the income of their parents/guardians and one failure in all classes is condoned. In Maharashtra all Scheduled Caste students including the Nava Bhuddhas who are studying in recognised schools are granted free studentship, irrespective of the income of their parents/guardians, but this concession is withdrawn if the students fail twice in the same class. The students belonging to the said communities are also exempted from payment of examination fees for all examinations held by the Government/Universities, Boards and institutions recognised by that Government. The Governments of Mysore and Maharashtra have stated that all the Scheduled Caste students in pre-matric classes are exempted from payment of Tuition fee, admission fees, examination fees etc., in all the Government and aided schools irrespective of any means test. In Tamil Nadu all Scheduled Caste students are exempted from the payment of tuition fees upto pre-matric stage while in Himachal Pradesh, education is free for such communities upto middle standard. In West Bengal for SCs. students free studentship is granted to those belonging to a few specific communities which have been declared educationally more backward. In most of the Union Territories education is free upto Higher Secondary Class except in Pondicherry where the education of boys is free upto eighth standard in all Government schools and for girls it is free upto Higher Secondary. In Goa, Daman and Diu no tuition fees are charged upto eighth standard.

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(x) *Post-matric Scholarships*

To raise the educational standard of the Scheduled Castes and to enable them to pursue post-matriculation studies, the Government of India awards scholarships to students of these communities pursuing approved courses in recognised institutions. Scheduled Caste converts to Buddhism are also now covered under the Scheme. From a nominal figure of 114 awards made in the first year of the inception of the scheme (1944-45) the total number of awards made in the last year of the Fourth Plan (1973-74) has crossed the figure of three lakhs. One unique feature of the scheme is that all eligible Scheduled Caste/Schedule Tribe students are awarded scholarships and their number is not pre-determined or limited by the availability of funds.

The Scheme is a Centrally Sponsored one and is operated through the State Govts. The candidate gets the scholarship through the Government of the State to which he/she belongs irrespective of the place of study.

The expenditure at the last year of each Plan is treated as committed expenditure on the part of the State Governments. In addition to the committed expenditure of Rs. 7.00 crores at the 1968-69 level, which was borne by the State Govts. the Government of India released an amount of Rs. 8.91 crores to the State Governments for implementing this scheme during 1973-74.

The question of enhancement of rates of maintenance allowance had been engaging the attention of the Government for quite some time. The scheme has now been rationalised and the rates have been suitably enhanced. The rates of maintenance allowance range from Rs. 40 p.m. to Rs. 125 p.m. depending on the course of study and whether the student is a hostler or day scholar. Girl students are given an additional sum of Rs. 10 p.m. in the first year and Rs. 15 p.m. for second and subsequent years over and above the stipend received by the male students. The scholarship amount includes maintenance allowance and all non-refundable fees compulsorily payable by the students. In the case of Scheduled Castes, a graded means test is prescribed according to which only those Scheduled Caste students who have come from families with monthly income exceeding Rs. 750 p.m. are denied these scholarships. This means test will be

made applicable in the case of Scheduled Tribes also from the academic year 1975-76. A complete set of revised regulations governing the scheme is attached.

One usual complaint in respect of the scheme of Post-matric Scholarships has been that there is delay in the disbursement of scholarship amount and that as the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes students are generally poor, the delay causes great financial hardships to them. To mitigate this problem, steps have been taken by the State Governments to eliminate the delays as far as possible by streamlining the process.

The number of awards made and the expenditure incurred during the first three Plan periods is as under :—

| Plan | No. of Awards | Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs) |
|--------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|
| First Plan (1951-56) | 37,077 | 158.99 |
| Second Plan (1956-61) | 1,61,470 | 625.45 |
| Third Plan (1961-66) | 3,18,964 | 1,488.97 |
| 1965-67 | 90,479 | 438.66 |
| 1967-68 | 1,07,218 | 528.78 |
| 1968-69* | 1,30,218 | 629.48 |
| 1969-70* | 1,48,000 | 707.50 |
| 1970-71* | 1,56,000 | 856.00 |
| 1971-72* | 1,68,000 | 960.00 |
| 1972-73* | 1,90,000 | 1,016.00 |

*Provisional

It will be seen from the above that the scheme has progressed tremendously over the period.

There is a provision of Rs. 110 crores in the Fifth Plan for this Scheme. This does not include Rs. 77 crores which will be treated as committed expenditure and borne by the State Governments. Thus an amount of Rs. 137 crores will be available for this scheme during the Fifth Five Year Plan. The Revised Estimates for 1974-75 are Rs. 10.09 crores and a provision of Rs. 14.00 crores has been made in the Budget Estimates 1975-76.

(xi) Merit Scholarships

Out of the total number of 200 merit scholarships awarded annually by the Government of India in the Ministry of Education, 7.5 per cent scholarships are reserved for the Scheduled Castes.

(xii) Scholarships for studies abroad

The Government of India's scheme of scholarships for deserving students from these classes for studies in foreign countries came into force in 1954-55 for post graduate research abroad, in those subjects for which facilities are not normally available in India. From 1955-56, the number of such scholarships was increased to four. This number has been further increased to 11 from the year 1972-73. Tourist class sea-passages are also given to students who receive foreign scholarships without travel grants.

(xiii) Admission in Educational and Technical Institutions

The Union Ministry of Education had issued the following instructions to all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and Universities regarding the concessions to be allowed to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates for their admission to various educational and technical institutions.

(i) 20 per cent of seats in all technical institutions should be reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes with a distinct reservation of 15 per cent for Scheduled Castes and 5 per cent for Scheduled Tribes. This reservation can be interchangeable i.e. if a sufficient number of candidates is not available to fill seats reserved for Scheduled Tribes they may be filled up by suitable candidates from Scheduled Castes and *vice-versa*.

If the requisite number of students are not available for filling the quota of vacancies reserved for both these categories, the unutilised seats should be added to the general pool of vacancies to be filled exclusively on merit.

(ii) A minimum qualifying standard should be prescribed for admission to any technical institution. Students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be eligible for

admission to the reserved seats if they attain this minimum standard without any reference to the gap between their marks and the marks of the last person admitted to the open seats.

(iii) Where admissions are restricted to candidates who obtain a certain minimum percentage of marks and not merely the passing of a certain examination, there may be a 5 per cent reduction for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes provided that the lower percentage prescribed does not fall below the minimum required to pass the qualifying examination.

(iv) If there is a maximum age limit, it may be raised by three years in the case of such candidates.

(xiv) *Industrial Training Institutes*

There are 357 Industrial Training Institutes in the country in the various States imparting training in various trades. Under the craftsman training programme, seats are reserved for Scheduled Caste candidates in proportion to their population in the State and a fixed percentage of stipends at the rate of Rs. 25/- p.m. are also given to them. The State Harijan/Social Welfare Department gives an additional stipend of Rs. 20/- p.m. to Scheduled Caste trainees admitted in the institutes.

The following table shows the number of Scheduled Caste trainees under the craftsman training scheme as on 31-3-1973 :—

| State/U.T. | No. of I.T.Is. | Total number of trainees | No. of Sch. Caste trainees |
|----------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 21 | 8,531 | 1,140 |
| Assam | 8 | 1,919 | 123 |
| Bihar | 29 | 10,763 | 640 |
| Gujarat | 18 | 4,532 | 388 |
| Haryana | 17 | 5,471 | 585 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 7 | 1,231 | 209 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 7 | 1,165 | 63 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----------------------------|-----|----------|--------|
| Kerala | 10 | 6,371 | 640 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 23 | 10,223 | 1,353 |
| Maharashtra | 32 | 15,982 | 1,675 |
| Manipur | 1 | 278 | 4 |
| Meghalaya | 1 | 27 | 1 |
| Karnataka | 14 | 5,593 | 847 |
| Nagaland | 1 | 64 | — |
| Orissa | 10 | 3,176 | 573 |
| Punjab | 29 | 8,616 | 1,450 |
| Rajasthan | 15 | 2,457 | 416 |
| Tamil Nadu | 32 | 13,102 | 3,008 |
| Tripura | 2 | 162 | 22 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 50 | 18,908 | 2,365 |
| West Bengal | 17 | 6,464 | 563 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 1 | 21 | — |
| Chandigarh | 2 | 649 | 52 |
| Delhi | 7 | 4,215 | 364 |
| Goa | 1 | 132 | 4 |
| Mizoram | 1 | 34 | 2 |
| Pondicherry | 1 | 141 | 14 |
| All India Total | 357 | 1,30,220 | 16,501 |

(xv) *Indian Institutes of Technology*

Fifteen per cent seats are reserved for Scheduled Caste students in the various under-graduate courses in the Indian Institutes of Technology at Kharagpur, Bombay, Madras, Kanpur and New Delhi.

(xvi) *Hostels*

- Hostels play a vital role in the spread of education among the Scheduled Castes. Funds have been provided under State Sector for the construction of hostels for boys and girls belonging to these communities and their maintenance. Under the Central Sector, funds are provided for the construction of hostels for the Scheduled Caste girls only. Grants-in-aid are also given to

some non-official organisations for running hostels for the Scheduled Castes. The available information regarding the number of hostels is given below :—

| State/U.T. | No. of hostels for Sch. Castes | No. of inmates in these hostels |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Andhra Pradesh | 467 | 49,000 |
| Bihar | 78* | 3,120 |
| Gujarat | 158 | 1,560 |
| Kerala | 52 | 1,560 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 229 | 5,794 |
| Karnataka | 525 | 24,679 |
| Maharashtra | 1821* | 72,840* |
| Orissa | 316 | 12,640 |
| Rajasthan | 121 | 4,840 |
| Tamil Nadu | 509 | 20,360 |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 8 | 444 |
| Pondicherry | 6 | 280 |

*Including Scheduled Tribes

Different rates of stipends for hostellers have been fixed in various States/Union Territories. In some States the approach is that the Scheduled Caste students should get some assistance from their parents while in other States the policy is that the whole expenditure should be met by the Government.

(xvii) *Girls' Hostels*

The Scheme of Girls' Hostels for Scheduled Castes was started in the Third Five Year Plan by giving grants-in-aid to a few selected hostels for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe girls from the Central Sector.

Initially, the scheme provided for the cost of the construction of buildings. The scope of the scheme was, however, enlarged and financial assistance was made available for purpose of equipment and setting up of small libraries for the use of inmates. The contribution from the voluntary organisations for putting up hostels was reduced from 25 per cent to 10 per cent. In the Fifth Plan (from the beginning of 1974-75) the scope of

this scheme has been further expanded so that it incorporates a provision of building, stipends, maintenance of hostels and facilities for meeting special requirements of the girls. The stipend portion and expenditure for management will be provided by the State Governments. In the integrated scheme, the Central Sector will provide for (i) the building, (ii) furnishing of the hostel, (iii) initial equipment for crafts like sewing and embroidery and (iv) initial grants for establishing a small attached farm in the form of rotating capital. The State Governments will provide a hostel superintendent and a craft assistant. The hostels are proposed to be developed as multi-purpose institutions where the Adivasi and Scheduled Caste girls can be trained in arts, crafts, skills, games, house-keeping etc, which their peers in more advanced communities acquire in their social meetings.

During the Fourth Five Year Plan, 124 hostels were set up under this scheme for the Scheduled Caste girls. The State-wise position regarding outlays is shown below :—

| | (Rs. in lakhs) |
|----------------------------|----------------|
| Andhra Pradesh | 8.50 |
| Assam | 2.50 |
| Bihar | 1.50 |
| Gujarat | 1.25 |
| Haryana | 1.25 |
| Kerala | 9.00 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 10.00 |
| Maharashtra | 9.75 |
| Karnataka | 3.50 |
| Orissa | 2.00 |
| Punjab | 3.00 |
| Rajasthan | 8.00 |
| Tamil Nadu | 8.75 |
| U.P. | 11.00 |
| West Bengal | 7.50 |
| Delhi | 2.00 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 3.00 |
| Pondicherry | 2.00 |
| Goa | 0.25 |
| | 88.75 |

(xviii) *Reservation of non-Scheduled Caste students*

Seats have been reserved for non-Scheduled Caste students also in these hostels. The information available in respect of some of the States is given below :—

- | | | |
|----------------------|-------|--|
| (1) Bihar | . . . | According to Welfare Hostels Rules, students belonging to other castes may also be admitted into the welfare hostels if there are seats available and if such students are willing to abide by the rules of Welfare hostels. |
| (2) Gujarat | . . . | Non-backward classes in Backward Classes hostels 10%. |
| (3) Kerala | . . . | (i) Non-Harijans in Cosmopolitan Hostels 25%. (ii) Welfare hostels and Subsidised hostels 10%. |
| (4) Mah rashtra | . . . | Non-Backward Classes in Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Hostels 20%. |
| (5) Madhya Pradesh | . . . | (i) Scheduled Tribes 10%. (ii) Other Backward Classes 5%. (iii) Other classes 10%. |
| (6) Karnataka | . . . | All communal hostels converted into general hostels. In the Hostels 25% seats are reserved for students of the community other than the one for which the hostels were originally meant. |
| (7) Orissa | . . . | 10 Per Cent for Non-Scheduled Castes and Non-Scheduled Tribes in Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribe Hostels. |
| (8) Himachal Pradesh | . . . | Instructions have been issued to all concerned to reserve 25 per cent seats in Harijan Hostels for non-Harijan students. |
| (9) Manipur | . . . | There is no separate hostel for Scheduled Castes |
| (10) Tripura | . . . | There is no hostel exclusively for Scheduled Castes. |
| (11) Pondicherry | . . . | 10 per cent of seats have been reserved in Harijan hostels for non-Harijans. |
| (12) Uttar Pradesh | . . . | Instructions have been issued to all Harijan hostels to reserve seats for non-Harijans. |
| (13) Jammu & Kashmir | . . . | If other Backward communities like Christians and Muslims wish to join Harijans hostels, there is no restriction but this will not be at the cost of Harijan students. |
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(xix) *Reservation of seats in Medical Colleges*

There are at present about 90 Medical Colleges in the country. Some of these colleges have reserved seats for the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes. Available information in respect of some of the colleges is shown below :—

| Sl. No. | Name of the College | Total no. of seats | No. of seats reserved (1972-73) |
|---------|--|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam. | 150 | 14% |
| 2. | Kurnool Medical College, Kurnool | 130 | 14% |
| 3. | Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad | 150 | 14% |
| 4. | S. V. Medical College, Tirupati | 100 | 14% |
| 5. | Kakatiya Medical College, Warangal. | 150 | 9.3% |
| 6. | Asam Medical College, Dibrugarh | 150 | 7% |
| 7. | Gauhati Medical College, Gauhati | 100 | 6% |
| 8. | Darbhanga Medical College, Laherisarai. | 150 | 15% |
| 9. | Prince of Wales Medical College, Patna. | 150 | 15% |
| 10. | Bhagalpur Medical College, Bhagalpur. | 100 | 15% |
| 11. | N.H.L. Municipal Medical College, Ahmedabad. | 100 | 7% |
| 12. | Medical College, Surat. | 100 | 7% |
| 13. | B. J. Medical College, Ahmedabad. | 210 | 7% |
| 14. | Medical College, Rohtak. | 150 | 20% for both S. Cs and S.Ts. |
| 15. | Medical College Simla. | 60 | 15%. |
| 16. | Govt. Medical College, Jammu | NA | 8% |
| 17. | T.D. Medical College, Alleppy. | 100 | 10% for both S. Cs and S.Ts. |
| 18. | Medical College, Trivandrum. | 185 | 8% |
| 19. | Medical College, Calicut. | 180 | 8% |
| 20. | Medical College, Jabalpur.. | 150 | 15% |
| 21. | M. G. M. Medical College, Indore. | 150 | 15% |
| 22. | Pt.J.N.M. Medical College, Raipur. | 60 | 15% |
| 23. | Medical College, Rewa. | 65 | 15% |
| 24. | Grant Medical College, Bombay. | NA | 13% |
| 25. | Topiwala National Medical College, Bombay. | 140 | 13% |
| 26. | Medical College, Nagpur. | 200 | 13% |
| 27. | Seth G.S. Medical College, Parel, Bombay | Under-graduate (8 seats for 160) | 5% for S. Cs, 1 S.Ts & O. B. Cs.) |

| Sl. No. | Name of the College | Total No. of seats | No. of seats reserved 1972-73 |
|---------|---|--------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 28. | B.J. Medical College, Poona | 200 | 13% |
| 29. | Govt. Medical College, Aurangabad | N.A. | 13% |
| 30. | Medical College, Miraj | 80 | 13% |
| 31. | Corporation Medical College, Nagpur | 60 | 13% |
| 32. | Karnatak Medical College, Hubli | 200 | 15% |
| 33. | Medical College, Burla (Sambalpur) | 150 | 15% |
| 34. | Medical College, Amritsar. | 150 | 20% both S.Cs. & S.Ts. |
| 35. | Govt. Medical College, Patiala | 150 | —do— |
| 36. | S.M.S. Medical College, Jaipur | 150 | 5% |
| 37. | Medical College, Ajmer | 100 | 5% |
| 38. | Bikaner Medical College, Bikaner | 100 | 5% |
| 39. | Medical College, Udaipur | 100 | 5% |
| 40. | Dr. Sampurnanand Medical College, Jodhpur | 100 | 5% |
| 41. | Medical College, Tirunelveli | 75 | 18% for both S.Cs. & S.Ts. |
| 42. | Medical College, Coimbatore | 100 | 18% for both S.Cs. and S.Ts. |
| 43. | Kilpauk Medical College, Kilpauk, Madras | 100 | 18% —do— |
| 44. | Medical College, Chingelput | 50 | 18% —do— |
| 45. | G.S.V.M. Medical College, Kanpur | 190 | 10% |
| 46. | K.G. Medical College, Lucknow | 190 | 10% |
| 47. | S.N. Medical College, Agra | 128 | Gen. 9 Rural 3 |
| 48. | M.L.N. Medical College, Allahabad | 100 | 10 seats. |
| 49. | Medical College, Jhansi | 50 | 6 seats |
| 50. | L.L.R.M. Medical College, Meerut | 150 | 10 seats. |
| 51. | Medical College, Calcutta | 135 | 15% |
| 52. | Nilratan Sircar Medical College, Calcutta | 135 | 15% |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|---|-----|-------------------------------|
| 53. | Ban'ara Sannilani Medical College, Ban'ara | 50 | 20 % for both S. Cs. & S. Ts. |
| 54. | Medical College, Burdwan | 150 | 12% |
| 55. | All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Safdar-jang, New Delhi | 50 | 20 % for both S. Cs. & S.Ts. |
| 56. | Lady Harding Medical College for Women, New Delhi | 130 | 20% —do— |
| 57. | Maulana Azad Medical College, Delhi | 180 | 15% |
| 58. | College of Medical Sciences, University of Delhi. | 100 | 20 % for both S. Cs & P.Ts. |
| 59. | J.N. Institute of post-graduate Education and Research, Pondicherry | 65 | 13.8% |

(xx) *Special Coaching*

It has been observed that the Scheduled Caste students generally lag behind other students because the standard of education in the institutions particularly in the rural and backward areas is not at par with the institutions in urban areas. Some of the State Governments like Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Kerala, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Orissa, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu have a scheme for providing special coaching to the scheduled caste students residing in the hostels.

(xxi) *Ashram Schools*

Basic education and vocational training are being given to children of Scheduled Castes through Ashram Schools in some States like Bihar, Karnataka, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi etc. These are residential institutions. Along with general education upto the middle standard, these schools provide training in their traditional occupations like agriculture, cattle-rearing, cottage industries etc. All expenses of these schools are borne by the Government.

(xxii) *Coaching and Allied Schemes*

In pursuance of Articles 16(4) and 335 of the Constitution, provision has been made for the reservation of posts for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the various Services under the Central/State Governments and Public Sector Undertakings. Since the 'maintenance of efficiency of administration is also a consideration which has to be taken into account while making appointments to these reserved posts, a mere provision of reservation in itself would not improve the representation of these communities in Services. Steps have also to be taken to improve the employability of these communities. The Coaching and Allied Schemes are aimed at achieving this end.

2. The Coaching and Allied Schemes consist of the following two schemes :—

(a) *Pre-examination Training*

The main aim of this scheme is to provide pre-examination coaching facilities to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes candidates appearing in the various competitive examinations with a view to improve their representation in the various State/Central Services and other Public Sector Undertakings in which posts are reserved for them. There are at present 5 All India Services Pre-examination Training Centres and 11 State Civil Services Centres. The sanction for setting up another All India Services Pre-examination Training Centre at Shillong through the North East Hill University there has recently been issued. The coaching facilities to the candidates of these communities appearing in the All India Services Examinations held by U.P.S.C. every year are also being provided to a limited number of candidates through the Rau's I.A.S. Study Circle, New Delhi, a well known private institution in the country in this field. Two more Pre-examination Training Centres for candidates appearing in the Combined Engineering Services Examination have also been set up in the Regional Engineering Colleges at Allahabad and Tiruchirapalli.

(b) *Coaching-cum-Guidance Centres*

This scheme was initially taken on a Pilot basis with a view to improving the representation of Scheduled Caste and Tribe candidates by providing coaching in confidence building and in-

terview techniques. The scope of this scheme is limited to certain categories of candidates whose names are registered with the Employment Exchanges. Four such Coaching-cum-Guidance Centres are at present functioning at Delhi, Kanpur, Jabalpur and Madras. Keeping in view the utility of the Scheme, it is proposed to expand this programme during the Fifth Five Year Plan by opening six more such Centres.

CHAPTER—IV

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Various developmental schemes relating to agriculture, co-operation, irrigation, small industries, etc., are covered under the programme. During the First Plan an amount of Rs. 8.73 crores was spent on the economic welfare programme of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. During Second Plan an amount of Rs. 13.38 crores was spent for this programme. As compared to this Rs. 17.48 crores was spent in the course of the Third Plan. In the Fourth Plan an amount of Rs. 11.46 crores was proposed and an expenditure of Rs. 17.69 crores is expected to be incurred.

2. For promoting agricultural practices, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe persons are encouraged to take to improved methods of agriculture through the programme of demonstration farms, distribution of improved agricultural implements, better seeds, manures, fertilizers, etc. The agriculturists are also helped in getting credit facilities and protecting agricultural land against soil erosion to raise agricultural yield. For Scheduled Tribe persons, special programmes are in existence for the shifting cultivators. Subsidies and loans are given for the purchase of ploughs, bullocks, etc. For providing subsidiary income to the agriculturists, schemes of animal husbandary are taken up. Some of the State Governments have also taken up land colonisation schemes for settling these persons in colonies and the settlers are given land and other help in the shape of bullocks, seeds, manure and other facilities like drinking water, opening of educational institutions and recreation centres etc. These persons are also given subsidies for the construction of houses and for reclamation of land. Demonstration-*cum*-nursery farms are maintained. The programme of soil conservation includes schemes of afforestation, terracing etc. Under the programme of minor irrigation, new wells are constructed and assistance is given for renovation of old wells, installation of diesel pumping sets, electric pumps, construction of irrigation tanks, etc. Under the programme of

cottage industries, financial aid is given to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe artisans for setting up or improving their own trade or business and by providing them marketing facilities and giving technical guidance, etc. Training-cum-production centres have also been started for the benefit of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons. The trainees are given stipends etc., in the course of their training and after its completion they are eligible for interest-free loans on liberal terms to settle down in vocations for which they have received training.

3. The programme of providing adequate communication facilities is difficult in certain areas because of the topography and high cost of construction of roads in these areas. The communication schemes in Backward Classes Sector include construction of small roads, fair weather roads, bridle paths, feeder roads, connecting the main roads and construction of bridges and culverts etc.

4. In the State Sector of the Fourth Plan, many States like Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala, Maharashtra and Karnataka have undertaken cooperative schemes like housing societies, industrial cooperatives, cottage and small scale industrial cooperatives and cooperatives for those engaged in unclean occupations. Some of the State Governments have set up exclusive financial corporations for persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Punjab Government has set up a Land Development and Finance Corporation for the welfare of Scheduled Caste persons. The Haryana Government is also providing interest free loans to Scheduled Castes for setting up industries and the Haryana Harijan Kalyan Nigam gives financial help to Scheduled Castes for a variety of commercial enterprises. The Government of Tamil Nadu gives loans to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for various trades. The Government of Maharashtra had introduced a scheme in districts under which loans were given upto Rs. 250 to cultivators without demanding any surety. The cooperatives can play an important role in ameliorating the economic conditions of Scheduled Caste persons and it is necessary to promote these on a large scale at least for the most backward groups among the Scheduled Castes.

(i) *Land Allotment*

Land plays an important role in the social and economic position of the Scheduled Castes. Ownership of land enhances

their social status. According to 1961 Census the percentage of cultivators in general population was 53 as compared to 38 amongst the Scheduled Castes. Again whereas percentage of agricultural labourers among the general population was 17, it was 34 in the case of Scheduled Castes. This increase indicates that landlessness among the Scheduled Castes is more.

The State Governments have framed rules to allot agricultural land to Scheduled Caste persons on preferential basis by reserving a certain portion of the total available land for them. Latest information indicates that about 152 lakhs hectares of cultivable waste land was available for allotment during 1970-71. Available information regarding the acreage of land allotted to the Scheduled Caste persons is given below :—

| | Acerage | | No. of families benefitted | |
|--|-----------|----------|----------------------------|---------|
| | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 |
| i. Reclamation of waste lands | 571687.60 | 23014.49 | 71688 | 4714 |
| ii Surplus land released through imposition of ceiling on land holding | 4322.50 | 36357.53 | 872 | 50584 |
| iii. Land under Bhoodan & Gramdans | 847.28 | 285.00 | 821 | 55 |
| iv. Land allotted under other schemes | 116730.26 | 21786.29 | 12351 | 4949 |

(ii) *Supply of ploughs, bullocks, agricultural implements, improved seeds, fertilisers and manures*

The beneficiaries of land allotment are given subsidy and loans for the purchase of ploughs, bullocks, etc. ranging from Rs. 300/- to Rs. 500/- per family as subsidy and the additional cost as loan within the total ceiling of Rs. 1000/-. In addition, chemical fertilisers are also distributed at subsidised rates.

(iii) *Subsidy for the purchase of Agricultural Land*

In Punjab a subsidy of Rs. 5,000/- for the purchase of agricultural land, Rs. 1,000/- for the construction of house/well and

Rs. 180/- as Stamp Duty is granted to each deserving landless person belonging to the Scheduled Castes. The members of Scheduled Castes, generally depend on agriculture, but most of them have no land of their own. They thus, earn their livelihood by taking land on lease or 'Batai' which does not yield enough produce for the maintenance of an average family. It is the moral obligation of the State to provide them with settled means of livelihood by giving them grant for the purchase of agricultural land. The beneficiaries are selected through the District ad-hoc Committees constituted under the chairmanship of the Deputy Commissioners of the Districts.

(iv) Aid to Agriculturists

To make agriculture more remunerative the Scheduled Caste cultivators are educated to take to improved methods of cultivation by organising demonstration farms, distribution of improved agricultural inputs, better seeds, manure and fertilisers etc.

(v) Supply of poultry birds, pigs, sheep, goats and milch cattle

Some State Governments distribute improved poultry and milch cattle to Scheduled Caste families on subsidised rates or give cash grants in lieu thereof.

(vi) Colonisation

Some States like Karnataka, Kerala, etc. have undertaken colonisation schemes for the benefit of the Scheduled Castes. Each family is provided with agricultural land with necessary inputs and loan for constructing houses. Grant is also given for other agricultural activities.

(vii) Minor Irrigation

The Scheme of minor irrigation provides for the construction of new wells, renovation of old wells, installation of diesel pumping sets and electric pumps and construction of irrigation tanks, kuhls, etc. In Tamil Nadu etc. a sum of Rs. 2000/- is provided for the sinking of each well.

(viii) *Cottage Industries*

The Schemes for the development of cottage industries *inter-alia* include (a) giving of financial aid to Scheduled Caste artisans for setting up or improving their own trade or business; and (b) providing them with marketing facilities and giving technical guidance etc.

(ix) *Training centres and interest-free loans for settling in trade*

In these Centres, training is given in trades like rope-making, basket-making, shoe-making and other crafts like weaving, tailoring, tanning etc. Financial help in the form of stipends ranging from Rs. 25/- to Rs. 45/- is given to new entrants as well as to those who are already in the industry. After conclusion of the training, the artisans are given interest-free loans on liberal terms to enable them to establish in the trades in which they have been trained. During the training period, subsidies or stipends ranging from Rs. 20/- to Rs.50/- per month per trainee are given. In some States, successful trainees are given basic tools and equipment to run the craft independently. In Tamil Nadu tools and appliances are supplied free of cost to the Scheduled Castes who have got technical knowledge and skill or training in trades like fitting, light metal, book binding, electrical wiring, plumbing, gas welding, etc.

In some States like Tamil Nadu etc., industrial cooperatives, land colonisation cooperatives and milk cooperatives have been set up for improving the economic conditions of the Scheduled Castes.

(x) *Help extended by Nationalised Banks to Scheduled Castes*

Consequent on the nationalisation of banks and in pursuance of the policy announced by the Government of India on 25th March 1972 for granting loans at concessional rates to selected low income groups for productive endeavours, the Reserve Bank of India had issued guidelines to the various nationalised banks in June, 1972. It was laid down in the guidelines that loans at concessional rates of interest were to be made available to six special categories including the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. A large number of Scheduled Caste families benefited under the scheme. For instance the Bank of India,

Bombay has informed that during 1970-71 and 1971-72 the bank sanctioned loans amounting to Rs. 19 lakhs to 479 Scheduled Caste and 170 Scheduled Tribe persons. The Central Bank of India, Bombay disbursed loans amounting to Rs. 31 lakhs during the same period to 284 Scheduled Caste and 1953 Scheduled Tribe persons. The Indian Bank, Madras, gave more than Rs. 7 lakhs as loans to 1097 Scheduled Caste and 51 Scheduled Tribe persons during the years 1970-71 and 1971-72. The Bank of Maharashtra, Poona, introduced a scheme of giving loans to road side cobblers carrying on the traditional business of repairing and preparing shoes. It sanctioned a loan of Rs. 28,500/- to 156 cobblers ranging from Rs. 400/- to Rs. 1000/- according to the needs of respective applicants and the loan was to be repaid in equal monthly instalments.

(xi) *Industrial Licences.*

The basic frame work for Government's industrial policy is provided by the Industrial Policy Resolution dated 30th April, 1956. Government have announced from time to time the policy to be followed by them in respect of industrial licencing under Industries (Development and Regulations) Act, 1951. Government's latest decisions on industrial policy in the context of the approach to the Fifth Five Year Plan are contained in Press Note dated 2-2-1973. The Press Note has clarified that the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 will continue to govern Government's policies for achieving the objectives of growth, social justice and self reliance in the industrial sphere.

The exemption limit from licencing provision for substantial expansion and for new undertakings is upto Rs. 1.00 crore by way of fixed assets in land, buildings and machinery. The Units having an outlay upto Rs. 1.00 crore are required to be registered with Directorate General Technical Development. Any member of Scheduled Castes desiring to start an industrial unit costing upto Rs. 1.00 crore is not required to go in for an industrial licence.

(xii) *Import and Export licences*

The Chief Controller of Imports issues import licences on the basis of essentiality certificates subject to the availability of foreign exchange. In case any machinery or raw material is needed for manufacturing goods for export, requests for import

licences in such cases receive preferential treatment. So if a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe is an actual user requiring imported material for running a particular industry, there will be no difficulty in his getting an import licence, if foreign exchange is available, subject to his fulfilling prescribed requirements.

So far as export is concerned, there is no licencing as export is free. Anybody and every body can export anything provided :—

- (i) The goods to be exported have a demand abroad.
- (ii) the quality of the products is such that their export will not bring a bad name to the country, but encourage further exports, and
- (iii) the requirements and need for the goods within the country itself are not neglected.

There should be no difficulty for a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe to export goods provided they fulfil the above conditions.

(xiii) Catering and vending contracts by the Railways

The Ministry of Railways give catering and vending contracts to the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on preferential basis. During 1972-73 and 1973-74, 45 contracts were given to the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes (36) and Scheduled Tribes (9).

(xiv) Reservation of dealership by Indian Oil Corporation

With effect from January, 1974, 25 per cent of Indian Oil Corporation's Agencies/Dealerships have been reserved for the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Between January, 1974 and September, 1974 Indian Oil Corporation issued 18 appointment letters to the candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for its agencies/dealerships, etc.

(xv) *Cooperative Societies for Scheduled Castes under State Sector*

Various schemes of Cooperatives for Scheduled Castes persons were in operation under the State Sector in the States of Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Tripura. Available information in this respect is given in the following table :—

| Name of the State | Number of Cooperative Societies |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Andhra Pradesh | 300 (1968-69) |
| Gujarat | 1512 (1969) combined for SC & ST. |
| Kerala | 282 (1969-70) combined |
| Madhya Pradesh | 1298 (1969-70) |
| Maharashtra | 1615 (1969-70) |
| Karnataka | 350 (1969-70) |
| Rajasthan | 16 (1970-71) |
| West Bengal | 211 (1969-70) |

The scheme of Graingolas has been in operation in the States of Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka and West Bengal. Advancing grain loans from the Graingolas is a simpler form of credit which is popular among the tribals and clearly understood by them. The idea behind the setting up of graingolas is to ameliorate the economic conditions of the tribals by providing to them cheap credit in the form of grain loans and eliminate money lenders who charge interest at exorbitant rates.

In Bihar, there has been a scheme of organisation of cooperative societies for Municipal and conservancy staff for Scheduled Castes. There is also a scheme of opening and maintenance of graingolas. The total number of graingolas in the State since Ist Plan period was 630, the scheme of graingolas was reported to be very popular among the Scheduled Tribes. During 1972-73, 20 new graingolas were proposed to be established.

In Gujarat, during 1971-72, 272 graingolas were functioning in 8 districts, out of which 148 graingolas were functioning on cooperative basis and 124 graingolas were being run by the Revenue Department. Most of the graingolas were reported to be functioning satisfactorily.

It is observed that in Maharashtra under the non-plan programme, subsidy to the extent of Rs. 1.424 lakhs was granted to the Maharashtra State Cooperative Union for training of Secretaries of forest labourers cooperative societies and payment of subsidy towards reimbursement of losses in the working of forest coupes. There were schemes of giving financial assistance to industrial cooperatives, share capital contribution to mixed cooperative societies and of financial assistance to cooperative housing societies in the State Sector.

Shri Panchganga Cooperative Sugar Factory in the district of Kolhapur in Maharashtra State helped persons belonging to weaker sections in a number of ways. The Sugar Cooperative Society advances money at the beginning of the academic session to help the children of their Scheduled Caste members for prosecuting their studies as there is delay in the award of scholarships. This money is refunded when the students get their scholarship amounts. The Cooperative Society has also helped the Scheduled Caste persons in the restoration of their lands already mortgaged to the money-lenders and organising lift irrigation schemes. The Scheduled Caste persons have also been assisted by the factory in purchasing house sites by contributing 25 per cent towards its cost, the beneficiaries contributing an equivalent amount and the villagers the remaining 50 per cent. A cooperative irrigation society had been organised with a membership of 275 persons out of whom 20 belonged to Scheduled Castes. Out of the total area of 400 acres which was brought under irrigation, 60 acres of land belonged to Scheduled Caste persons. The society decided to supply water to Scheduled Caste persons at half the rates fixed by them for other members.

In Madhya Pradesh, an allocation of Rs. 11 lakhs was made for the organisation of industrial cooperatives for Scheduled Castes during 4th Plan period. However, no expenditure was reported to have been incurred during 1972-73. Earlier 419 graingolas were started in 2nd Plan period and 375 graingolas were added in 3rd Plan period. 1 graingola was expected to serve a tribal population of 200 to 300 persons spread over to 3 villages.

In Karnataka, there was a scheme of assistance to craft cooperative societies, cottage and small scale industries and cooperative societies for Scheduled Caste persons.

During 1971-72 in Orissa, 301 graingolas were functioning on cooperative basis. Each graingola covered 8 to 10 villages with an average population of 3,000 to 5,000 within a radius of 3 to 5 miles. In general, 200 maunds of paddy was permitted to be kept as stock at each graingola to meet the demands of grain loans to the members. There was an outstanding paddy loan of 63,200 quintals valued at Rs. 31,60,000 as on 30th June, 1971.

In Tamil Nadu, 189 cooperative societies functioned exclusively for the benefit of Scheduled Castes under the control of Tamil Nadu Village and Khadi Industries Board during 1971-72. Milk supply cooperative societies were also established by Scheduled Caste persons.

In Uttar Pradesh during 1972-73, two Scheduled Tribes Cooperative Unions were established at Dehra Dun and Nainital. The main objective of these Unions was to help and meet the requirements of primary cooperatives functioning in these areas. During 1971-72, 15 new graingolas were established in different districts of West Bengal. Normally a cooperative graingola covered 16 villages within a radius of 4 to 5 miles covering tribal population of about 3,000.

(xvi) *Training of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons in the methods of Cooperation.*

• It is a general experience that majority of the office bearers of cooperatives formed for the backward classes persons, belong to other sections of the community and sometimes they make these cooperatives to serve their personal ends. This is due to the fact that there is a lack of suitably trained personnel belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who can look after the general affairs of the cooperative societies. This has also resulted in the slower progress of cooperative movement in areas having concentration of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. With a view to make a cooperative more purposeful for these communities, special training schemes for the benefit of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons were launched in some of the States and the Union Territories.

(xvii) *Setting up of Finance Corporation for Economic Development.*

In order to render financial assistance to the persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Finance Development Corporations have been established in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Kerala, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Haryana. The Punjab Scheduled Castes Land Development and Finance Corporation was started on 18-1-1971 for ameliorating the economic conditions of Scheduled Caste persons. The Haryana Harijan Kalyan Nigam was started on 2-1-1971 to undertake the task of socio-economic and educational uplift of the Scheduled Caste persons. The Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Caste Cooperative Finance Corporation was started on 6-9-1974. The main objective of the Corporation is to accelerate the pace of development programme of Scheduled Castes. The Kerala Development Corporation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes came into being on 7-12-1972. This Corporation was established with a view to providing the economic uplift and improving living conditions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by developing and utilising their man power. The Corporation in Uttar Pradesh has been set up recently. It is understood that the Government of Rajasthan is considering the desirability of establishing a Finance Development Corporation for Scheduled Castes.

(xviii) *Haryana Harijan Kalyan Nigam Limited, Chandigarh.*

The Government of Haryana set up the Nigam on 12th January, 1971 with an authorised capital of Rs. 2 crores with the object of giving financial assistance to the Scheduled Caste persons for improving their socio-economic condition and for their educational advancement. It advanced loans to Scheduled Caste persons for various trades/professions of doctors, engineers, lawyers, chartered accountants at moderate rates of interest recoverable in easy instalments. The maximum limit of loan for an individual was Rs. 10,000 and for registered partnership firms and cooperative societies the limit was Rs. 50,000.

The State Government subscribed Rs. 40 lakhs during 1970-71 and 1971-72 towards share capital. The State Government also gave an amount of Rs. 5 lakhs for strengthening its financial

position. During 1971-72, the Nigam advanced loans to the extent of Rs. 21.16 lakhs to 521 Scheduled Caste persons. The loans were for purposes like dairy farming, tractors, leather work, flour mills, taxis, tempos, poultry, piggery, etc. During 1971-72 the activities of the Nigam remained restricted due to the non-appointment of a whole time Managing Director.

Loans amounting to Rs. 26,71,450 were disbursed to 633 persons upto the end of 28th February, 1973 and subsequently a sum of Rs. 2,10,000 was disbursed till May, 1973 to another 70 persons. These loans were given for trades like dairy farming, leather work, tractors, tempos, taxis, flour mills, establishment of brick kilns, poultry, piggery, purchase of sheep and goats and pursuing higher studies etc. The loans were given at 7 per cent rate of interest except that in the case of dairy farming and higher studies the rates of interest were 5 per cent and 4 per cent respectively.

It is understood that the Nigam is contemplating to set up some small industrial ventures for providing employment to Scheduled Caste persons. A shoe production centre is already reported to have been established at Karnal and a scheme for the manufacture of coarse cloth was reported to be in the process of being worked out. Some other schemes for the manufacture of R. C. C. Spun pipes, niwar tapes and spindle tapes and straw boards were contemplated. Besides, the carcass centres run by the Department of Industries at Rewari and Hissar were proposed to be transferred to the Haryana Harijan Kalyan Nigam.

(xix) *The Punjab Scheduled Castes Land Development and Finance Corporation, Chandigarh.*

The Corporation was started on 18th January, 1971 for ameliorating the economic condition of Scheduled Caste persons. The original capital of the Corporation was not to exceed Rs. 5 crores to be financed by the Government. During 1970-71, a sum of Rs. 1 crore was allotted. However, no expenditure worth mentioning was incurred during 1970-71. This amount

was utilised during 1971-72 and during 1972-73, a sum Rs. 50 lakhs was released by the Government. Upto the end of 31st March, 1973, the working capital of the Corporation amounted to Rs. 1.5 crores.

The Corporation granted loans for agricultural development, marketing, processing, supply and storage of agricultural produce, small industries, dairy, piggery and poultry farming etc. The Corporation granted interest free loans upto a limit of Rs. 3,000 and beyond this limit interest at the rate of 3 to 6 per cent was charged. These rates of interest were applicable on loans granted from 18th April, 1973 onwards, and prior to this date loans were granted at the rate of 7 per cent and the limit of interest free loans was Rs. 1,500. Upto 31st March, 1973 the Corporation earmarked an amount of Rs. 1.21 crores for 11 districts of the State.

In order to help Scheduled Castes to get their properties valued, the Corporation appointed 4 valuation officers for the various districts on experimental basis, because it was felt that the applicants had to face many difficulties at the hands of Patwaries and other revenue staff for getting their properties valued in order to mortgage these for getting loans.

The Corporation gave an interest free loans in kind and distributed 673 sewing machines worth Rs. 1,43,915 and 57 cycle rickshaws worth Rs. 37,824. It also decided to set up a colony of about 100 Scheduled Caste families near Rupar. The Corporation purchased 514 acres of land from the Rehabilitation Department and acquired land measuring 220 acres from private land owners in order to make it a compact and manageable block of land for the scheme. About 72 families were already reported to have been allotted land at the rate of 5 acres per family.

The State Government is reported to have issued a notification on 2nd March, 1973 to exempt the Scheduled Caste persons from the payment of registration fee and stamp duty for securing loans upto Rs. 35,000 from the Corporation. In order to help the Scheduled Caste persons who has no tangible assets to offer as security, the Corporation decided to accept the security of permanent Government officials.

(xx) *Small Framers Development Agencies and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development Agencies*

Two Schemes of 'Small Farmers Development Agencies' and 'Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development Agencies' were introduced in the Fourth Plan period for creating employment and additional income in the rural areas. These schemes were primarily designed to reach the weaker sections of the society. A large number of members of Scheduled Castes are expected to benefit from this programme. Each Small Farmers Development Agency was expected to cover 50,000 farmers while each Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development Agency was supposed to cover 20,000 marginal farmers and agricultural labourers. The Small Farmers Development Agencies programme has been in operation in 46 selected areas and those of Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development Agencies in 41 project areas. In the category of small farmers, the farmers with land holdings between 1 to 3 hectares were included and marginal farmers were considered to be those whose land holdings were lower than the small farmers and generally, a ceiling of one hectare of irrigated land was adopted for this purpose. Agricultural labourers were those having a homestead and deriving more than 50 per cent of their wage income from agriculture.

Primarily the agencies were to function as coordinators between participants, credit institutions, development departments and extension agencies. Suitable programmes for improved agricultural and subsidiary occupations were to be drawn up by the agencies. Schemes for improvement included items like land development, soil conservation, minor irrigation, horticulture, demonstration and introduction of new and improved varieties and suitable cropping patterns. Programmes for subsidiary occupations included diary, poultry, piggery, sheep and goat rearing and fishery. In Small Farmers Development Agencies area, the beneficiaries could get subsidies upto 25 per cent of the investment cost in minor irrigation, land improvement, soil conservation, animal husbandry programmes etc. and in Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development Agencies area, the subsidy could be given upto 33-1/3 per cent. The Agencies could also give grant towards capital cost of setting up infrastructural facilities like godowns, chilling plants, feed mixing units. Each Small Farmers Development Agency and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development Agency was expected to be funded by the Central

Government to the extent of Rs. 1.5 crore and Rs. 1.00 crore respectively. Information about the grant released to 87 agencies from 1969-70 to 1972-73 is given below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

| Year | Amounts Released | |
|-------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| | Small Farmers Development Agencies | Marginal Farmers & Agricultural Labourers Development Agency |
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1969-70 | 7 | Nil |
| 1970-71 | 300 | 100 |
| 1971-72 | 550 | 320 |
| 1972-73 | 900 | 832 |

CHAPTER V

HEALTH, HOUSING AND OTHER SCHEMES

(i) *Minimum Needs Programme*

Under the Minimum Needs Programme priority will be given to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and for this purpose the general forms applicable to other areas and classes will be relaxed for meeting the special requirements of backward classes and tribal areas in case of schemes like communications, elementary education, health services, rural electrification, drinking water facilities, allotment of house-sites etc. For instance under elementary education residential quarters which are intended for female teachers will be provided to all teachers in tribal areas. Under the rural roads programme for tribal areas where the population is relatively more dispersed all-weather roads links will be provided to important weekly markets growth centres and cluster of villages having a population of 1500 and more. Drinking water wells will be provided in all Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes habitations wherever possible. People's contribution will not be necessary for these programmes. The States which have reached 40 per cent coverage under the electrification programme but have a lower coverage in respect of tribal areas will also be covered under this programme. The criteria for locating the primary health centres and special centres will be relaxed in tribal areas. Programmes to tackle special health problems of tribal areas will be formulated.

(ii) *Housing*

The housing problem of the Scheduled Castes persons in both rural and urban areas has been considered to be much acute due to their segregation from the general public.

2. A scheme for giving subsidy for construction of houses for Scheduled Castes has been taken up under the State Sector of the Backward Classes Plan. Expenditure for this scheme is

shared between Central and State Governments. Central assistance is given in the form of block grants and block loans every year.

3. During the first 18 years of planning an amount of Rs. 12.76 crores was spent under the Central and State Sectors for construction of houses and allotment of house-sites. In the Fourth Five Year Plan, an expenditure of Rs. 3205.45 lakhs was incurred on housing schemes for the welfare of Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes and 1,21,811 houses were built during the plan. During the Fifth Five Year Plan 2,50,206 houses are proposed to be built at an estimated cost of Rs. 5381.53 lakhs.

4. The present ceilings of cost of the construction of a house are Rs. 1200/- in general Rs. 1600/- in black cotton soil areas and hilly areas and Rs. 2000 in the areas bordering the Himalayas. The Central assistance is given in the manner indicated in Para 2 above.

5. Under the housing subsidy scheme of the State Govts., subsidy is provided upto 75 per cent of the cost of construction to the members of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes. The beneficiaries have to pay the balance of 25 per cent in the form of cash, labour or material.

Besides the afore-said housing scheme in the State Sector, Govt., of India had a composite scheme in Fourth Plan under the Centrally Sponsored Programme for "Improvement in the working and living conditions of those engaged in unclean occupations." This scheme was composed of two parts viz. (i) "Improvement of working conditions" and (ii) "Improvement of living conditions of sweepers and scavengers etc." Under part (i) of the scheme grant-in-aid was given to municipalities and local bodies through State/Union Territories for purchase of hand-carts, wheel barrows and other implements and protective devices; and under part (ii) subsidy was provided for construction of houses for sweepers, scavengers, tanners and flayers etc. and house-sites to members of Scheduled Castes labourers. Under this scheme also the beneficiaries were given 75 per cent of the cost as subsidy.

6. During the Second Five Year Plan, grants amounting to Rs. 36.42 lakhs were sanctioned for this scheme. The amount was utilised during this period. In the Third Five Year Plan, the scheme of "Improvement of working conditions of sweepers and scavengers" was taken up as a priority scheme under the Centrally Sponsored Programme with a plan provision of Rs. 144.19 lakhs. An allocation of Rs. 299.00 lakhs was also made under this sector for housing and house-sites to S.Cs. engaged in unclean occupations and landless labourers. A provision of Rs. 62.92 lakhs was made for the period from 1966-67 to 1968-69 both for working and living conditions of these people. The scheme was combined with the scheme of "Improvement in the living conditions of sweepers and scavengers etc." from the year 1967-68. During the Fourth Plan, a provision of Rs. 300.00 lakhs had been made for the composite scheme viz. "Improvement in working and living conditions of those engaged in unclean occupations." This scheme has been transferred to General Sector from the beginning of the Fifth Plan.

7. In connection with the celebration of the 25th Anniversary of Independence, a scheme for construction of houses for Harijans in Jayanti villages was launched in 1972-73. This scheme was continued to the year 1973-74 also keeping in view the historic importance of the Jayanti year. The scheme was meant for those Harijans who were engaged in unclean occupations or were landless labourers. The cost of construction per house was fixed at Rs. 2000 for the purpose of giving Central assistance. Additional cost if any had to be borne by the States from their own resources. In the year 1972-73 the State Govts. and Union Territory Adms. were asked that the amount of Rs. 56.43 lakhs originally sanctioned for the scheme "Improvement in working and living conditions of those engaged in unclean occupations" might be spent on the scheme of construction of houses for Harijans in Jayanti Villages only. In the year 1973-74 another amount of Rs. 5 crores was sanctioned to various States and U.Ts. With this amount about 25,000 houses were expected to be constructed at the rate of Rs. 2000 per house. Information in respect of the actual expenditure incurred and number of houses constructed during 1973-74 is still awaited from most of the States, as it was not possible for them to utilise the amounts allocated for this purpose during 1973-74 due to various reasons and the State Govts. have been allowed to utilise this amount for construction of houses for Harijans in Jayanti Villages after the year 1973-74.

(iii) *Special Housing Corporations etc.*

8. The housing scheme presently is a State Sector programme and it is for the State Govts., to formulate and implement it. The main strategy in the Fifth Plan is that in regard to the welfare schemes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the main thrust should come from the General Sector and that Backward Classes sector would play only a supplemental role. The problem of housing being so acute, the State Govts. of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Kerala and Tamil Nadu have established special housing corporations to advance loans to these communities.

(a) *Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Co-operative Housing Societies Federations.*

A massive programme of construction of 55,546 houses has been taken up by this Federation at a cost of Rs. 10 crores borrowed from the L.I.C. So far 48,257 houses have been completed as on 31-12-1974.

(b) *Rajasthan State Co-operative Housing Finance Society Limited.*

In 1972-73, the Govt. of Rajasthan launched a scheme of assisting the S.Cs and S.Ts for construction of houses by establishing an apex society with primary co-operative housing societies all over the State. Under this scheme the limited funds under the Backward Classes Sector for house construction have been multiplied and the apex society has been able to arrange an amount of Rs. 4,000/- for house construction for each beneficiary by obtaining loan from the L.I.C. to be repaid with 7 per cent interest charges.

(c) *Mysore State Schedule Castes and Scheduled Tribes Co-operative Housing Corporation.*

In March, 1966, the Govt. of Karnataka organised the Mysore State Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Co-operative Housing Corporation and provided a loan of Rs. 3.40 crores and a share capital of Rs. 10 lakhs. An additional loan of Rs. 40 lakhs was sanctioned to the Corporation by L.I.C. In March, 1972, the Govt. of Karnataka further sanctioned an

additional share capital of Rs. 50 lakhs to enable the Corporation to increase its borrowing capacity. The Corporation has been sanctioning loans to the Taluk level S.Cs and S.Ts. housing building co-operative societies which were organised at the rate of one society for each Taluk and the funds were allotted to each Taluk on the basis of S.Cs and S. Ts population of the Taluk concerned. The Corporation got prepared model plans and estimates and supplied these to all the societies. According to the available information, the Corporation have been able to construct in all 15,375 houses by the end of December, 1972.

(d) Tamil Nadu Harijan Housing and Development Corporation.

The Tamil Nadu Harijan Housing Development Corporation has taken up a programme of construction of 10,000 houses during 1974-75 and 11000 houses have been constructed upto 31-3-1975. The Crporation has proposed to construct 1,00,000 houses before the end of 75-76.

(e) Special Housing Programme in Kerala State

Under this programme the State Govt. propose to have a massive housing programme of constructing 1 lakh houses for landless rural workers. 50 per cent of the houses to be built under the programme are reserved for Scheduled Castes. The scheme is divided into two parts. Acquisition and development work of 96,000 house-sites in 960 panchayats spread all over the State expected to cost Rs. 8 crores is to be financed under the scheme of providing House Sites to landless Workers in rural areas sponsored by the Ministry of Works and Housing. It is reported that out of an amount of Rs. 2.74 crores released by the Govt. of India as an advance payment, 4,800 acres of land is being acquired and developed. The State Govt. has undertaken to provide loans for the construction of 96,000 houses, each costing Rs. 2,000/-. 548 houses have been constructed during the Fourth Plan.

(f) Scheme for providing House-Sites to landless workers in Rural Areas.

In October 1971, the Ministry of Works and Housing introduced a scheme for providing house sites to landless workers in rural areas. The scheme is aimed at assisting the State Govts.

and U.T. Admns. to provide house-sites free of cost to families of landless workers of the rural areas who did not own a house-site or built up house or hut on the land of their own. The scheme has been included in the Central Sector and the entire cost of acquisition and development is given by the Central Govt. as grant-in-aid.

(g) Other Housing Schemes

There are a number of other housing schemes in operation in the general sector, like the Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers and Economically Weaker Sections of the Community, Village Housing Scheme, Slum Clearance/Improvement Scheme, Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers, Low and Middle Income Group Housing Scheme, Land Acquisition and Development Scheme from which the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are also to derive benefits.

(iv) Delhi Development Authority

The Delhi Development Authority has reserved 15 per cent for the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the allotment of built-up houses as well as residential plots in the Union Territory of Delhi. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes persons are required to deposit only half of the prescribed initial amount to be deposited at the time of registration. This concession has also been extended for registration of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes persons coming under the middle income group.

(v) Allotment of Shops

The Directorate of Estates, Govt. of India have reserved a fixed percentage of shops to be allotted to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes persons in the markets developed by them. This has made it possible for many Scheduled Caste persons to take to business.

(vi) Improvement in working and living condition of those engaged in unclean occupations.

According to 1961 Census, the population of the most backward groups, namely scavengers, tanners, flayers, sweepers etc. is 8,02,400. The figures of 1971 Census are not yet available.

2. Improvement in the working condition of sweepers, scavengers etc. is primarily the responsibility of the local bodies. It was, however, felt that in the absence of adequate financial resources, the local bodies may not be able to ameliorate the conditions of sweepers and scavengers properly. A scheme was, therefore, initiated in 1957-58 under the programme for the welfare of Backward Classes, for giving grants-in-aid to the States/Union Territories for supply wheel barrows and other accessories to scavengers with a view to eradicate the practice of carrying night soil as head load. Financial assistance was provided upto 50 per cent of the purchase cost.

3. The problem nevertheless was sought to be examined in all its details, for which purpose a Committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. N. R. Malkani was set up in 1960. Based on its report, financial assistance in the case of towns having a population less than 1 lakh was increased from 50 per cent to 75 per cent. For municipalities having population of 1 lakh or more, it continued to be 50 per cent. Coverage of the scheme was expanded by including the supply of implements like scrapers and protective devices such as gum-boots, hand gloves etc.

4. During the Second Five Year Plan, grants amounting to Rs. 36.42 lakhs were sanctioned and utilised for this scheme.

5. In the Third Plan, the scheme of "improvement in working conditions of sweepers and scavengers" was taken up a priority scheme under the Centrally Sponsored Programme with a plan provision of Rs. 144.19 lakhs. An allocation of Rs. 299.00 lakhs was also made under this sector for housing and house-sites to Scheduled Castes engaged in unclean occupations and landless labourers. A provision of Rs. 62.92 lakhs was made for the period from 1966-67 to 1968-69 both for working and living conditions of these people. The scheme was combined with the scheme of "improvement in the living conditions of sweepers and scavengers etc." from the year 1967-68. During the 4th Plan, a composite provision of Rs. 300.00 lakhs was made for the composite scheme viz improvement in working and living conditions of those engaged in unclean occupations.

6. This composite scheme of "improvement in working and living conditions of those engaged in unclean occupations" was included in the Centrally Sponsored Programme for the welfare

of Backward Classes. The scheme consisted of two parts (i) improvement in the working conditions of sweepers, scavengers etc. and (ii) improvement in the living conditions of those engaged in unclean occupations.

7. Under part (i) of the scheme, grants-in-aid were given to the municipalities/local bodies through States/Union Territories for the purchase of handcarts, wheel barrows and other implements and protective devices. Under part (ii), central subsidy was provided for the construction of houses for those who are engaged in unclean occupations e.g. sweepers, scavengers, tanners and flayers, and provision of house-sites to members of Scheduled Castes who are engaged in unclean occupations or are landless labourers.

8. The pattern of assistance under the part (ii) of the scheme was that the total cost of the construction of a house was fixed at Rs. 1200 which could be raised to Rs. 1600 at the discretion of the State Govts. in special cases and in black cotton soil areas, hilly regions and remote areas. In the case of snow bound areas bordering the Himalayas, the cost of the constructions was fixed at Rs. 2000. Against this ceiling, a subsidy of 75 per cent of the cost as fixed was given and the balance was expected to be contributed by the beneficiaries in the form of cash, labour or material.

9. The position in respect of the allocations made, expenditure incurred and physical targets achieved since the Second Five Year Plan under this scheme is as under :

| Period | Allocation | Expenditure | Physical targets | Rs. in lakhs achieved |
|------------------------------|------------|-------------------------|--|-----------------------|
| Second Plan | 36.42 | 36.42 | | Not available |
| Third Plan | 443.19 | 343.98 | Houses | 17256 |
| | | | House-sites | 50059 |
| | | | Wheel Barrows | 27061 |
| | | | Gum Boots | 1147 |
| | | | Gloves | 663 |
| | | | Kawaths | 22 |
| | | | Hand Carts | 3025 |
| | | | Municipalities | 408 |
| | | | Scrapers | 1122 |
| | | | Buckets | 1104 |
| | | | Beneficiaries | 2590 |
| | | | Municipalities | 744 |
| 1966-67 to 1968-69 | 62.92 | 62.92 | Houses | 4510 |
| | | | House-sites | 986 |
| | | | Persons | 38 |
| | | | Municipalities | 11 |
| Fourth Plan | 300.00 | 283.65 (anticipated) | Houses/Housing Units/ Tenements | 8456 |
| | | | House-sites | 2442 |
| | | | Wheel Barrows | 5386 |
| | | | Gum-Boots | 1246 |
| | | | Gloves | 1174 |
| | | | Scrapers | 1261 |
| | | | Hand Carts | 172 |
| | | | Families/Persons | 1431 |
| | | | Workers | 4656 |
| | | | Municipalities/ Municipal Boards | 365 |
| | | | This relates to 4 years from 1969-70 to 1972-73) | |

10. In connection with the celebrations of the 25th Anniversary of Independence, a scheme for construction of houses for Harijans in Jayanti Villages was launched in 1972-73. The scheme was continued in the year 1973-74 also keeping in view the historic importance of the Jayanti year. The scheme was meant for those Harijans who were engaged in unclean occupations or were landless labourers. The other details of this scheme have been discussed elsewhere.

11. The Scheme of "improvement in working and living conditions of those engaged in unclean occupations" being supplemental in nature, it was felt that though it had been under implementation since the Second Plan, it had not made the desired impact. The working and living conditions of those engaged in unclean occupations needed urgent attention. It had been observed that in the cities and towns, wherever drainage schemes were taken up, it was generally the new colonies which were mostly inhabited by the better off class that received the benefit, the heart of the cities and towns was generally left out and the practice of carrying night soil there as headload continued. It was, therefore, felt that these should be covered first under a drainage programme and the facilities for improvement in working conditions of sweepers and scavengers should be provided. The Planning Commission was of the view that the civic bodies should be provided with sufficient resources to undertake the programme of flush-out latrines on a large scale. They suggested that a cess for this purpose might be levied so that the municipalities could take up this programme in a big way. The facilities under the existing scheme under the Centrally Sponsored Programme were not adequate to meet the demands. In view of this, the Planning Commission did not agree to the continuation of this scheme under the Centrally Sponsored Programme of Backward Classes sector in the Fifth Plan as proposed by this Ministry. Interests of these people are to be looked after by States/Union Territories and suitable provisions are to be made by them in the general sector in the Fifth Plan. The State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have been asked to include this scheme under the General Sector in the Fifth Plan.

12. At the Central Level, the Ministry of Works and Housing has already considered the matter of eradicating the evil practice of carrying night-soil as head load by converting dry latrines into sanitary ones. They have prepared a new Central Sector scheme under which about 300 towns having

population upto 50,000 has been proposed to be covered by water-borne latrines in place of dry ones. The scheme was originally to cost Rs. 14.00 crores in the Fifth Plan. The Planning Commission has approved an outlay of Rs. 4.40 crores for the Fifth Plan.

(vii) *Electrification of Harijan Basties*

In December, 1971 the Government of India had introduced a special scheme for electrification of Harijan Basties, as it was observed that 36,000 such Basties adjacent to already electrified were not electrified because of unremunerative loads in these areas and constraint of financial resources on the State Electricity Board. According to this scheme loan assistance at concessional rates is being provided through the Rural Electrification Corporation to the State Electricity Boards for electrification of such Harijan basties. The loan carries the interest of 4 per cent per annum and is to be repaid over the period of 15 years. It was proposed to provide Rs. 5 crores for the electrification of 20,000 such Harijan basties in the country by the end of the Fourth Plan. It is understood that up to the end of March, 1973, 9743 harijan basties had been electrified. In respect of the projects to be undertaken for the electrification of villages, in future all the State Electricity Boards have been advised to ensure that while electrifying the villages, Harijans basties adjacent to the villages should also be electrified.

(viii) *Drinking Water facilities*

The programme for providing drinking water to the Scheduled Castes is one of the important schemes. Because of the practice of untouchability the Schedule Castes persons are sometimes not allowed to take water from the public wells by the Caste Hindus. In order to overcome these disabilities and handicaps it has been impressed on the State Governments to strictly enforce the provisions of the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955. The Government of India gives subsidies for the provision of drinking water wells, and pumps and some tanks in localities and areas predominantly inhabited by the Scheduled Castes. All the State Governments are aware of the problem and are exerting to solve the drinking water problem within the shortest time by undertaking such schemes.

In the Fourth Five Year Plan a massive programme of providing drinking water in about 11,000 villages has been undertaken under the rural water supply programme.

(ix) Special Nutrition Programme

Special nutrition programme was started for the children of age group of 0-3 years living in the urban slums during 1970-71 to combat mal-nutrition. In 1970-71 the benefits of the programmes were extended to include children up to 6 years of age and expectant and nursing mothers in the selected areas.

The supplementary nutrition is provided to the beneficiaries for 300 days in a year and programme is implemented through the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. Up to the Fourth Five Year Plan the entire expenditure was re-imbursed to them as grant-in-aid at the rate of 18 P/25 P towards the cost of food for child/mother and 55 P per child a day towards transportation of food commodities. The coverage during the 1971-72 and 1972-73 was as follows :—

| Year | Coverage |
|-------------------|----------|
| 1971-72 | 105600 |
| 1972-73 | 157000 |

During the Fifth Five Year Plan this scheme has been transferred to the State Sector programme of the State Governments.

(x) Amendment of Untouchability (Offences) Act

A Bill to amend the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 has been introduced in Parliament. The Bill provides more stringent punishments to the offenders. It is also proposed to establish a special machinery to enforce the provisions of the Act both at the Centre as well as in the States.

(xi) Cells to look into the grievances of Scheduled Castes

The Government of India has suggested to the State Governments for gearing the administrative machinery to the task of giving full protection to the members of the Scheduled Castes/Tribes and other weaker sections. In August, 1973, the Prime Minister wrote to all the Chief Ministers to set up a cell under their personal supervision to look into the grievances of Harijans/Tribes and the minorities and also to make a special effort to ensure employment of these categories in State ministries and public undertakings etc. Special Cells/Committees to look into

the grievances of Scheduled Castes/Tribes or to review the position in regard to employment of these classes in Government services etc. have been set up in a number of States. The State-wise position is given below :

| S. Name of the State No. | Particulars about the constitution of Special Cell Committee for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. |
|--------------------------|---|
| 1. Andhra Pradesh | A Cell for looking into the grievances of Harijans and Scheduled Tribes has been functioning in the State since 1968. It also watches observance of the various orders of Government regarding reservation in employment for these classes. A new department of Employment and Social Welfare has been created with effect from 1-4-1973 to concentrate, inter alia, on problems of Scheduled Castes and Tribes and the weaker sections. A cell is now functioning as a part to this new department. |
| 2. Assam | No special Cell under the Chief Minister has been set up as yet. |
| 3. Bihar | A high level committee with Chief Minister as Chairman and several other Ministers as member was set up in April, 1971 to coordinate various activities connected with the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes. |
| 4. Gujrat | A cell has been set up in the Education and Labour Department to look after the fulfilment of reservation of posts for Harijans and Scheduled Tribes in Government and public sector undertakings. Two Dy. Supdts. of police with supporting staff have been appointed in Baroda and Rajkot Ranges under the control of the respective DIG, Baroda and Rajkot to take up the investigation of serious offences, collection of intelligence and initiation of measures for the prevention of situation etc. that may result in illtreatment of Harijans and other minority communities. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---------------------|---|---|
| 5. Haryana | | <p>A high level committee has been set up under the Chairmanship of the Governor to review the working of the Untouchability Offences Act, 1955. In order to review the overall performance of the Department of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes, a State level Cell has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister. This Cell meets once in three months to review the progress of various welfare schemes, Land allotment to Harijans, representations of Scheduled Castes/ Backward Classes in State Services/ posts and decide the recruitment/ promotion policies in respect of such matters. The Cell also devotes special attention to the task of improving the performance of administrative agencies in regard to registration, investigation and prosecution of offences under the Untouchability (offences) Act, 1955.</p> |
| 6. Himachal Pradesh | | <p>In April, 1973, a Cell was set up under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister to look after the interests of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and other minority communities. The Cell gives particular attention to employment of such weaker sections in Govt. services. An advisory committee on Minorities has also been set up to ensure implementation of Government's policy relating to reservations to S. Cs and S.Ts. in Government's service, seats in educational institutions, eradication of untouchability etc.</p> |
| 7. Jammu & Kashmir | | <p>Scheduled Castes etc. in the State do not face any problem of insecurity. The State Government do not therefore consider it necessary to set up any Cell to look after the interest of Scheduled Castes etc.</p> |
| 8. Kerala | | <p>A special Employment Cell has been set up in the public department of the Secretariat under the Chief Minister. Its main functions are (1) to ensure implementation of rules/orders etc. regarding reservation of vacancies for Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes</p> |

| 2 | 3 |
|-------------------|--|
| 9. Madhya Pradesh | <p>(2) to co-relate training and educational facilities with employment particulars, (3) to explore new avenues for absorption of new Scheduled Castes and Tribes and (4) suggest amendments or issue of new orders regarding reservation etc.</p> <p>A Cell under a D.I.G. at the headquarters has been set up with appropriate staff at District and Divisional levels for looking into complaints of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections of society. For field inquiry investigation the cell has under its control several special police stations each having jurisdiction over the whole of a Division. This organisation works directly under the Chief Minister.</p> |
| 10. Maharashtra | <p>A high level committee headed by the Chairman of Maharashtra legislative Council has been set up to go into the problems of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes etc.</p> |
| 11. Karnataka | <p>A Cabinet Sub-Committee under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister has been constituted to review the employment position in Government Departments and Government and Quasi Government institutions and to take necessary steps to secure adequate representation to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes and linguistic and other minorities. The Chief Secretary is the Secretary of the Sub-Committee.</p> |
| 12. Orissa | <p>A Cell has been created in the office of the Inspector General of Police to deal with cases of untouchability, harrassment and atrocities against Harijans. A Special Cell is being set up under the direct supervision of the Governor of Orissa to look into the grievances of Harijans, Adivasis and other minorities.</p> |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-------------------|---|---|
| 13. Punjab | | A high power Committee under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister has been constituted to safeguard the interests of Scheduled Castes etc. and to ensure due representation to them in the State services. The Committee also reviews implementation of schemes and programmes designed to promote the welfare of these classes. |
| 14. Rajasthan | | A Cell has been in existence in the Home Department to look after the interests of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. To ensure better co-ordination between Home and Social Welfare Departments of the State Government, a Committee under the Home Minister was constituted in 1971. A special cell has been created in the CM's office to deal with complaints of Harijans against police officers. An O.S.D. of the rank of Dy. S.P. will assist the Director (Grievances) in the C.M's Office. |
| 15. Tamil Nadu | | A high level committee with the Chief Minister as Chairman has been set up to review periodical position regarding employment of Scheduled Castes in Government services. Mobile police squads have been set up in six Districts. The squads visit all interior villages, make inquiry about ill treatment of Harijans and take necessary action <i>suo moto</i> by registering cases under the U.O. Act and prosecuting accused persons. |
| 16. Uttar Pradesh | | The Government of Uttar Pradesh has set up a Task Force at the State Headquarters in charge of D.I.G. of police to undertake prompt enquiries into all complaints involving offences against members of Scheduled Castes and initiate action according to law. A Minorities Commission consisting of a retired Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court as Chairman and representatives of minority communities, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as members has been set up to study the |

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problems of the backward classes and the minorities, to advise the State Government in regard to the measures to tackle such problems and to keep a watch as to how the decisions of the Government are being implemented.

17. West Bengal

To ensure employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State Government, Public Undertakings etc. there is a Ministers level committee of which the Chief Minister is the Chairman.

(xii) *Legal Aid*

6. One of the important schemes for safeguarding the interests of these communities relates to the grant of legal aid to them. The scheme of giving legal aid to Scheduled Caste persons has been in operation in Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tripura and Pondicherry. For Scheduled Tribes, the scheme is in operation in Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and Tripura.

(xiii) *Reservation in Services*

One of the measures to uplift the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is by way of occupational mobility. Employment under Government, Public Sector Undertakings, and private enterprises throws good opportunities to these people to shift from the traditional occupations and settle in occupations with better status and income. The Constitution provides a number of safeguards for the development of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and some of them relate to their employment. Article 16 of the Constitution allows discrimination in favour of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the matter of representation in services and posts under Government in case they are not adequately represented. Article 335 of the Constitution prescribes that the claims of the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes shall be taken into consideration, consistently with the maintenance of efficiency of administration, in making appointments to services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or of a State. In pursuance of these provisions of the Constitution, the Central Government issued various orders prescribing percentages of posts to be reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and

the manner in which the reserved appointments are assured to the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

The following percentages of reservations have been prescribed for the candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Central Government Services.

| | Percentages of reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes | |
|---|---|-------------|
| | Sch. Castes | Sch. Tribes |
| (a) In direct recruitment on an all India basis by open competition (i.e. through the UPSC or by means of competitive test held by any other authority) | 15% | 7½% |
| (b) In direct recruitment on an all-India basis other wise than at (a) above | 7½% | 16⅔% |
| (c) In direct recruitment to Classes III and IV posts which normally attract candidates from a locality or region. | According to the proportion of population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in respective States according to 1971 Census. | |

(xiv) Reservations in Promotion

Till July 1974, reservations were available to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in posts filled by promotion as shown below :—

| | Reservations for | |
|--|------------------|-------------|
| | Sch. Castes | Sch. Tribes |
| (a) Promotion through limited departmental competitive examinations in Classes II, III & IV in grades or services in which the element of direct recruitment, if any does not exceed 50%. | 15% | 7½% |
| (b) Promotion by selection in Classes III and IV posts in grades or services in which the element of direct recruitment, if any, does not exceed 50%. | 15% | 7½% |
| (c) Promotion by seniority subject to fitness in all classes of posts and services under the government viz. classes I, II, III and IV, in grades or services in which the element of direct recruitment, if any, does not exceed 50% (with effect from November 27, 1972) | 15% | 7½% |

From July 20, 1974, reservations have also been provided at 15 per cent for the Scheduled Castes and 7-1/2 per cent for the Scheduled Tribes in promotion by selection to and in Class II, and from Class II to the lowest rung or category in Class I, in grades or services in which the element of direct recruitment, if any, does not exceed 50 per cent.

In promotions by selections to posts within Class I, which carry an ultimate salary of Rs. 2,000 p.m. or less (Rs. 2,250 p.m. or less in the revised scale) a concession is available to officers belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes that those who are senior enough in the zone of consideration so as to be within the number of vacancies for which the select List is drawn, are included in the select List provided they are not considered unfit for promotion.

In addition the following other concessions and relaxation have been allowed in direct recruitment in their cases.

1. *Age relaxation.*—The maximum age-limit prescribed for direct recruitment to a service or post is increased by five years in the case of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

2. *Fee-concession.*—The fee prescribed for admission to any examination or selection to a service or post is reduced to one-fourth in the case of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

3. *Travelling allowance for interview.*—Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates called for interview for appointment to Classes III and IV advertised posts recruitment to which is made departmentally, are given Railway fare from the normal place of residence to the place of interview and back, provided the distance travelled by rail each way exceeds 50 miles. For classes I and II posts, the UPSC gives Travelling Allowance at the prescribed rates to all candidates including those belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who are called for interview.

4. *Reservation in confirmation.*—In posts filled by direct recruitment reservation applies also at the stage of confirmation.

5. *Relaxation of standards of suitability.*—Instructions have been issued that in the case of direct recruitment whether by examination or otherwise, if sufficient number of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes candidates are not available on the basis

of the general standard to fill all the vacancies reserved for them, candidates belonging to these communities may be selected to fill up the remaining vacancies reserved for them provided they are not found unfit for such post or posts.

6. Requisitions for reserved vacancies.—The number of vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes out of total vacancies notified are required to be clearly indicated in the requisition sent to the UPSC or the Employment Exchange. It is also required to be certified by the recruiting authority concerned in the requisition that the number of vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes therein is in accordance with reservation quota fixed by Government for these communities.

7. Procedure for advertising reserved vacancies.—The procedure for advertising vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been revised with effect from 31st July, 1970. The reserved vacancies in the posts filled by selection are now to be advertised calling for applications only of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates, as the case may be, against such vacancies in the first instance. Should this advertisement prove infructuous, a second advertisement should be issued calling for applications of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates as well as general candidates. The general candidates, however, would be considered only if Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates are considered unsuitable for appointment against such vacancies, (Where direct recruitment is made through examination, a single advertisement can be issued for reserved as well as unreserved vacancies but the number of vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have to be specified clearly in it).

8. Separate interview of Scheduled Castes/Tribes candidates.—In direct recruitment through interview or through examination along with interview, candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes would be called for interview on a separate day or a separate sitting of the Selection Committee.

9. Carrying forward of reservations and exchange of reservations between Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.—If sufficient number of Scheduled Castes/Tribes candidates fit for appointment against reserved vacancies are not available, the reserved vacancies can be dereserved after following the prescribed procedure but the reservations are to be carried forward to subsequent recruitment years. The period for carrying forward

of reservations has been increased from 2 to 3 years vide instructions issued on 25th March, 1970. At the end of this period, vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes could be utilised for Scheduled Tribes and *vice-versa* thus reducing the chances of lapsing of reserved vacancy.

10. *Further relaxation of standards in non-technical and quasi-technical Class III and IV posts.*—Instructions have been issued on 24th September, 1968 that where requisite number of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates fulfilling even the relaxed standards are not available to fill the vacancies reserved for them in non-technical and quasi-technical Class III and IV services/posts filled by direct recruitment otherwise than by written examination, the best among the available Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates who possess the minimum educational qualifications prescribed for such a service/post would be selected to the extent of the vacancies reserved for such categories. In order to bring such candidates upto the minimum standard necessary for the maintenance of efficiency of administration, they would be given in-service training.

With a view to ensuring that the reservations orders are fully complied by the recruiting/appointing authorities the following measures have been adopted for scrutiny:—

1. *Model rosters for reservation.*—Model rosters of 40 points each have been prescribed for giving effect to the reservations in posts filled by direct recruitment on an all-India basis. Rosters of 100 points each have been prescribed for reservations in local or regional recruitment to Class III and IV posts. The appointing authorities have to treat vacancies as reserved or unreserved according to the roster.

2. *Liaison Officers and Special Cells.*—Officers of the rank of Deputy Secretary have been nominated by the Ministries and Departments to work as Liaison Officers who are in overall charge of the work relating to special representation in their respective Ministries and attached and subordinate offices and are responsible for ensuring that the instructions in this behalf are strictly complied with. It has also been made the special responsibility of the Liaison Officer to conduct annual inspection of rosters maintained in the offices under his charge.

The system of nominating Liaison Officers has also been extended to Heads of Departments under each Ministry/Departments.

Ministries/Departments have also been asked in 1969 to set up a small Cell within the Ministry/Department under the direct control of the Liaison Officer. The function of the Cell is mainly to assist the Liaison Officer to discharge his duties effectively. Most of the Ministries/Departments have set up such Cells.

3. *Annual Statements.*—Annual statements showing particulars of recruitment made such as the number of vacancies filled and the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes recruited have been prescribed for submission by the appointing authorities to the administrative Ministries.

4. *Prior approval for dereservation.*—Prior approval of the Department of Personnel is required to be obtained by the appointing authorities whenever it becomes necessary to dereserve a reserved vacancy included in the roster for permanent and long term temporary appointment due to non-availability of suitable candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

The following table gives the progress achieved, class-wise in the in-take of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes over a decade.

Class-wise intake of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes from 1969 to 1973

| Year | Class I | | Class II | | Class III | | Class IV (Excluding sweepers) | |
|------|---------|------------|----------|------------|-----------|------------|----------------------------------|------------|
| | No. | Percentage | No. | Percentage | No. | Percentage | No. | Percentage |
| 1969 | 569 | 2.29 | 1434 | 3.52 | 121235 | 9.09 | 217772 | 18.34 |
| 1970 | 593 | 2.36 | 1513 | 3.84 | 130803 | 9.27 | 218034 | 18.09 |
| 1971 | 741 | 2.58 | 1794 | 4.06 | 136259 | 9.59 | 221248 | 18.37 |
| 1972 | 866 | 2.99 | 1850 | 4.13 | 143830 | 9.77 | 224038 | 18.61 |
| 1973 | 1058 | 3.36 | 2063 | 4.39 | 150058 | 10.10 | 228404 | 18.63 |

(xv) *Public Sector undertakings*

Out of 104 public enterprises in existence as on 1-1-1973, information about the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is available in respect of 95 enterprises which is given below:—

| Category of Class | Total No. of employees | Representation of SCs/STs in 95 undertakings as on 1-1-1973 | | | |
|---|------------------------|---|------------|------------------|------------|
| | | Scheduled Castes | | Scheduled Tribes | |
| | | No. | Percentage | No. | Percentage |
| Class I | 41,439 | 392 | 0.95 | 97 | 0.23 |
| Class II | 47,555 | 1,221 | 2.57 | 134 | 0.28 |
| Class III | 468,076 | 42,852 | 9.15 | 13,495 | 2.88 |
| Class IV (Excluding Sweepers) | 230,869 | 57,225 | 24.80 | 19,044 | 8.25 |
| Class IV (Sweeper) | 9,193 | 7,426 | 80.78 | 414 | 4.50 |
| | 797,132 | 109,166 | 13.69 | 33,184 | 4.16 |

Instructions have been issued by the Bureau of Public Enterprises to the administrative Ministries on 12-11-1973 asking them to advise the public sector undertakings under their control to ensure due compliance of the reservation orders.

(xvi) *Representation in posts and services under the State Governments*

The State Governments have adopted broadly the reservations and other important concessions such as relaxation of age limit, relaxation of standards of suitability, carrying forward of reservation in respect of posts filled by direct recruitment. The Governments of Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttar Pradesh have provided reservations only in certain categories of posts filled by promotion in Class III and Class IV.

(xvii) *Appointment Under Private Sector :*

This is an indisputable fact that the private sector in the country has an immense potential for employment and unless a part of this potential is secured to the weaker sections of the society, viz., the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, their economic condition is not likely to be improved, particularly due to the limited employment potential in the public sector.

The Tata Engineering and Locomotive Co. Ltd. Jamshedpur—a reputed private enterprise have agreed that they would give preference to persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes provided they possess the requisite background for performing the type of work and shouldering the responsibility involved in the various jobs. They also agreed to give preference to them in their recruitment as full term apprentices and for other training schemes by relaxing the minimum marks laid down for eligibility for such apprenticeship.

(xviii) *The Apprenticeship Act :*

The Apprenticeship Act has since been amended. The Amended Act provides *inter-alia* for reservation of training places for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by the employers. The Act also provides that the number of training places to be reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes shall be such as may be prescribed having regard to the population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State concerned.

(xix) *Employment Exchanges :*

In order to increase the placement of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes against reserved vacancies, a number of special steps have been undertaken by the Employment Exchanges.

(xx) *Aid to Voluntary Organisations :*

Voluntary organisations have always played a pioneering role in the field of social work. Community support rather than State aid was their mainstay, but in the present hard times, they cannot undertake large scale welfare programmes without assistance from the public funds. Voluntary organisations can lend the human touch particularly necessary in social welfare which the State's impersonal machinery may not be able to provide. They have flexibility in their methods and the best means for mobilising all possible resources for the welfare programmes is to leave it to voluntary organisations to mobilize community support on the basis of the services they render.

The programme of giving of grants-in-aid to voluntary organisations under the Backward Classes Sector was started by the Government of India since 1953-54 for improvement of educational and socio-economic conditions of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes viz. Denotified Tribes, Nomadic Tribes and Semi-Nomadic Tribes. The main purpose behind the scheme of grants-in-aid to the voluntary organisations for doing welfare work among the Backward Classes was to improve the educational and socio-economic conditions of these communities through voluntary efforts. The principle that good voluntary organisations must not partly be liberally assisted by consciously built up has been fully kept in view.

Grants are sanctioned subject to a number of terms and conditions which the grantees have to accept before the actual release of the grant, are given below :—

1. The funds will not be used for party, political or anti-Government propaganda. If it is found that this has been done, future grants will be withheld and those already sanctioned recovered.

2. Quarterly progress reports on the schemes undertaken by the organisations should be submitted in triplicate to the Government of India under intimation to the State Governments concerned.
3. The organisation will submit to the Government of India a detailed report of the work done with the statement of accounts audited by a registered auditor within a month of the close of the financial year.
4. The organisation will agree to the occasional visits of the Government officers and consider their suggestions for the progressive working of the schemes.
5. The organisation will agree to take a nominee of the Government as a member of their managing committee appointed for this purpose.
6. The accounts in so far as they relate to the Central Grant for the proposed schemes will be subject to the test check by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India at his discretion.
7. The organisation will have no authority to dispose of any capital equipment for which grant-in-aid has been sanctioned to them without prior approval of the Government of India and in the event of the organisations dropping the scheme or being wound up the ownership of such equipment and property, would vest in the Government. The assets acquired by an organisation out of Central grants should not be utilised for purposes other than those for which the grants are sanctioned. The organisations will also maintain an audited record of all assets acquired wholly or substantially out of the Government grants (the term assets will mean (i) immovable property (ii) movable property of a capital nature where the value exceeds Rs. 1,000/-).
8. The funds will be spent exclusively for the purpose for which they are meant.
9. Propaganda for the removal of untouchability has to be conducted systematically and vigorously specially in the rural areas. The worker should be drawn both from Harijans and non-Harijans.

10. The organisation will agree to make reservations for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the posts under it on the lines of the reservations provided in service under the Central Government for these communities.

These terms and conditions are imposed to safeguard the public interest effectively.

The following general principles are followed in sanctioning grant-in aid :

- (a) The recipient organisation should be of an all-India character, i.e. its work should extend to more than one State.
- (b) The organisation should contribute 10 per cent of the total expenditure on continuing schemes and 20 per cent on new schemes.
- (c) The organisation should not accept assistance for the same scheme from more than one source.
- (d) The facilities provided by the organisation financed by a grant from the Govt. of India should be free, i.e. no contribution or fee should be levied from the beneficiaries.

In addition to the general principles stated above, it may be added that by and large, the following features have also figured in the policy :—

- (i) Substantial grants are given only to reputed all-India organisations of long standing e.g. Harijan Sevak Sangh, Ramakrishna Mission, Servants of India Society, Bharatiya Depressed Classes League, Indian Red Cross Society etc.
- (ii) Grants to altogether new organisations or to organisations which run an isolated institution or two are ordinarily not given;
- (iii) Contributions from the grantee organisation is generally levied in all cases in one form or the other.
- (iv) No building grants are generally given; occasional exceptions have been made in special cases on merits particularly in relation to reputed organisations referred to in (i) above.

To ensure that the grantees comply with the terms and conditions of the grants and that the welfare schemes are run on proper lines, the officers of the Ministry including the Director General, Backward Classes Welfare, the Zonal Directors and Deputy Directors, Backward Classes Welfare and the Commissioner for Sch. Castes and Sch. Tribes inspect the aided schemes and give their suggestions and send their inspection reports to the Ministry.

Grants to Voluntary Organisations are given mainly for the following purposes :—

- (a) in respect of *Scheduled Castes*, for *propaganda and* publicity for the removal of untouchability through the employment of pracharaks, Bhajan Mandalies, film shows, posters, etc. opening of schools, hostels, training in arts and crafts improvement in the living and working conditions of scavengers and sweepers;
- (b) for the *Scheduled Tribes* for the running of Ashram schools, hostels training of workers, running of schools, organisation of Balwadis and balkendras, training in crafts, research work etc.
- (c) for the *Nomadic Tribes* semi nomadic Tribe and others for the running of hostels, workshops and training in crafts, hospitals, maternity and child welfare centre etc.

The undermentioned voluntary organisations are receiving grant in aid from the Govt. to run schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Castes :

- (i) Harijan Sevak Sangh, Delhi.
- (ii) Bharatiya Depressed Classes League, New Delhi.
- (iii) Iswar 'Saran Ashram, Allahabad.
- (iv) Hind Sweepers (Sevak Samaj), New Delhi.
- (v) Ramakrishna Mission Ashram, Narendrapur (W.B.).

The undermentioned reputed voluntary organisations are receiving grant in aid from the Govt. to run schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes :

1. Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh, New Delhi
2. Ramakrishna Mission, Shillong.

3. Ramakrishna Mission, Cherrapunji.
4. Sri Ramakrishna Advaita Ashram, Kalady.
5. Ramakrishna Mission Sevasram, Silchar.
6. Andhra Rashtra Adimjati Sevak Sangh, Nellore.
7. Ramakrishna Mission, Ranchi.
8. All India Women's Conference, New Delhi.
9. Indian Red Cross Society, New Delhi.

The undermentioned voluntary organisations run schemes for the welfare both for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes :

1. Servants of India Society, Poona.
2. Pre-examination Training Centre for Sch. Castes and Sch. Tribes, Allahabad.
3. Ramakrishna Mission Ashram, Puri.

The undermentioned voluntary organisation is receiving grant-in-aid to run schemes for the welfare of Denotified Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes and others :

1. Bharatiya Ghumantu Jan (Khanabadosh) Sevak Sangh, New Delhi.

The expenditure incurred on the scheme 'Aid to Vountary Agencies' included under the welfare of Backward Classes Sector during the previous Five Year Plans are given below :

| | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1st Five Year Plan | Rs. 22.65 lakhs |
| 2nd Five Year Plan | Rs. 87.99 lakhs |
| 3rd Five Year Plan | Rs. 1.75 crores |
| 4th Five Year Plan | Rs. 1.79 crores |

A provision of Rs. 4.00 crores has been earmarked for this scheme during the Fifth Five Year Plan. The Budget provision for the current year (1975-76) is Rs. 60.00 lakhs for this scheme.

There are no application forms prescribed for applying for grant-in-aid. Organisation fulfilling the criteria mentioned earlier can apply to the Ministry of Home Affairs direct giving the details regarding themselves and in particular, the following :

1. Date of the establishment of the organisation.
2. Its Aims and Objects.
3. Names of the States in which the organisation has activities.
4. Whether it is registered body. If so, the registration number and date.
5. The nature and details of work done by the organisation for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
6. Names and addresses of the members of the Managing Committee.
7. Detailed addresses of the location of the various branches together with the details of the persons in-charge of these offices and those of the schemes/activities of such offices.
8. The exact location of the schemes for which grant-in-aid is being sought together with details of facilities like buildings, workers etc. already possessed by the organisation for running the schemes.
9. Copies of the annual progress reports and the audited statements of accounts for the last three years; and
10. The extent to which the Central Assistance is required and the estimated expenditure to be met by the Organisation from its own resources.

(xxi) *Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes*

A Standing Committee of both Houses of Parliament has been set up to exercise vigilance over the implementation by Government of the welfare programmes for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes and the recommendations made by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in his Annual Reports. The Committee consists of 30 members, 20

from Lok Sabha and 10 from Rajya Sabha. The relevant extracts from the rules of procedure and conduct of business in Lok Sabha (Fifth Schedule) regarding the terms of reference of the Committee, its composition and nature are given below:—

331A. There shall be a committee on the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The functions of the Committee shall be:—

- (a) to consider the report submitted by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under Article 338(2) of the Constitution and to report as to the measures that should be taken by the Union Government in respect of matters within the purview of the Union Government including the Administrations of the Union Territories:
- (b) to report on the action taken by the Union Government and the Administrations of the Union Territories on the measures proposed by the Committee:
- (c) to examine the measures taken by the Union Govt. to secure the representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Services and posts under its control (including appointments in the Public Sector Undertakings, Statutory and Semi-Government Bodies and in the Union Territories) having regard to the provisions of Article 335.
- (d) to report on the working of the welfare programmes for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Union Territories; and
- (e) to examine such other matters as may seem fit to the Committee or are specifically referred to it by the House or the Speaker.

331B. (1) The Committee shall consist of not more than twenty members who shall be elected by the House every year from amongst its members according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote:

Provided that a Minister shall not be elected member of the Committee, and that if a member, after his election to the Committee, if appointed a Minister he shall cease to be a member of the Committee from the date of such appointment.

(2) The term of office of the members of the Committee shall not exceed one year:

Provided that the members of the Committee constituted in pursuance of the motion, adopted by the House on the 13th of August, 1973, shall hold office for a period of two years from the date of the first meeting of that Committee.

Most of the programmes for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are implemented by the State Governments such as allotment of land, management of forests, education, health etc. The purpose behind the setting up of the Parliamentary Committee can be fully realised only if State Governments take steps to constitute similar Committees of State Legislatures to watch over the interest of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(xxii) Committee of State Legislature on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

In April, 1969, the then Minister of Law and Social Welfare addressed all the Chief Ministers to set up Committees of Legislatures on the pattern of the Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Some State Governments like Bihar, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan and West Bengal have accepted the proposal and have since set up such Committees which are doing useful work and have created a good impact.